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The State of Wisconsin

1970

BLUE
BOOK

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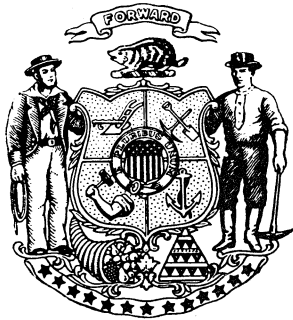
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The State of Wisconsin

BLUE BOOK

1970

PUBLISHED BIENNIALLY
IN EVEN-NUMBERED YEARS



COMPILED BY
WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE
REFERENCE BUREAU

DISTRIBUTED BY
DOCUMENT SALES
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
MADISON, WIS. 53702

PRICE: \$1

Cover photographs: Reiersen Studio, Madison

48000—192

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Agriculture

NON-CIRCULATING VOLUME



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
MADISON, WISCONSIN

WARREN P. KNOWLES
GOVERNOR

Wisconsin is an amazing state. It has been my privilege to serve as its Governor for the past 6 years, and during this time I have frequently had occasion -- by my own observations and by the chance remarks of visitors from other states and from abroad -- to learn of the unusually high level of efficient governmental services in this state.

The citizens of Wisconsin deserve much of the credit for this, together with the competent men and women who serve as the state's civil servants. There is a constant influx of new ideas into Wisconsin government from the outside. In addition, our civil servants tend to be innovative within the policy guidelines set by state law. Wisconsin government is openly conducted, and Wisconsin citizens jealously guard their prerogative to be kept informed.

The Wisconsin Blue Book forms an essential part of this information process. Over the years, it has developed into an extensive report on Wisconsin state government to the people of this state. Even more so than its predecessors, this edition attempts to serve that role. Three new features are designed with that purpose in mind:

1. The Framework of Wisconsin Government, beginning on page 323, provides a general overview.
2. The Profile of each of the 3 branches presents a summary description of the duties and structure of that branch. See the articles beginning on pages 335, 393 and 564.
3. The Accomplishments of each branch in the most recent biennial period are summarized in reviews beginning on pages 353, 410 and 567.

As we enter the 1970's, Wisconsin is faced with new challenges. To keep our government representative, we go through a process of reapportionment of legislative and congressional districts at the beginning of each decade. To provide the governmental services which the people of Wisconsin require, the formulation of budget and tax policy becomes of greater importance in each succeeding biennium. Two feature articles in this edition of the Wisconsin Blue Book should prove pertinent to these areas of public concern:

IV

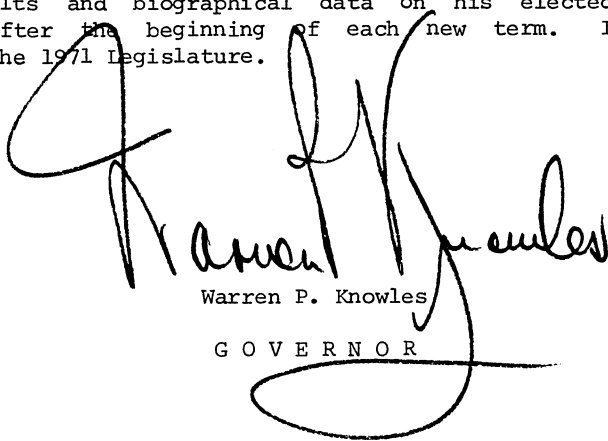
1970 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

1. The budget: state fiscal policy document, by R. Dale Cattnach and Terry A. Rhodes of the Legislative Fiscal Bureau (beginning on page 265); and

2. Equal representation: a study of legislative and congressional apportionment in Wisconsin, by H. Rupert Theobald of the Legislative Reference Bureau (beginning on page 71).

A statistical summary of Wisconsin -- its people and their pursuits -- has been a traditional feature of the Blue Book for over 100 years. In the current edition that part of the book, beginning on page 587, has been considerably expanded to give a more complete statistical picture of life in Wisconsin.

As valuable as the Blue Book is today, it can be an even more important resource if its publication date can be made more timely. The law sets the publication date for the summer of the even-numbered year. A more auspicious publication date might be the spring of the odd-numbered year. This would provide the reader with current information, concerning election results and biographical data on his elected representatives, shortly after the beginning of each new term. I recommend this change to the 1971 Legislature.



Warren P. Knowles
GOVERNOR

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The State of Wisconsin

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

STATE CAPITOL

MADISON, WIS. 53702

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AREA CODE: 608

H. RUPERT THEOBALD,
CHIEF

The 69th edition of the Wisconsin Blue Book comes to its readers with the editors' hope that it will itself be a concise and useful guide to Wisconsin and its government. State law (sec. 35.24) requires the book to be "useful for civics classes in schools". The editors would like to think that the book is of even greater use to adult citizens of Wisconsin who pass judgment at the polls on public programs and their performance, and who in their contacts with state government need information as to who is in charge of what in which agency.

This Wisconsin Blue Book endeavors to provide the necessary information. The names of the department heads have been set in bold-faced type to make them clearly stand out, telephone numbers have been added for every agency and division, and for each of the 3 branches of government the book includes, for the first time, a summary of the significant actions and accomplishments during the preceding biennium. The statistical section has been expanded to include several charts and maps, and some comparisons of Wisconsin with her sister states.

In the past, Wisconsin Blue Books since 1887 have contained the state party platforms, and the results by precinct of the general election vote for Governor and for President, pertaining to the election preceding by at least one year the publication of the book. Inasmuch as this information was already published in the 1969 edition of the Wisconsin Book (see pages 117 to 146 for the party platforms; pages 180 to 233 for precinct election returns), the editors preferred to devote the corresponding 84 pages to current information rather than to duplicate materials already published. State law restricts the length of the Wisconsin Blue Book to 900 pages or less, and space is at a premium.

The editors wish to thank the many members of the staff of the Legislative Reference Bureau who assisted in compiling the information presented in this Book, and the civil servants throughout state government who supplied statistical data and helped in updating the information on their respective agencies. Special thanks go to the contributors of signed articles: Leonard G. Adent, Dale Cattanaach, Charles D. Clausen, Jerome L. Fox, Frederick T. Olson, Terry A. Rhodes, and Richard C. Seaman. As always, the editors alone must bear the responsibility for any errors of fact or errors of judgment which may have found their way into the current edition. The editors will gratefully listen to any suggestions for making the Wisconsin Blue Book an even more useful volume in its future editions.

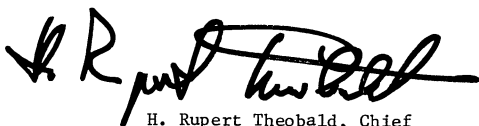
The first Blue Book was issued in 1853 as a legislative manual, "together with such statistical matter as ... will be useful." No further edition occurred until 1859, and from that year until 1882 it was issued annually. With the beginning of biennial legislative sessions in 1883, the Blue Book became a biennial publication to be published in the odd-numbered years. By 1937, legislative sessions were routinely running over 200 calendar days and the Blue Book, which attempts to describe Wisconsin state government as it is constituted in view of the most recent changes in the law, was issued later and later: for the 1937 edition, the Foreword by Governor Philip F. LaFollette was dated May 10, 1938. The 1939 Legislature moved Blue Book publication to the even-numbered year.

As the result of the change to continuous legislative sessions in 1963, covering the entire biennium, perhaps the time has now come to reevaluate the statutory publication date. Several alternatives suggest themselves, but each contains its own problems. Of the three alternatives shown, the third appears to be the most advantageous:

1. The publication date could be set for August 15 of the even-numbered year. This is a realistic date which has been met by the editions beginning with 1964. However, because of the date's proximity to primary and general elections, the listing of elected officeholders will soon be out-of-date.

2. The publication date could be set for the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered year. This is the date on which newly elected constitutional officers and legislators begin their terms of office. It would permit the inclusion of some biographical material on these new officials, but would not allow the inclusion of information on legislative committee assignments for the new session.

3. The publication date could be set for May 15 of the odd-numbered year. This would permit, in addition to the biographical material on the new officials, the updating of departmental rosters so as to include the department heads of the new administration. It would permit, also, time to include constitutional changes if any result from the April election. On the other hand, it would place the peak editorial workload for the Blue Book at the same time when the Legislative Reference Bureau is also engaged in feverish activity to provide the new Legislature with the materials required at the beginning of the session.



H. Rupert Theobald, Chief



Patricia V. Robbins, Deputy Chief

BLUE BOOK EDITORS



BIOGRAPHIES

Biographies and pictures: Wisconsin constitutional executive officers, Supreme Court justices, legislators, and members of the U. S. Congress from Wisconsin

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CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

GOVERNOR

WARREN P. KNOWLES (Rep.): Born River Falls, Aug. 19, 1908; single. Educated River Falls graded and high schools. Received B.A. in 1930 from Carleton College (Minn.); in 1933 LL.B. from University of Wisconsin Law School. Since 1933 a practicing attorney. Veteran of World War II; served as Lieutenant in Navy aboard USS Nevada; participated in invasions of Attu, Normandy, and southern France. President Wisconsin Alumni Assn. 1952-53 and of New Richmond Kiwanis Club 1937; member of many veterans organizations and several civic, fraternal and conservation clubs. Delegate to Republican National Conventions 1948, 1956, 1960, 1964 and 1968. Served on county board 1935-40. Elected to State Senate and served in sessions from 1941 through 1954. Republican Senate Floor Leader each legislative session from 1943 to 1953. Author: bill creating Legislative Council, serving as its first chairman; 1949 act creating State Building Commission and authorizing long-range state building program; laws creating the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, Aeronautics Commission, and of various aviation measures. Member of Judicial Council 1952-55. Elected Lieutenant Governor 1954, reelected 1956 and elected again in 1960. Elected Governor in 1964, reelected 1966 and for a 3rd term in 1968. Has promoted legislation on improved vocational and higher education, state government reorganization, traffic safety, water pollution and an expanded outdoor recreation facilities program. Mailing address: Executive Office, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

JACK B. OLSON (Rep.): Born Wisconsin Dells, Aug. 29, 1920; married; 2 children. Educated Wisconsin Dells grade and high school; attended University of Wisconsin 1938-39; received B.S. from Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo 1942. Manager of a scenic boat line and a bank director. Veteran of World War II; served in Navy as PT boat commander. Member American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; chairman Wisconsin Dells Chamber of Commerce Advertising and Publicity Committee; past president On Wisconsin Travel and Tourist Council, 1966-68 state March of Dimes chairman; received *Distinguished Alumnus Award* from Western Mich. U. 1964, *Sports Illustrated Silver Anniversary All American Football Award* 1966, and Wisconsin Motel Assn. *Award of Merit* 1968. Chairman Columbia County Republican Party 1957-60; by 1963 legislation, was executive chairman Wisconsin World's Fair Participation Corp.; member Northern Great Lakes Area Governors' Council (past pres.); director, Wisconsin Trade Mission to Europe, 1964. Elected Lieutenant Governor 1962 and again in 1966 and 1968. Mailing address: 834 Meadow Lane, Wisconsin Dells 53965.

SECRETARY OF STATE

ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN (Rep.): Born Town of Lake, Tippecanoe, Wis., Jan. 5, 1910; married. Attended Wisconsin public schools; graduate Madison Central High School. Veteran of World War II; served in Army two and one-half years. Member of National Association of Secretaries of State. Was appointed Assistant Secretary of State 1939; held that position approximately 15 years. Elected Secretary of State 1956; reelected 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968; now serving 7th term. Member Commissioners of Public Lands and State Board of Canvassers. Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.



Governor
WARREN P. KNOWLES

STATE TREASURER

HAROLD W. CLEMENS (Rep.): Born Milwaukee, October 21, 1918. Educated Town of Oconomowoc and Milwaukee school systems. Operated recreation area; formerly printing compositor and toolmaker. World War II veteran; Navy 1944-46. Member American Legion, AMVETS, V.F.W., Lions, Knights of Columbus, Society of State Legislatures, National Association of State Treasurers. Served as village trustee, village clerk, health officer, building inspector, civil defense director; was county supervisor 8 years. Elected to Assembly 1956, '58, '60, '62, '64 and '66. Was Assembly Speaker pro tem. 1963. Committee assignments were: 1967—Veterans and Military Affairs (chm., also chm. 1963, mbr. 1965); Elections (vice-chm. 1963, also mbr. 1959, 1957); Labor; Legis. Programs Study Com. (chm.); Child Labor Adv. Com.; 1965—Municipalities (also mbr. 1963, vice-chm. 1957); Legis. Council Local Government Com. (secy.); 1963—Rules (vice-chm.); Interstate Cooperation Comm. (vice-chm.); Legis. Council, its Urban Problems Com. (chm. 1961); Aged Tax Relief Com., and Reapportionment Study Com. (also 1959); 1961—Education (vice-chm.); Transportation (vice-chm.); 1959—State Affairs; 1957—Legis. Council Boating Study Com. (vice-chm.). Appointed State Treasurer February 21, 1968 to fill unexpired term; elected November 1968. A Commissioner of Public Lands, member State Board of Canvassers, Board of Trustees of the Conservation Wardens Pension Fund, Board of Curators State Historical Society and treasurer, Wis. State Investment Board and Wisconsin Retirement Fund. Mailing address: Office of the State Treasurer, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

ROBERT W. WARREN (Rep.): Born Raton, N. M. Aug. 30, 1925. Graduated Sturgeon Bay High School (valedictorian); magna cum laude Macalester College, St. Paul, B.A. 1950; Univ. of Minn. M.A. in public administration 1951; Univ. of Wis. LL.B. 1956; Army basic engineering course 1944, Univ. of Pa.; Foreign Service Institute, Dept. of State 1951-52. Attorney; formerly shipfitter's helper, bank GI loan agent, foreign affairs officer with U. S. State Dept. World War II veteran; Army 1943-46. Member VFW, DAV, Military Order of Purple Heart. Assistant district attorney 1959-60; district attorney Brown County 1961-64. Elected to Senate 1964. Assistant Majority Leader 1967. Committee assignments were: 1967—Joint Finance (also 1965); Joint Com. on Administrative Rules, Senate Select Com. on Univ. of Wis.; Gov's Comm. on Law Enforcement and Crime; Joint Com. on Legis. Organization Staffing and Procedures Subcommittee; 1965—Judiciary and Legis. Council Judiciary Com.; Gov's Com. on Water Resources, Reorganization Com., Civil Defense Council. Elected Attorney General 1968. Member Wis. Council on Criminal Justice; ex officio member Commissioners of Public Lands, State Board of Canvassers, Board of Trustees of the State Library, Judicial Council, Investigation Council, Group Insurance Board, and the Public Records Board. Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

WILLIAM C. KAHL (nonpartisan office): Born Mount Horeb, September 21, 1908; married. Educated Mount Horeb schools; B.A. University of Wisconsin 1931, M.A. 1937. Served as teacher in Albany public schools 1931-33, supervising principal 1933-44, superintendent of schools in Lancaster 1944-49, state supervisor of elementary instruction 1949-54, director of state aids 1954-56, assistant superintendent for school finance 1956-62, deputy state superintendent 1962-66. Appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction July 1966 to fill unexpired term; elected State Superintendent 1969. Member Council of Chief State School Officers; Education Commission of the States; Commission on Accreditation of Service Experiences, American Council on Education; American Assn. of School Administrators; state and local education associations; served as executive secretary 1955 Wisconsin White House Conference on Education. Ex officio member Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin; Board of Regents of State Universities; Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; Coordinating Council for Higher Education; Educational Communications Board. Mailing address: 126 Langdon Street, Madison 53702.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS



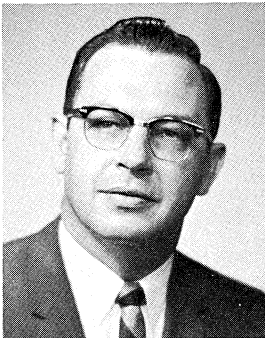
Secretary
of State
ZIMMERMAN



State
Treasurer
CLEMENS



Lieutenant
Governor
OLSON



Attorney
General
WARREN



State Superintendent
of Public Instruction
KAHL

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

CHIEF JUSTICE

E. HAROLD HALLOWS: Born Fond du Lac, April 20, 1904; married. Educated Fond du Lac public schools; received A.B. in 1926 from Marquette Univ.; attended Columbia Univ. 1926-27; graduated cum laude as doctor of jurisprudence, Univ. of Chicago Law School 1930; honorary doctor of laws Mount Mary College 1951; honorary member of Order of Coif, University of Wisconsin Law School, 1966. Practicing attorney 1930-58; professor of law at Marquette Univ. 1930-58. Received *Eagles civic service award* for contributions to community service, 1954; National Conference of Christians & Jews *award for distinguished service in human relations*, 1963; Knights of Columbus *award as Wisconsin's Outstanding Catholic Layman* for 1968. Active in mental health and welfare; president Milwaukee County Bar Assn. 1948-49, Wisconsin Bar Assn. 1953-54; member Amer. Bar Assn., its board of elections, its criminal law section committee on Abuse of Process, served many years on its house of delegates, served on its various committees including Judicial Selection and Tenure, Improvement in Administration of Justice, Continuing Education of the Bar; member of Fellows of Amer. Bar Foundation; member National Appellate Judges' Conference (chairman 1965-66), Amer. Law Inst., Bar Assn. of 7th Federal Circuit, Inst. of Judicial Administration, Amer. Judicature Soc. (past director), Wis. Judicial Council 1951-68; secretary Wis. Bar Foundation; former member Inter-Amer. Bar Assn., Amer. Soc. of International Law. Appointed to Supreme Court Apr. 2, 1958; elected to Supreme Court Apr. 1959 and reelected Apr. 1969. Became Chief Justice Jan. 2, 1968. Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES

HORACE W. WILKIE: Born Madison, Jan. 9, 1917; married. Educated Madison public schools; B.A. Univ. of Wis. 1938; LL.B. George Washington Univ. 1944; graduate work Univ. of Minn., American Univ., Natl. Inst. Public Affairs. Attorney 1945-62; formerly analyst U.S. Budget Bureau. World War II veteran. Member bar assns., Institute on Judicial Administration, American Judicature Society, American Law Institute, Phi Beta Kappa. Chairman Madison Housing Authority 1945-50; served on Mayor's Metropolitan Development Com. 1956-58. Elected to Senate 1956; reelected 1960. Served on ad hoc Com. on Tax Revision, Legis. Council Education, Judiciary, County Government, Efficiency in Government and Legislative Organization Committees; served on Senate standing committees on Education; Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking; Public Welfare; and Joint Finance. Appellate Judges Seminar, 1963. Appointed to the Supreme Court May 25, 1962, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Grover L. Broadfoot. Elected to 10-year term April 1964. Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

BRUCE F. BEILFUSS: Born Withee, Jan. 8, 1915; married. Graduated Neillsville Public High School; B.A. University of Wisconsin 1936, J.D. 1938. Member of American Legion, VFW, American Bar Association, American Judicature Society, Institute of Judicial Administration, American Law Institution; member Wis. Council on Criminal Justice; served as chairman Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime. Served on Clark County Board of Supervisors 1940; as Clark County district attorney 1941-48. Appointed circuit judge of 17th Judicial Circuit Apr. 15, 1948; elected to full terms in 1951 and 1957. Elected to Supreme Court Apr. 2, 1963, to fill the vacancy resulting from the retirement of Chief Justice Timothy Brown. Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES



WILKIE



BEILFUSS



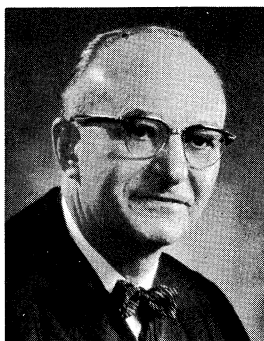
HEFFERNAN



HALLOWS



HANLEY



HANSEN, C.



HANSEN, R.

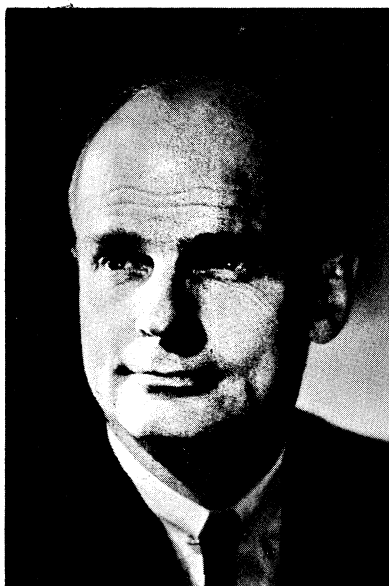
NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN: Born Frederic, Aug. 6, 1920; married; 3 children. Educated Sheboygan public schools; B.A. University of Wisconsin 1942 (received undergraduate honors, Iron Cross, Phi Eta Sigma); LL.B. Univ. of Wis. Law School 1948 (member Order of Coif); graduate work Harvard School of Business Administration 1943-44. Member of faculty Univ. of Wis. Law School 1960-64; counsel for League of Wis. Municipalities and research assistant to Gov. Rennebohm 1949; partner, Buchen & Heffernan, Sheboygan 1951-59. World War II veteran; served in Navy in both European and Pacific theaters of operation 1942-46. Member of American, Wisconsin, Dane County, Sheboygan County, Federal and 7th Circuit Bar Assns., American Judicature Society, American Law Institute, Institute for Judicial Administration, American Legion, VFW, Military Order of World Wars; president City Attorneys Assn. of League of Wis. Municipalities 1958-59; chairman Wis. region of National Conference of Christians and Jews 1966-68, received its *Distinguished Service Award* 1968. Has served on: ABA Local Government Law and Law School Cooperation Committees; Revision Com. of the Rules of Federal District Court; Dane County Bar Bail Project and Defense of Indigents Com. Assistant district attorney, Sheboygan, 1950-53; city attorney 1953-59; deputy Attorney General 1959-62, U. S. attorney, Western District of Wis. 1962-64. Appointed to Supreme Court August 1964 to succeed the late Justice Dieterich; elected to full term April 1965. Home address: 17 Veblen Place, Madison, Wis.; Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

LEO B. HANLEY: Born Milwaukee, April 27, 1908; married. Educated Milwaukee parochial and public schools; received LL.B. from Marquette University Law School 1933. World War II veteran; served in Navy. Member American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Navy Club; Board of Directors of St. Amelian's Home for Children, St. Joseph's Home for Children and St. Catherine's Home; member Wisconsin, Dane County and Milwaukee County Bar Associations; Knights of Columbus; Elks; Eagles; trustee Alverno College; served as chairman Milwaukee County Board of Judges 1965-66. Appointed assistant city attorney of Milwaukee April 1936, also served 1946 to 1949; appointed Civil Court judge for Milwaukee County February 1949; elected Circuit Court judge 1953; reelected 1959 and 1965. Appointed to Supreme Court August 1966 to succeed resigned Justice Thomas E. Fairchild; elected April 1968. Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

CONNOR T. HANSEN: Born Freeman, South Dakota, November 1, 1913; married. Educated Eau Claire public schools; B.S. Wisconsin State Teachers College at Eau Claire 1934; J.D. University of Wisconsin Law School 1937. Practicing attorney 1945-58; special agent to F.B.I. 1943-44. Director Wis. Welfare Council and Wis. State Univ.-Eau Claire Foundation, Inc.; state chairman National Brotherhood Week; member American, Wisconsin, Eau Claire County and Dane County Bar Assns.; American Judicature Society; American Law Institute; State Bar Real Property, Probate and Trust Law Section Advisory Com.; past president Northwest Peace Officers Assn.; Wisconsin District Attorneys Assn., Eau Claire County Bar Assn., State Board of Juvenile Court Judges, and Alumni Assn. of Wis. State Univ.-Eau Claire; served on U.W. Law School Board of Visitors and as county judge representative of Court Administrative Com. of Wis., secretary of Wis. State Board of County Judges, and on several church boards. Elected Eau Claire County District Attorney 1938, 1940, 1942; county Board of Supervisors 1945-49 (chairman 1948-49); circuit court commissioner 1947-58; county judge 1958-67. Appointed to Supreme Court on March 15, 1967 to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Myron L. Gordon. Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

ROBERT W. HANSEN: Born Milwaukee, April 29, 1911; married. Graduated Washington High School, LL.B. Marquette University College of Law 1933. Chief examiner Milwaukee Board of Fire and Police Commissioners 1951-54. Milwaukee County district judge 1954-60; 2nd Circuit judge, family court division, 1960-68. Elected to Supreme Court April 4, 1967 for term beginning January 2, 1968. Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

UNITED STATES SENATORS



PROXMIRE



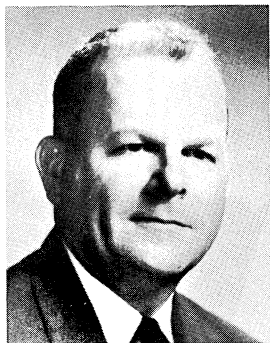
NELSON

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 91ST CONGRESS

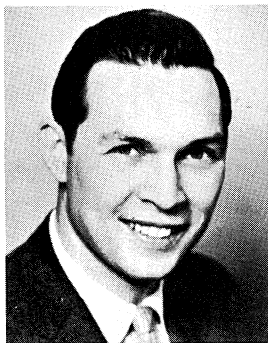
SENATORS

WILLIAM PROXMIRE (Dem.): Born Nov. 11, 1915; married. B.A. 1938 Yale University; M.B.A. 1940 and M.P.A. 1948 Harvard University. Veteran of World War II; served in Army. Member of Wisconsin Assembly 1951-52. Elected to U.S. Senate in special election Aug. 27, 1957; reelected 1958 and 1964. Committee assignments: 91st Cong.—Appropriations; Banking and Currency; Joint Economic Com. (vice-chm.); Joint Committee on Defense Production; Great Lakes Conference of Senators (chm.). Home address: 4613 East Buckeye Road, Madison 53716. Address correspondence to: U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

GAYLORD A. NELSON (Dem.): Born Clear Lake, June 4, 1916; married; 3 children. Educated in Clear Lake graded and high schools; received B.A. in 1939 from San Jose State College, California; in 1942 LL.B. from University of Wisconsin Law School. Practicing attorney since 1942. Veteran of World War II; served 46 months in Army. Elected to Wisconsin Senate in 1948; reelected 1952 and 1956. Vacated his state Senate seat when elected Governor in 1958; reelected Governor in 1960. Elected to U.S. Senate 1962, reelected 1968. Committee assignments: 91st Cong.—Interior and Insular Affairs; Labor and Public Welfare (chairman of Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty); Senate Select Com. on Small Business and chm. of its Monopoly Subcommittee. Home address: 618 Bordner Drive, Madison 53705. Address correspondence to: U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.



SCHADEBERG



KASTENMEIER

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

HENRY C. SCHADEBERG (Rep.): Born Manitowoc, Oct. 12, 1913; married. Educated Manitowoc public schools; attended Univ. of Wisconsin; in 1938 received B.A. from Carroll College, in 1941 B.D. from Garrett Biblical Seminary, Evanston, Ill. Ordained minister. Veteran of World War II and Korean Conflict; served as Navy chaplain in Pacific; recalled to active duty in 1952; captain in Naval Reserves. Member Advisory Com. to Racine County Boy Scouts Executive Board; American Legion, VFW, Military Chaplains Assn., Rotary, Kiwanis, Wis. R.O.A.; past president of Burlington Rotary; chaplain of the Wisconsin department of the American Legion 1957-58. Elected to Congress in 1960; reelected 1962, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 91st Cong.—Merchant Marine and Fisheries (also 90th Cong.); Public Works (also 90th); has served on Un-American Activities and on Veterans Affairs. Secretary of the 87th Congress Club. Home address: 333 Emerson Street, Burlington 53105. Address correspondence to: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

1st Congressional District: Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth Counties.

ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER (Dem.): Born Beaver Dam, Jan. 24, 1924; married. Educated Beaver Dam and Columbus public grade schools, Beaver Dam High School; attended Univ. of Wis. 1941-43, 1948-52, Carleton College (Minn.) 1943; received LL.B. in 1952 from Univ. of Wisconsin Law School. Practicing attorney 1952-58; branch office director in Philippines for U.S. War Department Claims Service 1946-48. World War II veteran; served in Army 1943-46. Member bar associations, Amvets, American Legion, V.F.W., U.W. Alumni Assn.; served on Wis. Democratic State Central Com. 1955-56. Justice of Peace 1955-58. Elected to Congress 1958; reelected 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 91st Cong.—Interior and Insular Affairs (also 90th Cong.); Judiciary (also 86th-90th); National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. Home address: 300 N. Water St., Watertown 53094. Address correspondence to: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

2nd Congressional District: Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson Counties.



THOMSON



ZABLOCKI

VERNON W. THOMSON (Rep.): Born Richland Center, Nov. 5, 1905; married; 3 children. Attended Carroll College 1923-25; received B.A. in 1927 from Univ. of Wisconsin; in 1932 LL.B. from U. W. Law School; honorary doctor of laws degree from Carroll College 1957. Since 1932 a practicing attorney at Richland Center; prior to that time taught 2 years at Viroqua High School and 3 years at Madison Vocational School; CCC enrolling officer for Richland County 1933-35. Member of Order of Coif, Chi Phi, Phi Delta Phi, Thirty-Third Degree, Scottish Rite Freemasonry, 1968. Richland County assistant district attorney 1933-35; Richland Center city attorney 1933-37 and 1942-44; president Richland Center Library Board 1939-51; mayor of Richland Center 1944-51. Delegate to Republican National Convention 1936, 1940, 1952 (member Committee on Credentials), 1956. Presidential elector 1952 and 1956. In 1940 chairman of State Republican Platform Convention. Assemblyman 1935-51; served as Speaker 1939, '41, '43; as Republican Floor Leader 1945, '47, '49. Served as mbr. Com. on Rules of Pleading and Practice of Supreme Court, Judicial Council; sec. Legis. Council. Attorney General of Wisconsin 1951-57; Governor 1957-59. Elected to Congress 1960; reelected 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 91st Cong.—Foreign Affairs (also 88th, 89th, 90th Cong.). Home address: Richland Center 53581. Address correspondence to: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. 20515.

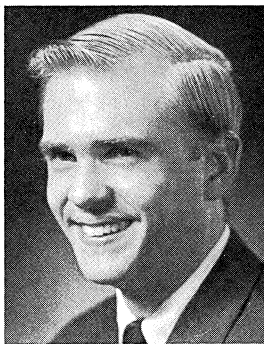
3rd Congressional District: Buffalo, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, La-Crosse, Lafayette, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Richland, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon Counties.

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, Nov. 18, 1912; married; 2 children. Graduated Marquette Univ. High School; received Ph.B. in 1936 from Marquette Univ., then took graduate work in education; hon. Dr. of Law, Marquette Univ. 1966. Taught public schools in Milwaukee 1937-42; organist and choir director 1930-49. Air Force Reserves. Member Alpha Sigma Nu, Adv. Board of Center for Strategic Studies at Georgetown Univ., Board of International Movement for Atlantic Union, Board of Pulaski Foundation, West Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Knights of Columbus, Eagles, St. Vincent Conf., Federation of Polish Associations of America, Holy Name Society. Delegate to 1960, 1964 and 1968 Democratic National Conventions. Elected state Senator 1942, reelected 1946. Committee assignments were: State and Local Government, Joint Com. on Finance. Elected to Congress 1948; now in 11th consecutive term. Committee assignments: 91st Cong.—Foreign Affairs (also 90th Cong. and chm. of its Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Development). Home address: 3245 West Drury Lane, Milwaukee 53215. Address correspondence to: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

4th Congressional District: Wards 8 (except Wood), 11, 12, 14, 17 and 19, City of Milwaukee; Cities of Cudahy, Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek, St. Francis, South Milwaukee, West Allis; Villages of Greendale, Hales Corners, West Milwaukee.



REUSS



STEIGER

HENRY S. REUSS (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, Feb. 22, 1912; married. Educated Milwaukee schools; received A.B. in 1933 from Cornell Univ.; in 1936 LL.B. Harvard Law School. Practicing attorney 1936-55; lecturer, Wisconsin State College (Milwaukee) 1950-51; magazine writer. Milwaukee County asst. corporation counsel 1939-40; assistant general counsel OPA 1941-42; deputy 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. Former director: nursery co., Hartland; bank, Milwaukee; share corporation, Buffalo, N.Y. Veteran of World War II; served in Army 1943-45. Vice chairman Milwaukee Foreign Policy Assn.; alumni trustee *Harvard Law Review*; alumni visitor Cornell Univ.; member National Institute for Infantile Paralysis; American Youth Hostels Advisory Board; author of *The Critical Decade*; past president Cornell Alumni Assn. of Wisconsin; former member legal advisory committee National Resources Board. Elected to Congress 1954; now in 8th consecutive term. Committee assignments: 91st Cong.—Banking and Currency (also 90th and chairman Subcommittee on International Finance); Government Operations (also 90th and chairman Subcommittee on Conservation and Natural Resources); Joint Economic Committee and chairman its Subcommittee on International Exchange and Payments (also 90th Cong.). Wisconsin mailing address: 135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee. Address correspondence to: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

5th Congressional District: The City of Milwaukee from the 16th Ward and the Menomonee River in the south to W. Hampton Avenue in the north and from W. 76th Street in the west to Lake Michigan in the east.

WILLIAM A. STEIGER (Rep.): Born Oshkosh, May 15, 1938; married. Educated Rose C. Swart Campus School, Oshkosh High School; received B.S. in 1960 from University of Wisconsin. Former real estate developer. Member board of directors, Lutheran Home of Oshkosh, Inc.; Oshkosh Jaycees; Elks; chm. Wis. Youth in Government Com.; national college chairman of Young Republican National Federation 1959-61. Assistant chief page at 1960 Republican National Convention; delegate Rep. Nat. Conv. 1968. Named by Wisconsin Jaycees as one of *Five Outstanding Young Men in Wisconsin* for 1964; by U.S. Jaycees as one of *Ten Outstanding Young Men in America* for 1968. Elected to Assembly 1960; reelected 1962 and 1964. Committee assignments: 1965—Elections (chm. 1963); Public Welfare; secretary of Legislative Council Election Laws Committee (chairman 1963); 1963—Judiciary; Municipalities; Legislative Council; 1961—Education; Taxation; Legislative Council Youthful Drinking and Driving Com. (vice-chm.). Elected to Congress 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 91st Cong.—Education and Labor (also 90th Cong.). Member of House Republican Planning and Research Committee, 1969. Home address: 684 Oak Street, Oshkosh 54901. Address correspondence to: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

6th Congressional District: Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Washington, Winnebago Counties.



LAIRD



OBEY

MELVIN R. LAIRD (Rep.): Born Sept. 1, 1922; married. Educ. Marshfield grade and high schools; received B.A. in 1942 from Carleton Coll. (Minn.). Formerly secy.-treas. of lumber co. World War II veteran; served in Navy aboard destroyer "Maddox" in Pacific. Mbr. Amer. Legion, "40 et 8", VFW, Disabled Amer. Vets.; church elder; chm. Wis. Rep. Party Platform Com. 1950, '52. Delegate to Rep. Natl. Conventions since 1948; mbr. Platform Com. 1952, '56, '60 (vice-chm.), 1964 (chm.); 1952 chm. of labor and public welfare subcom.; 1956 and 1960 chm. of agric. subcom. Author of *A House Divided: America's Strategy Gap*; editor, *The Conservative Papers*; *Republican Papers*, 1968. The past 4 generations of his family have served in Wis. state offices: father as state Senator, mother as mbr. of Univ. Bd. of Regents. Elected to state Senate 1946; in 1948 reelected without opposition. Legislative spokesman for Governors Oscar Rennebohm (1949) and Walter J. Kohler (1951). Mbr. Wis. Comm. on Improvement of Educational System 1947-49, Legis. Council 1949-53 (council chm. 1951-53, chm. Taxation Com. 1949-51), Jt. Finance Com. 1949-52, Veterans and Military Affairs Com. 1947-52 (chm. 1949-52). Elected to Congress 1952-69. Mbr. House Appropriations Com. since 83rd Cong. (ranking minority mbr., Subcom. on Labor, Health, Educ. and Welfare, mbr. Subcom. on Defense Appropriations), mbr. Bd. of Visitors to the Air Force Academy, 88th and 89th Congresses; to the Naval Academy, 90th Congress; chm. Rep. Conference, 89th and 90th Cong., Agriculture Com. 84th Cong. Resigned from House of Representatives Jan. 21, 1969, to become Secretary of Defense in President Nixon's cabinet. Sworn in Jan. 22, 1969. Home address: 5703 Kirkwood Drive, Bethesda, Maryland 20016.

DAVID R. OBEY (Dem.): Born Oct. 3, 1938; married. Graduated Wausau High School; attended Wausau Extension Center; B.S. in political science 1960 and M.A. 1962 Univ. of Wis.; graduate study in Russian government. Real estate broker. Member Optimists, Knights of Columbus; served as director of Friends of the Menominees, member Administrative Com. of Wis. Democratic party 1960-62, Public Policy Com. of Wis. Assn. of Mental Health. Elected to Assembly in 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Recipient of *Egleton legislative leadership award*, 1964. Assistant Minority Leader in 1967 and 1969 sessions. Committee assignments: 1969—Education (also 1967); 1967—Commerce and Manufactures; Rules; 1965—Joint Com. on Finance (vice-chm.); Board on Government Operations; Legis. Council's Education Com. (also 1963); Governor's Medicare Task Force; Assembly Democratic Policy Com. Elected to U.S. House of Representatives April 1, 1969, to fill unexpired term. Committee assignment: 91st Cong.—Public Works. Home address: 515 N. 9th Ave., Wausau 54401. Address correspondence to: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

7th Congressional District: Adams, Clark, Florence, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marquette, Menominee, Portage, Shawano, Taylor, Waupaca, Waushara, Wood Counties.



BYRNES



DAVIS

JOHN W. BYRNES (Rep.): Born Green Bay, June 12, 1913; married. Attended Green Bay public and parochial schools; received B.A. in 1936 from Univ. of Wisconsin; in 1938 LL.B. from U.W. Law School. Practiced law in Green Bay; Special Deputy Commissioner of Banking, Wis., 1938-41. Elected to state Senate in 1940. In 1943 chosen Republican Floor Leader, chairman of Judiciary Committee. Elected to Congress 1944; now in 13th consecutive term. Committee assignments: 91st Cong.—Ways and Means (member since 80th Cong.); Joint Com. on Internal Revenue Taxation; Joint Com. on Reduction of Federal Expenditures. Chairman House Republican Policy Committee 86th to 89th Congresses. Office address: 207 Federal Bldg., Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301. Address correspondence to: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

8th Congressional District: Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto, Outagamie Counties.

GLENN R. DAVIS (Rep.): Born Town of Vernon, Waukesha County, Oct. 28, 1914; married; 5 children. Graduated Mukwonago high school; B.Ed. Wisconsin State University-Platteville 1934; J.D. Univ. of Wis. 1940. Was attorney in Waukesha; history teacher in Cottage Grove and Waupun high schools 4 years. World War II veteran; served in Navy 1942-45. Member county bar association (past president), American Legion, Masons, Kiwanis; delegate to 1956, 1960 and 1968 Republican National Conventions; chosen one of *Ten Outstanding Young Men of America* by National Jaycees 1948. Member of Wisconsin Assembly in 1941. In a special election in April 1947 elected to Congress to fill vacancy. Reelected 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 91st Cong.—Appropriations (also 90th Cong.); previously served on House Veterans Affairs Com. Home address: 3790 S. Center Rd., Waukesha 53186. Address correspondence to: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

9th Congressional District: Waukesha County; part of Milwaukee County: Villages of Bayside, Brown Deer, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay; Cities of Glendale, Wauwatosa; that part of City of Milwaukee located northwest of the 5th District.

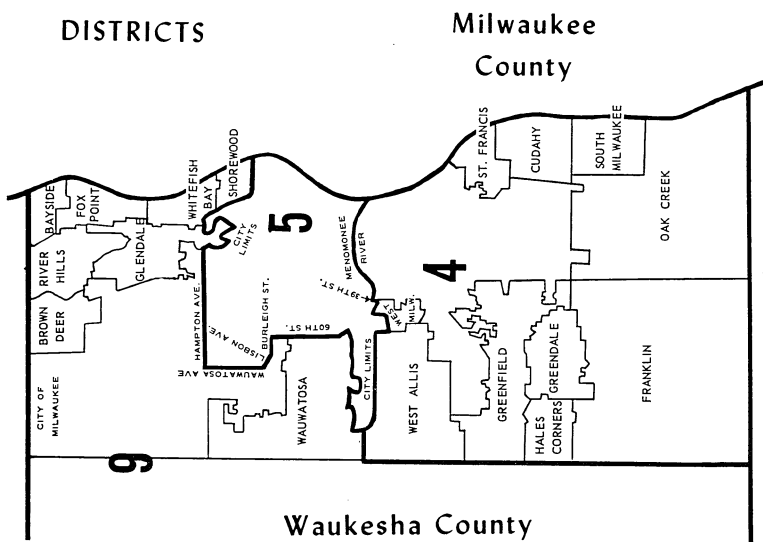


O'KONSKI

ALVIN E. O'KONSKI (Rep.): Born on farm near Kewaunee, May 26, 1904; married. Educated Kewaunee rural and high schools; received Ed. B. in 1927 from Oshkosh State College; graduate training at Universities of Iowa and Wisconsin. President of television station at Rhinelander; taught at Omro, Oconto, Pulaski High Schools in Wis., Itasca Junior College in Minn., Oregon State College, University of Detroit; former owner and publisher of newspaper at Hurley, former owner radio station at Merrill and Wausau. Awarded "Palonia Restuticia", highest medal of Free Poland. Ranked first among all Congressmen in United Press test in American history; voted *most distinguished American for 1945* by foreign language press on the basis of his work against Communism; former director of World League to Stop Communism; former director Free World Forum; and World Bill of Rights Assn. Elected to Congress 1942; now in 14th consecutive term. Committee assignments: 91st Cong.—Armed Services (also 90th Cong.); District of Columbia; former committees—Veterans Affairs, Public Works, Education and Labor; Katyn Forest Massacre Committee. Home address: Rhinelander 54501. Address correspondence to: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

10th Congressional District: Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Iron, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer, Villas, Washburn Counties.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS WISCONSIN

Average Deviation
Number $\pm 5,959$
Per Cent ± 1.5

LARGEST: 1st 408,677
SMALLEST: 3rd 382,818

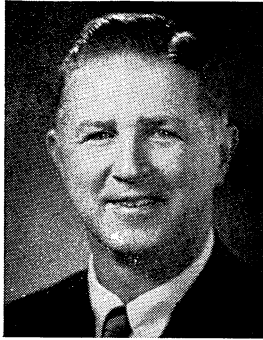
Number	$\pm 5,959$
Per Cent	± 1.5

LARGEST: 1st 408,677
SMALLEST: 3rd 382,818

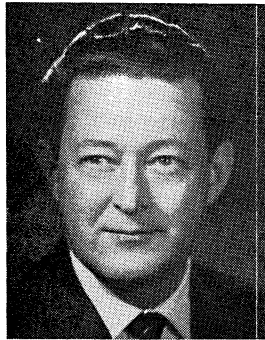
AVERAGE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 395,276

Dist.	1960 Pop.	Deviation	%
1st	408,677	+ 13,401	+ 3.4
2nd	397,918	+ 2,642	+ 0.7
3rd	382,818	- 12,458	- 3.2
4th	397,333	+ 2,057	+ 0.5
5th	399,528	+ 4,252	+ 1.3
6th	391,743	- 3,533	- 0.9
7th	387,077	- 8,199	- 2.1
8th	400,567	+ 5,291	+ 1.3
9th	397,429	+ 2,153	+ 0.5
10th	389,675	- 5,601	- 1.4

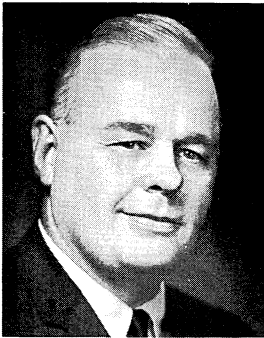
1969 STATE SENATE OFFICERS



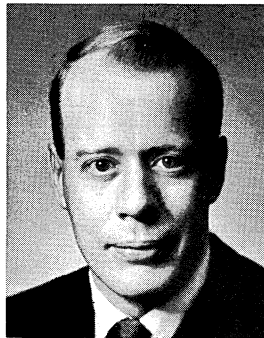
President
Lieut. Gov.
OLSON



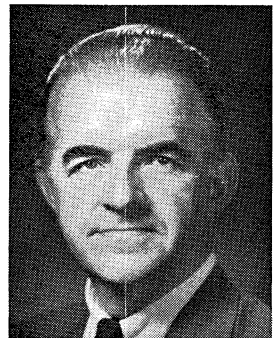
President
pro tem
KNOWLES



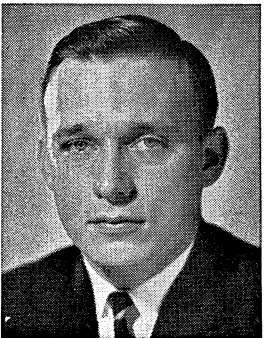
Majority
Leader
KEPPLER



Minority
Leader
RISSER



Majority
Caucus Chairman
CHILSEN



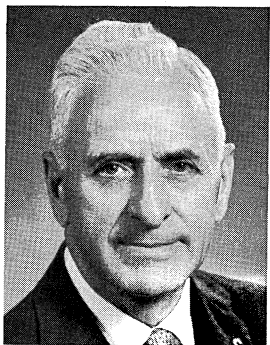
Minority
Caucus Chairman
SCHREIBER



Chief Clerk
NUGENT



Sergeant
at Arms
NICHOLSON



MEUNIER
1st District



LOTTO
2nd District



KENDZIORSKI
3rd District

ALEX J. MEUNIER (Rep.): Born on farm, Door County Tn. of Brussels, Nov. 9, 1897; married. Grad. 1917 Algoma Tehrs. Coll.; also correspondence and summer courses. Insurance repres.; was teacher, bookkeeper, salesman, orchardist. Army service 1918. Mbr. underwriters assn. (past pres.); dir. county Chamber of Commerce (6 years); twice alternate to Rep. Natl. Conv. Sheriff 4 yrs., deputy 12. Assemblyman 1943-49. Elected to Senate 1962, '66. Committee assignments: 1969—Finance (vice-chm., also mbr. 1965, '63, '47, '45); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm.'s Legis. Adv. Com. for unexpired term; Legis. Council's Ins. Laws Revision Com.; State Bond Bd.; 1967—Public Welfare (chm.); Govt'l. and Veterans' Affairs; Legis. Procedure; Com. to Visit State Properties; Adv. Council for Home and Family; Mental Health Adv. Com.; 1965—Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (chm.); Legis. Council's Taxation Com. (also 1963); 1963—Contingent Expenditures; Legis. Council's Urban Problems Com. and County Boards Representation Com. Mailing address: 106 S. Ithaca Ave., Sturgeon Bay 54235.

1st Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Door-Kewaunee, Manitowoc 1st, 2nd.

MYRON P. LOTTO (Rep.): Born Green Bay, April 7, 1925; married; 7 children. Graduated local public and parochial schools; attended St. Norbert College 1942-43. Farmer. President Wisconsin County Boards Assn.; director Brown County Fair Assn.; member Citizen Advisory Com. to U.W.—Green Bay College of Community Science; Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Speakers Bureau. Town clerk 1949-55; town chairman 1955-67; county board supervisor since 1955 (chairman 1963-68). Elected to Senate 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking and joint interim com.; Agriculture (alternate member); Review of Administrative Rules; Joint Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on Inheritance and Gift Tax Study (vice-chm.). Mailing address: Route 3, Green Bay 54301.

2nd Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Brown 1st, Brown 2nd, Calumet.

CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI (Dem.): Born in Poland, Dec. 3, 1898; married. Graduated high school in Poland; evening courses in Milwaukee. Retired quality control inspector. Active in civic and labor activities. Past vice-pres. of local union and chairman of its boards on constitution legislation and education. Elected to Assembly 1946; reelected 1948. Elected to Senate 1949; reelected 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962 and 1966. Secretary of the Democratic Caucus; Assistant Dem. Floor Leader 1955. Committee assignments: 1969—Highways (also 1967, 1965, 1963) and joint interim com; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1967, 1965); observer Workmen's Compensation Advisory Com. (also 1967, 1965); 1967—Legis. Council's Highway Advisory Com. (secy.) and chm. Local Roads and Streets; 1963—Special Interim Com. to investigate the Publication and Distribution of Obscene Literature in Wisconsin. Mailing address 2025 S. 14th St., Milwaukee 53204.

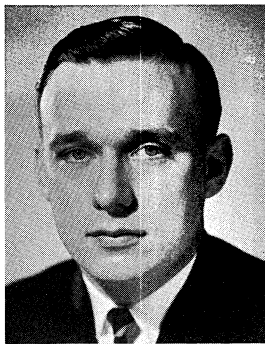
3rd Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 11th, 12th, 14th.



SOIK
4th District



SCHUELE
5th District



SCHREIBER
6th District

NILE W. SOIK (Rep.): Born Milwaukee, May 2, 1923; married; 3 sons. Grad. Riverside High Sch.; B.S. 1945 West Point; M.B.A. 1951 Univ. of Wis.; postgrad. study Cornell Univ. Instruc. bus. admin. Marquette Univ.; supervisor of training and testing, electrical equipment co. World War II vet.; Army Corps of Engrs. Mbr. North Shore, Brown Deer, 18th Ward and East Side Rep. Clubs; Masons; church council; Amer. Legion. Elected to Assembly 1960, '62, '64, '66; elected to Senate 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Education (vice-chm.) and jt. interim com.; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement; Jt. Com. to Visit State Properties; Adv. Com. on State Employment Relations; Leg. Council's Nuclear Facilities Com.; Assembly committee assignments: 1967—Labor (chm., mbr. 1961-65); Elections; Insurance and Bkg. (also 1963, 1961); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems and Ret. Research Com.; observer on Workmen's Comp. Adv. Com. (also 1961-65); 1965—Printing; Legis. Council's Labor Com. (secy.); 1963—Vet. and Military Affairs (vice-chm.); Legis. Council's U.W. Medical Center Com. Mailing address: 6266 N. Santa Monica Blvd., Whitefish Bay 53217.

4th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 3rd, 18th, 25th.

WILFRED SCHUELE (Dem.): Born Hales Corners, May 15, 1906; married. Grad. Boys Tech. High Sch.; attended Marquette Univ. Vice-pres. of a chemical mfg. corp.; formerly business investment counselor, disbursement officer RFC, War Assets Admin., U.S. Treasury Dept. Mbr. Milw. Co. Dem. Council; Dem. State Admin. Bd. Elected to Assembly 1958; reelected 1960, 1962; elected to Senate 1964 for unexpired term; reelected 1966. Dem. Caucus Coordinator. Committee assignments: 1969—Natural Resources and jt. interim com.; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm.'s Legis. Adv. Com.; Legis. Pro-Adv. Com.; Legis. Programs Study Com.; Jt. Com. to Visit State Properties (also grams Study Com.; Jt. Com. to Visit State Properties (also 1967); 1967—Govt.'l and Veterans' Affairs; Conservation (also 1965); 1965—Public Welfare; Legis. Council's Conserv. Com.; Assembly committee assignments: 1963—Excise and Fees (also 1961); Legis. Council's Urban Problems Com. (also 1961); 1961—Revision; Legis. Council's Reapportionment Com. and Youthful Drinking and Driving Com.; 1959—Elections (vice-chm.); Labor; State Affairs. Mailing address: 3036 North 84th Street, Milwaukee 53222.

5th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 2nd, 9th, 15th.

MARTIN J. SCHREIBER (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, April 8, 1939; married; 3 children. Grad. Milw. Lutheran High Sch.; studied at Valparaiso Univ., the Univ. of Wis.—Milwaukee (urban studies major); LL.B. Marquette Univ. 1964; graduate studies UW—M. (urban affairs). Attorney. Member Wis. Assn. for Mental Health Exec. Bd., AFL-CIO, Big Brother bd. of dir. Elected to Senate 1962 for unexpired term and in 1964 and 1968. Minority Caucus Chm. 1969, 1967. Committee assignments: 1969—Education and jt. interim com.; Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Bkg. (also 1965) and jt. interim com.; Bd. on Govt. Opers.; Legis. Programs Study Com.; Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on Uniform Consumer Credit Code; Legis. Council's Insurance Law Revision Com. (chm., also 1967); 1967—Education; Jt. Com. on Legis. Org.'s Subcom. on Staffing and Com. Procedure; 1965—Legis. Council's Insurance and Bkg. Com.; Gov.'s Com. on Eminent Domain; Children's Court Center Com.; 1963—Conservation; Public Welfare; Gov.'s Comm. on the Status of Women; Legis. Council's Judiciary Com. and State Fiscal Situation Com. (vice-chm.). Mailing address: 3128 N. 50th St., Milwaukee 53206.

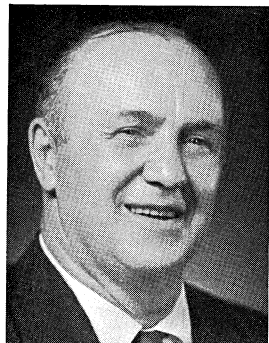
6th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 1st, 5th, 7th.



McPARLAND
7th District



BUSBY
8th District



SUSSMAN
9th District

LELAND S. McPARLAND (Dem.): Born Thorp, Dec. 18, 1896; married. Educated Thorp schools; Oshkosh State Coll. 2 years; studied law at Marquette Univ. Practicing attorney since 1927; South Milwaukee teacher 1920-27. World War I veteran; Navy 1917-18. Chm. Milwaukee County Dem. Organizing Com. 1952-53. Assemblyman 1941-53; Dem. Floor Leader 1945, '47, '49. Elected to Senate 1954; reelected 1958, 1962, 1966; now serving 15th legislative session. Chm. Dem. Joint Caucus 1953-69. Committee assignments: 1969—Judiciary (also 1955-1967) and jt. interim com.; Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (also 1967), chm. 1965; Legislative Council (secy., also 1967 and 1963, vice-chm. 1965 and 1959) and its Exec. and Finance Coms.; 1967—Senate Select Com. on Univ. of Wis.; 1965—Legis. Programs Study Com. (chm.); 1963—Remedial Legislation Com. Mailing address: 4757 S. Packard Ave., Cudahy 53321.

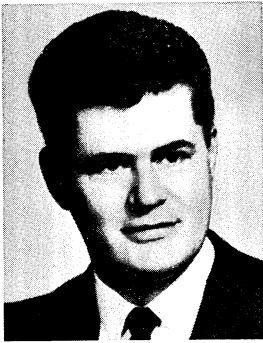
7th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 17th, 19th, 24th.

ALLEN J. BUSBY (Rep.): Born Chicago, March 6, 1900; married. Educ. West Allis Central High Sch., Milw. State Coll.; B.A. Univ. of Wis. 1922, M.A. 1925, J.D. 1928. Attorney since 1933; formerly school principal, teacher. Mbr. West Milw. Bus. and Advancement Assn., South West Allis Adv. Assn., Masons; former member Suburban League of Municipalities. Served as vil. atty. 1932-67. Assemblyman 1931, 1935; Senator since 1937; serving 19th session. Coauthor 1951 Rosenberry Apportionment Act; instrumental Milw. County Expressway Comm. law, Criminal Code, Family Code, judicial system reform. Committee assignments: 1969—Judiciary (chm. since 1959) and co-chm. jt. interim com.; Legislative Procedure (since 1957); Council for Home and Family (chm. 1967) and Judicial Council; 1967 Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on the Probate Code; 1965—Legis. Council's Judiciary Com. (vice-chm., also 1963); 1959—Legis. Council's Commercial Code Com. Mailing address: 1673 S. 53rd St., Milwaukee 53214.

8th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 20th, 21st, 22nd.

NORMAN SUSSMAN (Dem.): Born Philadelphia, May 26, 1905; married. Educ. Milw. schools, Milw. Sch. of Engineering. Retired. Formerly City Natatorium asst. supt., grocer, union business repres. Pres. Ind. Neighborhood Grocers Assn. 11 years; steward, exec. bd. mbr. AFL-CIO Building Service Employees Union; mbr. Milw. Govt. Serv. League, Mental Health Assn., Fond du Lac Ave. Advance Assn., NAACP. Human Rights Council award; delegate to 1960 Dem. Natl. Conv., mbr. Milw. Co. Dem. Council. Assemblyman 1957, '59; chm. Municipalities Com. 1959. Elected to Senate 1960; reelected 1962 and 1966. Chm. Sen. Minority Caucus 1963, '65. Committee assignments: 1969—Governmental and Veterans' Affairs (also 1967, 1965, 1963, 1961); Public Welfare (also 1967, 1965); 1967—Legis. Programs Study Com. (vice-chm.); 1963—Education; Legis. Council's Educ. Com. and Relief of Property Tax Burden Com. Mailing address was: 1621 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233. Died April 20, 1969.

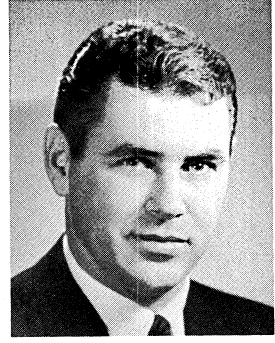
9th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 4th, 6th, 13th.



PARYS
9th District



KNOWLES
10th District



WHITTO
11th District

RONALD G. PARYS (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, October 7, 1938; married; 4 children. Grad. Riverside High Sch. Industrial appraiser and assessor; formerly plant foreman and purchasing supervisor. In U.S. Army Reserves 1955-66. Advisor 13th Ward Youth Com.; advisor Wis. Academic Conference of Student Govt.; mbr. 13th Ward Dem. Unit; exec. board 13th Ward Community Council, Polish Nat.'l Alliance, St. Mary Czeszochowa Athletic Club, Twin Arch Sportsman Club, St. Casimir Ushers, Civic and Athletic Club, Old Time Ball Players Assn. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Elected to Senate in Oct. 7, 1969, special election to fill vacancy. Committee assignments: 1969—Health and Social Services and jt. interim com.; Govt.'l and Vet. Affairs and jt. interim com.; Leg. Council's Age of Majority Study Com. Assembly committee assignments: 1969—Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1967); Bd. on Govt. Oper. (also 1967); Legis. Council (for unexpired term and full term); 1967—Rules; 1965—Printing (vice-chm.); Commerce and Mfr.; Vet. and Military Affairs; Legis. Council's Labor Com. Mailing address: 1221 E. Clarke Street, Milwaukee 53212.

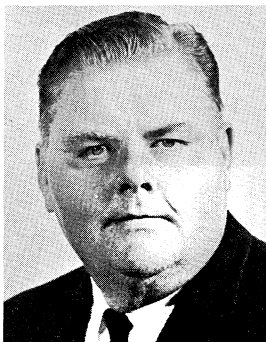
9th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 4th, 6th, 13th.

ROBERT P. KNOWLES (Rep.): Born River Falls, Feb. 25, 1916; married. Grad. River Falls High Sch.; B.S. River Falls State Univ. 1938. Formerly insurance and real estate business. World War II vet.; Army Air Corps 1942-45. Mbr. Adv. Comm. on Intergovt'l. Relations; pres. Natl. Conf. of Legis. Leaders 1965; exec. secy. Arrangements Com. 1964 and 1968 Rep. Nat'l. Conv. Elected to Senate 1955 to fill vacancy; reelected 1956, '60, '64, '68. Sen. Pres. pro tem. 1969, 1967; Sen. Maj. Leader 1963, 1965. Committee assignments: 1969—Legis. Procedure (chm., also 1967); Highways (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (chm. 1967, mbr. 1965); Legis. Council (also 1967, chm. 1963); Interstate Co-op. (vice-chm. 1967, mbr. 1965, 1963); Legis. Programs Study Com. (also 1967); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1967); State Bldg. Comm. (for unexpired term); State Bond Bd.; 1965—Reorganization Com.; Legis. Council's Elections Com.; 1963—Labor Taxation, Insurance and Bkg. (also 1961); Tax Compromise Com.; Com. of 25. Mailing address: 335 E. 1st St., New Richmond 54017.

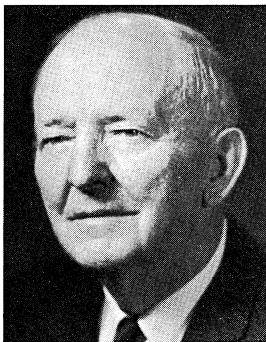
10th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce, Burnett-Polk, St. Croix.

WAYNE F. WHITTO (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, Aug. 16, 1933; married. Graduated Washington High School; received B.B.A. degree from University of Wisconsin 1963, M.B.A. 1966. Management consultant; formerly in traffic engineering administration. Served in Army 1955-57; veteran Korean Conflict. Member 16th Ward Democratic unit; a director of St. Joseph Children's Home Athletic Assn; member Bluemound Rd., State St. and Vliet St. Advancement Assns.; Eagles. Elected to Assembly in 1960; reelected 1962 and 1964; elected to Senate 1966. Assistant Minority Leader. Committee assignments: 1969—Natural Resources and jt. interim com.; Health and Social Services (alt. mbr.); Retirement Research Com.; Leg. Council's Adv. Com. on the Uniform Consumer Credit Code; State Capitol and Executive Residence Board (also 1967); Adv. Com. on State Employment Relations; 1967—Conservation. Assembly committee assignments: 1965—Highways (also 1963); Insurance and Banking (also 1961); Review of Administrative Rules; 1963—Legis. Council's Aged Tax Relief Com. Mailing address: 4921 W. Washington Blvd., Milwaukee 53208.

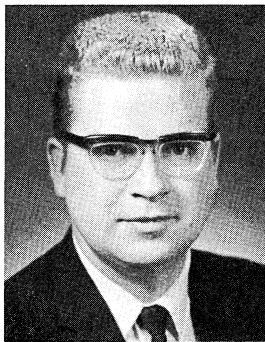
11th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 8th, 10th, 16th.



KRUEGER
12th District



PANZER
13th District



McKENNA
13th District

CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER (Rep.): Born Madison, June 24, 1918; married. Graduated Merrill High School; attended Merrill Business College. Advertising agency. In 1944 elected alderman. Elected to Senate 1946 and 1950. The 1951 Senate apportionment made him ineligible for reelection in 1954. Reelected 1956, 1960, 1964 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Natural Resources (chm. since 1957) and co-chm. jt. interim com.; Agriculture (vice-chm., mbr. since 1959); Legislative Procedure (mbr. since 1957); Legislative Council; 1966—Gov.'s Task Force on ORAP; Leg. Programs Study Com.; 1965—Gov.'s Com. on Wisconsin Water Resources; Legislative Council's Conservation Com. (chm., vice-chm. 1963, mbr. 1959) and Agriculture Com.; 1963—Legis. Council's Election Laws Com. and Accelerated Conservation Purchase Program Com.; 1961—Legis. Council's Water Resources Com. (vice-chm.); 1959—Legis. Council's Reapportionment Com.; 1957—Legis. Council's Com. on Boating. Mailing address: 122 N. State St., Merrill 54452.

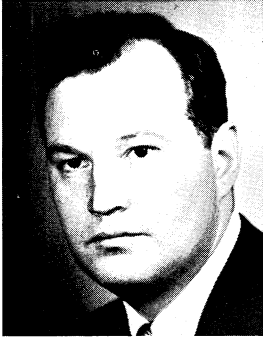
12th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Clark, Forest-Oneida-Vilas, Lincoln-Taylor.

FRANK E. PANZER (Rep.): Born Town of Hubbard, Dodge County, Sept. 1, 1890; married. Educ. Oakfield High School. Retired farmer; bank director; former school teacher and telegraph operator. Member Elks, Rotary, Masonic order, Eagles and Moose. Elected clerk of school district in 1920-30, town chairman 1925-66, chairman Dodge County Board 1940-66. Elected to Assembly 1931; Senator 1935, 1937 and since 1943; Senate President pro tempore 1947-65; President pro tempore emeritus 1967. Committee assignments: 1969—Agriculture (chm. 1967); 1967—Legislative Procedure (mbr., chm. 1947-65); Interstate Cooperation (chm. 1957-67); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com.; 1965—Judiciary; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization; Natural Resources Com. of State Agencies; Legis. Council and its Labor Com. and Highway Adv. Com. (mbr. Legis. Council 1949-65, chm 1955, vice-chm. 1957); 1963—Conservation (also 1961); 1961—Com. on Committees. Has served on all major committees of the Senate. Mailing address was: Route 1, Brownsville 53006. Died Aug. 26, 1969.

13th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Dodge 1st, Jefferson, Washington

DALE THOMAS McKENNA (Dem.): Born Reeseville, May 7, 1937; married; 2 children. Grad. St. Lawrence High Sch., Mt. Calvary; B.A. St. Norbert College 1959; J.D. Univ. of Wis. 1966. Attorney; formerly worked for state Dept. of Resource Devel., served as liaison between maj. party in Legis. and Exec. Office, legis. messenger, was elected Assembly sergeant at arms 1966. Served in Army. Member bd. of dir. of parish council and of Amer. Cancer Soc.; judge advocate for Jefferson VFW post and for local K. of C.; pres. county bar assn. In 1962 worked in Gov. Reynolds' campaign, served as area coordinator for Sen. Nelson in his reelection campaign and serves now as his area repres.; served as chm. Jefferson County Dem. Party Statutory Com. and serves on exec. board for the Dem. Party. Mbr. of Federal Housing Bd. for the Elderly in Jefferson. Elected to Senate in special election November 4, 1969, to fill unexpired term of late Senator Panzer. Committee assignments: 1969—Agriculture. Mailing address: 336 East North Street, Jefferson 53549.

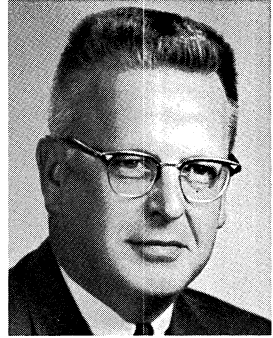
13th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Dodge 1st, Jefferson, Washington.



LORGE
14th District



SWAN
15th District



THOMPSON
16th District

GERALD D. LORGE (Rep.): Born Bear Creek, July 9, 1922; married. Grad. Bear Creek high school; J.D. Marquette Univ. 1952. Attorney. World War II veteran; served in Marines. Mbr. Amer. Legion, Outagamie and Wis. Bar Assn., Bear Creek and Outagamie Conserv. Clubs. Elected to Assembly 1950, 1952; elected to Senate 1954 to fill unexpired term; reelected 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Com. on Committees (chm.); Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Bkg. (chm., also chm. 1967, 1965, 1963) and co-chm. jt. interim com.; Legis. Council (also 1967, 1965, 1963); Interstate Co-op. Comm. (mbr. 1967, 1965); Legis. Procedure (mbr. since 1959); Legis. Council's Insurance Laws Revision Com. (also 1967); 1967—Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; conference com. on Gov.'s highway safety bill (chm.); 1965—Legis. Council's Insurance and Bkg. Com. and Branch Bkg. Com. (vice-chm.); 1963—Legis. Council's Educ. Com. and Insurance Com. (chm.); 1961—Jt. Com. on Finance; Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chm., also chm. 1959). Mailing address: Route 1, P.O. Box 147, Bear Creek 54922.

14th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Outagamie 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Waupaca.

JAMES D. SWAN (Rep.): Born Neosho Falls, Kansas, February 20, 1903; married. Graduated Wilmette, Illinois public schools and New Trier High School, Winnetka. B.S. Princeton University 1925. Farmer in Wis. since 1932. A past pres. and director Wis. Potato Growers Assn.; past pres. Vegetable Growers of America; past pres. Delavan Rotary Club. Served on school board, Walworth County Drainage Board (pres.). Member Governor's Council for Economic Development. Elected to Senate in October 10, 1967 special election to fill vacancy. Committee assignments: 1969—Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1967); Agriculture and jt. interim com.; Joint Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions. Mailing address: Route 2, Elkhorn 53121, or Room 140 So., Capitol, Madison.

15th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Rock 1st, Rock 3rd, Walworth.

CARL W. THOMPSON (Dem.): Born Washington, D.C., March 15, 1914; married. Grad. Stoughton high school; Ph.B. 1936. LL.D. 1939 Univ. of Wis. Attorney, real estate broker. World War II veteran; in Army Intelligence 1942-46. Served as alderman, city attorney. Dem. national committeeman 1949-56; conv. alternate 1960; Pres. elector 1948. Dem. candidate for Governor 1948, '50. Assemblyman 1953-59; in 1959 elected to Senate to fill unexpired term; reelected 1960, '64, '68. Committee assignments: 1969—Agriculture (also 1961-67) and jt. interim com.; Education (also 1963 and 1965) and jt. interim com.; Special Jt. Com. to Study Disruptions in Higher Education Institutions; 1967—Labor, Taxation, Insur. and Bkg.; Senate Select Com. on the U.W.; 1965—Legis. Council's Elections Com. and Branch Bkg. Com.; Gov.'s Com. on Wis.-Water Resources; Gov.'s Adv. Council on Traffic Law Enforcement; 1963—Legis. Council's U.W. Medical Center Com. and Highway Safety Com.; 1961—Conserv. (also 1959). Mailing address: 313 E. Main St., P.O. Box 227, Stoughton 53589.

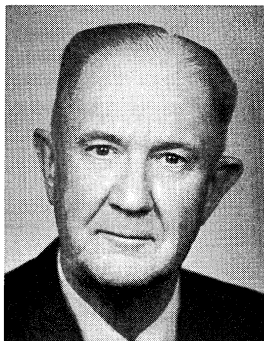
16th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Dane 4th, Dane 5th, Rock 2nd.



ROSELEIP
17th District



HOLLANDER
18th District



DRAHEIM
19th District

GORDON W. ROSELEIP (Rep.): Born Platteville, July 30, 1912; married. Grad. Platteville high sch. 1934. Retired businessman. Natl. Guard 1928-33; vet. of World War II, Korean Conflict; served in Army and Air Force; 18 months overseas. Served on many campaign coms. incl. Vets. for Eisenhower, for Nixon; Thomson for Governor, for Congress. Mbr. Amer. Legion (commander Wis. Dept. 1954), "40 et 8"; Farm Bureau, Elks, Eagles, Moose, V.F.W., D.A.V., Kiwanis, Masons; received Freedom Fdn.'s *Valley Forge* award for outstanding Americanism. Mbr. county bd. Elected to Senate 1962, 1966. Committee assignments: 1969—Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws; Natural Resources (vice-chm. 1969, 1967; mbr. 1965, 1963) and jt. interim com.; Gov't. and Veterans' Affairs (vice-chm. 1969, 1967; mbr. 1965, 1963) and jt. interim com.; Special Jt. Com. to Study Disruptions in Higher Education Institutions; Leg. Council's Age of Majority Study Com.; 1965—Legis. Council's Elections Com.; Civil War Centen. Comm.; World's Fair Particip. Comm.; 1963—Legis. Council's Election Laws Com. Mailing address: Box 167, Darlington 53530.

17th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Grant, Green-Lafayette, Iowa-Richland.

WALTER G. HOLLANDER (Rep.): Born Fond du Lac, Sept. 8, 1896; married. Grad. Omro High Sch. Retired insurance agent and farmer; Town of Springvale (Hollander homestead since 1887). Has held local elective office since 1929; mbr. Fond du Lac County Board 1938-66; (board chm. 1953-66). Elected to Senate 1956; reelected 1960, 1964 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Jt. Com. on Finance (Sen. chm., also 1967, 1965, 1963); Legis. Procedure (also 1963-67); Com. on Committees; Bd. on Govt. Operations (also chm. 1967); Legis. Council (vice-chm., chm. 1967) and its Exec. (vice-chm.) and Finance Coms.; Legis. Programs Study Com. (secy. 1967); State Capitol & Exec. Residence Bd. (also 1967); Claims Comm. (also 1967); 1967—Task Force on Local Govt. Finance & Organization (Tarr); Gov.'s Task Force on Medical Educ.; 1965—Contingent Expenditures; Legis. Council's Local Govt. Com.; 1963—Com. of 25; County Boards Representation Com.; 1961—Agriculture (also 1959, 1957); Labor, Taxation, Insur. and Bkg. (also 1957); 1959—Gov't. and Veterans' Affairs. Mailing address: Route 1, Rosendale 54974.

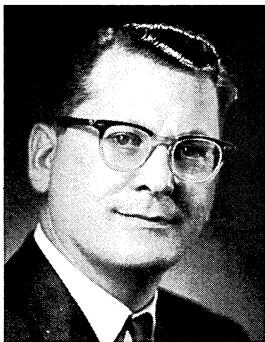
18th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Dodge 2nd, Fond du Lac 1st, 2nd.

WILLIAM A. DRAHEIM (Rep.): Born Neenah, Dec. 15, 1898; married. Grad. Neenah High School. Attended Lawrence Coll. Retired sporting goods dealer (1928-51); formerly mill worker, statistician-accountant, production planner. Veteran of World War I and World War II; 40 years of military service in National Guard and Army. Mbr. American Legion, V.F.W., Mil. Order of World War, Masons and Elks; formerly Eagles and Rotary. Served on county board 1938-40, 1948-50. Elected to Senate 1950; reelected 1954, 1958, 1962 and 1966. Committee assignments: 1969—Governmental and Veterans' Affairs (chm. 1969, 1967 and 1965) and jt. interim com. (co-chm.); Legislative Procedure (also 1967, 1965, 1961, 1959); State Board on Govt. Operations (also 1967); Leg. Council's Age of Majority Study Com. (co-chm.); 1967—Jt. Study Com. on Civil Service; Legis. Council's Labor Com. and Branch Banking Com.; 1963—Jt. Com. on Finance (mbr., chm. 1961, 1959); Contingent Expenditures; Legis. Council's U.W. Medical Center Com. (chm.); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions. Mailing address: 913 Hewitt St., Neenah 54956.

19th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Winnebago 1st, 2nd, 3rd.



KEPPLER
20th District



DORMAN
21st District



LOURIGAN
22nd District

ERNEST C. KEPPLER (Rep.): Born Sheboygan, Apr. 5, 1918; Married. Educ. Sheboygan High Sch.; B.S. Univ. of Wis. 1949, J.D. 1950. Atty. World War II vet., Army overseas, and Korean Conflict. *Conservation Legislator of Year* Award 1968. Alderman 1941-45, 1951-53; asst. dist. atty. 1953-54; city and county civil def. dir. 1956-61. Assemblyman 1943. Elected to Senate 1960, '64, '68. Maj. Ldr. 1969; Maj. Caucus Chm. 1967. Committee assignments: 1969—Highways (vice-chm. 1967) and jt. interim com.; Interstate Co-op. Comm. (chm. 1969, mbr. 1967, '65); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (vice-chm.); Sen. Org. (chm.); Legis. Council; Com. to Visit State Properties (also 1967, '65); Legis. Programs Study Com. (resigned 10-14-69), (also 1967); State Bond Bd.; Remedial Legis. (chm. 1967); 1967—Revisions, Repeals, Uniform Laws (chm. 1967, '65, '63); Legis. Procedure (also 1965, '63); Sen. U.W. Investig. Com. (vice-chm.); Legis. Council's Insur. Law Revision (also 1965); Civil Serv. Review; 1965—Legis. Council's Insur. and Bkg.; 1963—Judiciary; Legis. Council's Conserv.; 1961—Educ.; Public Welfare. Mailing address: 719 New York Ave., Sheboygan 53081.

20th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Ozaukee, Sheboygan 1st, 2nd.

HENRY DORMAN (Dem.): Born Racine, Sept. 24, 1916; married. Grad. William Horlick High School, Racine; Ph.B. U.W. 1940; communications degree Yale Univ. 1943; J.D. Univ. of Wis. 1947. Attorney. World War II veteran; served in Army Air Corps 1942-45. Mbr. bar assns.; bd. of dirs. Nat'l. Soc. of State Legislators; mbr. Marquette Univ. Poverty Program Subcom., Adv. Com. on Garnishment; served as secy. Dem. Party Racine County and Mayor's Comm. on Human Rights. Mbr. county board 1956-58. Elected to Senate Mar. 9, 1965 for unexpired term; reelected 1966. Committee assignments: 1969—Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1967); Legis. Council (also 1967) and its Finance Com.; 1967—Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (also 1965); Task Force on Local Govt. Finance and Org.; Gov.'s Comm. on Law Enforcement and Crime; Legis. Council's Mental Health Adv. Com. and Adv. Com. on Garnishment; Wis. legis. representative at 1st Nat'l Conf. on Law Enforcement and Crime Control; 1965—Public Welfare; Legis. Council's Local Govt. Com. Mailing address: 422-16th St. Racine 53403

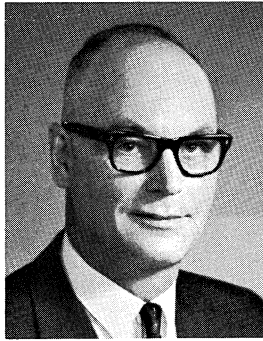
21st Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Racine 1st, Racine 2nd.

JOSEPH LOURIGAN (Dem.): Born Kenosha, March 19, 1901; married. Graduated Kenosha public schools and Kenosha Business College. Retired auto worker. Served as secretary of auto workers local 1943-44 and president from 1945-47. Elected to city council 3 times, 1947, 1949, 1954. Assemblyman 1951, 1953, 1955. Served on Assembly Labor Com., Taxation Com., and Engrossed Bills Com. Elected to Senate 1964 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Labor, Taxation, Insurance & Banking (also 1967, 1965) and jt. interim com.; Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals & Uniform Laws (also 1967); Governmental and Veterans' Affairs (alt. mbr.); Leg. Council's Adv. Com. on Inheritance and Gift Tax Study (secy.); Emergency Government Council; 1967—Civil Defense Council; 1965—Legis. Council's Labor Com. Mailing address: 3604-19th Avenue, Kenosha 53140.

22nd Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Kenosha 1st, Kenosha 2nd.



RASMUSEN
23rd District



HEINZEN
24th District



CIRILLI
25th District

HOLGER B. RASMUSEN (Rep.): Born Superior, Apr. 26, 1894; married. Grad. high sch.; Ph.G. 1916 Drake Univ., Des Moines, Iowa. Semiretired pharmacist. World War I Navy vet. Village trustee and mbr. sch. bd. 1923-32, county school com. 1947-51; mayor of Spooner 1942-48; civilian defense county chm. World War II. Mbr. Wis. and Amer. Pharmaceutical Assn.; Spooner Ch. of Com. (past pres.); Kiwanis (past pres.) Assemblyman 1949, 1951, 1953; elected to Senate 1956 for unexpired term; reelected 1962, 1966. Committee assignments: 1969—Education (chm., also 1967, mbr. 1965, '63, '57) and jt. interim com. (co-chm.); Health and Social Services (vice-chm) and jt. interim Public Welfare Com.; Legis. Procedure (also 1967); State Capitol and Exec. Residence Bd. (also 1967); Educational Compact Comm. (also 1967); 1967—Public Welfare (vice-chm., mbr. 1965, '63, '57); Jt. Legis. Com. to Visit State Properties; 1965—Legis. Council's Insur. Law Revision Com.; 1964— World's Fair Participation Comm.; 1963—Legis. Council's Education Com; Com. to Investigate Obscene Lit. Mailing address: 722 Franklin Ave., Spooner 54801.

23rd Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Barron-Washburn, Chippewa, Dunn.

RAYMOND F. HEINZEN (Rep.): Born Marshfield, May 11, 1918; married. Grad. Marshfield High School; attended Univ. of Wisconsin 3 years. Dairy farmer since 1939; pres. of credit union; former pres. and secy-treas. of creamery co-op.; farm columnist 1957-59. Mbr. Rotary, Farm Bureau, Knights of Columbus; cochm. 1958 state convention National Catholic Rural Life Conference. School board clerk 1952-57; mbr. State Board of Voc'l. and Adult Educ. 1956-63. Elected to Assembly 1960, '62, '64, '66; elected to Senate 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Education and jt. interim com.; Health and Social Services and jt. interim Public Welfare Com.; Com. to Visit State Properties; Assembly committee assignments: 1967—Education (vice-chm., mbr. 1965, 1963, 1961); Taxation (vice-chm., mbr. 1965); Excise and Fees; 1965—Legis. Council's Education Com.; 1963— Public Welfare; Legis. Council's Educ. Com.; 1961—Labor; Legis. Council's Taxation Com. Mailing address: Rt. 5, Marshfield 54449.

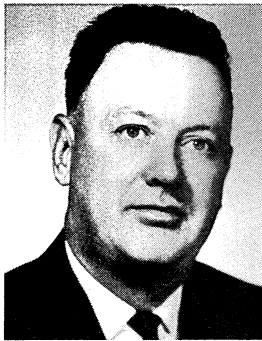
24th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Green Lake, Waushara, Portage, Wood 1st, 2nd.

ARTHUR A. CIRILLI (Rep.): Born Eveleth, Minn., Dec. 28, 1914; married. Raised in Iron County. Educated Hurley High School, Gogebic Junior College, Ironwood, Mich.; LL.B. University of Wisconsin, 1942. Practicing attorney in Superior. Veteran of World War II; served in Army. Mbr. Chamber of Commerce, Exchange Club, Eagles, Elks. Served as mbr. and chm. of University of Wisconsin Board of Visitors. Elected to Senate 1966. Committee assignments: 1969—Health and Social Services (chm.) and jt. interim Public Welfare Com. (co-chm.); Judiciary (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Review of Administrative Rules (also 1967); Minn.—Wis. Boundary Area Comm.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1967); 1967—Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking (vice-chm.); Legis. Council's Garnishment Com. and Taconite Com.; Unemployment Compensation Adv. Comm. Mailing address: 909 E. 4th Street, Superior 54880.

25th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Ashland-Bayfield-Iron, Douglas, Price-Rusk-Sawyer.



RISSER
26th District



TERRY
27th District



DEVITT
28th District

FRED A. RISSER (Dem.): Born Madison, May 5, 1927; married. Educ. Madison pub. schools; Carleton Coll., Minn.; Univ. of Wis.; B.A. and LL.B. Univ. of Oregon 1952. Attorney. World War II veteran; served in Navy. Delegate 1960, 1964 Dem. Natl. Conv.; chm. State Electoral Coll. 1964. Elected to Assembly 1956; reelected 1958, '60. Served on Bd. on Govt. Operations (chm.), State Bldg. Comm., Jt. Finance Com. (chm.), Taxation Com., Rules Com., Legis. Council. Elected to Senate 1962 for unexpired term; reelected 1964 and 1968. Minority Leader 1969, 1967 (Assist. 1965). Committee assignments: 1969—Judiciary (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (secy., also mbr. 1967); Legis. Council (also 1967) and its Insurance Law Revision Com. (also 1967); Comm. on Interstate Coop. (also 1967); Building Comm.; State Bond Bd.; Task Force on Local Bldg. Codes; special com. on possible acquisition of Alexian Bros. Novitiate; 1967—Bd. on Govt. Oper.; 1965—Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1963); Legis. Council's Judiciary Com.; 1963—Legis. Council's Election Laws Com. and Remedial Legislation Com. Mailing address: 15 W. Main St., Madison 53703.

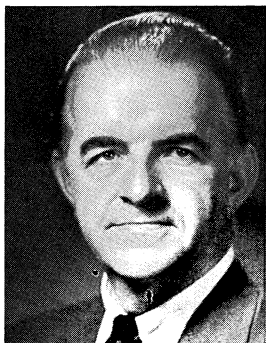
26th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Dane 1st, 2nd, 3rd.

WALTER E. TERRY (Rep.): Born Baraboo; married. Grad. Baraboo High Sch.; B.A. Notre Dame Univ. 1932; graduate work Northwestern Univ. Farmer; former field auditor, Wis. Public Welfare Dept. Has been officer of various state and county dairy co-ops. Elected to Assembly 1958; reelected 1960, '62, '64; elected to Senate 1966. Committee assignments: 1969—Agric. (chm., vice-chm. 1967) and jt. interim com. (co-chm.); Natural Resources (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Legis. Procedure; Comm. on Interstate Coop.; Jt. Legis. Com. to Visit State Properties (also 1967); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Special Sen. Com. to Study Disruptions in Higher Educ. Inst. Assembly committee assignments: 1965—Jt. Com. on Finance; Legis. Council's Conserv. Com.; 1963—Public Welfare (chm., also 1961); Conservation (also 1961); Mental Health Adv. Com. (also 1961); 1961—Revision (vice-chm.); State Bldg. Comm.; 1959—State Affairs; Legis. Council's Agric. Com. Mailing address: Rt. 3, Baraboo 53913.

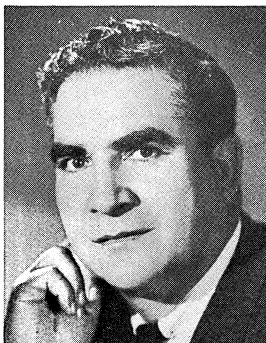
27th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Adams-Juneau-Marquette, Columbia, Sauk.

JAMES C. DEVITT (Rep.): Born La Crosse, Oct. 12, 1929; married. Grad. St. John's Cathedral High Sch.; attended Marquette Univ. 1947-50. Pres. of truck leasing firm. Army Reserve. Wis. mbr. Four-State Legis. Com. on the Pollution of Lake Michigan; dir. United Assn. for Retarded Child.; Catholic Family Life Program Adv. Bd.; mbr. Amer. Legion; state vice-pres. Nat'l. Defense Transp. Assn. (pres. 1966); pres. Greenfield Chamber of Commerce 1964-67; pres. Met. Jaycees' Presidents Council 1965-66; international dir. Wis. Jaycees 1963; pres. Greenfield Jaycees 1961. Awards received: *Distinguished Service Award for Community Service-Greenfield*, 1965; *Outstanding Young Men in America*, 1965; one of 5 *Outstanding Young Men in Wis.*, 1964. Elected to Assembly 1966 and to Senate 1968. Senate Majority Caucus Secy. 1969. Committee assignments: 1969—Transportation (vice-chm.) and jt. interim Highway Com.; Governmental and Veterans' Affairs and jt. interim com.; Task Force on Local Bldg. Codes; Leg. Council's Age of Majority Study Com. Mailing address: 5151 South Root River Parkway, Greenfield 53228.

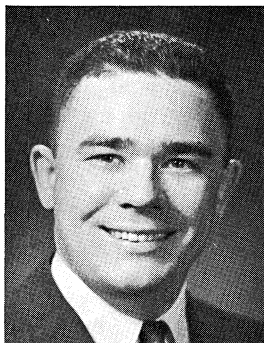
28th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 23rd, Racine 3rd, Waukesha 4th.



CHILSEN
29th District



LAFAVE
30th District



JOHNSON
31st District

WALTER JOHN CHILSEN (Rep.): Born Merrill, Nov. 18, 1923; married. Grad. Merrill High Sch.; B.S. Lawrence Coll. 1949. Television account executive. World War II vet.; Army Air Corps; awarded Purple Heart. Board mbr. Friends of Wis. Libraries; past chm. Marathon Co. Workshop for the Handicapped and of Child Development Com.; district chm. Brotherhood Week; past pres. and bd. mbr. Friends of the Menominees; mbr. Amer. Legion, VFW. Elected to Senate 1966. Majority Caucus Chm. 1969; Maj. Caucus Secy. 1967. Committee assignments: 1969—Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Bkg. (vice-chm.) and jt. interim com.; Health and Social Services and jt. interim com.; Natural Beauty Council (also 1967); special com. on possible acquisition of Alexian Bros. Novitiate (co-chm.); Leg. Council's Adv. Com. on the Uniform Consumer Credit Code (co-chm.); 1967—Education; Public Welfare; Select Senate Com. on the Univ. of Wis.; Leg. Council's Adv. Com. on Kerner Report, Mental Health Adv. Com. and Adv. Com. on the Youth Service Act; Jt. State-City of Madison Planning Com. Mailing address: 1821 Town Line Road, Wausau 54401.

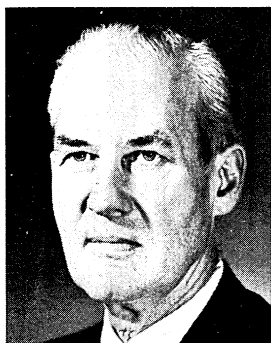
29th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Marathon 1st, Marathon 2nd, Menominee-Shawano.

REUBEN LA FAVE (Rep.): Born Oconto; married. Educ. pub. schools; Railroad Auditors Sch. Real estate broker. Served in Coast Guard. Chm. Sportsmen's Conserv. Congr.; past pres. N.E. Wis. Conserv. Council. Awards: Mil. Sen. *Outstanding Achievement in Conservation Field 1953*; 256 Wis. conserv. clubs' *Mr. Conservation 1960*. Served on county bd. Asssmblyman 1951-55. Senator since 1957. Committee assignments: 1969—Highways (chm., also 1967, mbr. '65, '63, '61) and jt. interim com. (co-chm.); Com. on Coms.; Legis. Procedures (also 1961-67); Legis. Council's Menominee Indian Com. 1963-69 (chm., also 1967); 1967—Jt. Com. on Admin. Rules; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems and Ret. Research Council (chm.); 1965—Contingent Expenditures (chm., also '63, '61); Govt'l. and Veterans' Affairs (also 1959-63); Legis. Council's Highway Adv. Com.; 1959—Conservation (also 1957); 1957—Agric.; Legis. Council's Conserv. Com. (chm.). Mailing address: La Veaux Road, Rt. 1, Oconto 54153.

30th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Brown 3rd, Florence-Marinette, Langlade-Oconto.

RAYMOND C. JOHNSON (Rep.): Born August 20, 1936; married. Graduated Eau Claire Senior High School; received B.S. Wisconsin State College-Eau Claire 1958; J.D. George Washington University Law School 1965. Practicing lawyer. Veteran; served in Navy 1958-65. Member Wis., Va. and American bar associations. Elected to Senate 1966. Assistant Majority Leader 1969. Committee assignments: 1969—Judiciary (vice-chm. also 1967 and secy. interim Adv. Com. on Administrative Review Procedures) and jt. interim com.; Interstate Cooperation; Jt. Com. on Finance (for unexpired term); 1967—Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking, and the interim Adv. Com. on State Securities Laws; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization's Subcom. on Ethics and Conflicts of Interest; Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on State Bidding Procedures (chm.); Codes and Laws Technical Com. (chm.). Mailing address: 221 North 12th Street, Eau Claire 54701.

31st Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Eau Claire 1st, Eau Claire 2nd, Jackson-Trempealeau, Monroe.



KNUTSON
32nd District



DEMPSEY
33rd District

MILO G. KNUTSON (Rep.): Born Clear Lake, Iowa, October 12, 1918; married. Graduated Clear Lake, Iowa high school; attended Mason City, Iowa Jr. College; Coe College, Cedar Rapids. Radio station news director. Mayor of La Crosse 1955-1965. Elected to Senate 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Governmental and Veterans' Affairs and jt. interim com.; Building Commission; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm.'s Legislative Advisory Com.; Special Com. to Study Disruptions in Higher Education Institutions (chairman); special com. for possible acquisition of Alexian Bros. Novitiate; Legis. Council's Age of Majority Study Com. Mailing address: 804 Cass Street, La Crosse 54601.

32nd Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Crawford-Vernon, La Crosse 1st, La Crosse 2nd.

CHESTER E. DEMPSEY (Rep.): Born Town of Merton, Waukesha County, July 20, 1896; single. Educ. in county schools and has always been a close student of farming and farm problems. Owns and operates modern 300-acre dairy farm, which has been Dempsey family homestead since early pioneer days. Served on Waukesha County Board, was town chm., and has held various school and township offices. Elected to Senate 1934; reelected since 1946; now in 14th session. Committee assignments: 1969—Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (chm., also 1967); Jt. Com. on Finance (vice-chm., also 1967; mbr. 1961, 1959); Building Comm. (also 1967); Jt. Legis. Com. to Visit State Properties (also 1967); 1965—Public Welfare (chm., also 1963); Agriculture (also 1963, 1959); Legis. Procedure (also 1963, 1961); Council for Home and Family; Mental Health Advisory Com.; Legis. Council's Public Welfare Com. (chm.); 1961—Committee on Committees (chm., mbr. 1959); Board on Govt. Operations; Legis. Council's Taxation Com. Mailing address was: Route 2, Hartland 53029. Died Oct. 4, 1969.

33rd Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Waukesha 1st, 2nd, 3rd.



NUGENT
Chief Clerk



NICHOLSON
Sergeant at Arms

WILLIAM P. NUGENT: Born Briggsville, June 24, 1917; married. Educated Briggsville Graded School and Oxford Union Free High School; attended University of Wisconsin. Senate Chief Clerk; served as Senate enrolling, journal and record clerk for 5 previous sessions; formerly Assembly record clerk. Has served as Marquette County board member 1951-58 and chairman, town chairman, assessor and property appraiser, high school district clerk. Has served as Chief Clerk since March 31, 1965. Mailing address: 136 Linden Circle, Windsor 53598.

KENNETH NICHOLSON: Born Edmund, May 2, 1901; married. Senate Sergeant at Arms. Retired salesman. Served as Assistant Sergeant 1967 session. Became Acting Sergeant at Arms November 14, 1967 and Sergeant at Arms 1969. Mailing address: 534 Glenway Street, Madison 53711.

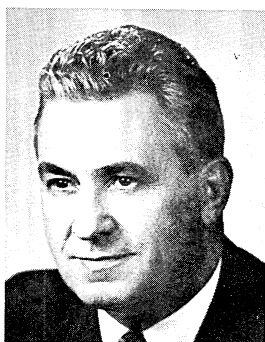
1969 STATE ASSEMBLY OFFICERS



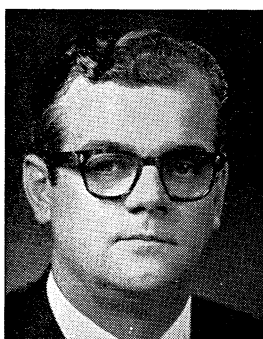
Speaker
FROELICH



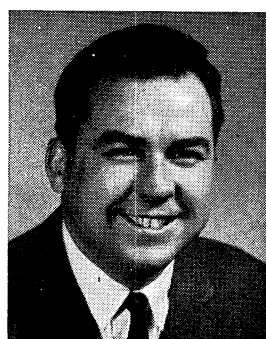
Speaker
pro tem
NITSCHKE



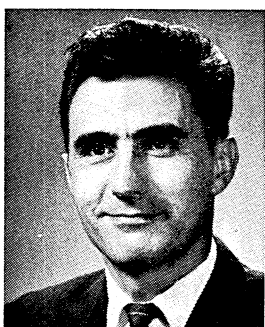
Majority
Leader
ALFONSI



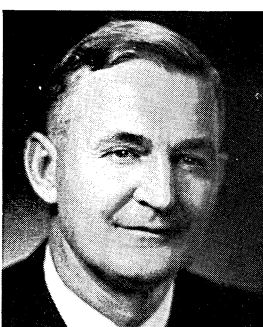
Minority Leader
HUBER



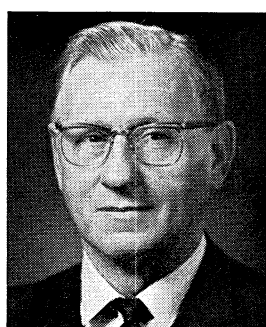
Majority
Caucus Chairman
STEINHILBER



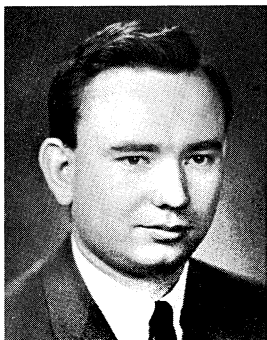
Minority
Caucus Chairman
ROGERS



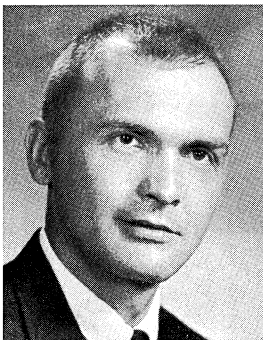
Chief Clerk
STRUEBING



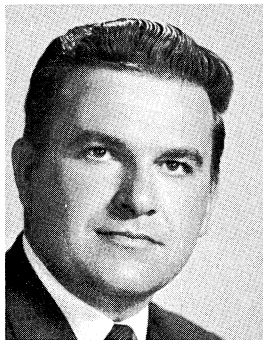
Sergeant at Arms
ROMELL



THOMPSON
Adams-Juneau-Marquette



KORPELA
Ashland-Bayfield-Iron

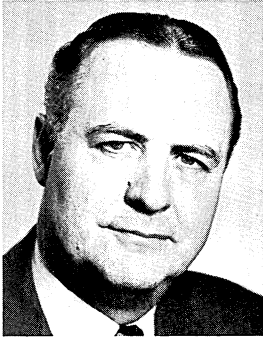


VAN HOLLEN
Barron-Washburn

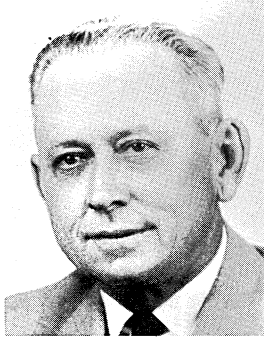
TOMMY G. THOMPSON (Rep.): Born Elroy, November 19, 1941; married. Graduated Elroy elementary and high schools; received B.S. University of Wisconsin 1963; J.D. 1966 U.W. Law School. Attorney with offices in Elroy and Oxford. Member Army Reserves. Member Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, Oxford Lions Club, Mauston Jaycees; formerly Elroy Fireman. Elected to Assembly 1966, reelected 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1967); 1967—Judiciary; Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (vice-chm.); Midwest Council of State Governments' Taxation Committee. Mailing address: 1407 Academy Street, Elroy 53929.

ERNEST J. KORPELA (Dem.): Born Wakefield, Michigan, December 19, 1936; married; 3 children. Graduated Wakefield High School, Michigan; attended Allan Hancock College, Calif.; B.S. 1959 and M.Ed. 1963 Wis. State Univ.-Superior. Superintendent of schools 1963-69; formerly construction laborer, hotel desk clerk. Member National and Wisconsin Education Assns., American Assn. of School Administrators, Northern Assn. of School Administrators (secy.), Wisconsin Assn. of School District Administrators, public library board, Schoolmasters (vice-pres.), Lions, Brule River Sportsmen's Club; formerly member American Federation of Teachers, Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, and Retail Clerks Union. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Education and joint interim com. Mailing address: 633 E. 3rd Street, Washburn 54891.

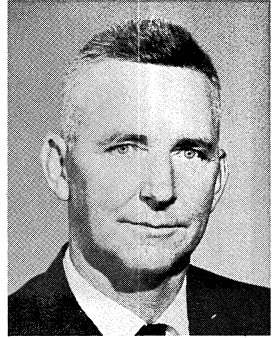
JOHN C. VAN HOLLEN (Rep.): Born Rhinelander, June 27, 1933; married. Educated Chetek elementary and high schools; graduated University of Wisconsin 1958 B.S. Insurance salesman. Served during Korean Conflict 1954. Member Chamber of Commerce, Indianhead Assn., Elks, Shriners, Odd Fellows, Lions, Life Underwriters Assn. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Veterans' and Military Affairs (chairman); Education and joint interim com.; Public Welfare and joint interim com.; 1967—Enrolled Bills (vice-chm.); Highways; Municipalities; Printing; Legislative Council's Menominee Indian Study Com. Mailing address: 720 Lakeview Drive, Chetek 54728.



QUINN
Brown, 1st



KAFKA
Brown, 2nd



VANDERPERREN
Brown, 3rd

JEROME F. QUINN (Rep.): Born Green Bay; married. Grad. Green Bay West High Sch.; attended Univ. of Wisconsin. Real estate investment business; was retail merchant for 30 years. Mbr. Green Bay Assn. of Commerce, Elks. Was Green Bay alderman 16 years; on Brown Co. Board 6 years; Green Bay Bd. of Educ. 4 years. Elected to Assembly 1954; now in 8th term. Committee assignments: 1969—Revision (chm.); Elections; Excise and Fees (vice-chm., also 1967); Highways (also 1967, 1963, 1961, 1957, 1955) and jt. interim com.; State Highway Safety Adv. Com. (also 1967); Retirement Research Council (also 1967); Leg. Council's Age of Majority Study Com.; 1967—Transportation; 1965—Commerce and Manufactures (chm. 1963, vice-chm. 1961, mbr. 1959); 1963—Veterans' and Military Affairs; Legis. Council's Highways Com. and Urban Problems Com.; 1959—Municipalities (also 1957, 1955). Mailing address: 137 N. Oakland Ave., Green Bay 54303.

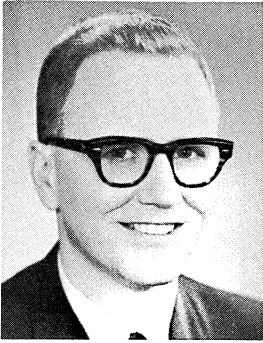
Brown County, 1st District: Wards 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10-15, 17-21, City of Green Bay.

LAWRENCE J. KAFKA (Rep.): Born Denmark, Wis., March 16, 1898; married. Educated elementary school. Farmer; president of trucking firm. Mbr. Denmark War Memorial Board for past 12 years, Heart Fund Drive. Supervisor Town of New Denmark 33 years (chm. 1942-66); mbr. Brown County Board 1942 to 1966 and chm. of Highway Committee 1959 to 1966; served on Sheriff's Com., Veteran's Com., Steering and Advice Com., Health and Welfare Com. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Enrolled Bills (chm.); Veterans' and Military Affairs (vice-chm., mbr. 1967); Agriculture and jt. interim com.; 1967—Transportation (vice-chm.); Commerce and Manufactures; 1965—Public Welfare. Mailing address: Route 3, Denmark 54208.

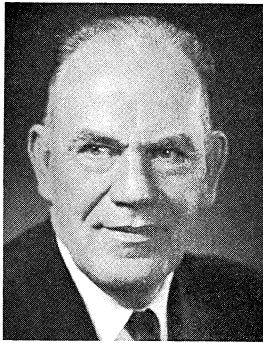
Brown County, 2nd District: Towns of Allouez, Bellevue, De Pere, Eaton, Glenmore, Green Bay, Holland, Humboldt, Morrison, New Denmark, Rockland and Wrightstown; Villages of Denmark and Wrightstown; City of De Pere, Wards 2, 3 and 6 of City of Green Bay.

CLETUS J. VANDERPERREN (Dem.): Born in Brown County's Tn. of Pittsfield, Mar. 4, 1912; married. Educ. Mills Center Sch. Semiretired farmer. Dairy director, local dairy herd improvement co-op (past pres.), fire dept. (treas.). Town chm.; co. bd. mbr. 18 years, mbr. of county coms. on agric., county arena, reforestation and conservation, roadside zoning and planning, veterans. Elected to Assembly 1958; now in 6th term. Committee assignments: 1969—Municipalities; Public Welfare and jt. interim com.; Com. to Visit State Properties (also 1967, chm. 1965, mbr. 1963); 1967—Agriculture (vice-chm. 1965, mbr. 1963, 1961, 1959); Contingent Expenditures; 1965—State Affairs; Transportation; Legislative Council and its Local Govt. Com.; 1963—Printing; Taxation (also 1961); 1959—Conservation; Legis. Council's Water Resources Com. Mailing address: Rt. 5, Green Bay 54303.

Brown County, 3rd District: Towns of Ashwaubenon, Hobart, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Scott and Suamico; Villages of Howard and Pulaski; Wards 9, 16, 22-30, City of Green Bay.



YORK
Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce



DUEHOLM
Burnett-Polk

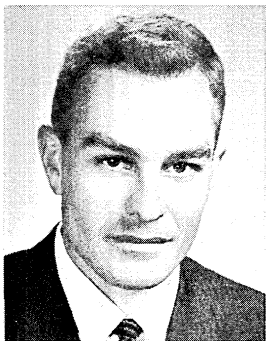


HEPHNER
Calumet

STANLEY YORK (Rep.): Born Milwaukee, August 29, 1931; married. Educated Wauwatosa public schools; graduated Beloit College 1953 B.A.; received B.D. Andover Newton Theological School 1957. Clergyman. Served as director of Berlin Chamber of Commerce and as trustee of hospital boards in Berlin and River Falls. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Elections (chm., vice-chm. 1967); Education (vice-chm.) and jt. interim com.; Public Welfare (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Special Jt. Com. to Study Disruptions in Higher Education Institutions; Leg. Council's Age of Majority Com. (co-chm.); Wis.-Minn. Boundary Comm.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (mbr., chm. 1967); 1967—Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on the Youth Services Act (chm.) and Adv. Com. on Garnishment; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization's Sub-com. on Ethics and Conflict of Interest. Appointed to Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission by Governor February 1, 1970. Mailing address: 118 North Third Street, River Falls 54022.

HARVEY L. DUEHOLM (Dem.): Born in Polk County's Town of Bone Lake, Jan. 29, 1910; married. Educated Luck High School. Dairy farmer; mbr. various co-op. executive boards. Served as community committeeman of U.S. Soil Conservation Service 1938-53, as town chm. 1945-59, as county board chm. 1957-59. Elected to Assembly 1958; now serving 6th term. Mbr. Democratic Assembly Policy Com. 1961. Committee assignments: 1969—Agriculture (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Taxation (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Leg. Council's Adv. Com. on Inheritance and Gift Tax Study; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm.'s Legis. Adv. Com.; 1967—Jt. State-City of Madison Planning Com.; 1966—Education Compact Comm.; 1965—Public Welfare (chm., mbr. 1961); Education (also 1963); State Affairs (also 1963); Legis. Council's Public Welfare Com. (vice-chm.); 1963—Legis. Council's Election Laws Com. and Remedial Legislation Com.; 1961—Elections; Legis. Council's Education Com. and Efficiency and Economy in Govt. Com.; Gov.'s Tax Conference Com.; 1959—Commerce and Manufactures (vice-chm.); Conservation. Mailing address: Luck 54853.

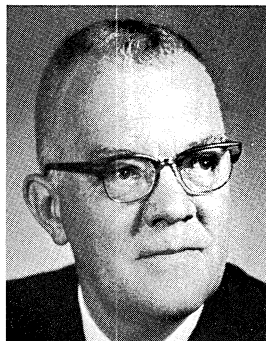
GERVASE A. HEPHNER (Dem.): Born Town of Rantoul, Calumet County, February 5, 1936; married. Graduated parochial school and Chilton High School; attended St. Norbert College; received B.S. Wisconsin State University at Oshkosh 1960. Farm agric. business; formerly duplicating systems analyst, machinist. Veteran of Korean Conflict; served in Army. Member Eagles, Kiwanis, Knights of Columbus; served as secretary of Calumet County Democratic Party for 2 years. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Printing (also 1967); Taxation (also 1967) and jt. interim com. Mailing address: 618 South Madison Street, Chilton 53014.



PELOQUIN
Chippewa



NIKOLAY
Clark

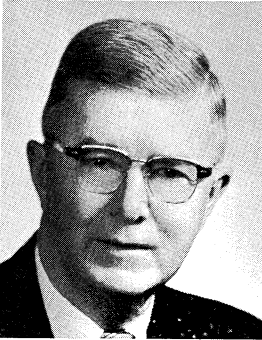


PACKARD
Columbia

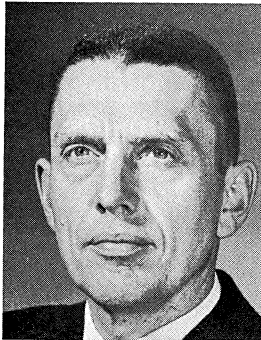
BRUCE S. PELOQUIN (Dem.): Born Chippewa Falls, Nov. 3, 1936; married. Educated Holy Ghost Grade School, McDonell Memorial High School; received B.A. business administration-psychology from Wisconsin State University at Eau Claire 1966; graduate work school psychology. Formerly supervisor for a rubber company. Member Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society; citizenship counselor—Boy Scouts of America. Member Chippewa County Board 1964-66. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Education (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Tourism; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement; 1965—Elections; Public Welfare; Com. to Visit State Institutions; Com. for Review of Admin. Rules. Mailing address: R.R. 5, Box 357, Chippewa Falls 54729.

FRANK L. NIKOLAY (Dem.): Born Marathon County's Tn. of Day, Sept. 1, 1922; married. Educ. Abbottsford public schools; LL.B. 1948 Univ. of Wis. Attorney; World War II veteran; Army 1940-41, Navy 1943-46; Wis. Natl. Guard since 1948. Mbr. Amer. Legion, V.F.W., Natl. Guard Assn., Lions, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Foresters, Ch. of Com., Bar Assn. Green Bay dist. counsel OPS 1951. U.S. atty. Western Dist. Wis. 1951-54; Abbottsford city atty. since 1948; Colby city atty. '58 to '62; county board 1949-51 and 1955-64, welfare board since '57, asst. D.A. 1955-56, Assembly com. clerk 1943. Elected to Assembly 1958; reelected '60, '62, '64 and '68. Chosen Assembly Majority Leader 1965; Assist. Min. Leader 1969 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Judiciary (chm. 1965, mbr. 1963, 1961, 1959) and jt. interim com.; Rules (chm. 1965); 1965—Education (vice-chm., also 1959, mbr. 1963, 1961); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization; Building Comm.; Interstate Co-op. Comm.; Legis. Council and chm. its Judiciary Com. (mbr. 1963); Reorganization Com.; 1963—Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice-chm. 1959); 1959—State Affairs. Mailing address: Colby 54421.

WESLEY L. PACKARD (Rep.): Born Coffee Creek, Montana, February 6, 1918; married. Graduated Poynette High School; attended Reppert School of Auctioneering, Indiana. Real estate broker since 1946; formerly dairy route salesman, ordnance works employe, insurance broker. Veteran of World War II; served in Army. Member Rotary, Chamber of Commerce; past commander of American Legion post; mbr. Wisconsin Realtors Assn., Independent Insurance Agents of Wisconsin; chairman county Republican Organization 1965-66. Mayor of Lodi 1948-52; city assessor 1959-69, on Columbia County Veterans Commission 1959-69. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Tourism (chm.); Insurance and Banking (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Municipalities (also 1967); 1967—Engrossed Bills (vice-chm.); Veterans' and Military Affairs. Mailing address: 143 South Main Street, Lodi 53555.



LEWISON
Crawford-Vernon



ANDERSON
Dane, 1st



NAGER
Dane, 2nd

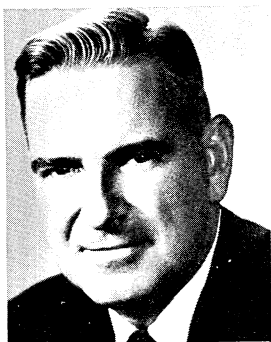
BERNARD M. LEWISON (Rep.): Born on farm near Viroqua, Feb. 7, 1902; married. Grad. Viroqua High Sch.; attended Lawrence Coll. 1921-22. Real estate broker, dir. savings and loan assn.; operated automobile agency and body shop 30 yrs. Mayor 1943-48; alderman for several years; was chm. Viroqua Bd. of Appeals, vice-chm. Bd. of Review; currently pres. Park Board; member county board supervisor. Elected to Assembly 1954; now serving 8th term. Maj. Caucus Secy. (also 1967). Committee assignments: 1969—State Affairs (chm., also 1967, mbr. 1957, 1955) and jt. interim com. (co-chm.); Conservation (vice-chm. 1967, mbr. 1965) and jt. interim com.; Highways (also 1967, 1961) and jt. interim com.; Rules (also 1967); Legis. Council (also 1967); 1967—Legis. Council's Remedial Legis. Com.; 1965—Transportation (chm. 1963 and 1961); Legis. Council's Insurance Law Revision Com.; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm.'s Legis. Adv. Com.; 1963—Agriculture (also 1957, 1955); 1957—Contingent Expenditures (chm.); Legis. Council's Conservation Com. (vice-chm., secy. 1955); Gov.'s Industrial Development Advisory Com. Mailing address: 11 S. Washington Heights, Viroqua 54665.

NORMAN C. ANDERSON (Dem.): Born Hammond, Ind., Mar. 11, 1928; married. Grad. Hammond High School; B.S. in 1951 from Univ. of Wisconsin; LL.B. 1954 U.W. Practicing attorney. Served in Army 1946-47. Mbr. county bar assn., Amer. Trial Lawyers Assn.; former member Madison Redevelopment Authority. Acting Dane Co. coroner 1952-54. Assembly Chief Clerk 1959. Elected to Assembly 1956, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. In the 1965 session served as Assistant Majority Leader. Committee assignments: 1969—Conservation (also 1967, 1963, 1961, chm. 1965) and jt. interim com.; Judiciary (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Natural Beauty Council (also 1966); Adv. Com. on State Employment Relations; 1966—Gov.'s Com. on Water Resources; Gov.'s ORAP Task Force; 1965—State Affairs (vice-chm., mbr. 1957); Board on Govt. Operations; Legis. Council's Conservation Com. (chm.); Com. for Review of Admin. Rules; 1963—Insurance and Banking; 1961—Revision. Mailing address: 5325 Marsh Road, Madison 53716.

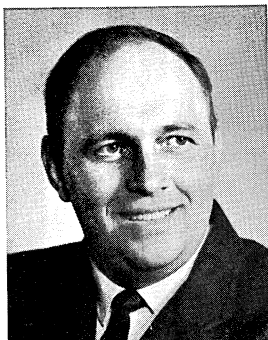
Dane County, 1st District: Wards 3, 7, 12, 15-18 and 22, City of Madison.

EDWARD NAGER (Dem.): Born New York, N.Y., July 22, 1927. Graduated High School of Science, New York; B.S. in government City College of New York 1950; LL.B. University of Wisconsin 1955. Attorney. Veteran of World War II; served in the Army Air Corps 1945 to 1947. An assistant Dane County district attorney 1960-62. Appointed to Madison City Plan Comm. 1965. Elected to the Assembly in 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Commerce and Manufactures (also 1967, 1963); Labor (also 1965); 1967—Transportation; 1965—Judiciary; Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (Assembly chm.); Com. for Review of Admin. Rules; Legis. Council's Judiciary Com. (secy.); Gov.'s Com. on Eminent Domain Law. Mailing address: P.O. Box 2036, Madison 53701.

Dane County, 2nd District: Wards 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 13 and 14, City of Madison.



UEHLING
Dane, 3rd



WEISENSEL
Dane, 4th



O'MALLEY
Dane, 5th

ROBERT O. UEHLING (Rep.): Born Wisconsin Rapids, April 23, 1915; married. Educ. Wis. Rapids public schs.; Santa Monica Jr. Coll., Calif.; B.A. Univ. of Wis. 1939, LL.B. 1941. Attorney; title and trust officer 1946-52; admin. officer state Selective Serv. 1952-57. World War II and Korean veteran: Army 1941-45. Wis. Natl. Guard since 1952. Mbr. Natl. Guard Officers Assn., bar assns.; Amer. Legion; Civil Defense Council. Madison alderman 1959-61. Elected to Assembly since 1960. Committee assignments: 1969—Taxation (chm., mbr. 1967) and co-chm. jt. interim com.; Judiciary (also 1967, 1963, 1961) and jt. interim com.; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (vice-chm.); Leg. Council's Adv. Com. on Inheritance & Gift Tax Study (chm.); 1967—Enrolled Bills (chm.); Transportation; Council on Emergency Govt.; 1966—Gov.'s Voc'l. Rehab. Policy Bd.; 1965—Veterans' and Military Affairs; Revision; Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules; Legis. Council's Insurance and Banking Com.; 1963—Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals & Uniform Laws (chm., also 1961); Municipalities (vice-chm., mbr. 1961); Legis. Council's Judiciary Com. Mailing address: 4330 Keating Ter., Madison 53711.

Dane County, 3rd District: Wards 1, 5, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21, City of Madison.

RUSSEL R. WEISENSEL (Rep.): Born Columbus, Dec. 23, 1931; married. Educ. East Bristol parochial schools; Univ. of Wisconsin extension courses. Farmer. Active in 4-H work; pres. Dane County Junior Leaders' Council 1952; pres. CYO in East Bristol church; served 2 terms pres. of HEED; mbr. Madison Area Retardation Council since 1958; chm. Dane County Day Care Services Board; mbr. Dane County Comprehensive Mental Health and Mental Retardation Com. Wisconsin's Handicapped Person of the Year 1968. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Engrossed Bills (vice-chm.); Agriculture (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Taxation (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; 1967—Contingent Expenditures (vice-chm.). Mailing address: Rt. 2, Twin Lane Rd., Sun Prairie 53590.

Dane County, 4th District: Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, York; Villages of Cambridge, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, McFarland, Maple Bluff, Marshall, Monona, Rockdale; Cities of Stoughton, Sun Prairie.

DAVID D. O'MALLEY (Dem.): Born Waunakee, Nov. 12, 1912; widower. Grad. Waunakee High School; attended Univ. of Wis. 1936-38. Lifetime farmer. Village supervisor, county bd. mbr. 1957-69. Elected to Assembly 1958; now serving 6th term. Committee assignments: 1969—Agriculture (chm. 1965, mbr. 1967, 1963, 1961, 1959) and jt. interim com.; Taxation (also 1959) and jt. interim com.; 1965—Veterans' and Military Affairs (vice-chm.); State Affairs; Legis. Council; Legis. Council's Public Welfare Com.; 1963—Contingent Expenditures; 1959—Legis. Council's Tobacco Marketing Com. and Conservation Com. Mailing address: 315 W. Main St., Waunakee 53597.

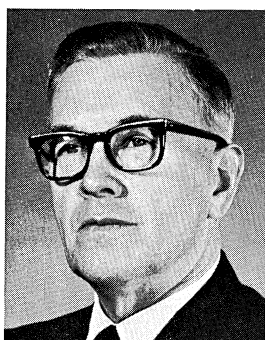
Dane County, 5th District: Towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, Westport and Windsor; Villages of Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, DeForest, Mazomanie, Mt. Horeb, Oregon, Shorewood Hills, Verona, Waunakee, Dane County parts of Belleville and Brooklyn; City of Middleton.



LUCKHARDT
Dodge, 1st



NITSCHKE
Dodge, 2nd



JOHNSON, L. H.
Door-Kewaunee

ESTHER DOUGHTY LUCKHARDT (Rep.): Born in Wisconsin; married; 3 children. Insurance and real estate agent. Mbr. Amer. Legion Auxiliary, Auxiliary of VFW, Insurance Agents Adv. Bd., Dodge Co. Rep. Wm. Club. Elected to Assembly 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Engrossed Bills (chm., also 1967); State Affairs (vice-chm., mbr. 1967) and jt. interim com.; Education and jt. interim com.; Insurance and Banking (vice-chm. 1967, mbr. 1965, 1963) and jt. interim com.; Gov.'s Comm. on the Status of Women (also 1967, 1965); 1965—Third Reading; Legis. Council's Education Com. (also 1963); 1963—Taxation. Mailing address: 211 N. Hubbard St., Horicon 53032.

Dodge County, 1st District: Towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Leroy, Lomira, Oak Grove, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa, Williams-town; Villages of Brownsville, Clyman, Hustisford, Iron Ridge, Kekoskee, Lomira, Neosho, Theresa; Cities of Horicon, Juneau and Mayville, and the Dodge County part of the City of Watertown.

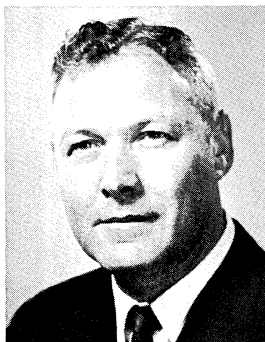
ELMER C. NITSCHKE (Rep.): Born Burnett, May 20, 1911; married. Educ. in Dodge Co. public schs. Real estate broker, insurance agent; former farmer. State dir. Wis. Realtors Assn.; dir. Indep. Insurance Agents of Dodge County; pres. local realty board; mbr. Ch. of Com. School board mbr. 1932-42, deputy sheriff 1950-68. Elected to Assembly in 1948; serving 11th term. Assembly Speaker pro tem. (also 1967). Committee assignments: 1969—Transportation (chm., also 1967); Excise and Fees (also 1961-67, vice-chm. 1961); Highways (also 1955-67, chm. 1957, 1963; vice-chm. 1961) and jt. interim com.; Rules; Legis Council (also 1967, 1965); Interstate Co-op. Comm. (vice-chm.); State Capitol and Exec. Residence Bd.; 1965—Legis. Council's Highway Adv. Com. (vice-chm. 1963); 1957—Insurance and Bkg. (also 1951, 1949); 1955—Revision (chm.); Taxation (chm. 1953). Mailing address: 208 Hamilton St., Beaver Dam 53916.

Dodge County, 2nd District: Towns of Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Elba, Fox Lake, Lowell, Portland, Trenton, Westford; Villages of Lowell, Reeseville, Randolph (east ward only); Cities of Beaver Dam, Fox Lake; Wards 1-4, City of Waupun.

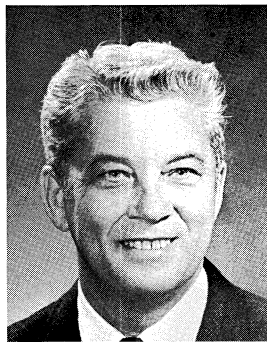
LAWRENCE H. JOHNSON (Rep.): Born Nadeau, Mich., April 26, 1908; married. Educated rural school and Sturgeon Bay High School. Farmer since 1925; secy. dairy co-op. since 1947. Active in many cooperatives and farm organizations and in soil conservation work. Director of Door-Kewaunee County College Board; past director Wis. Assn. Soil Conserv. Dist. Supervisors; past chm. Wis. County Highway Committeeman's Assn. and Wis. County Boards Assn. Town clerk 1930-47, chairman 1947-69; county supervisor 1947-66; county board chairman 1955-66. Elected to Assembly in 1960; re-elected 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Majority Caucus Chairman 1967. Committee assignments: 1969—Education (chm.) and jt. interim com. (co-chm.); Tourism; Educ. Compact Comm.; 1967—Commerce and Manufactures (chm.); Agriculture (also 1965); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (also 1965); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization's Subcommittee on Legislative Sessions and Compensation; 1963—Highways (vice-chm., mbr. 1961); Labor; Veterans' and Military Affairs; 1961—State Affairs (vice-chm.). Mailing address: Rt. 2, Algoma 54201.



STACK
Douglas



BALDUS
Dunn



LOOBY
Eau Claire, 1st

EDWARD STACK (Dem.): Born Superior, August 11, 1918; married. Educated at Superior East High School, Superior Vocational School and Minneapolis Technical College. Railroad switch foreman. Served in Army. Member V.F.W., Eagles, Knights of Columbus. City alderman and county board supervisor since 1963. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Transportation; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm.'s Legislative Advisory Committee. Mailing address: 1420 John Avenue, Superior 54880.

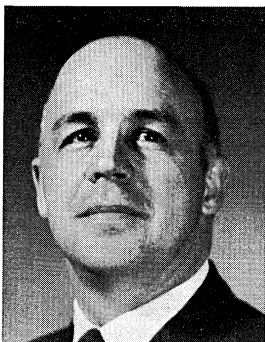
ALVIN BALDUS (Dem.): Born Hancock County, Iowa, April 27, 1926; married; 4 children. Grad. Elkton High School, Elkton, Minnesota; received Associate of Arts Austin Jr. College, Austin, Minnesota 1948. Investment broker; previously worked for farm machinery firm and as a farmer. Served in Merchant Marine in World War II; Army in Korean Conflict. Member Rotary, American Legion, D.A.V., V.F.W.; past president and past area governor Toastmasters; active Dunn County Cancer Society, Menomonie Area Chamber of Commerce. Theatre Guild, Dunn County Fish and Game Club. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Revision; State Affairs and jt. interim com.; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems and Retirement Research Com.; 1967—Taxation; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization's Subcommittee on Staffing and Committee Procedures. Mailing address: 1901 South Broadway, Menomonie 54751.

JOSEPH L. LOOBY (Dem.): Born Eau Claire, November 24, 1917; married. Educated St. Patrick's High School and La Salle Extension. Treasurer, United Rubber Workers local; was rubber company employe for 33 years. Veteran of World War II; served in Army, 10th Mountain Div. Executive board member Wisconsin State AFL-CIO; mbr. Wis. Equal Employment Opportunity Com.; Committee on Aging; V.F.W.; American Legion; Advisory Board Eau Claire United Fund; Chippewa Valley Human Resource Development Committee. Member city council since 1965 and county board since 1966; Eau Claire City-County Board of Health; county Finance Committee. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Labor; Enrolled Bills. Mailing address: 1156 East Madison Street, Eau Claire 54701.

Eau Claire County, 1st District: Wards 1-3, 5-10, 13 and 15, City of Eau Claire.



MATO
Eau Claire, 2nd



LAFAVE
Florence-Marquette



McESSY
Fond du Lac, 1st

LOUIS V. MATO (Dem.): Born Pogradec, Albania, July 20, 1903; married. Educated in grade and high schools in Albania; attended business college in Red Wing, Minn., 1921-22. Salesman for chef supplies; operated own restaurant for 16 years. Possibly first person of Albanian descent to serve in Wisconsin Legislature. Active in civic and service programs in Eau Claire County; served as vice-pres. board of directors Guidance Clinic. Has served on Eau Claire County Board 13 years (now vice-chm.), 12 years chm. of its Finance Com., has served as chm. of its Equilization, Law Enforcement and Wis. Retirement Committees. Member of the Mental Health Advisory Committee 1959-63. Elected to Assembly in 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Veterans' and Military Affairs (also 1967); Com. to Visit State Properties; 1967—Transportation; 1965—Revision (chm.); Joint Committee on Finance; Legis. Council's Public Welfare Com.; 1963—Taxation. Mailing address: Fairchild 54741.

Eau Claire County, 2nd District: Eau Claire County except Wards 1, 2, 3, 5 to 10, 13 and 15 of the City of Eau Claire, which are in the 1st District.

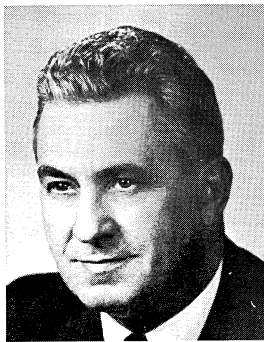
WILLIAM G. LA FAVE (Rep.): Born Kingsford, Michigan, September 17, 1929; married. Educated Kingsford High School, Badger Business School, Green Bay. Captain, Marinette County Traffic Dept. since 1966; formerly village marshal, Niagara Police Dept., Wisconsin State patrol officer, accountant. Served in Navy and Reserves. Member Knights of Columbus; B.P.O. Elks; County Police, Deputy Sheriffs and Radio Operators Assn.; Niagara Sportsmen's Club; local Republican organizations; formerly served on the Advisory Board of Maryhill Manor Nursing Home. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Judiciary and jt. interim com.; Transportation; Veterans' and Military Affairs. Mailing address: Route 1, Box 233, Peshtigo 54157.

EARL McESSY (Rep.): Born on farm in Fond du Lac County; married; 3 children. Grad. Fond du Lac Goodrich High School; B.S. Marquette Univ. 1939. Real estate broker; formerly purchasing agent, undersheriff. World War II veteran; Navy 1942-46; awarded 7 battle stars and 3 special citations. Member Red Cross (county chm. 1957-58). Elected to Assembly 1956; now in 7th term. Committee assignments: 1969—Excise and Fees (chm., mbr. 1961-67); Elections (also 1963, chm. 1967); Highways and jt. interim com.; Leg. Council's Age of Majority Study Com.; 1967—Education; Gov.'s Comm. on Law Enforcement and Crime; 1965—Municipalities (chm. 1963); Legis. Council's Insurance and Banking Com.; 1964—World's Fair Participation Comm.; 1963—Legis. Council's Highway Adv. Com.; 1961—Engrossed Bills (vice-chm.); Insurance and Banking (also 1959, 1957); Legis. Council's Youthful Drinking and Driving Com.; 1959—Legis. Council's Taxation Com.; 1957—State Affairs. Mailing address: 361 Forest Ave., Fond du Lac 54935.

Fond du Lac County, 1st District: Towns of Empire and Fond du Lac; City of Fond du Lac.



SCHWEFEL
Fond du Lac, 2nd



ALFONSI
Forest-Oneida-Vilas



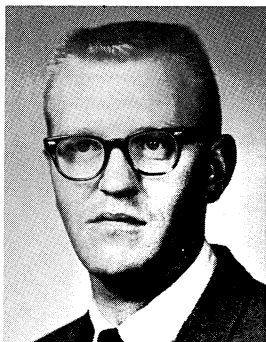
AZIM
Grant

WILLIAM S. SCHWEFEL (Rep.): Born Oakfield, Oct. 5, 1902; married. Educated Elder Grove elementary and Brownsville High School; University of Wisconsin agricultural short course. Retired farmer. Past member Exchange Club. Town chairman 1951 to 1969; served as Fond du Lac County Board supervisor 1951-68; town assessor from 1940 to 1946. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Labor (vice-chm., also 1967); Commerce and Manufactures; Conservation and jt. interim com.; 1967—Agriculture; Child Labor Adv. Study Com.; 1965—Elections. Mailing address: Route 1, Oakfield 53065.

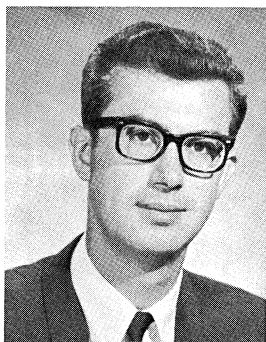
Fond du Lac County, 2nd District: Towns of Alto, Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Eldorado, Forest, Friendship, Lamartine, Marshfield, Metomen, Oakfield, Osceola, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Taycheedah and Waupun; Villages of Brandon, Campbellsport, Eden, Fairwater, Mount Calvary, North Fond du Lac, Oakfield, Rosendale and St. Cloud; City of Ripon, that part of City of Waupun in Fond du Lac County.

PAUL R. ALFONSI (Rep.): Born Pence, Feb. 13, 1908; married. Grad. Lincoln High Sch., Hurley; B.E. Whitewater St. Coll. 1928; attended Univ. of Wis. vice-pres. insurance co.; former tchr. and principal. World War II vet.; Army 1943-46. Town chm. and county bd. superv. 1935-42. Elected to Assembly 1932-40; 1958-68. Speaker 1937; Prog. Floor Ldr. 1935 and '39; Asst. Maj. Ldr. 1961, Maj. Ldr. 1963 and 1969; Asst. Min. Ldr. 1965 until chosen Min. Ldr. Oct. 1965. Committee assignments: 1969—Conservation (chm., also 1967, '63, '61, mbr. '65, '59) and co-chm. jt. interim com.; Insur. and Bkg. (also 1967, '65) and jt. interim com.; Rules (also 1965, '61, chm. '63); Tourism; Assembly Org. (vice-chm.); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (chm., mbr. 1965); Legis. Council (also 1967, '65, '63); Legis. Council's Insur. Laws Revision Com. (also 1967, '65); State Bond Bd.; Interstate Co-op. Com. (also 1965); 1967—Labor (also 1959, vice-chm. '61); 1965—Legis. Council's Conserv. Com. (chm. 1963); Gov.'s Water Resources Com.; 1963—Legis. Council's Highway Adv. Com. and State Fiscal Situation Com.; Com. of 25; State Building Comm.; Com. on Legis. Org. and Procedure; 1961—Tax Compromise Com. Mailing address: Box 26, Minocqua 54548.

JAMES N. AZIM, JR. (Rep.): Born Richland Center, Jan. 17, 1936; married. Grad. St. John's High School in Muscoda; attended College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; Marquette Univ.; grad. Wis. St. Coll. at Platteville, B.S. 1957; LL.B. Univ. of Wis. 1965. Attorney; high school history teacher 1957 to 1962; legislative page 1963. Mbr. Wis. Academy of Science, Arts and Letters; founder and past secy. Com. to Preserve Rural Television. Muscoda village trustee 1960-64. Elected to Assembly April 1964 to fill unexpired term, reelected Nov. 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Labor (chm., mbr. 1967); Municipalities (vice-chm. 1967); Taxation (also 1967, 1965) and jt. interim com.; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (chm. 1967); Adv. Com. on State Employment Relations; 1967—Revision (vice-chm.); Insurance and Banking (for unexpired term). Mailing address: Muscoda 53573.



TREGONING
Green-Lafayette



WILCOX
Green Lake-Waushara



BOCK
Iowa-Richland

JOSEPH E. TREGONING (Rep.): Born Shullsburg, May 26, 1941; single. Graduated Shullsburg elementary and high schools; Sales Training, Inc., Milwaukee. Farmer. Lafayette County Republican chairman 1964-67; member Junior Chamber of Commerce, Masons, Lions Club. Elected to Assembly April 1967 to fill vacancy; re-elected 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Agriculture (vice-chm., mbr. 1967) and jt. interim com.; Public Welfare (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Transportation (also 1967); Council of State Governments' Transportation and Highway Safety Committee. Mailing address: Route 2, Shullsburg 53586.

JON P. WILCOX (Rep.): Born Berlin, Wis., September 5, 1936; married. Graduated Wild Rose High School; B.A. Ripon College 1958; J.D. University of Wisconsin 1965. Attorney and farmer. Veteran; served in Army 1959-61; Reserves 1961-65. Member State Bar of Wisconsin, American Bar Assn., American Trail Lawyers Assn., American Judicature Society, Rotary, Junior Chamber of Commerce, State Advisory Committee on Migrant Housing. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Judiciary (vice-chm.) and jt. interim com.; Elections; Taxation and jt. interim com.; Legis. Council's Age of Majority Study Com.; Remedial Legislation Com. Mailing address: Box 157, Wautoma 54982.

GREGOR J. BOCK (Rep.): Born Muscoda, November 2, 1907; married; one son, 3 daughters. Graduated from Muscoda High School; attended University of Wisconsin. Formerly sand and gravel producer, telephone employe and farmer. Charter member Highland Lions Club; member Knights of Columbus, Foresters. Served as fire chief, county appraiser; county board supervisor and deputy sheriff 1932 to present; village mayor and school board president 1939-43; Highland postmaster 1941-51. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Rules (chm.); Highways (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; State Affairs (vice-chm. 1967) and jt. interim com.; Transportation (also 1967, 1965); Com. to Visit State Properties (also 1967); 1967—Contingent Expenditures (chm.); 1965-Legis. Council's Highway Advisory Com. (appt. Jan. 1967). Mailing address: 575 Diagonal Street, Highland 53543.



RADCLIFFE
Jackson-Trempealeau



WACKETT
Jefferson



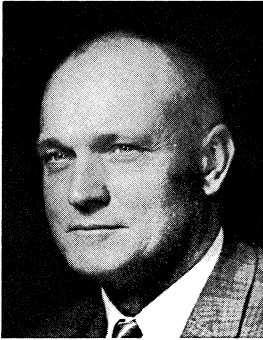
MOLINARO
Kenosha, 1st

JOHN Q. RADCLIFFE (Dem.): Born Little Falls, May 19, 1920; married. Educated Black River Falls elementary and Tony High School. Rubber company employe for past 24 years; owner-operator of a nursery; formerly a surveyor. Veteran of World War II; served in Navy. Has variously served as president Strum PTA; district director Boy Scouts; Trempealeau County Democratic Party chairman; chief steward C.I.O. Rubber Workers local; mbr. Veterans of Foreign Wars, Amer. Legion, Strum Commercial Club, Rod and Gun Club, State Horticultural Society. Served as member Strum-Eleva Central High School Board. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Conservation and jt. interim com.; Transportation; Veterans' and Military Affairs; 1967—Public Welfare (also 1965); 1965—Engrossed Bills (vice-chm.); Agriculture; Legis. Council's Highway Advisory Com. Mailing Address: Box 55, Strum 54770.

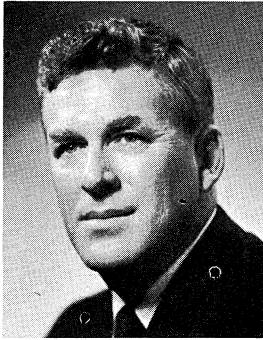
BYRON F. WACKETT (Rep.): Born Randolph, March 21, 1912; married. Educated Randolph public schools. Service station operator; formerly salesman. Member Lions; past president Wis. Assn. of Retail Petroleum Dealers and Watertown Historical Society; was chm. Watertown Chapter Red Cross 1950-52. Served as mayor of Watertown from 1946 to 1949. Elected to Assembly 1952; now in 9th term. Committee assignments: 1969—Jt. Com. on Finance (Assembly chm., also 1967, mbr. 1963, 1961); Legis. Council (also 1967, 1965) and its Finance Com.; Board on Govt. Operations (also 1967); Legis. Programs Study Com. (also 1967); 1965—Printing (also 1963); State Affairs (also 1959); Legis. Council's Public Welfare Com.; 1963—Legis. Council's Univ. of Wis. Medical Center Com.; 1961—Municipalities (also 1957, 1955, 1953); Legis. Council's Taxation Com. (vice-chm.); 1959—Highways; Legis. Council's Water Resources Com.; 1957—Veterans' and Military Affairs (chm. also 1955, mbr. 1953); Com. on Reactivation of Camp McCoy. Mailing address: 100 Oak Hill Court, Watertown 53094.

GEORGE MOLINARO (Dem.): Born Kenosha, Oct. 1, 1902; married. Educ. Kenosha public schools and Business Coll. Bank pres.; formerly automobile worker. Life member local county fair assn. On county bd. 1939-47. Elected to Assembly 1946; now in 12th term. Minority Caucus Chm. 1967, 1963, 1961; Assembly Speaker pro tem. 1965; Speaker of the Assembly 1959; Dem. Floor Leader 1951, 1953. Committee assignments: 1969—Jt. Com. on Finance (8 terms 1951-57, 1963-69, chm. 1965); Legis. Programs Study Com. (also 1967, 1965, 1963); 1967—Legis. Council (since 1949, chm. 1965) and its Finance Com.; 1965—Rules (since 1955); Board on Govt. Operations; Natural Resources Com. of State Agencies; Gov.'s Com. on Wis. Water Resources; Legis. Council's Insurance and Banking Com. and Branch Banking Com.; Claims Comm.; 1963—Enrolled Bills; Legis. Council's Univ. of Wis. Medical Center Com.; 1961—Conservation; Veterans' and Military Affairs; 1959—Interstate Cooperation Comm.; 1949—Taxation; 1947—Printing. Mailing address: 424-44th St., Kenosha 53140.

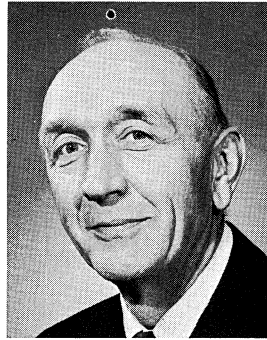
Kenosha County, 1st District: Wards 1-3, 5, 7-13, 16-18, City of Kenosha.



OLSON
Kenosha, 2nd



GREIDER
La Crosse, 1st



NUTTELMAN
La Crosse, 2nd

RUSSELL A. OLSON (Rep.): Born Chicago, Feb. 19, 1924; married. Educ. Chicago public schools; attended Univ. of Illinois 2 years. Dairy and beef farmer since 1946; operated farm machinery agency 1951-55. World War II veteran; served in Marine Corps. Mbr. American Legion, V.F.W., Elks, Farm Bureau (past director, secy. and treasurer 1958-60), volunteer fire department, Kenosha County Fair Assn. (director). Elected to Assembly 1960; in 1962 declared the winner of a contested election; elected again in 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1967); Board on Govt. Operations (also 1967); Legis. Programs Study Com. (chm. 1967); 1963—Commerce and Manufactures; State Affairs; Legis. Council's Univ. of Wis. Medical Center Com. (secy.); 1961—Insurance and Banking; Labor; Building Comm. Mailing address: Rolling Hills Farm, Bassett 53101.

Kenosha County, 2nd District: Kenosha County except those wards of the City of Kenosha which are in the 1st District.

GERALD A. GREIDER (Rep.): Born Greenville, Ill., August 30, 1923; married. Graduate La Crosse schools. Vice president of a bakery company since 1946. Member La Crosse Businessmen's Club, Elks. Served on La Crosse Common Council since 1965. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Enrolled Bills (vice-chm.); Public Welfare and jt. interim com.; Transportation. Mailing address: 1729 Adams Street, La Crosse 54601.

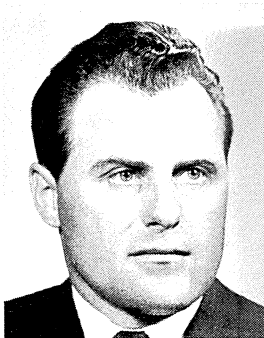
La Crosse County, 1st District: Wards 1-5, 9-18, and 20, City of La Crosse.

NORBERT NUTTELMAN (Rep.): Born La Crosse County, Mar. 8, 1911; married. Educ. West Salem and area schools. Farmer. Served with local branch Federal Farm Home Admin. 1956-60. Received national award, *Superior Achievement in Agriculture and Community Service*, 1952. Active in 4-H work; committeeman, dairy assn.; officer of breeder co-op.; officer milk producers assn.; Interstate Fair Assn.; mbr. Ch. of Com., PTA (past pres.). Elected to Assembly 1960; reelected 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Agriculture (chm., also 1967, vice-chm. 1963, mbr. 1965, 1961) and jt. interim com. (co-chm.); Rules (also 1967); State Affairs (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Interstate Co-op. Comm. (also 1967); Wis.-Minn. Boundary Area Comm.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1967); 1967—Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization's Subcom. on Staffing and Committee Procedures; 1965—Legis. Council's Public Welfare Com.; 1963—Labor; 1961—Public Welfare. Mailing address: Rt. 1, West Salem 54669.

La Crosse County, 2nd District: La Crosse County except Wards 1-5, 9-18 and 20 of the City of La Crosse, which are in the 1st District.



McDOUGAL
Langlade-Oconto



SWEDA
Lincoln-Taylor



HELGESON
Manitowoc, 1st

MILTON McDOUGAL (Rep.): Born Town of Spruce, Oconto County, July 21, 1917; married. Graduated elementary and high schools at Suring and Oconto Falls. Livestock business since 1935; owner and manager of dairy farm. Member of local sportsman clubs, Oconto Electric Cooperative, all major farm organizations. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Transportation (vice-chm., mbr. 1967, 1965); Excise and Fees; Highways (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (vice-chm., also 1967); Retirement Research Council (vice-chm., also 1967). Mailing address: 402 Chestnut Street, Oconto Falls 54154.

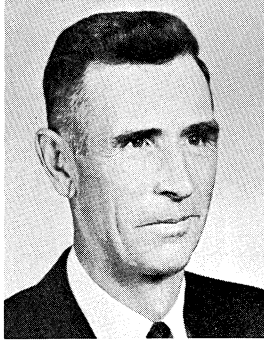
JOSEPH SWEDA (Dem.): Born Lublin, Jan. 3, 1926; married. Educated in Lublin and Withee public grade and high schools. Farmer since 1946. Veteran; served in Army Air Corps 1945-46. Member American Legion, 3 years adjutant, 9 years post commander; chairman local Boy Scouts committee; served 2 years as director of county Farmers Union. Chairman county Dem. unit 1959-61. Since 1955 town chairman and member of county board, vice-chairman 1958-67, chm. since 1968, member of the county board committees on finance and on higher education. Elected to Assembly 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Highways (also 1965) and jt. interim com.; Transportation (also 1967); 1965—Conservation (vice-chm.); Education; Interstate Cooperation Comm.; Legis. Council's Conservation Com. (vice-chm.). Mailing address: Route 1, Lublin 54447.

DONALD D. HELGESON (Rep.): Born Manitowoc, May 30, 1932; married; 3 children. Graduated Valders High School; B.S. University of Wisconsin 1954. Dairy—area sales manager. Veteran of Korean Conflict; served in Navy; Reserves since 1957. Member Elks (trustee and past exalted ruler); board of directors and past pres. Manitowoc United Fund; Chamber of Commerce; Kiwanis; received Jaycees *Distinguished Service Award*. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Labor; Municipalities; Veterans' and Military Affairs. Mailing address: 937 N. Fifth Street, Manitowoc 54220.

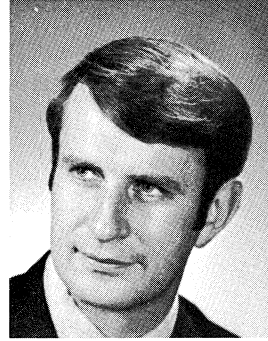
Manitowoc County, 1st District: Towns of Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Newton; City of Manitowoc.



BOLLE
Manitowoc, 2nd



DAY
Marathon, 1st



EARL
Marathon, 2nd

EVERETT E. BOLLE (Dem.): Born Manitowoc County's Town of Kossuth, August 29, 1919; married. Grad. Washington High School at Two Rivers; Univ. of Wis. Extension Div. short courses in labor problems. Real estate salesman and auctioneer; formerly trucker, factory worker. Mbr. county fish and game protective assn.; Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society, Lions, Francis Creek Sportsmen; served pres. Federal Labor Union and Machinists local, vice-pres. Fabricated Metal & Enamel Workers Union. Manitowoc Dem. Party. Served as town supervisor 1952-60. Elected to Assembly 1960; reelected 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Minority Caucus Secretary 1969. Committee assignments: 1969—Excise and Fees (also 1967, chm. 1965); Highways (also 1965) and jt. interim com.; 1967—Conservation; 1965—Agriculture; Legis. Council's Labor Com. and Highway Advisory Com.; 1963—Labor; Revision; Legis. Council's Education Com. Mailing address: Francis Creek 54214.

Manitowoc County, 2nd District: Manitowoc County except Towns of Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Newton; City of Manitowoc.

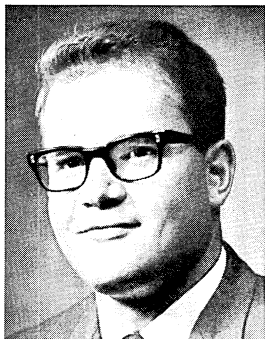
LAURENCE J. DAY (Dem.): Born Town of Elderon, October 18, 1913; married. Educated Elderon grade school in Marathon County and Wittenberg High School in Shawano County; electrical trade school; school for cooperative directors. Farmer and electrician. Member Elks, Wisconsin Towns Assn., former member of cooperative (past director). Clerk of Town of Elderon since 1940; member of Marathon County Federal Conservation and Stabilization Committee since 1954. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Conservation and jt. interim com.; special com. on possible acquisition of Alexian Bros. Noviate. Mailing address: Route 1, Eland 54427.

Marathon County, 1st District: Marathon County except those towns, villages and cities which are in the 2nd District.

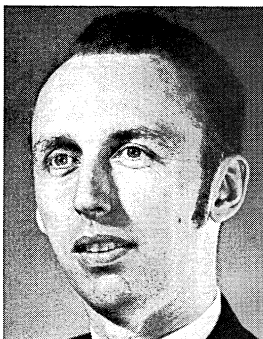
DAVID OBEY (Dem.), Marathon County, 2nd District, see Congressional biographies.

ANTHONY S. EARL (Dem.): Born in Michigan, April 12, 1936; married. Graduated La Salle High School, St. Ignace, Michigan; B.A. Michigan State University 1958; J.D. University of Chicago Law School 1961. Attorney. Served in Navy. Member Optimist Club, Knights of Columbus. Wausau city attorney 1966 to 1969; chairman Marathon County Commission on Aging since 1968. Elected to Assembly in October 7, 1969 special election to fill unexpired term. Committee assignments: 1969—Education and joint interim committee. Mailing address: 917 Graves Avenue, Wausau 54401.

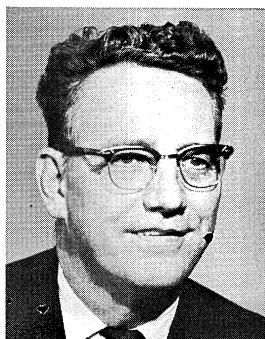
Marathon County, 2nd District: Towns of Main, Texas, Wausau; Villages of Brokaw, Rothschild; Cities of Schofield, Wausau.



GROVER
Menominee-Shawano



LIPSCOMB
Milwaukee, 1st



JONES
Milwaukee, 2nd

HERBERT J. GROVER (Dem.): Born Fond du Lac, February 5, 1937; married. Educ. Sacred Heart Grade School, Shawano High School; graduated St. Norbert College 1959, B.S.; American University 1963 M.A.; doctoral candidate Educ. Admin. Univ. of Wis. Certified teacher Wis. State Univ.-Stevens Point; formerly management analyst with state and member Senator Proxmire's staff. Member Shawano Jaycees, Shawano County Fish and Game Assn. and Mental Retardation Assn. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Education (also 1967, 1965) and jt. interim com.; Special Jt. Com. to Study Disruptions in Higher Education Institutions; State Building Commission; State Bond Board; Legis. Council's Menominee Indian Study Com. (also 1967, 1965); 1967—Com. to Visit State Properties; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization's Subcom. on Legis. Agencies and Administration; 1965—Taxation; Legis. Council's Taxation Com. Mailing address: Hartman Apts., Rt. 3, Shawano 54166.

MARK G. LIPSCOMB, JR. (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, September 1, 1935; married. Graduated Marquette University High School, Milwaukee; Marquette Univ. B.S. in business administration 1957, J.D. 1964. Attorney; formerly postal clerk. Served in Marine Corps 1957-60; in Reserves since 1957. Member Milwaukee Junior Bar Assn. and Milwaukee Bar Assn. (Speakers' Bureau, Court Com., Family Law Section); pres. church Holy Name Society. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Insurance and Banking (ranking minority member, also mbr. 1967) and jt. interim com.; Municipalities; Leg. Council's Adv. Com. on Uniform Consumer Credit Code; 1967—Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization's Subcommittee on Staffing and Committee Procedures; 1965—Third Reading (chm.); Jt. Com. on Finance; Jt. Study Com. on Civil Service; Legis. Council's Judiciary Com. (mbr.) and Integrated Family Court Com. (chm.). Mailing address: 5349 N. Dexter Ave., Milwaukee 53209.

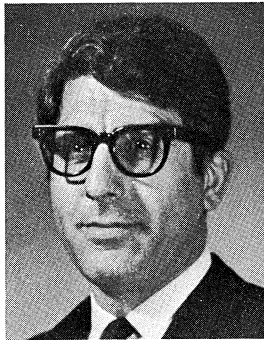
Milwaukee County, 1st District: Ward 6, City of Glendale, and Ward 1, City of Milwaukee.

JOSEPH E. JONES (Dem.): Born Antigo, June 29, 1914; married. Educated Antigo grade and high schools; studied at Bowlby Business Col., Univ. of Wis., Northwestern Univ. Machinist; formerly insurance agent. Veteran of World War II; served in Army 1944 to 1946. Member of Amer. Legion, V.F.W., Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Soc., Milw. County Labor Council, Milw. County Dem. Council, Internat. Assn. of Machinists (president of local 1960 to 1964). Elected to Assembly 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Highways (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Transportation; State Highway Safety Adv. Com. (also 1967); 1967—Labor (also 1963, chm. 1965); Third Reading; Child Labor Study Adv. Com.; 1965—Commerce and Manufactures; Conservation; Legis. Council's Labor Com. (chm.); 1963—Elections; Legis. Council's Conservation Com. Mailing address: 4285 N. 26th St., Milwaukee 53209.

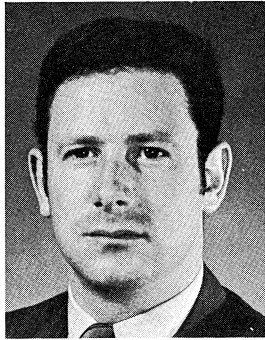
Milwaukee County, 2nd District: Ward 2, City of Milwaukee.



CONTA
Milwaukee, 3rd



SANASARIAN
Milwaukee, 4th



SICULA
Milwaukee, 5th

DENNIS J. CONTA (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, March 24, 1940; married. Graduated Pulaski High School, Milwaukee; B.A. Ripon College 1962; M.S. Univ. of Wis.-Milwaukee 1966; M.P.A. Harvard Univ. John F. Kennedy School of Government 1968. Housing consultant for nonprofit housing corporation; served as project director for Peace Corps and lecturer in business administration at U.W.M. Veteran; served in Army. Member 3rd Ward Democratic Unit. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Public Welfare and joint interim committee. Mailing address: 3489 N. Hackett, Milwaukee 53211.

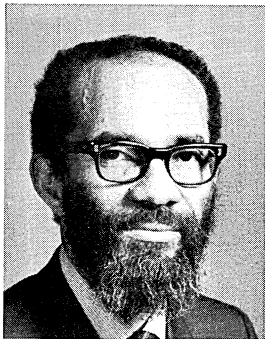
Milwaukee County, 3rd District: Ward 3, City of Milwaukee.

HAROUT O. SANASARIAN (Dem.): Born Baghdad of Armenian parents, March 31, 1929; married. Educated Union High School; Milwaukee School of Engineering; B.A. in political science Univ. of Wis.-Milwaukee 1961. Civics teacher; political writer; formerly coordinator in export work. Member Milwaukee Teachers Union, Milwaukee Art Center, American Academy of Political and Social Science; program chairman 4th Ward Democratic Unit. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Taxation and jt. interim com. Mailing address: 1111 N. Astor Street, Milwaukee 53202.

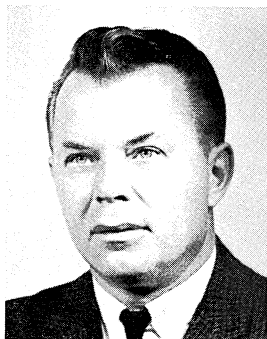
Milwaukee County, 4th District: Ward 4, City of Milwaukee.

PAUL E. SICULA (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, January 31, 1939; married. Graduated Washington High School, Milwaukee; B.S. University of Wisconsin 1962, LL.B. 1964. Attorney. Served in Army; in Reserves 1959-65. Member Milwaukee Bar. Assn., Junior Bar Assn., American Trial Lawyers' Assn., Jewish War Veterans; Old Time Ball Players Assn., was research editor *Wis. Law Review*. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Insurance and Banking and jt. interim com.; Tourism; Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws; 1967—Public Welfare; Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on the Youth Service Act; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization's Subcommittee on Ethics and Conflict of Interest. Mailing address: 3287 N. 48th Street, Milwaukee 53216.

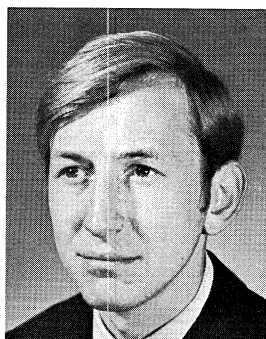
Milwaukee County, 5th District: Ward 5, City of Milwaukee.



BARBEE
Milwaukee, 6th



JOHNSON, W. A.
Milwaukee, 7th



CZERWINSKI
Milwaukee, 8th

LLOYD A. BARBEE (Dem.): Born Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1925; single. B.A. LeMoyné Coll., Memphis, 1949; J.D. Univ of Wis. 1956. Attorney; formerly law examiner Ind'l. Comm.; legal consultant Gov.'s Comm. on Human Rights. World War II vet.; Navy. Chm. Milw. United Sch. Integration Com.; chm. Milw. 6th Ward Dem. Unit 1967-68; delegate to Dem. Natl. Conv. 1968; 1969 Milwaukee NAACP *Medgar Evers Award* for community service; 1969 IBPOEW *Certificate of Merit for Dedicated Service to Human Brotherhood*; We Milwaukeeans 1967; White House conf. "To Fulfill These Rights" 1965; served as pres. of Wis. Conf. of NAACP and Madison branch; was mbr. Madison Mayor's Comm. on Human Rights (chm. 1959-62); pres. Freedom Through Equality Inc. 1969; chm. Housing Enterprises Inc. 1969; United Black Enterprises 1969. Elected to Assembly 1964, '66 and '68. Committee assignments: 1969—Commerce and Mfrs. (also 1967); Transportation; Jt. Finance (also 1965); 1965—Enrolled Bills (chm.); Legis. Council's Pub. Welfare Com. (secy.). Mailing address: 110 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 53202.

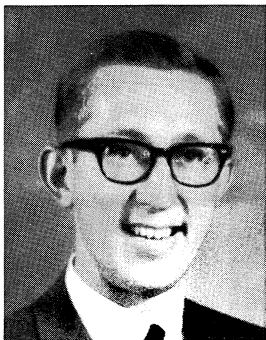
Milwaukee County, 6th District: Ward 6, City of Milwaukee.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON (Dem.): Born Michigamme, Michigan, February 3, 1922; married. Educated Riverside High School. Machinist. World War II veteran; served in Navy 1943-45. Member 7th Ward Democratic Unit; former delegate to Milwaukee County Labor Council (formerly vice-president); served as president of AFL-CIO U.A.W. local; member Know Your Neighbor Association, and Cooperation West Side. Elected to Assembly 1965 to fill unexpired term; reelected 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Excise and Fees; Labor (also 1967, 1965); 1967—Insurance and Banking (also 1965); Child Labor Adv. Com.; 1965—Legis. Council's Labor Com.; State Adv. Com. on Workmen's Compensation. Mailing address: 3403 N. 22nd Street, Milwaukee 53206.

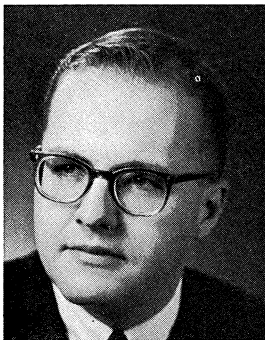
Milwaukee County, 7th District: Ward 7, City of Milwaukee.

JOSEPH C. CZERWINSKI (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, February 15, 1944; single. Educated Boys' Technical High School; attended Milwaukee Institute of Technology, Univ. of Wis.-Milwaukee. Administrative assistant for American Trial Lawyers Assn.; formerly administrative assistant to vice-president Business Affairs, Wis. State University-La Crosse. Member South Division Civic Assn.; Democratic Party; Assn. of Wis. Planners; served as 8th District political action chm., member Milwaukee County platform com., delegate to Democratic State Convention 1965-66. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Commerce and Manufactures. Mailing address: 1230 S. 34th Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Milwaukee County, 8th District: 1962 Ward 8, City of Milwaukee.



JACKSON
Milwaukee, 9th



KESSLER
Milwaukee, 10th



TOBIASZ
Milwaukee, 11th

ROBERT L. JACKSON, JR. (Dem.): Born Red Wing, Minn., February 20, 1936; married. Graduated Grinnell High School, Iowa; B.A. St. Ambrose College 1958; LL.B. Univ. of Wisconsin 1962. Attorney. Member Milwaukee and American Bar Assns.; Eagles; 9th Ward Democratic Unit; delegate state convention 1965-66-67-68; County Council delegate 1966-67-68; president St. Bernadette Credit Union; past president St. Joseph's Benevolent Society. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Insurance and Banking and jt. interim com.; Remedial Legislation Com.; Special Jt. Com. to Study Disruptions in Higher Education Institutions; State Capitol and Executive Residence Board. Mailing address: 7869 N. 57th Street, Milwaukee 53223.

Milwaukee County, 9th District: Ward 9, City of Milwaukee, and Wards 4, 5, City of Glendale.

FREDERICK P. KESSLER (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, Jan. 11, 1940; married; 1 child. Educ. Our Redeemer Lutheran School, Milwaukee; Capitol Page School, Wash., D.C.; B.S. Univ. of Wis. 1962, LL.B. 1966. Attorney. Mbr. 10th Ward Dem. Unit; Midtown Neighborhood Assn.; Cooperation West Side; Amer. and Bd. of Directors Wis. Civil Liberties Union; Wis., Milw. Bar Assn., Milwaukee Junior Bar Assn.; state chairman Lutheran Human Relations Council of Wis.; Bd. of Directors Migrant Labor Lawyers Committee; cochairman, Wis. Citizens for One Man—One Vote. Page in U.S. House of Rep. 1955-57. Worked with Gov. Reynolds' staff on reapportionment court cases in 1964. Elected to Assembly 1960, defeated for Senate 1962, reelected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Elections; Judiciary and jt. interim com.; Legis. Council's Age of Majority Study Com.; Nuclear Facilities Com. Mailing address: 2719 W. Juneau Avenue, Milwaukee 53208.

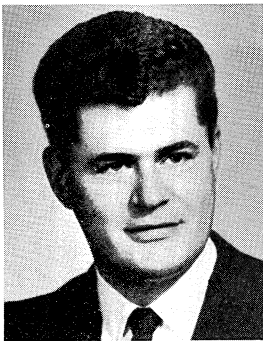
Milwaukee County, 10th District: Ward 10, City of Milwaukee.

RAYMOND J. TOBIASZ (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, May 10, 1916; married. Educated South Division High School, Milwaukee, and Milwaukee Vocational School. Formerly owned hobby shop, machine repair business. World War II veteran; served in Army. Mbr. AMVETS, American Legion, South Division Civic Assn., Polish National Alliance, Knights of Columbus. Served as 11th Ward Dem. committeeman 1956-60. Elected to Assembly 1960; reelected 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Vice-chairman Democratic Caucus 1965. Committee assignments: 1969—Excise and Fees; Municipalities; 1967—Contingent Expenditures; Transportation (chm. 1965); Task Force on Local Govt. Finance and Organization; Council on Unemployment Compensation (also 1965); 1965—Labor (vice-chm., mbr. 1963, 1961); Insurance and Banking; Reorganization Com.; Legis. Council's Taxation Com. (secy.); 1963—Public Welfare. Mailing address: 3145 S. 50th St., Milwaukee 53219.

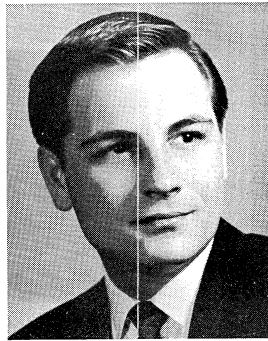
Milwaukee County, 11th District: Ward 11, City of Milwaukee.



ORLICH
Milwaukee, 12th



PARYS
Milwaukee, 13th



KLECZKA
Milwaukee, 14th

SAM L. ORLICH (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, February 18, 1939; married; 2 children. Grad. South Division High Sch.; Assoc. of Arts Milw. Technical Coll., attended U.W.-Milw. and U.W. Sch. for Workers. Formerly machine maintainer, mail clerk, driving instructor, and school bus driver. Mbr. Wis. and Milw. County Hist. Soc., South Division H.S. Improvement Assn., South Side Advancement Assn., S.D.H.S. Alumni Assoc., Milw. Easter Seal Soc., Old Timers Baseball Club. YMCA, MTC Alumni Assoc.; former mbr. Wis. Senior Citizens, Natl. Senior Citizens. Former aide Milw. Motion Picture Comm. Mbr. 12th Ward Democratic Unit, (membership chm.; former vice-chm.); former chm. and vice-chm. 3rd Senate Dem. Unit; treas. and Exec. Board mbr. 4th Cong. Dem. Organization; mbr. Exec. Board and delegate to Milw. Dem. County Council; delegate to Dem. State Conv. 61-69. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Conservation and jt. interim com.; Labor; Gov.'s Comm. on Traffic Laws; 1967—Taxation. Mailing address: 1307 W. Mineral St., Milwaukee 53204.

Milwaukee County, 12th District: Ward 12, City of Milwaukee.

RONALD G. PARYS (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, October 7, 1938; married; 4 children. Grad. Riverside High Sch. Industrial appraiser and assessor; formerly plant foreman and purchasing supervisor. In U.S. Army Reserves 1955-66. Advisor 13th Ward Youth Com.; advisor Wis. Academic Conference of Student Govt.; mbr. 13th Ward Dem. Unit; exec. board 13th Ward Community Council, Polish Natl. Alliance, St. Mary Czechochowa Athletic Club, Twin Arch Sportsman Club, St. Casimir Ushers, Civic and Athletic Club, Old Time Ball Players Assn. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Elected to Senate in Oct. 7, 1969, special election to fill vacancy. Committee assignments: 1969—Health and Social Services and jt. interim com.; Gov't and Vet. Affairs and jt. interim com.; Legis. Prog. Study Com.; Leg. Council's Age of Majority Study Com. Assembly committee assignments: 1969—Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1967); Bd. on Govt. Oper. (also 1967); Legis. Council (for unexpired term and full term); 1967—Rules; 1965—Printing (vice-chm.); Commerce and Mfr.; Vet. and Military Affairs; Legis. Council's Labor Com. Mailing address: 1221 E. Clarke Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Milwaukee County, 13th District: Ward 13, City of Milwaukee and Wards 1, 2 and 3, City of Glendale.

GERALD D. KLECZKA (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, November 26, 1943; married. Educated St. Helen's Grade School and Don Bosco High School; attended Univ. of Wis.—Milwaukee. Accountant. Served as medic in Wis. Air National Guard 1963-1969. President St. Helen's Holy Name Society (formerly treas. and vice-pres.); vice-pres. Wilson Park Fourth of July Assn.; mbr. Don Bosco Alumni Assn., Polish National Alliance, Elks, South Side Business Men's Club, Wilson Park Advancement Assn., 14th Ward Democratic Unit; delegate to Democratic State Conventions 1966-1969 and Milwaukee County Democratic Council. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Insurance and Banking and jt. interim com.; Legis. Council's Insurance Laws Revision Com. Mailing address: 3427 S. 9th Place, Milwaukee 53215.

Milwaukee County, 14th District: Ward 14, City of Milwaukee.



TAMMS
Milwaukee, 15th



PABST
Milwaukee, 16th



McCORMICK
Milwaukee, 17th

ERWIN G. TAMMS (Rep.): Born Milwaukee, January 4, 1931; married; 3 children. Educated Washington High School, Milwaukee; Milwaukee and West Allis Vocational Schools; Univ. of Wis.-Milwaukee. Lithographer executive since 1953. Member Lithographer Union, board of Lutheran Symphonic Band, PTA (past pres.), Masons, YMCA; Sunday school teacher; former mbr. Milwaukee Jaycees. Served as delegate to Republican State Convention 1969. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Commerce and Manufactures (vice-chm.); Municipalities; Printing. Mailing address: 3233 N. 92nd Street, Milwaukee 53222.

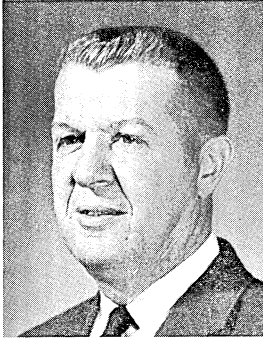
Milwaukee County, 15th District: Ward 15, City of Milwaukee.

RICHARD E. PABST (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, November 3, 1933; married. Grad. Pius XI High School; attended University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Milwaukee Institute of Technology. Formerly advertising clerk, salesman, insurance special agent. Served in Army 1953-55. Mbr. 16th Ward Democratic Unit, Eagles, Old Time Ball Players Assn. Served as alternate delegate 1956 Democratic National Convention; secretary of Volunteers for Proxmire 1957; executive secretary of Wisconsin Symington Committee 1960; delegate Wis. State AFL-CIO 1966. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Conservation; State Affairs (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Board on Govt. Operations; Interstate Cooperation Comm.; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (secy., also 1967); 1967—Legis. Council's State Bidding Procedures Com. (vice-chm.). Mailing address: 457A South 74th Street, Milwaukee 53214.

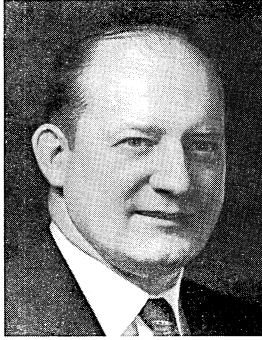
Milwaukee County, 16th District: Ward 16, City of Milwaukee.

JOHN E. McCORMICK (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, May 20, 1924; married. Grad. Marquette High Sch.; LL.B. Marquette Univ. 1951. Practicing attorney. World War II overseas veteran; served in Army Corps 2½ years. Mbr. Amer. Legion, Bay View, Interorganization Council Inc., 17th Ward Dem. Unit, bar assns., Holy Name Soc. Elected to Assembly 1960; reelected 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Judiciary (also 1967, 1963, vice-chm. 1965) and jt. interim com.; 1967—Legis. Council; Gov.'s Comm. on Law Enforcement and Crime; 1965—Insurance and Banking (chm.); Legis. Council's Insurance and Banking Com. (chm.) and Branch Banking Com. (secy.); 1963—Legis. Council's Election Laws Com. and Governmental Labor Relations Com.; Gov.'s Comm. on Constitutional Revision; 1961—Commerce and Manufacturers; Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws. Mailing address: 2954 S. Wentworth Ave., Milwaukee 53207.

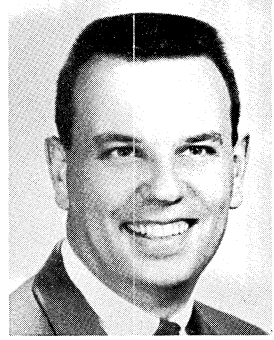
Milwaukee County, 17th District: Ward 17, City of Milwaukee; City of St. Francis.



SCHNEEBERG
Milwaukee, 18th



HANNA
Milwaukee, 19th



KLICKA
Milwaukee, 20th

ERVIN F. SCHNEEBERG (Rep.): Born Brown Deer, April 7, 1919. Educated Custer High School, Milwaukee, and Univ. of Wis.-Milwaukee. General insurance agent. Member Brown Deer Businessmen's Assn.; formerly member Lions, Badger Toastmasters. Served as Brown Deer school board clerk 1945-50, Granville town clerk 1950-55, Brown Deer village clerk 1955-57 and village manager 1957-60. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Education and jt. interim com.; Insurance and Banking and jt. interim com.; Printing. Mailing address: 8540 N. 42nd Street Brown Deer 53209.

Milwaukee County, 18th District: Ward 18, City of Milwaukee; Villages of Brown Deer, River Hills, that part of Village of Bayside in Milwaukee County.

DANIEL D. HANNA (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, December 5, 1923. Educated St. Barbara's Elementary School and Pio-Nono High School, St. Francis; attended Marquette University, University of Illinois, and University of Oregon. Restaurateur; formerly a salesman. Veteran of World War II; served in Army Medical Corps. American Legion past commander, Post 505; member VFW Post 9469. Elected supervisor, Town of Lake, in 1952. Elected to Assembly 1964; reelected 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Elections (also 1967); Highways (also 1967, 1965) and jt. interim com.; Leg. Council's Age of Majority Study Com.; 1967—Legis. Council's Highway Com.; 1965—Taxation; Com. to Visit to State Institutions. Mailing address: 615 W. Layton Ave., Milwaukee 53221.

Milwaukee County, 19th District: Ward 19, City of Milwaukee; City of Oak Creek.

GEORGE H. KLICKA (Rep.): Born Milwaukee, December 23, 1934; married. Grad. Washington High School; attended Marquette University. Printing ink salesman; formerly life insurance sales. Served in Army Medical Corps with Wisconsin National Guard 32nd Division. Member Liberty Lobby, executive comm. of Milwaukee COPS, Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, the John Birch Society, American Czech Civic Council (vice-pres.), Wauwatosa Jaycees, Wauwatosa Police Reserves, Sertoma International; served as state GOP convention delegate 1964-69, was Wauwatosa GOP precinct captain, past mbr. executive com. Wauwatosa Republican Club, Citizens for Goldwater-Miller 1964, 1965 legis. chm. of Americans for Constitutional Action. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Education (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; State Affairs and jt. interim com.; Printing (vice-chm., also 1967). Mailing address: 2115 North 86th Street, Wauwatosa 53226.

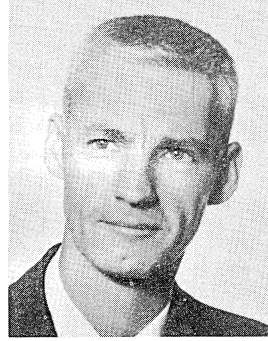
Milwaukee County, 20th District: Wards 1 to 6, City of Wauwatosa.



LYNN
Milwaukee, 21st



HUBER
Milwaukee, 22nd



WING
Milwaukee, 23rd

JAMES J. LYNN (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, October 12, 1916; married. Attended Miami Senior High School, Miami, Fla. Real estate broker and appraiser; former owner industrial spray painting business. Veteran of World War II; served in Army. Member Knights of Columbus, Elks. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Engrossed Bills; Commerce and Manufactures. Mailing address: 1126 S. 94th Street, West Allis 53214.

Milwaukee County, 21st District: Wards 7 and 8, City of Wauwatosa; Wards 3 and 5, City of West Allis.

ROBERT T. HUBER (Dem.): Born Eckelson, N.D., Aug. 29, 1920; married. Grad. West Allis Central High Sch. Merchandising warehouseman. Dem. nat'l. committeeman. Elected to Assembly 1948; now in 11th term. Minority Leader 1955, '57, '61, '63, '67 and '69. Speaker of the Assembly 1965; first Speaker pro tem. 1959. Committee assignments: 1969—Rules (since 1961); Legis. Council (also 1967, chm. 1965); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (also 1967, 1965, vice-chm. 1963); Legis. Programs Study Com. (also 1967, 1965); 1967—Conserv. (also 1963); Highways (also 1949-63, chm. 1959); Comm. on Interstate Co-op. (chm. 1965); 1965 Gov.'s Com. on Water Resources; 1964—World's Fair Particip. Comm.; 1963—Legis. Council's Highway Adv. Com. (also 1949-55); Com. of 25; 1961—Commerce and Mfrs. (also 1959); 1959—Building Comm.; Bd. on Govt. Oper.; 1957—Contingent Exp.; 1955—Municipalities (also 1953); 1951—Vet. and Military Affairs. Mailing address: 2228 S. 78th St., West Allis 53219.

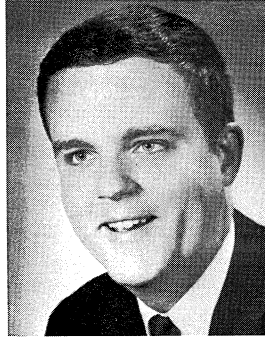
Milwaukee County, 22nd District: Village of West Milwaukee; Wards 1, 2 and 4, City of West Allis.

JERRY J. WING (Ind.): Born Appleton, June 21, 1923; married. Educated St. Patrick's Catholic School. President-corporation; bank director. Veteran of World War II; served in Air Force. Mbr. American Legion. Elected to Assembly 1968 as a Republican, changed to Independent. Committee assignments: 1969—Commerce and Manufactures; Conservation and jt. interim com.; State Affairs and jt. interim com.; Legislative Programs Study Com. Mailing address: 5140 S. 37th Street, Greenfield 53221.

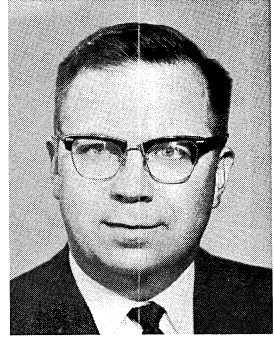
Milwaukee County 23rd District: Villages of Greendale, Hales Corners; Cities of Franklin and Greenfield.



ATKINSON
Milwaukee, 24th



SENSENBRENNER
Milwaukee, 25th



KENYON
Monroe

WILLIAM P. ATKINSON (Dem.): Born Wilkensburg, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1901; married. Educ. high schools in San Antonio, Texas and Erie, Pa.; B.S. in civil engineering Pennsylvania State University 1925. Retired prof. engineer; formerly product engineer. Veteran of World War II; served in Navy. Mbr. V.F.W., American Legion, AMVETS, Catholic War Veterans, hon. mbr. P.L.A.V., Ret. Officers Assn., National Boating Assn., Eagles, Knights of Columbus; former mbr. professional engineering societies. Alderman 4th Ward So. Milwaukee, 1950-56; Mayor, South Milwaukee 1956-64. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Municipalities (also 1967, 1965); Veterans' and Military Affairs (also 1967, 1965); Task Force on Local Building Codes; 1965—Legis. Council's Local Government Com. Mailing address: 1115-16th Avenue, South Milwaukee 53172.

Milwaukee County, 24th District: Cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee.

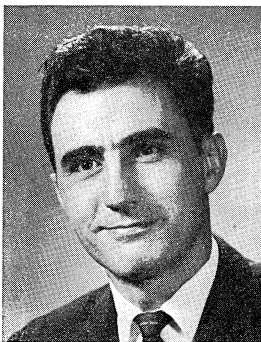
F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR. (Rep.): Born Chicago, June 14, 1943; single. Graduated Milwaukee Country Day School; A. B. Stanford University 1965; J.D. Univ. of Wis. 1968. Attorney; former assistant to former Senate Majority Leader Leonard and to the late Congressman Younger. Member North Shore Jaycees, North Shore Republican Club, Young Republicans, American Bar Assn., State Bar of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Bar Assn., Stanford Univ. Alumni Assn.; Univ. of Wis. Alumni Association. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chm.); Elections (vice-chm.); Judiciary and jt. interim com.; Leg. Council's Age of Majority Study Com. Mailing address: P.O. Box 5471, Shorewood 53211.

Milwaukee County, 25th District: Villages of Fox Point, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay.

KYLE KENYON (Rep.): Born Wyeville. Grad. Tomah High Sch.; J.D. Univ. of Wis. 1952. Attorney. County vet. service officer 1954-66. World War II veteran; Army and Army Air Corps 1943-46. Mbr. V.F.W. (past commander), Amer. Leg. Elected to Assembly 1956; now in 7th term. Assist. Rep. Ldr. 1965; acting Rep. Ldr. 1966; secy. of Assembly Rep. Caucus 1961. Committee assignments: 1969—Insur. and Bkg. (chm., also '67, '63, mbr.'65) and jt. interim com. (co-chm.); Excise and Fees (also 1967); Judiciary (also '67, '63, vice-chm. '61) and jt. interim com.; Rules (vice-chm. 1967); Legis. Council's Insur. Laws Revision Com. (also 1967); Leg. Council's Adv. Com. on Uniform Consumer Credit Code (co-chm.); Minn.—Wis. Boundary Area Comm.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1967); 1967—Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on Commercial Code; Jt. Com. on Legis. Org.'s Subcom. on Ethics and Conflicts of Interest; 1965—Legis. Council (also alt. mbr. 1961) and its Judiciary Com. (also 1963); 1963—Legis. Council's Remedial Legis. Com. (chm.) and Insur. Com.; 1961—Vet. and Mil. Affairs (chm., mbr. 1959, 1957); Bd. on Govt. Oper.; 1957—Transportation; Com. on Reactiv. of Camp McCoy. Mailing address: 1007-½ Superior Ave., Tomah 54660.



FROEHLICH
Outagamie, 1st



ROGERS
Outagamie, 2nd



CONRADT
Outagamie, 3rd

HAROLD V. FROEHLICH (Rep.): Born Appleton, May 12, 1932; single. Educ. Appleton public schools; B.B.A. Univ. of Wis. 1959, LL.B. 1962. Attorney, C.P.A. Veteran of Korean Conflict; Navy 1951-55. Elected Rep. precinct committeeman 1956-62; chm. Rep. county statutory com. 1958-60, 1962; held local, district, state positions in Young Reps. Mbr. bar and C.P.A. assns., Amer. Legion, V.F.W.; named one of Wisconsin's 5 *Outstanding Young Men of 1967*. Elected to Assembly 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Speaker of the Assembly 1967 and 1969; Minority Caucus Chm. 1965. Committee assignments: 1969—Assembly Organization (chm., also 1967); Rules (also 1967); Interstate Cooperation Comm. (chm., also 1967); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (vice-chm. 1967); Legis. Council (chm., mbr. 1967) and chm. its Exec. and Finance Coms., mbr. its Menominee Indian Com.; 1967—Legis. Programs Study Com.; 1965—Taxation; Legis. Council's Taxation Com.; 1963—Judiciary; Municipalities; Legis. Council's Urban Problems Com. Mailing address: 322 E. College Ave., Appleton 54911.

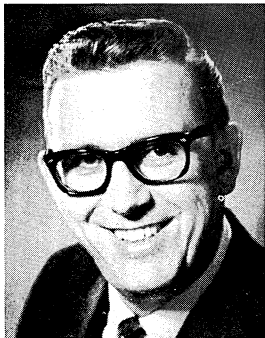
Outagamie County, 1st District: Wards 1-14, 20, City of Appleton.

WILLIAM J. ROGERS (Dem.): Born Appleton, Dec. 9, 1930; married. Educated St. John's High School, Little Chute; Kaukauna High School; B.S. 1958 St. Norbert College, De Pere, attended Mexico City Coll. Teacher 1958-62. Veteran of Korean Conflict; served in Army 1952-54. Mbr. V.F.W., American Legion, Knights of Columbus. Mbr. of Kaukauna City Council since 1961. Elected to Assembly 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Public Welfare (also 1967, vice-chm. 1965) and jt. interim com.; Rules; 1967—Education; Legis. Council's Mental Health Adv. Com.; 1965—Elections; Labor; Legis. Council's Menominee Indian Study Com. and Mental Health Com. (vice-chm.); Com. to Visit State Institutions; 1963—Agriculture. Mailing address: 1800 Peters Road, Kaukauna 54130.

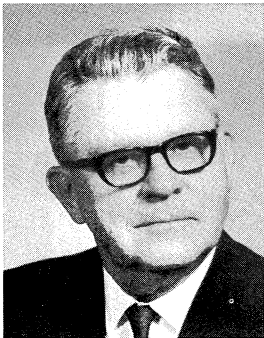
Outagamie County, 2nd District: Towns of Buchanan, Freedom, Kaukauna, Oneida, Osborn, Seymour and Vandenbroek; Villages of Combined Locks, Kimberly and Little Chute; Cities of Kaukauna and Seymour.

ERVIN W. CONRADT (Rep.): Born Tn. of Bovina, Outagamie County, Oct. 4, 1916; married. Educ. Springbrook Elem. Sch. Lifetime farmer. Mbr. Lions, Greenville Civic Club, Outagamie County Conservation Club; served as Rep. precinct committeeman and mbr. statutory com. Town bd. superv. 1951-1952; town chm. 1953-67, county bd. mbr. 1953-69; served on sch. bd., mbr. county coms. on agric., highways (chm. 1965-69), courts. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Printing (chm.); Highways (vice chm., also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Excise and Fees (also 1967); Transportation; 1967—Education; Veterans' and Military Affairs; 1965—State Affairs; Legis. Council's Public Welfare Com. Mailing address: R.R. 2, Shiocton 54170.

Outagamie County, 3rd District: Towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Center, Cicero, Dale, Deer Creek, Ellington, Grand Chute, Greenville, Hortonville, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek; Villages of Bear Creek, Black Creek, Hortonville, Shiocton; Wards 15-19, City of Appleton, and 3rd Ward of City of New London.



SCHOWALTER
Ozaukee



GROSHEK
Portage



HUTNIK
Price-Rusk-Sawyer

HERBERT J. SCHOWALTER (Rep.): Born Milwaukee, March 30, 1927; married. Educated Port Washington High School; Devry Technical Institute, Chicago. Electrical engineering supervisor. Veteran of World War II and Korean Conflict; served in Navy. Member American Legion; executive com. Saukville COFC. Member agency school committee CESA No. 19 since 1966; Saukville village trustee 1961-65 and since 1968. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Commerce and Manufactures; Municipalities; Tourism. Mailing address: 642 S. Main Street, Saukville 53080.

LEONARD A. GROSHEK (Dem.): Born Stevens Point, June 13, 1913; married. Educated at Arnott Grade School, Emerson High School, Stevens Point; teaching certificate from Wisconsin State University-Stevens Point. Insurance salesman; formerly store owner 19 years, factory laborer and supervisor 6 years, teacher 11 years. Member Tomorrow River Conservation Club, Amherst; Harmonia Society, Stevens Point; former chairman Portage County Democratic Party. Assessor and town clerk of Stockton 1949-67; county land condemnation commissioner since 1960. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Agriculture (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Veterans' and Military Affairs (also 1967). Mailing address: 2125 Indiana Avenue, Stevens Point 54481.

WILLIS J. HUTNIK (Rep.): Born in Price County's Town of Elk, Mar. 23, 1915; married. Educ. Price Co. public schools and Normal School; Central State Coll., Ohio; Univ. of Wis. Owns school and office supply business; formerly teacher, principal, personnel mgr. Chm. Rusk Co. Conserv. Cong.; exec. councillor northwest Wis. Conserv. Cong.; mbr. Ladysmith Community Club; past pres. Price Co. Educ. Assn. Elected to Assembly 1952; now in 9th term. Mbr. Council of State Govts.' Higher Educ. Com. for the Midwestern Area. Assembly Speaker pro tem. 1961. Committee assignments: 1969—Highways (chm., also '67, mbr. '65, '63, '61, '57) and co-chm. jt. interim com.; Rules (vice-chm., chm. 1967); Education (also 1967, 1957) and jt. interim com.; State Affairs (also 1967, chm. 1961) and jt. interim com.; Legis. Council (also 1967); Adv. Com. on State Hwy. Safety (vice-chm., also 1967) and its exec. com.; 1967—Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on Taconite Leases; 1965—Legis. Councils Hy. Adv. Com. and Plumbing License Law Com.; 1963—Labor (chm., mbr. 1955); Legis. Council's Reapportionment Com. (vice-chm.); 1959—Public Welfare; Veterans' and Military Affairs; 1953—Commerce and Mfrs. Mailing address: 101 Main Street, Ladysmith 54848.



WARREN
Racine, 1st



BROWN
Racine, 2nd



STALBAUM
Racine, 3rd

EARL W. WARREN (Dem.): Born Hurley, Feb. 25, 1902; married. Grad. Lincoln High School, Hurley; attended Ironwood Business College, Mich. Assembler in radiator factory since 1936; formerly operated own business. Mbr. AFL-CIO, United Commercial Travelers, Eagles and Elks. Served on Racine Co. Board 4 terms. Elected to Assembly 1954; now in 8th term. Committee assignments: 1969—Highways and jt. interim com.; State Affairs (also 1967, chm. 1965) and jt. interim com.; 1967—Municipalities; 1965—Insurance and Banking (vice-chm., mbr. 1963, 1961) Public Welfare; Legis. Council's Local Govt. Com. (chm.); 1963—Printing; 1961—Labor (also 1957); Legis. Council's Water Resources Com.; 1959—Enrolled Bills (chm.); Jt. Com. on Finance; Legis. Council's County Board Organization Com.; 1957—Commerce and Manufactures (also 1955). Mailing address: 2809 Virginia Street, Racine.

Racine County, 1st District: Town of Mt. Pleasant; Villages of Elmwood Park and Sturtevant; 1964 Wards 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13 and 14, City of Racine.

MANNY S. BROWN (Dem.): Born Chicago, Nov. 2, 1917; married. Educ. Chicago and Racine, Wash. Park High Sch.; B.A. Univ. of Wis. 1940; J.D. Marquette U. 1952. Attorney; lecturer Marquette Law Sch.; formerly U.S. Maritime Comm. expediter, publ. company editorial staff, reporter, Vet. World War II; Navy. Mbr. Childrens Serv. Soc., Amer. Judic. Soc., Coun. of Juv. Ct. Judges, Amer. Trial Lawyers Assn.; Rotary; Natl. Org. on Legal Problems of Educ. (exec. bd. mbr.). Mbr. Racine Unified Sch. Bd. 1953-69 (pres. 1957-58), Bd. of Control CESA 18—Burlington, sch. bd. clerk 1968-1969, County Safety Coun. Bd. since 1954, Racine Rec. Comm. 1954-59. Elected to Assembly 1964, '66 and '68. Committee assignments: 1969—Educ. (also 1965) and jt. interim com.; Pub. Welfare and jt. interim com.; 1967—Judiciary; Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on Admin. Review Proc.; 1965—Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice-chm.); Labor; Legis. Council's Educ. Com. and Mental Health Adv. Com. Mailing address: 2817 Ruby Ave., Racine 53402.

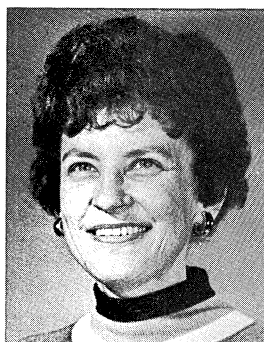
Racine County, 2nd District: Villages of North Bay and Wind Point; 1964 Wards 1, 4, 5, 7 to 9, 12, 15, 16, 18, City of Racine.

MERRILL STALBAUM (Rep.): Born in Racine County's Town of Norway, Apr. 24, 1911; married; one son. Graduated Waterford High School; attended Racine County Agricultural School; correspondence courses Univ. of Wis. Land surveyor; active farmer 1928-60. Served as Town of Norway clerk from 1937 to 1967, as member of Racine Co. School Committee 1948-60. Elected to Assembly 1960; now in 5th term. Committee assignments: 1969—vice chairman Jt. Com. on Finance (mbr. 1967); Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (also 1967, 1963); 1967—Education; 1965—Municipalities (also 1963, 1961); Legis. Council's Elections Com.; 1963—State Affairs (also 1961); Legis. Council's Urban Problems Com. Mailing address: Rt. 1, Waterford 53185.

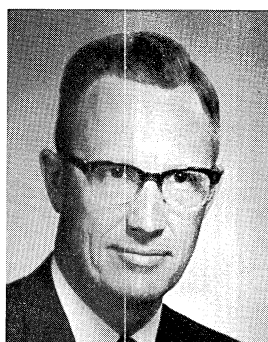
Racine County, 3rd District: Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford, Yorkville; Villages of Rochester, Union Grove, Waterford; City of Burlington.



MITTNESS
Rock, 1st



ALLEN
Rock, 2nd



BELTING
Rock, 3rd

LEWIS T. MITTNESS, JR. (Dem.): Born La Crosse, July 29, 1929; married. Educated Wyeville Grade School and Tomah High School; attended Wis. State Univ.—La Crosse; B.S. in secondary education Wis. State Univ.—Stevens Point 1955; M.A. in school administration Univ. of Wisconsin 1958. Curriculum assistance, Janesville public schools; former teacher of U. S. History. Veteran Korean Conflict; served in Army 1951-53. Member V.F.W., American Legion, Janesville Education Assn. (public relations chm. 1960); pres. Lake Mills Educ. Assn. 1957-58. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Conservation and jt. interim com.; Veterans' and Military Affairs; 1967—Labor; 1965—Contingent Expenditures; Jt. Com. on Finance; Senate-Assembly conference com. on water pollution bill; Legis. Council's Education Com.; Child Labor Adv. Study Com. Mailing address: 730 N. Ringold Street, Janesville 53545.

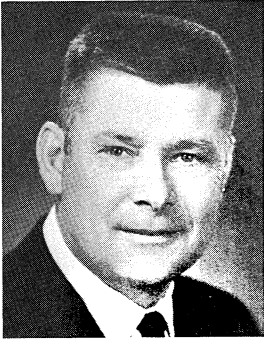
Rock County, 1st District: Towns of Bradford, Harmony, Johnstown and La Prairie; City of Janesville.

CAROLYN BLANCHARD ALLEN (Rep.): Born Cambridge, June 13, 1921; married to Malcolm V. Allen. Grad. Cambridge High Sch.; B.S. Univ. of Wis. 1943. Mbr. Wis. Fed. of Women's Clubs; Rock County Rep. Wm.; Children's Service Soc.; Rock County Mental Health Assn.; Ch. of Com. Elected to Assembly April 1963 special election (first Wis. woman so elected) to fill vacancy caused by death of her husband, Assembly Speaker David Blanchard; reelected 1964, '66 and '68. Committee assignments: 1969—Third Reading (chm., also 1967); Public Welfare (vice-chm., also 1967, mbr. 1965, 1963) and jt. interim com.; Agriculture and jt. interim com.; Taxation and jt. interim com.; Natural Beauty Council (also 1967); Gov's Council on the Status of Women (also 1967); 1967—Education; Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on Family Planning; 1965—Legis. Council's Educ. Com.; 1963—State Affairs; Legis. Council's Elections Com. (secy.). Mailing address: 103 West Main St., Evansville 53536.

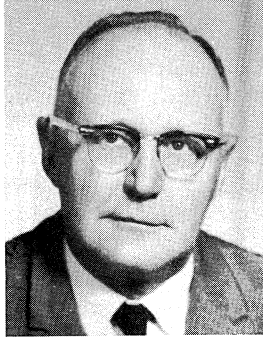
Rock County, 2nd District: Towns of Avon, Beloit, Center, Fulton, Janesville, Lima, Magnolia, Milton, Newark, Plymouth, Porter, Rock, Spring Valley, Union; Villages of Footville, Orfordville; Cities of Edgerton, Evansville, Milton.

GEORGE B. BELTING (Rep.): Born De Soto, July 15, 1914; married. Grad. Janesville high sch.; B.A. 1936, J.D. 1938 Univ. of Wis. Attorney; formerly U.W. instructor. World War II veteran; in Navy landing forces Pacific. 14 years mbr. Bd. of Dir. Beloit Better Business Bur., Izaak Walton League, Amer. Legion; was pres. Beloit Hist. Soc. On county board 3 terms (1951-57). Elected to Assembly 1956; serving 7th term. Committee assignments: 1969—Judiciary (chm., vice-chm. 1967, 1963, mbr. 1961) and co-chm. jt. interim com.; Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice-chm., also 1963, chm. 1967); Municipalities (also 1967, 1965, 1963); 1967—Legis. Council's Remedial Legis. Com. (chm.); 1965—Revision; 1963—Legis. Council's Urban Problems Com.; 1961—Taxation (chm., mbr. 1959, 1957); Printing (vice-chm.); Legis. Council's Commercial Code Com.; Retirement Research Council; 1959—Transportation (also 1957). Mailing address: 540 East Grand Avenue, Beloit 53511.

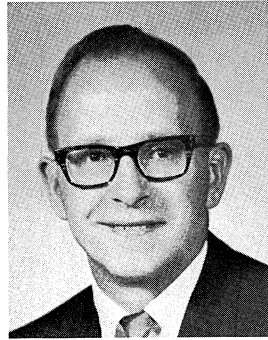
Rock County, 3rd District: Towns of Clinton, Turtle; Village of Clinton; City of Beloit.



BOCHE
St. Croix



LAPER
Sauk



OTTE
Sheboygan, 1st

ROBERT M. BOCHE (Rep.): Born Rosemount, Minnesota, February 21, 1921; married. Graduated Rosemount High School; attended Globe Business College, St. Paul. Farmer; formerly railroad fireman, salesman, packinghouse worker. Member Lions; 1966 fund drive chairman March of Dimes; former member United Packinghouse Workers of America; past-president PTA New Richmond High School; fund chairman for Red Cross 1964; served as church trustee and treasurer; former mbr. St. Croix Valley Toastmasters and Board of Delegates to Twin City Milk Producers Assn. Member school board; assessor. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Tourism (vice-chm.); Agriculture (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Taxation and jt. interim com.; Wis-Minn. Boundary Area Comm.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (chm., also 1967); 1967—Commerce and Manufactures. Mailing address: Star Prairie 54026.

OSCAR A. LAPER, JR. (Rep.): Born Markesan, July 13, 1915; married. Educated local schools; 1937 graduate of 2-year commercial course at Northwestern College, Watertown, Wisconsin. Farmer since 1940. Served on church councils; received American Motors Conservation Award 1962. Served as treasurer 2 years and chairman 15 yrs. Town of Excelsior 1949-66; county board vice-chairman and various county committees 1951-66; served on local school board; secretary-treasurer soil and water district supervisors (formerly state president); area vice-president and director for 8 years on National Soil and Water Conservation Board. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Taxation (vice-chm., mbr. 1967) and jt. interim com.; Education (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Labor (also 1967); 1967—Child Labor Study Com. Mailing address: Route 1, Rock Springs 53961.

CARL OTTE (Dem.): Born Sheboygan, June 24, 1923; married. Graduated Sheboygan Central High School. Tannery utility man. World War II veteran; served in Army. Member local of A.M.C.B.W. and local of A. F. M. AFL-CIO; Sheboygan Central Labor Council Executive Board (past chairman COPE); member church Laymen's League. Member Police and Fire Commission; Citizens Adv. Com. on Community Development (chm. Subcom. on Transportation); served on Mayor's Study Committee of Administrative Offices; county board 1962-1968, served as chairman of its Resources and U.W. Extension Building Committees and member of its Committee on Committees, Finance, Agriculture and Parks. Elected to Assembly in October 10, 1967 special election to fill vacancy; reelected 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Agriculture (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Printing; 1967—Engrossed Bills; Revisions. Mailing address: 1440 S. 22nd Street, Sheboygan 53081.

Sheboygan County, 1st District: City of Sheboygan.



BOECKMANN
Sheboygan, 2nd



WILGER
Walworth



SCHROEDER
Washington

VERNON R. BOECKMANN (Dem.): Born Sheboygan, April 16, 1927; married. Graduated Plymouth High School; attended a short course at Madison and numerous training seminars. Sheriff, Sheboygan County, from 1967 to 1969; formerly undersheriff; D.H.I.A. fieldman. Veteran of World War II; served in Army. Member Sheboygan County Deputy Assn.; Red Cross (fund raising chm. and co-chm. past 5 years); board member Plymouth Hospital; formerly on executive board of county Democratic party. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—State Affairs and jt. interim com.; Third Reading. Mailing address: Route 2, Plymouth 53073.

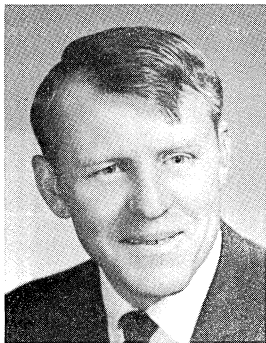
Sheboygan County, 2nd District: All of the towns, cities and villages of the county, except the City of Sheboygan.

CLARENCE J. WILGER (Rep.): Born Neillsville, November 1, 1909; married. Educated Neillsville elementary and high school. Retired; formerly Wisconsin conservation warden, 1943-66, and production technician, 1938-43. Lifetime member De Pere and Elkhorn Sportsman Clubs. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Conservation (vice-chm., mbr. 1967) and jt. interim com.; Insurance and Banking and jt. interim com.; Labor (also 1967); 1967—Industrial Comm.'s Child Labor Study Com. Mailing address: Route 4, Elkhorn 53121.

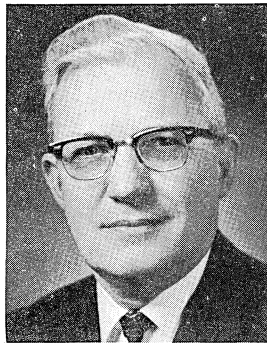
FREDERICK C. SCHROEDER (Rep.): Born West Bend, Jan 19, 1910; married. Educated West Bend elementary and high schools; took special agriculture courses at Univ. of Wis. Farmer and former retail dairy operator. Past pres. Bd. of Dir. East Central Breeders Co-op. at Waupun 1965-67 (past secy.-treas.); Pres. Washington-Ozaukee Co. DHIA board (mbr. 30 years); mbr. West Bend Lions Club, Loyal Order of Moose; served on Bd. of Dir. of county Holstein Assn. 18 years (past chm.); served 10 years on Washington Co. ASC Com. (chm. 4 years). Awards: *Progressive Breeder Award* of the Holstein-Friesian Assn. of America and *1967 State 4-H Alumni Award*. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Commerce and Manufactures (chm., mbr. 1967); Agriculture (also 1965, vice-chm. 1967) and jt. interim com.; Excise and Fees; Com. to Visit State Properties (also 1967); 1967—Printing (chm.); 1965—Enrolled Bills. Mailing address: Rural Route 1, West Bend 53095.



MERKEL
Waukesha, 1st



ALBERTS
Waukesha, 2nd



MATHEWS
Waukesha, 3rd

KENNETH J. MERKEL (Rep.): Born Marshfield, Aug. 9, 1926; married; 4 children. Grad. Marshfield High School; attended Mich. St. Coll.; B.S. in engineering Marquette Univ. 1949. Electrical engineer. World War II veteran; served in Army Air Corps. Mbr. Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society, John Birch Society, Americans for Constitutional Action. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1967); State Capitol and Executive Residence Board; Com. to Visit State Properties (secy. 1967); 1965—Education; Legis. Council's Election Laws Com. Mailing address: 3405 N. Brookfield Rd., Brookfield 53005.

Waukesha County, 1st District: Towns of Brookfield and Pewaukee; Villages of Butler, Elm Grove and Pewaukee; City of Brookfield and Ward 1, City of Waukesha.

JOHN M. ALBERTS (Rep.): Born Oconomowoc, April 24, 1933; married. Graduated Oconomowoc High School; B.S. Carroll College, Waukesha, 1957. Self employed. Member Kiwanis; Toastmasters (past pres. board of directors); Oconomowoc Jaycees (past pres., mbr. bd. of directors); Oconomowoc United Fund (bd. of directors and drive chm.); Oconomowoc Area Development Corporation board of directors and past vice-pres.; Boy Scouts exec. board mbr. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Insurance and Banking (vice-chm.) and jt. interim com.; Conservation and jt. interim com.; Leg. Council's Nuclear Facilities Com. Mailing address: 1228 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Oconomowoc 53066.

Waukesha County, 2nd District: Town of Lisbon, Merton, Oconomowoc; Villages of Chenequa, Hartland, Lac La Belle, Lannon, Menomonee Falls, Merton, Sussex; City of Oconomowoc.

VINCENT R. MATHEWS (Dem.): Born Watertown, June 8, 1912; married. Educated Fort Atkinson public schools; B.A. Carroll Coll. 1934. Insurance agent since 1951; formerly in dept. store personnel work. Interested in community projects, Boy Scouts, YMCA, Community Chest. Waukesha alderman 1946-50. Elected to Assembly 1958; now in 6th term. Committee assignments: 1969—Excise and Fees (also 1967); Municipalities (also 1963, 1961, 1959 vice -chm. 1965); Comm. for Review of Admin. Rules (also 1967); 1967—Elections (chm. 1965); Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on Garnishment; 1965—Commerce and Manufactures; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems and Retirement Research Council (vice-chm., mbr. 1963, 1961, 1959); Reorganization Com.; Legis. Council's Election Laws Com. (chm.); 1961—Enrolled Bills. Mailing address: 242 E. Park Avenue, Waukesha 53186.

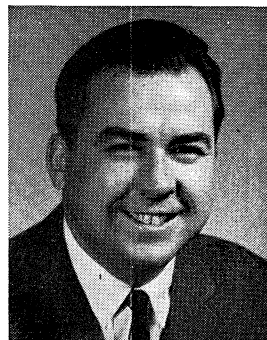
Waukesha County, 3rd District: Towns of Delafield, Genesee, Waukesha; Villages of Nashotah, North Prairie, Wales; City of Delafield and all of City of Waukesha except 1st ward.



SHABAZ
Waukesha, 4th



BYERS
Waupaca



STEINHILBER
Winnebago, 1st

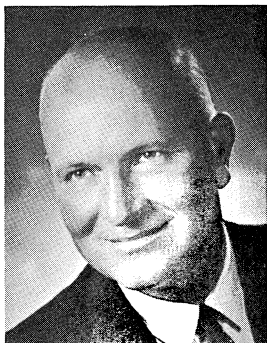
JOHN C. SHABAZ (Rep.): Born Milwaukee, June 25, 1931; married. Grad. West Allis Nathan Hale H.S.; Univ. of Wisconsin 1953; LL.B. Marquette Univ. 1957. Attorney. Served in Army, including active Reserve status, 1954-56. Mbr. Lions (past pres.); Waukesha Bar Assn.; past national dir. Wis. Jaycees; past pres. Metropolitan Jaycees. Awards: Wis. Jaycees' *One of 5 Outstanding Young Men in Wis. 1965*. Past chm. New Berlin Rep. Club. Elected to Assembly 1964, 1966 and 1968. Asst. Maj. Ldr. Committee assignments: 1969—Jt. Com. on Finance (vice-chm. 1967); Board on Govt. Operations (also 1967); Special Jt. Com. to Study Disruptions in Higher Education Institutions; Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (chm., also 1967);—State Capitol and Executive Residence Board; 1965—Conservation; Legis. Council's Judiciary Com. Mailing address: 21425 West Glengarry Road, New Berlin 53151.

Waukesha County, 4th District: Towns of Eagle, Mukwonago, Ottawa, Summit and Vernon; Villages of Big Bend, Dousman, Eagle, Mukwonago, Oconomowoc Lake; Cities of New Berlin, Muskego.

FRANCIS R. BYERS (Rep.): Born Marion, March 30, 1920; married. Graduated Marion High School; Ph.B. Univ. of Wis. 1943. Businessman; bank director; former newspaper editor and publisher. Purple Heart veteran of World War II; served in Navy. An organizer and director of Marion United Fund; past pres. Rotary; past commander American Legion; mbr. Marion Conservation Club; county Republican Exec. Com. since 1947 (chm. 2 terms); Common Council's Com. for Marion Pond Reclamation; chm. Citizens Com. for new Marion school. Member Northeast Reg. Planning Comm.; county board of supervisors 1950-60. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Conservation and jt. interim com.; Labor; Veterans' and Military Affairs. Mailing address: 357 Garfield Avenue, Marion 54950.

JACK D. STEINHILBER (Rep.): Born Oshkosh, September 14, 1931; married. Graduated Oshkosh High School; attended Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh; B.S. University of Wisconsin 1953; LL.B. 1955. Attorney. Member county, state and national bar associations, Oshkosh Chamber of Commerce; former member Wisconsin District Attorneys' Association (president 1964, secretary-treasurer 1963). District attorney Winnebago County 1957-64; assistant district attorney 1956. Elected to Assembly 1966 and 1968. Maj. Caucus Chm. Committee assignments: 1969—Municipalities (chm., mbr. 1967); Judiciary (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; Special Jt. Com. to Study Disruptions in Higher Education; Task Force on Local Building Codes; 1967—Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice-chm.); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions. Mailing address: 302 N. Main Street, Oshkosh 54901.

Winnebago County, 1st District: Wards 1 to 5, 7 to 12, 15 and 16, City of Oshkosh.



BRADLEY
Winnebago, 2nd



MARTIN
Winnebago, 3rd



PARKIN
Wood, 1st

GORDON R. BRADLEY (Rep.): Born Town of Utica, July 9, 1921; married. Graduated Omro High School; attended Univ. of Wis. agriculture short course. Dairy farmer. Treasurer Omro volunteer fire department. School clerk Tice-Maple-Plainview 1947-62; town clerk 1962-67; town supervisor since 1967. Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Revision (vice-chm.); Conservation and jt. interim com.; Labor; Veterans' and Military Affairs. Mailing address: 2644 Elo Road, Oshkosh 54901.

Winnebago County, 2nd District: Towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Clayton, Menasha, Nekimi, Nepeuskun, Omro, Oshkosh, Poygan, Rushford, Utica, Vinland, Winchester, Winneconne, Wolf River; Village of Winneconne; City of Omro; Oshkosh City Wards 6, 13, 14.

DAVID O. MARTIN (Rep.): Born Appleton, March 7, 1931; married. Grad. Neenah High School; attended Univ. of Wis.; B.S. in forestry Univ. of Michigan 1954. Assistant to the secretary of a paper company. Served in Army Corps of Engineers 1954-56. Mbr. of Jaycees board Neenah-Menasha 1959-61. Mbr Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corp. (pres.). Elected to Assembly 1960; now in 5th term. Assistant Majority Leader 1967. Committee assignments: 1969—State Building Comm.; (vice-chm., mbr. 1967); State Bond Board; Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1967); Legis. Council (for unexpired term and full term); special com. on possible acquisition of Alexion Bros. Noviate (co-chm.); 1967—Rules; State Capitol and Executive Residence Board; 1965—Education (also 1963, 1961); Reorganization Com.; Jt. Study Com. on Civil Service; 1963—Taxation (vice-chm.); Commerce and Manufactures (also 1961); Legis. Council's Education Com.; 1961—Legis. Council's Taxation Com. Mailing address: 521 Haylett St., Neenah 54956.

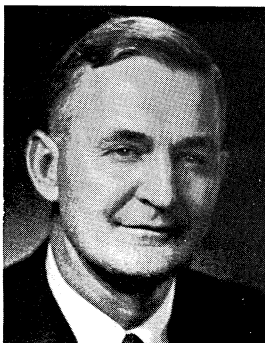
Winnebago County 3rd District: Town of Neenah; Cities of Menasha and Neenah.

JOHN PARKIN (Rep.): Born Rochester, Minn., April 10, 1918; married. Educated Rochester High School; attended Univ. of Minnesota. Former dairy plant owner. Member and past pres. Chamber of Commerce and Rotary; Elks; vice-pres. Boy Scout Council, awarded Silver Beaver; director Greater Marshfield, Inc., Central Wis. Fair Assn., Marshfield Rehabilitation Workshop; district judge and chm. and state contest chm. Alice in Dairyland; served as pres. and director of United Fund, chm. Brotherhood Week several years. County supervisor since 1962 (now chm.). Elected to Assembly 1968. Committee assignments: 1969—Municipalities (vice-chm.); Third Reading (vice-chm.); Commerce and Manufactures; Public Welfare and jt. interim com. Mailing address: 907 S. Oak Avenue, Marshfield 54449.

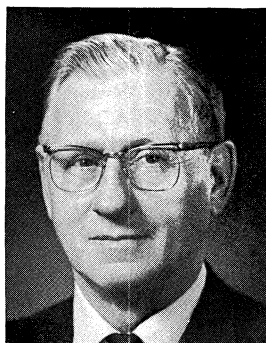
Wood County, 1st District: Towns of Arpin, Auburndale, Cameron, Cary, Dexter, Hansen, Hiles, Lincoln, Marshfield, Milladore, Remington, Richfield, Rock, Rudolph, Sherry, Siegel, Wood; Villages of Auburndale, Milladore, Rudolph, Vesper; that part of City of Marshfield in Wood County, and City of Pittsville.



GEE
Wood, 2nd



STRUEBING
Chief Clerk



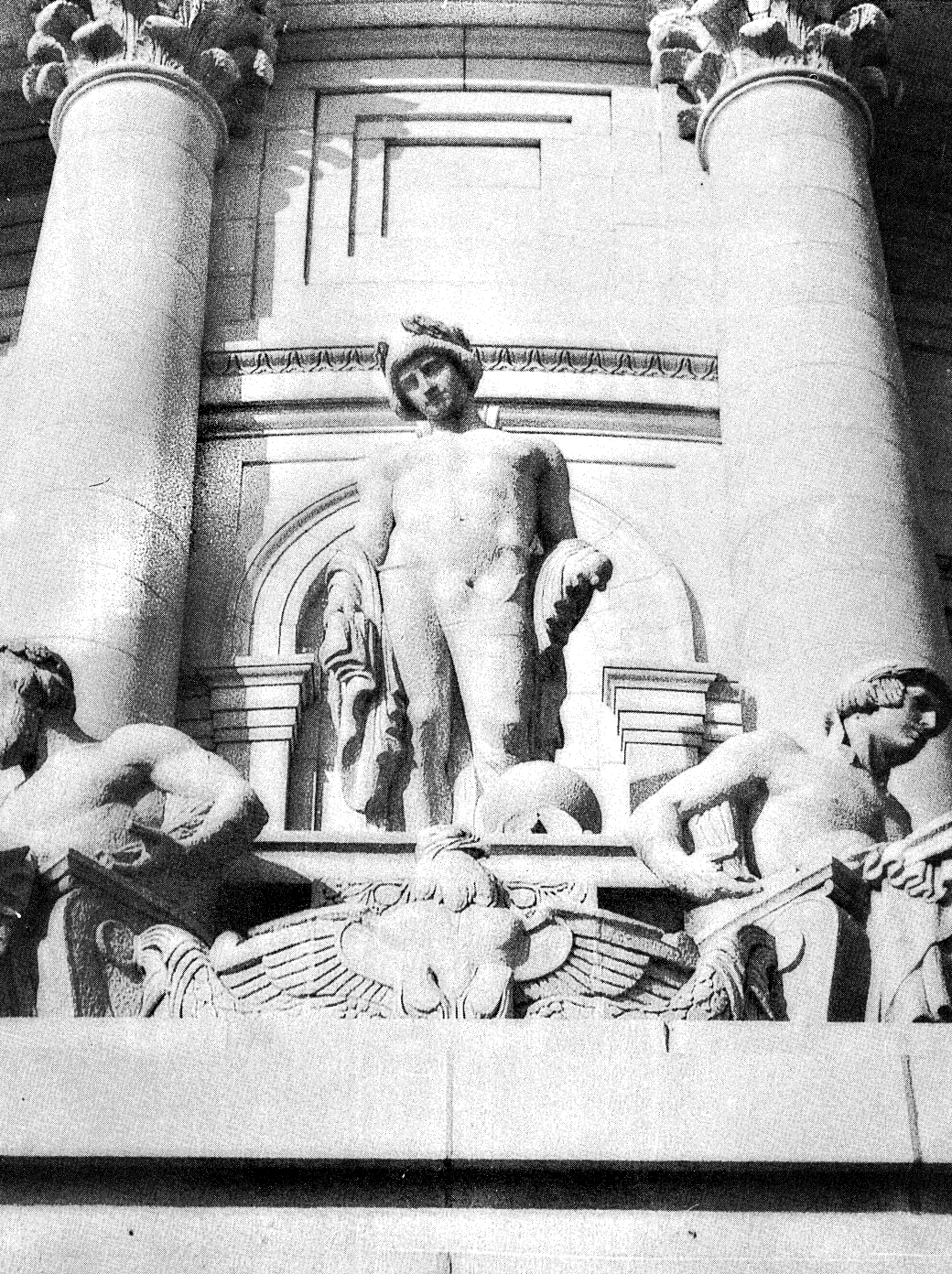
ROMELL
Sergeant at Arms

HARVEY F. GEE (Rep.): Born in Wisconsin Rapids, Feb. 29, 1908; married. Educ. Wisconsin Rapids public schools; B.A. Rollins Coll., Fla. 1932. Land developer. World War II veteran; served in Army. Mbr. American Legion; was state organizer of National Infantile Paralysis Fdn. Wisconsin Rapids athletic field and park commissioner since 1947; county board mbr. 1938-60. Elected to Assembly 1960; now in 5th term. Committee assignments: 1969—Public Welfare (chm., also 1967, mbr. 1965, 1963, 1961) and co-chm. jt. interim com.; Commerce and Manufactures (also 1967); State Building Comm. (also 1967); special com. on possible acquisition of Alexian Bros. Noviate; Jt. Com. to Visit State Properties (also 1967, 1965, 1963); 1967—Council for Home and Family; 1965—Labor (also 1963, 1961); 1963—Insurance and Banking; 1961—Legis. Council's Urban Problems Com. Mailing address: 170-14th Ave. South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

Wood County, 2nd District: Towns of Cranmoor, Grand Rapids, Port Edwards, Saratoga, Seneca; Villages of Biron, Port Edwards; Cities of Nekoosa, Wisconsin Rapids.

WILMER H. STRUEBING: Born in Town of Brillion, April 2, 1910, and raised on farm which has been family possession for over 80 years; still lives there; married. Educated in Brillion grade and high schools. Salvage yard operator. Member Lions; served on Board of Directors, Calumet Memorial Hospital. Member school board 8 years, town board and county board 8 years. Elected to Assembly 1962 and 1964. Committee assignments: 1965—State Affairs (also 1963); 1963—Education. Chosen Assembly Chief Clerk May 16, 1967 and again in January 1969. Mailing address: Route 2, Brillion 54110.

LOUIS C. ROMELL: Born Chicago, Apr. 7, 1899; married. Was engaged in beef cattle raising; real estate dealer. Served in Army. Served as town supervisor 1939-42, Adams Co. Board member 1941, school board member 1936-42. Member of the Assembly 1947-55; reelected 1960, 1962 and 1964. Committee assignments: 1965—Highways (also 1947-55, 1963); Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (vice-chm.); Legis. Council's Labor Com.; 1963—Commerce and Manufactures; Rules; Legis. Council's Com. to Study Apportioning of County Board Districts; 1961—Municipalities (vice-chm.); Jt. Com. on Finance; 1955—Transportation (chm., mbr. 1951); 1953—Conservation; 1949—State Affairs. Chosen Assembly Sergeant at Arms 1967 and 1969. Mailing address: Edgewood Dr., Rt. 1, Adams 53910.



FEATURE ARTICLES

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The Budget — State Fiscal Policy Document: the budget process in Wisconsin

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EQUAL REPRESENTATION

A Study of Legislative and Congressional Apportionment in Wisconsin

*By H. Rupert Theobald, Chief
Legislative Reference Bureau*

Wisconsin's constitutional provisions for the apportionment of legislative districts are contained in Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution. These are the sections which vest the duty of legislative reapportionment in the Legislature itself and which describe, in general terms, the safeguards under which that duty is to be exercised. As there described, the choices open to the Legislature in fashioning a new plan of state legislative districts are further limited by Section 2 of Article IV which states that the Assembly shall have not less than 54 nor more than 100 members, and that the number of Senate members must be between one-fourth to one-third of the number of members of the Assembly.

Specifically dealing with the Assembly, Section 4 of Article 4 requires that its members be elected from single-member districts "bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable." Senate districts, pursuant to Section 5 of the same article, must consist of "convenient contiguous territory" and "no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district."

Though the Wisconsin Constitution is a document of high legal significance for legislative apportionment, it is not the highest law. The "supreme law of the land", as the saying goes, is the United States Constitution as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. As a result, any legislative apportionment directives contained in the Wisconsin Constitution must be read in conjunction with the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court in the legislative reapportionment decisions beginning with the 1962 decision in *Baker v. Carr*¹ and continued in *Reynolds v. Sims*² and subsequent cases.

¹*Charles W. Baker, et al. v. Joe C. Carr, et al.* The case, originating in Tennessee, was decided on March 26, 1962. The decision is reported at 369 U. S. 186 and at 82 S.Ct. 691.

²*B. A. Reynolds, etc. et al. v. M. O. Sims et al.*, decided June 15, 1964. Together with related cases, arising in Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, New York and Virginia, the case is reported at 377 U.S. 533 and at 84 S.Ct. 1362.

Summary: Wisconsin's 1970 reapportionment

As Wisconsin approaches the task of reapportioning its Congressional, Senate and Assembly districts based on the results of the 1970 Census of Population, the guiding principle of reapportionment can be quickly stated as follows:

There must be an honest and good faith effort to reduce to the lowest level possible the population differences among all districts of each type.

The Wisconsin Constitution has, since 1848, required districting "according to the number of inhabitants", and it does not recognize a "minimal deviation" which could be disregarded. The constitutional requirement has not been complied with as long as it is possible to reduce the population differences between 2 adjoining districts by the shifting of a county, town, village or ward, and if it is found that the precinct continues as a valid unit of apportionment under the Wisconsin Constitution, then population equality will have to be extended to the precinct level.

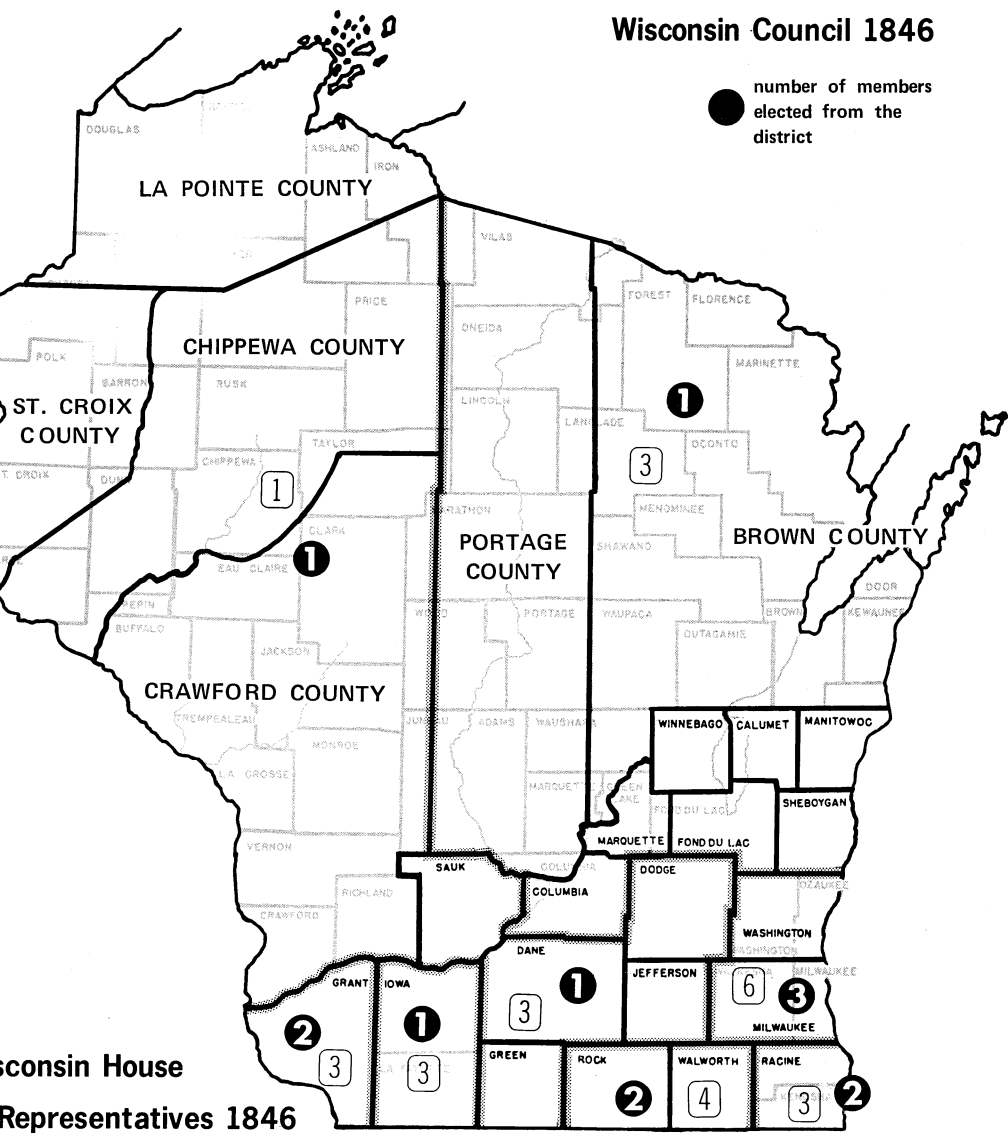
As long as they do not conflict with the equal populations requirement, all other apportionment provisions of the Wisconsin Constitution must be given full effect. Therefore, because Senate districts must consist of whole Assembly districts all of which are to be equal in population, the number of members of the Assembly will have to be reduced from 100 to 99, to be divided into 33 Senate districts of 3 Assembly districts each. For both Senate and Assembly districts, each district must consist of contiguous territory, be compact in form, and be convenient to the voters residing therein.

As much as possible, county lines should be observed so as to give the apportionment effort a reasonable basis. Since it is not likely that any one of Wisconsin's 72 counties will contain precisely the right population number to constitute one Assembly, Senate or Congressional districting ratio, the first step should be a combining of counties into larger districts containing an almost precise population ratio or multiple of a population ratio. Once such districts have been identified, the internal districting can then follow town, village and ward lines with a view to population equality among districts.

There is no set pattern for the enactment of an apportionment law. In the majority of the cases, Wisconsin has reapportioned by the passage of 2 laws: the first to realign the Congressional districts, and the second to revise state Senate and Assembly districts. However, in 1911, all 3 types of districts were redistricted in a single legislative act (Chapter 661, Laws of 1911), while 10 years earlier there had been 3 separate acts: Chapter 164, Laws of 1901, revised the Assembly districts; Chapter 309, the Senate districts; and Chapter 398, the Congressional districts.

The apportionment must be enacted by the 1971 Legislature in time for the 1972 general election. In earlier decades apportionment had been held a continuing duty which, if not completed at the first session, could be completed at a later session. Resulting from the apportionment litigation in the 1960's, it is today unlikely that a state legislature would be given a 2nd chance, to try again at a session following the "first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States". Undoubtedly, the alternatives to prompt reapportionment by the Legislature would be apportionment by the courts or elections at large.

There has never been any question that Senate districts can cross county lines. For Assembly districts, the prohibition against the crossing of county lines was not so much in the wording of the Wisconsin Constitution as it was the result of the Constitution's interpretation by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1892. That rule, of doubtful validity under the Wisconsin Constitu-



tion from its inception, is in any case superseded by the recent interpretations in federal courts of the "equal protection of the laws" guarantee under the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

When the Wisconsin Constitution speaks of districting along "ward" lines, it has reference to both cities and villages. Thus, the building block of Wisconsin legislative districts are counties, towns, villages and cities. Within villages and cities, legislative districts could follow ward lines—except that, in 1970, the villages in the State of Wisconsin no longer have wards. However, faced with a number of villages in which the populations exceed 10,000, the Legislature might consider establishing wards as a matter of state-wide concern in connection with reapportionment or, on the alternative, requiring villages of a certain population to lay out wards in the same manner as wards are required for 4th class cities.

The "precinct", mentioned in the Wisconsin Constitution, was characterized as an obsolete term in an 1880 case which had nothing to do with legislative apportionment. Since that case proceeded from the wrong premise—that a constitutional precinct was a territorial unit with functions other than election administration—its ruling is of doubtful applicability to legislative apportionment even though the 1880 case has been cited with approval in a number of subsequent legislative apportionment cases.

"Equal representation" apportionment, as it was practiced in Wisconsin until 1866, was not in use in any state during the litigious 1960's and has, for that reason, not been tested as to its constitutionality. If the attempt were made to use that system following the 1970 Census it, too, would have to comply with the overriding consideration of equality. Thus, even in an equal representation apportionment the first step, the determination of representation districts, would have to establish districts which—with near precision for each such district—approach a multiple of the representation unit ratio.

“ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS”

On March 26, 1962, apportionment of state legislatures received national attention. The U.S. Supreme Court held in *Baker v. Carr*³ that unequal population numbers in districts for the election of state representatives might constitute “invidious discrimination” in violation of the equal protection clause contained in Amendment XIV to the United States Constitution. The issue was found justiciable, federal courts were held to have jurisdiction, and the plaintiffs in the case (arising in Tennessee) seemed to have standing to bring the suit.

The *Baker* case started what has been termed the “apportionment revolution”, which still continues as this is written. On February 25, 1970, the United States Supreme Court—in a 5 to 3 decision—extended its *Baker* holding to all levels of local policy-making by stating that when public officials are elected by districts the districts must be as nearly equal in population as practicable.⁴

The State of Wisconsin has a long history of apportioning legislative representation on the basis of population numbers, going back to the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. As early as 1892, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held equal representation a justiciable issue in which it had jurisdiction, and settled the question of plaintiff’s standing.⁵ At the beginning of this century the Wisconsin Legislature instructed the City of Milwaukee—the only remaining special charter city in this state—to readjust its ward lines so that wards “shall be as nearly equal in population as may be”.⁶ In 1965, anticipating later federal court decisions along the same lines, the Wisconsin Supreme Court invalidated territorial representation on county boards and required districting based on districts of substantially equal population.⁷

The Northwest Ordinance

The area contained in what today is the State of Wisconsin first established organized government under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. When states were created in the Northwest Territory, Wisconsin successively became a part of the Indiana, Illinois and Michigan Territories before the Wisconsin Territory—consisting of the present State of Wisconsin and parts of Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas—was created in 1836. Throughout this entire period, Wisconsin has had representative government.

On July 13, 1787, the United States Congress passed “An Ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio.”¹ The Northwest Ordinance was an extraordinary document. Conceived in the same political spirit which then motivated the 13 original states to redraft the Articles of Confederation into the United States Constitution, the brief Northwest Ordinance embodied in its pages many of the public policy guarantees we have come to regard as our constitutional liberties. On the subject of representative government, the Northwest Ordinance had this to say:

14. It is hereby ordained and declared . . . that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States

³See note 1.

⁴*Della Hadley et al. v. The Junior College District of Metropolitan Kansas City, Mo.*, 397 U.S. 50 (1970).

⁵*State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham*, 81 Wis. (1892) 440.

⁶Chapter 436, Laws of 1901.

⁷*State ex rel. Sonneborn v. Sylvester*, 26 Wis. 2d (1965) 43.

¹U.S. Rev. Stats., 2nd Ed. 1878, p. 13.

and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

...

Art. II. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of . . . a proportionate representation in the Legislature

...

Having expressed the philosophy of "proportionate" representation and made it a compact "forever unalterable", the ordinance also stated the mechanics of legislative apportionment for the government of the Northwest Territory:

9. So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority, with the time and place, to elect Representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly: *Provided*, that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one Representative, and soon, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of Representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: *Provided* that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a Representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: *Provided also*, that a freehold of fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a Representative.

10. The Representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a Representative, or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The apportionment provisions of the Northwest Ordinance are today of interest both for the changes that have occurred in the nearly 200 years since the ordinance was written, and for the continuing legal principles they contain. In the urbanized society of 1970, we might find it quaint that only rural landowners could be elected to, or even vote for, representation in the General Assembly. Women and men have had political equality since the adoption of the XIXth Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1920. Where the 1787 Northwest Ordinance made the establishment of self-government dependent upon proof of the existence of "five thousand free male inhabitants", more than 41 million people today live in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota which is east of the Mississippi River.

On the other hand, even in 1970 we still observe the provision that a vacancy in the Legislature cannot be filled by appointment—it must be filled, after the Governor calls a special election, in an election held in the district from which the incumbent was elected.

It is interesting to note that the issue of territorial representation—"the county or township, for which he was a member"—is raised already in the Northwest Ordinance, which so strongly proclaimed that the people of the territory were always to be entitled to the benefits of "a proportionate representation in the Legislature." This is an issue which was raised time and

again in the legal battles over legislative apportionment in the 1960's. With the current court decisions declaring population equality among legislative districts paramount to any other considerations, the question of county or township representation in state legislatures may temporarily have been decided. But, it seems unlikely that the issue is truly settled in the sense that there is complete agreement by all segments of the public that population numbers, rather than units of local government, are to be the basis for legislative districting.

Only sixty years were to pass from the first establishment of organized government in the territory north and west of the Ohio until Wisconsin became a state. During that time, the principle of representative government was carried forward through the organic acts dividing and further dividing the Northwest Territory into additional organized territories.²

In the newly emerging territories, apportioning the representation was a relatively minor problem. There was not much population, and wherever this population established organized local government, representation was granted in the territorial legislature. Reapportionment only becomes a significant problem when the legislative assembly reaches its maximum number; at that time population shifts, and increasing population in newly settled areas, force a reallocation of representation. On the whole, reapportionment was handled by changing the number of representatives allocated to each county, and all representatives were elected at large within the county which they were to represent. For instance, here is the provision establishing the Wisconsin territorial Legislative Assembly:

... the legislative power shall be vested in a Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members ... whose term of service shall continue four years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six members ... whose term of service shall continue two years. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be ... the Governor shall ... declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each county is entitled ...

In spite of the foregoing provision from the Organic Act, the Territorial Legislature did not take long to establish that apportionment was basically a legislative function: Chapter 18, Laws of 1838—approved by both the Council and the House of Representatives in bill form and then submitted to the Governor for his approval—was the first time a Wisconsin Legislature passed "An Act to District the Territory of Wisconsin Into Electoral Districts and to Apportion the Representation of Each" (the act remained inoperative because the Iowa Territory was separated from the Wisconsin Territory prior to the next election; Chapter 25, Laws of 1840, made a new apportionment).

² U.S. Stat. ch. XLI, pp. 58-59, An Act to Divide the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio, into Two Separate Governments [State of Ohio, Indiana Territory]; May 7, 1800. Section 4 created the territorial legislature for the Indiana Territory.

2 U.S. Stat. Ch. XIII, pp. 514-16, An Act for Dividing the Indiana Territory into Two Separate Governments; February 3, 1809. Section 4 created the territorial legislature for the Illinois Territory.

5 U.S. Stat. Ch. LIV, pp. 10-16, An Act Establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin; April 20, 1836. The "legislative assembly" was created in Section 4.

By 1842, someone had apparently enlightened the Territorial Legislature that, under the Organic Act, apportionment of legislative representation was vested in the Governor. In order to retain some control of the apportionment process, the Legislature passed a bill, which the Governor approved on February 18, 1842, setting detailed and specific guidelines for the Governor:

§ 9. As soon as practicable after having been furnished with the enumeration of the inhabitants of the Territory, taken in pursuance of the provisions of this act, the Governor of the Territory shall apportion the thirteen members of the Council, and twenty-six members of the House of Representatives, among the several election districts as organized by law, according to their population, as near as may be, as shown by the census taken by virtue of this act.

§ 10. In making said apportionment, the Governor shall proceed in the manner following, viz.

1st. The whole number of representative population of the Territory, excluding soldiers and officers of the United States army, and Indians, not citizens, shall be divided by the number fifty-two, the whole number of units of representation, the quotient shall be the ratio, or the number of population entitled to an unit of representation.

2d. The representative population of each election district shall be divided by said ratio. The quotients shall be the numbers of units of representation in the whole Legislative Assembly assigned to such district, and the remainders shall be the fractions.

3d. The difference between the sum of the quotients and fifty-two, shall be made of the fractions, having regard to the size of the fractions and one unit of representation, shall be assigned to the district entitled thereto, for each fraction so taken, until the whole number of fifty-two is complete.

4th. In dividing the whole representation of the several election districts between the two branches of the Legislative Assembly, every district shall be secured at least one representative in each branch.

5th. From the whole number of units assigned to each district, one unit shall be taken for each member of the House of Representatives, and two units for each member of the Council apportioned to such district, until nothing remains in their apportioning. The weight of representation of every district in the Legislative Assembly, shall be divided as equally as it may be between the two branches.³

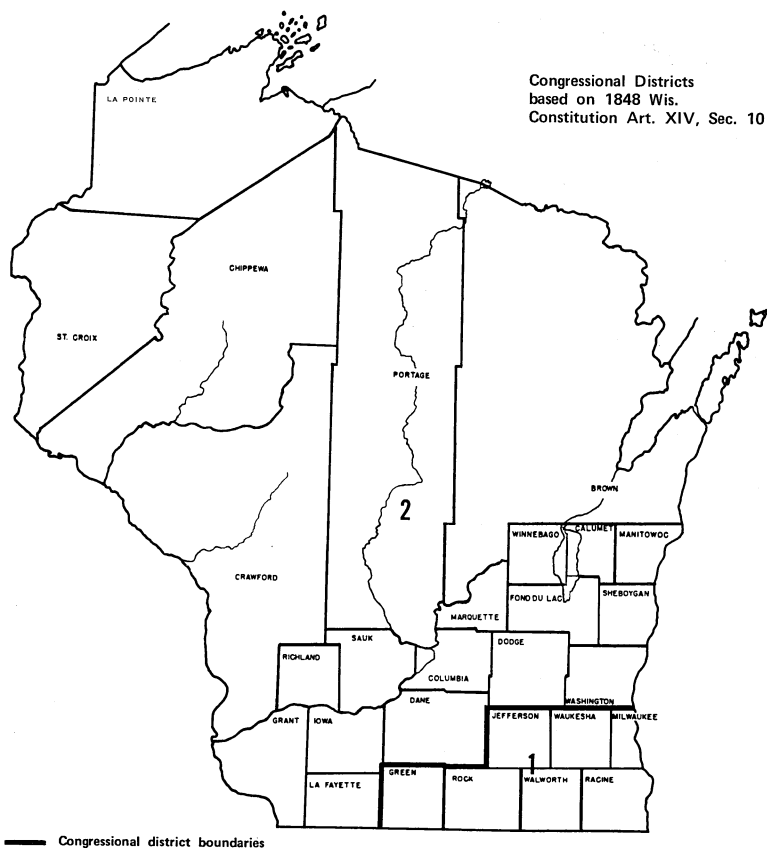
The rejected Wisconsin Constitution of 1846

When Wisconsin's first Constitutional Convention met at Madison in 1846, the people of the territory had nearly 70 years of experience in representative apportionment in their territorial legislatures. The question of a representative system based on factors other than population never even arose.

As adopted by the convention, the proposed constitution—which was subsequently rejected by the people—required legislative apportionment “according to the number of inhabitants”. The legislative apportionment method was stated in Sections 3 and 4 of Article V as follows:

§ 3. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of this state in the year one thousand eight hundred and

³Laws of 1842, page 50. The “election districts” were apparently the “counties” in existence in 1836 when the Governor was instructed by the Organic Act to make the apportionment among the counties. Subsequently, as new counties were created, they remained in the same election district for the purpose of legislative apportionment.



fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter, and shall also provide for such enumeration in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; and at their first session after each enumeration so made as aforesaid, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion anew the representatives and senators among the several districts according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

§ 4. Until there shall be a new apportionment of the senators and members of the house of representatives, the state shall be divided into senatorial and representative districts as follows, and the senators and

members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned among the several districts as follows, viz:¹

Under the proposed constitution, all legislative representation was apportioned to 25 representative and 14 senatorial districts consisting of whole counties. Within each district, election was from the district at large for the total number of representatives to which the district was entitled; e.g.:

...
The county of Rock shall constitute the fifteenth representative district, and shall be entitled to five representatives.

...
The counties of St. Croix and Chippewa shall constitute the twenty-third representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

...
The county of Milwaukee shall constitute the fifth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to two senators.²

Obviously, to the founding fathers who wrote the proposed Constitution of 1846, "according to the number of inhabitants" meant something less than strict adherence to mathematical equality. Representative districts were whole counties. Every county that could be considered "settled" had at least one representative to itself; only in the sparsely settled northwestern portion of the state were several counties combined into representation districts. Representation was apportioned to the districts by a mathematical formula (probably the method of major fractions, which had been stated in the apportionment act of 1842 but left considerable differences in representation).

The Convention of 1846 considered, but rejected, a proposition to go to a single-member districting system for the election of the members of the legislature. It appears that the absence of a single-member districting system was one of the reasons which led to the defeat of the proposed Constitution in April of 1847.

On Monday, October 12, 1846, Theodore Prentiss, an attorney and the first mayor of Watertown, submitted to the Convention a resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the constitution and organization of the legislature be directed to inquire into the expediency of apportioning the members of the legislature among the several counties in such manner that they shall be chosen by single districts.³

On Thursday, November 12, 1846, the proposed provisions on apportionment were apparently discussed in committee of the whole, but no decision was made. Moses McCure Strong of Iowa County moved to have a select committee of nine appointed to prepare a tabular statement showing how the apportionment would work out among the several counties for a house of representatives with 50 to 70 members.⁴ Moses M. Strong appears to have been one of the most knowledgeable members of the convention; he was U.S. attorney for Wisconsin from 1838 to 1841, served as a member of the Territorial Council from 1841 to 1846 including twice as president, was elected to the Assembly in 1850 and immediately made speaker, and was a studious writer whose publications include *Indian Wars of Wisconsin* and *History of the Wisconsin Territory*.

The question of single districting was next taken up on Thursday, December 3, 1846. On that date, the convention had before it a draft legislative ar-

¹Milo M. Quaife, *The Convention of 1846*, pp. 735-36. The book was published as Volume 27 of the Wisconsin Historical Collections; Madison, 1919.

²*Ibid.*, pp. 736-37.

³*Ibid.*, p. 93.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 450.

ticle proposing legislative representation apportioned to county-wide districts, with the elections at-large within the districts if more than one representative was to be elected. In the proposal, Milwaukee County was to elect 8 representatives and 2 senators, all on a long ballot.

The amendment to require legislative elections from single-member districts was, on this occasion, offered by Mr. John Hubbard Tweedy, a Milwaukee attorney and member of the committee on legislative provisions (in 1847, Tweedy beat Moses M. Strong for the last position of territorial delegate to Congress from Wisconsin; the following year, he ran for Governor on the Whig ticket but lost to Nelson Dewey).

Mr. Tweedy moved to amend by adding . . . "The state shall be divided by the legislature at its first session after each new enumeration into as many representative districts as there shall be representatives to be elected and also into as many senatorial districts as there shall be senators to be elected; such districts to be composed of contiguous territory."

A. Hyatt Smith moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "be divided" and inserting the words "shall have power to divide", which was disagreed to.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Tweedy. And having been put, it was decided in the affirmative. And the ayes and noes having been called for and ordered, those who voted in the affirmative [numbered 59 and those who voted in the negative numbered 42 so that the amendment was adopted].⁵

The *Madison Express* of December 8, 1846, reported that the debate on the question of single-member districts had been largely a partisan issue, but that the proposition was apparently carried by the Democratic majority of the Convention although the amendment had been moved by one of the Convention's Whig members:

A. H. Smith proposed to amend so as to leave it in the power of the legislature to do so, but not making it binding, which was lost.

Mr. Ryan was in favor of the theory, but was sure it was not practicable now. Harder to be done, said he, in new than in old states.

Mr. Parks had lived in the old Bay State, where it was practicable; he had also lived in the newest part of the new state of Maine, where it was also entirely practicable.

Mr. Hunkins had lived where it was entirely practicable and had been practiced for years.

Mr. Tweedy—"Resolved, That the principle is of vital importance, but it is deemed inexpedient at the present time for the Democratic party."

Mr. Ryan—"Resolved, That the Whig party are in a very small minority in this convention, and it is their policy to lie low and keep dark for the best interests of party."

Mr. Magone was for practicing the "fine theory" of the gentleman from Racine, Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Crawford didn't know as 'twould be best for him, personally, but he considered it democratic.

Mr. Drake considered it republican—the very essence of the representative system. The people would know their man; the representative would know his constituents; and there would be more personal responsibility. This was the keeping "low" he liked. He was in favor of this true "low" person republican system.

⁵Ibid., pp. 623-24.

Mr. Hicks denied that this was a party question, though he was perfectly willing to take issue on it if gentlemen wished. He felt sure that by the single district system Grant County would send a majority of Democratic representatives; but he believed in the measure, and should support it.

The question was taken on Mr. Tweedy's new section, which was adopted . . .

The victory of the single-district system, which could have brought the new Constitution a lot closer to the professed aim of apportionment "according to the number of inhabitants", was to be short-lived. Nathaniel Fisher Hyer, an attorney elected to the Convention from the Town of Dunkirk in Dane County (and the founder of the village of Aztalan), moved on the next day for a reconsideration of the vote by which the single-district system had been adopted. The record shows that he was qualified to move reconsideration, although a Democrat, he had voted with the majority when the amendment was adopted. James Magone of Milwaukee County, also a Democrat but apparently still in favor of the amendment, immediately moved a call of the convention. Nine members were absent, and the sergeant at arms was sent out to return the absent members (he returned five; the other four were excused). The vote for reconsideration carried 55 to 46. Moses M. Strong moved to amend the amendment so as to provide for single-member districts in all counties except Iowa; his amendment lost 28 to 68. Another call of the convention was followed by a motion to excuse the absent members, followed in turn by a motion for a division of the house on that question, with 49 for excusing and 39 against. But, none of these dilatory motions helped the cause of the single-member districters: the amendment failed with 47 votes for the amendment and 53 votes against the single-member district system.⁶

The newspaper reports showed that it had been a very political, and rather emotional, floor fight. It is interesting to compare, side-by-side, how the two Madison newspapers of the day—the *Madison Express* and the *Madison Wisconsin Argus* (both dated 12/8/1846)—reported the same proceedings:

Express

The article on the organization of the legislature then came up, when N. F. Hyer said that by the debate on the last proposition of yesterday he had become convinced that the fine theory could not be carried into practice. He even doubted the theory. He moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the section requiring the legislature to provide for the districting of the state had been passed.

Argus

N. F. Hyer moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Tweedy was yesterday adopted, dividing the state into single districts. And said that he was in favor of the system of single districts, but he did not believe it could be carried out at the present time.

George Hyer had voted for the amendment yesterday, but had become satisfied from the remarks of gentlemen on the amendment offered and not acted upon that it was impossible in practice, and that many members like himself had been deceived.

Mr. Parks was in favor of the section adopted. It was the best

⁶Ibid., pp. 627 to 630. The newspaper accounts were also quoted by Quaife.

G. Hyer had been deceived; he had thought it a democratic measure; he had now discovered it was a political scheme.

Moses M. Strong in justice to himself stated that he had voted for it yesterday for the purpose of moving a reconsideration.

Mr. Parks showed that it was perfectly practicable and had been long practiced.

Mr. Drake then showed that the theory was republican.

The question was then taken, and the vote reconsidered—ayes 55, noes 46.

principle that could be adopted by a republican government. It was the principle of New England on which the superstructure of republicanism had been reared. On this her schools had grown up. It brought the elector and the elected into immediate contact and acquaintance.

Mr. Drake spoke in favor of the section, and said that it would prevent combinations of large cliques to carry large districts for party purposes—electing men who could not have been elected except by being chosen by so large a district. The large villages would control the politics of the county or district.

The vote was reconsidered—ayes 55; noes 46.

Moses M. Strong moved to amend the section proposed by excepting the county of Iowa.

Mr. Vineyard asked Mr. Strong to include Grant.

Mr. Strong: If you will help us get this in we will help you.

Mr. Ryan: Will you help Racine?

Mr. Strong: Certainly.

The motion to amend was lost—ayes 28, noes 68.

The Wisconsin Constitution (adopted 1848)

The statistics of the vote for the April 1847 election in which the proposed Constitution was rejected (14,119 for; 30,231 against) do not really convey, in spite of the large vote-spread, the full popular rejection of the work of the first convention. That convention had had 124 members, including 103 Democrats, 18 Whigs, and 3 independents. Of that number, only 6 were subsequently reelected to serve in the Constitutional Convention of 1847-48. In fact, the defeat of the proposed Constitution—and with it the temporary end of the dream of statehood—had been so complete that the entire summer was to pass before Governor Dodge issued a call (on 9/27/1847) for a special session of the Territorial Legislature.

The special session convened in Madison on October 18, 1847, and took 10 days to work out the mechanics of calling a new constitutional conven-

tion. Governor Henry Dodge addressed the special session that same evening, with both houses meeting jointly in the representatives' chamber.

. . . I have deemed it my duty to convene a special session of the legislative assembly, to enable the representatives of the people to take such action in the early organization of a state government as will meet the wants and wishes of their constituents.

[The population of the Wisconsin Territory] may now be estimated to exceed two hundred thousand . . . The states of Illinois and Missouri were admitted members of the Union when the population of those states did not exceed one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants. In the admission of all the western states, none of them had a population equal to the present population of the Territory of Wisconsin. The future state of Wisconsin will combine as many advantages as any other portion of the United States; her great extent of territory, the fertility of her soil, the salubrity of her climate, with commercial advantages unsurpassed on our inland seas and navigable rivers; her inexhaustible mineral wealth, composed of lead, iron and copper mines, with the most extensive pine lumber region in the United States, with an intelligent, enterprising population—may we not confidently hope that Wisconsin will be the happy abode of millions of freemen, and that her march will be onward until she fills the high destiny that awaits her.¹

The Governor's homily, dutifully optimistic, must have pleased the Territorial Legislature, which promptly ordered the printing of 1,500 copies in English, 500 in German and 500 in Norwegian.²

Nearly the entire time of the 1847 Special Session was taken up in debate over the question of apportioning the delegates to the new Constitutional Convention to the several counties of the states, and the total number of delegates to be elected.

The number finally decided upon (sixty-nine) was reached as a compromise, being satisfactory apparently to few if any members of the two houses.³

The new Constitutional Convention met in Madison on December 15, 1847, and worked continuously for 6 weeks. If there had been expectations that the Convention would take the rejected Constitution and make brief editorial changes, these were soon dispelled and the Convention proceeded to put together an entire new document. One of the first proposals placed before the new Convention was a proposal for a committee to draft a new legislative article, and specifying that this article provide for single-member districting.

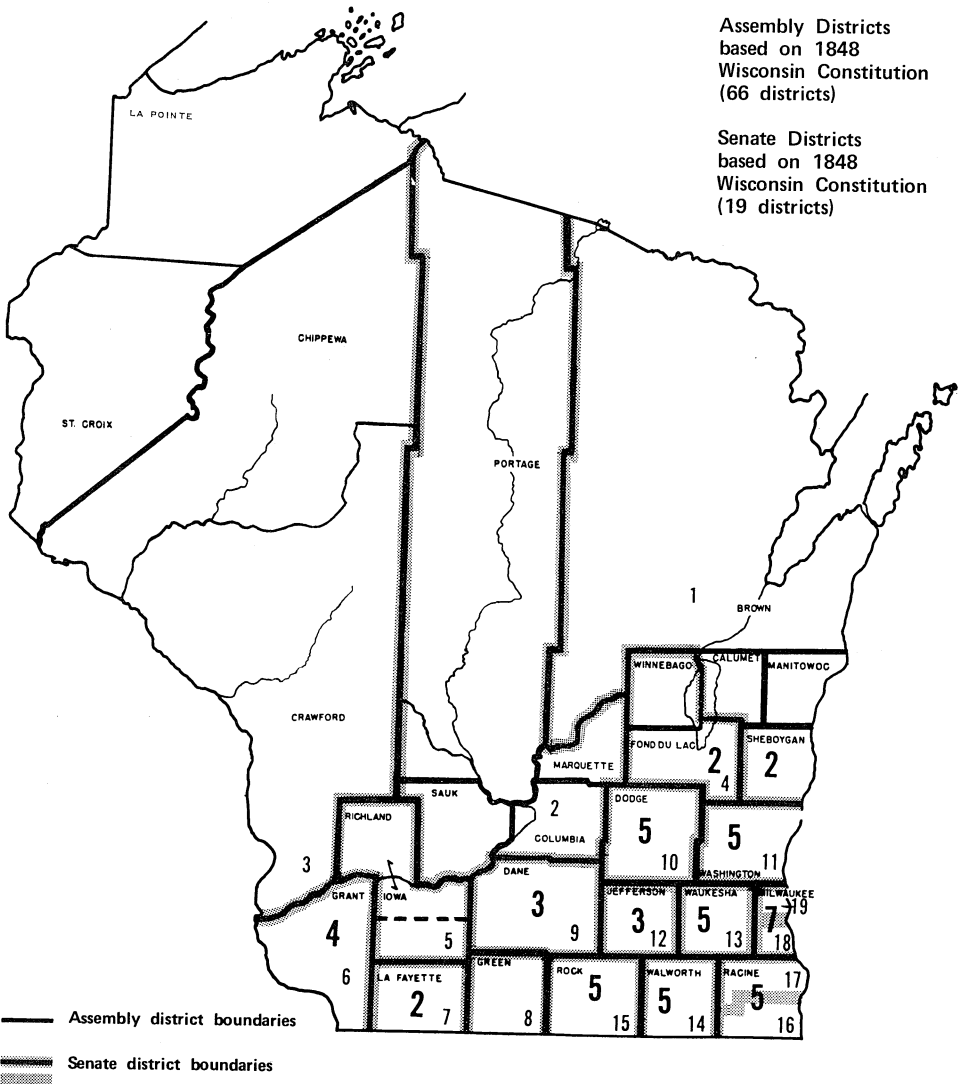
The proposal was one of 3 resolutions offered on the first day on which the Convention transacted business—the second day of its session—by Byron Kilbourn of Milwaukee:

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to whom shall be referred the subject of organization, powers, duties, and restrictions of the legislature, whose duty it shall be to report an article on that subject as early as practicable, embracing the following features, viz.: the election of senators and representatives by single districts; a house of representatives, consisting of not more than forty-five members, until the apportionment which will be made after the year 1850 on the census of that year, and thereafter never to be less than forty-five, nor

¹*Journal of the Council*, Wisconsin Territory, Special Session 1847, pp. 8-10.

²*Ibid.*, pp. 10-11.

³Milo M. Quaife, *The Attainment of Statehood*, page vi. The book was published as Volume 29 of the Wisconsin Historical Collections; Madison, 1928.



more than eighty; and the senate never to consist of less than one-third nor more than one-half of the members constituting the house. In other respects, said article to consist mainly of the provisions contained in the late constitution relative to the legislature, with such amendments as may seem meet and proper.⁴

Other members of the second Constitutional Convention disagreed with Mr. Kilbourn's plan to limit the activity of this convention to amending the

⁴Ibid., p. 180.

text of the rejected proposed constitution. Thus, there was no action under Mr. Kilbourn's resolutions, but on the issue of apportionment the question of single-member districts had been placed before the convention. Two days later, the convention created a 7-member committee to proceed with the drafting of proposed executive, legislative and administrative provisions for a new constitution.⁵

Of the 7 members, only 2 (Frederick S. Lovell, an attorney from Southport [now Kenosha] who was the chairman of the committee, and Stoddard Judd, a physician from Fox Lake) had served also in the first constitutional convention. The other 5 included Orsamus W. Cole who was later to serve for 37 years as a justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court (12 years as chief justice); Rufus King, who distinguished himself as editor of the *Milwaukee Sentinel* and as the Civil War commander of the famous Iron Brigade; Daniel G. Fenton, who was one of the few members of the convention to serve as an independent; Hollis Latham, a farmer from Elkhorn; and Harvey Griswold Turner, an attorney who at 25 was the youngest member of the convention.

Two weeks after they received their assignment, the Committee on Executive, Legislative and Administrative Provisions reported, on December 30, 1847, its first draft for a new legislative article to the constitutional convention.⁶ In this draft, the committee proposed that the entire state be districted into assembly and senate districts, that all assembly members be elected from single districts, and that 2 senators be elected from each senate district (one at each election so as to have staggered terms). The proposal did not specify what lines were to be followed in laying out the districts, and did not require senate districts to consist of whole assembly districts.

In the debate of the article on January 6, 1848, 2 amendments were offered affecting the "single district" provision. One, offered by the committee itself, was to require the single-member assembly districts to be "bounded by county, town, or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact a form as can be, to include the requisite population."⁷ The other amendment was offered by Mr. William A. Wheeler, a county commissioner and member of the territorial legislature from Madison. He proposed to delete the word "single", and to require assembly districts to be bounded by county lines. Had his amendment been adopted, it would have resulted in assembly apportionment similar to the Territorial Legislature and the system proposed in the rejected draft constitution, whereby in multi-member counties all legislators were elected from the county at large.

Mr. Wheeler's amendment was strongly opposed by several members of the convention, among them Rufus King of Milwaukee, who "thought there would be no difficulty in doing this" (the fashioning of single-member districts within multi-member counties); John L. Doran, another member from Milwaukee, who "had written to his constituents in reference to the subject of single districts, and as far as he had received answers, they were unanimously in favor of that system"; and by Orsamus Cole, who hoped the convention would not lend its sanction to this amendment. "If any principle was purely democratic, the single district system was so."⁸ Mr. Wheeler's amendment was defeated by a vote of 57 to 8, and the committee's amendment was then adopted without a roll call vote.

Next, both Mr. Theodore Prentiss and Mr. Edward V. Whiton submitted

⁵Ibid., p. 196.

⁶Ibid., p. 303.

⁷*Journal of the Convention to Form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin*, Madison, 1848, Tenney, Smith and Hold edition, p. 218.

⁸Ibid., p. 219.

amendments to change the senate from double to single districting. The amendment by Mr. Whiton came closest to the text finally adopted, and included the requirement that senate districts consist of whole assembly districts. Mr. Whiton, who had served in the territorial legislature, was instrumental in compiling the statutes for the 1839 edition, and later served as chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, withdrew his amendment that same afternoon; but it was renewed by Warren Chase of Fond du Lac County, who served in both constitutional conventions. Theodore Prentiss also served in both conventions; he was the son of a chief justice, and later U.S. senator and federal district judge from Vermont; he practiced law in Watertown and was its first mayor.

In support of his amendment, Mr. Prentiss said that he "was in favor of the single district system and believed it to be the most correct. By that system representatives knew their constituents and constituents their representatives."⁹ On the other hand, Byron Kilbourn of Milwaukee did not see it that way—he felt that "there was such a thing as carrying principles in the name of democracy too far." He thought there should be differences between the two houses and suggested that since Mr. Whiton "went for the broadest democratic principle, let him go for but one house, and that a very large one."¹⁰ There was no reaction to Mr. Kilbourn's speech, but it is interesting to note that for one brief moment the Wisconsin Constitutional Convention of 1848 raised the possibility of a unicameral state legislature!

Warren Chase, who had assumed the sponsorship of the second amendment, made the argument which probably decided the issue. It was his contention that if senators were elected from double districts, the largest municipality in the county or the largest county in the district would probably always put up the winning candidates, while the smaller municipalities or counties would have no chance of direct representation in the Senate.

Occasionally, the Journal of the 1848 convention approaches the poetic, as in this rendition of the remarks by William Richardson of Grant County (his residence, according to his biography,¹¹ was at "Fairplay"):

. . . there had been a great deal said upon this subject. Gentlemen upon this floor seemed to be straining at a gnat, who a very short time since, swallowed a camel. By almost a unanimous vote, but a short time since, they agreed to cut the whole state into small districts, to be represented by the members of the assembly, and they now seem to apprehend serious difficulties in arranging single districts for our senators. Oh! consistency thou art a jewel! . . . Such democracy as gentlemen seem to possess by their course upon this subject, he disclaimed.¹²

With such brilliant rhetoric it is little wonder that the propositions for single-member senate districts, and for senate districts to consist of whole assembly districts, were overwhelmingly carried with only 26 votes opposed while 41 votes were cast for the revised section.

The "equal population" principle becomes political

Although, as we have seen, the Wisconsin Constitution from the beginning of statehood has required apportionment "according to the number of inhabitants" by single-member districts, it would be erroneous to conclude that Wisconsin legislative apportionments have at all times been made strictly according to population numbers. For the background of Wisconsin legislation

⁹Ibid., p. 220.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 221.

¹¹Quaife, *Attainment of Statehood*, pp. 906-07.

¹²*Journal of the Convention*, p. 223.

in the 19th century, few records are available. Thus, the apportionment acts of that period can be assessed on the whole only by a recomputing of the population statistics for the several districts from the respective censuses.

Still, even for the 19th century there is one clear indication that the members of the legislature who enacted apportionment legislation, and the members of the Constitutional Convention who specified apportionment "according to the number of inhabitants", did not quite agree on the magnitude of the problems involved. The indication is Assembly Bill 381 of 1851. It was the first apportionment bill ever passed by a Wisconsin Legislature. It was passed only 3 years after the constitutional convention. By the Constitution, Wisconsin had been given an Assembly of 66 members and a Senate of 19 members, leaving considerable room for growth in both houses. In spite of all this, Governor Nelson Dewey found the bill lacking "because the apportionment", he said, "in many cases is not made upon the constitutional basis."¹ Examples cited by the Governor in his veto message included a comparison of the Ninth Senate district (containing 16,079 inhabitants and 3 Assembly districts) with the Eighth Senate district (containing 15,044 inhabitants and 5 Assembly districts) and the Third Senate district (with a total population of only 4,233 but still consisting of 3 Assembly districts). The reapportionment issue resulting from the 1850 Census was not resolved "at the first session after" the enumeration; instead, the apportionment based on the 1850 Census was enacted as Chapter 499, Laws of 1852.

Any members of the 1847-48 Constitutional Convention who observed the apportionment hassle of 1851 probably found little to surprise them. When the Constitutional Convention had developed the state's first legislative apportionment—the one set forth in Section 12 of Article XIV of the Constitution—it had learned quickly that the high-spirited principle of population equality among districts is subject to severe political considerations in its practical application.

The Convention seems to have taken its guidelines from the 1842 instructions to the territorial Governor, mentioned earlier, which balanced an area's underrepresentation in one house by its overrepresentation in the other. Thus, the committee's original proposal was for the allocation of one Senate and 5 Assembly districts to the County of Waukesha; a Waukesha delegate, Squire S. Case, moved to change the allocation to 2 Senate and 4 Assembly districts.

Mr. Lovell, the chairman of the Committee on Executive, Legislative and Administrative Provisions,

remarked that by adopting this amendment, it would become necessary to run through the whole article and change the representation of every county in the territory. The amendment involved the necessity of an entirely new apportionment.

Mr. L. went into a series of calculations to show the difficulty of making the proposed amendment without unsettling the entire apportionment. The county was under-represented in the senate and over-represented in the house. The committee which reported the article were governed in some measure, in placing the over-representation in the house instead of the senate, by the difficulty of dividing the senatorial districts so as not to interfere with the representative districts.²

Byron Kilbourn of Milwaukee did not see it that way. In fact, he found

¹*Journal of the Assembly, State of Wisconsin, 1851 Session*, pp. 810-11.

²*Journal of the Convention to Form a Constitution, 1848*, pp. 260-61.

that the committee's proposed apportionment was inequitable, and that it might be improved by the Waukesha amendment:

by setting off the territory into two grand divisions, one of them, containing a population of 115,000, would have but nine senators while the other, with a population of only 97,000, would have ten senators. He could not see by what rule gentlemen could reconcile such an apportionment with the principles of justice . . .³

After this exchange—which was much more lengthy than here reported—the Waukesha amendment failed but the floor fight in the Convention was far from over.

George William Featherstonhaugh, Jr., of Calumet County, found gross injustice in the proposed combination of Calumet and Manitowoc Counties into an Assembly district.

. . . But if population was to be strictly regarded, how did it happen that Portage was assigned one member of the assembly, and Calumet and Manitowoc together but one? Those two counties together, had a far larger population than Portage, and if they were not strictly entitled to two representatives, they were reduced to the alternative of asking a little more than they were entitled to, or receiving far less. But the great reason for not joining the two counties together, and giving them but one member, was that they were separated by nature, and had no interest in common. Gentlemen had spoken of the barrier between them, as a dense forest. It was more than that. It was a swamp through which there was no road, and which was wholly impassable to any but Indians. No white man had ever gone through. Under such circumstances it was unjust to join the counties together for election purposes on any pretence. He repeated that the system was wrong, which made it necessary to do this. It was impossible, on the basis of population, to do justice to the small counties, by giving them one-half or one-fourth of a member. The true way was to give to a certain amount of territory defined by boundary lines, or separated by nature and having a distinct interest—a representative at any rate.⁴

The amendment to separate Calumet from Manitowoc was adopted 29 to 9. It was Tuesday, January 18, 1848; the Convention had already been in Madison about twice as long as its members had expected; and what was fair for Calumet was fair for the northwestern counties. Mr. Daniel C. Fenton of Prairie du Chien, though a member of the Committee on Executive, Legislative and Administrative Provisions, which had proposed the text of the apportionment before the convention, now moved to split the large northwestern district so that Crawford and Chippewa would together elect one member of the Assembly, and St. Croix and LaPointe would together elect another. Charles Dunn of Lafayette County, who practiced law at Belmont and had served as the first Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Territory on appointment by President Jackson, strongly endorsed the Fenton amendment.

. . . he had voted for the amendment [Calumet, Manitowoc] . . . from a conviction that each organized county should have at least one member of the legislature. If it had been judged wise and proper by the legislature, that a county should be organized for the purposes of government, the inference was equally strong that it had such a separate and peculiar interest as entitled it to a representative . . . The county of St. Croix was duly organized, and should have a representative. The county

³Ibid., p. 362.

⁴Ibid., pp. 364-65.

of LaPointe had no separate organization, but was attached to St. Croix, which was an additional reason for giving St. Croix a member. The same remark would apply to Chippewa and Crawford; Crawford was an old county, and had been burdened with an attached county for years.⁵

George Washington Brownell of St. Croix Falls endorsed the amendment. Although he had just gotten married in the summer of 1847, he had sought election to the Constitutional Convention and had spent three weeks traveling from his home to Madison, moving on snowshoes and camping in the woods. When he spoke of the distances involved, it was from recent personal experience:

Mr. BROWNELL said that if the principle of apportionment adopted by the committee, were departed from in any case, it certainly should in this. Crawford and St. Croix were distant from each other, and had no interest in common, and a member from one of them, would not be likely to be a true exponent of the wishes and feelings of the other. Moreover, frontier counties needed a larger representation to secure their rights. They are in process of formation, and need more special legislation than older counties, and besides being further away, they are more apt to be neglected. The fact that St. Croix and LaPointe were unrepresented in any civil office, and that no census had ever been taken there, was good evidence of this. The population of St. Croix, he said, was not known. It was much larger than it was reported, and was increasing very fast. This was a reason for giving them a larger representation than the committee had assigned them. He hoped the convention would exercise the same liberality towards these counties as they had towards Calumet and Manitowoc.⁶

The Crawford-Chippewa and St. Croix-LaPointe amendment was adopted. With this much intervening business, it was now time for Alfred Louis Castelman, another delegate from Waukesha County, to renew the Waukesha amendment which had failed that morning. This time, the amendment was successful; Waukesha was slated to have 2 senators and 4 representatives instead of one and 5. Immediately, Mr. Harvey Griswold Turner brought in an amendment to obtain the same treatment for Washington County. Like Waukesha, Washington County representation was amended to consist of 2 senators and 4 assemblymen.

Mr. Samuel R. McClellan, a farmer from the Town of Randall in Racine County (today, the town is a part of Kenosha County) asked that his county be given 6 representatives instead of 5. Warren Chase of Ripon hoped the amendment would not pass.

He had hoped there would be no alteration except to give an increase to the sparsely settled counties, but he had foreseen the result if the apportionment were once broken in upon. He saw now no termination of amendments.

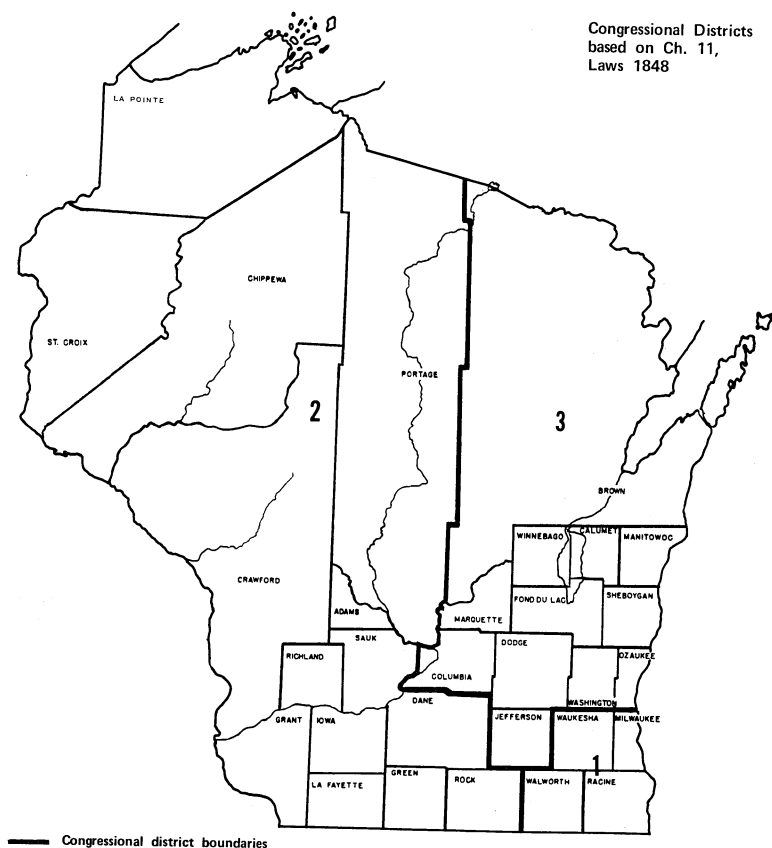
Mr. KINNE [Augustus Caesar Kinne, a farmer from the Town of Sugar Creek in Walworth County; see his amendment below] said he had no desire that the report of the committee should be broken in upon . . . But as the report of the committee had been amended, giving an increase to Waukesha and Washington, and to the northwest counties, the inequality upon Walworth county had become too great to be borne.⁷

The Racine County representation increase from 5 to 6 representatives was adopted. Mr. Kinne moved to increase the Walworth County representa-

⁵Ibid., p. 365.

⁶Ibid., p. 366.

⁷Ibid., p. 368.



tion from one senator to 2, and to decrease its assemblymen from 5 to 4. A division of the question was called for, and the Walworth senate increase carried.

Immediately, Mr. Kinne asked leave to withdraw the second half of his motion, thus retaining the Assembly representation at 5. Warren Chase challenged the request:

He wished to know if it was in order when a whole proposition had been submitted, which was afterwards divided, and the first part adopted in faith that the latter part would be, for the mover to withdraw the second part.

The PRESIDENT thought it was in order.⁸

⁸See note 7.

In other words Mr. Chase, and others like him at the Convention who still thought they could retain some sense of population equality in the rapidly shifting apportionment, had been outfoxed by a faction better acquainted with the intricacies of parliamentary law. There was nothing Chase and friends could do—for the moment!

Charles Hathaway Larrabee of Dodge County asked to have his county's representation in the Senate increased from one to 2, and in the Assembly reduced from 5 to 4. Again there was a division of the question. The senate change was adopted, but before the second part of the motion could come to a vote, Mr. Andrew B. Jackson of Racine County moved to send the entire apportionment back to committee, with instructions to amend it so that the number of assemblymen would not exceed 66, and the number of senators would not exceed 22.

Mr. SANDERS moved to amend the motion by instructing the committee to report the article as reported by the committee of the whole.

Which was accepted by Mr. JACKSON as a modification of his motion.

And the question having been put upon the motion to recommit,

It was decided in the affirmative.⁹

What went on here? Horace T. Sanders, who was to rise to the rank of brigadier general in the Civil War, was an attorney from Racine County who had obviously studied his parliamentary law. Like Mr. Chase, he must have been stung by the chair's earlier ruling on the Walworth County amendment, and his motion to amend was carefully calculated to wipe out that defeat. Earlier in the day, after the Calumet-Manitowoc and the northwest counties amendments had been adopted, the Convention had briefly dissolved itself into committee of the whole so as to incorporate the amendments then adopted into the text of the apportionment section. The Waukesha, Walworth, Racine and Dodge County amendments had all been considered *after* the committee of the whole proceeding, a distinction obviously overlooked by the majority of the Convention who had been engrossed in the debate. An extremely fine point—but it had the effect of wiping out the adoption of the last 4 amendments!

It was, however, a point of which the Committee on Executive, Legislative and Administrative Provisions seems to have been aware, and their report to the Convention on the next day plainly states that the only changes incorporated by the committee into the apportionment were the splitting of the Calumet-Manitowoc Assembly district and the separation of the northwest counties into 2 Assembly districts.¹⁰ The report of the committee was adopted. Then, the floor fight over the apportionment of representation was renewed in earnest.

Mr. Case of Waukesha renewed his amendment to increase his county's Senate representation in return for reducing its representation in the Assembly.

The PRESIDENT decided said motion to be out of order.

Mr. KILBOURN took an appeal from the decision of the chair.

The PRESIDENT said that the amendment was identical with one which had been offered yesterday, and which had been virtually rejected by the convention.

Mr. CASE said that if the decision of the chair was sustained, the friends of the amendment would have no remedy except to re-commit the article. He therefore moved to re-commit, with instructions to insert the amendment.

⁹Ibid., p. 370.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 376.

Mr. LOVELL thought that it could not be in order to recommit the article with instructions to the committee to do what the convention had already, by a vote, refused to do.

Mr. CHASE called for a division of the question—first as to re-commitment, and next as to instructions.

The PRESIDENT said that the motion to divide the question was not in order.¹¹

The amendment had yesterday been "virtually rejected" by the Convention? Hardly—though first rejected by roll call, the Waukesha amendment had later been adopted on a voice vote. The adoption was subsequently nullified by the wording of Mr. Jackson's amendment to the Sanders motion to recommit. The maneuver had worked and on the present day, with the assistance of the Chair, those who intended to keep the proposed apportionment together without further changes had the necessary votes to enforce their point of view.

Mr. Kilbourn pointed out that:

. . . There had been no expression of opinion on the part of the convention in reference to the amendment. It had merely fallen by re-commitment. No rule should be so construed as to take away from a deliberative body, the power of deciding a question on its merits.¹²

Perhaps so, but that deliberative body was about to decide the question—first by voice vote and, challenged, by ayes and noes, it voted 56 to 9 to uphold the rulings of the chair.

Considering all the effort that had gone into it, how good was the apportionment developed by the 1848 Constitutional Convention in terms of population equality among districts? The answer must be: not very good—regardless of the standard of measurement. Taking the Assembly districts by themselves, they varied from a low population of 1,066 (Calumet) to a high population of 6,487 (Green). Of course, the low population numbers in the Assembly districts Calumet, Manitowoc, Crawford-Chippewa, and St. Croix-LaPointe were to be expected—the committee had recommended the establishment of 2 Assembly districts but the Convention had seen fit to divide these areas into 4 Assembly districts. But, as the population ratio for Assembly districts was 3,290 (based on dividing the total state population on December 1, 1848, of 210,546, by 64, the total number of Assembly districts contemplated by the committee), why did the 4 Assembly districts in Grant County average 2,680 people per district and the 2 Assembly districts allocated to neighboring Lafayette County average 4,447 people per district? In the Senate, the districts should have averaged 11,081 people in each of the 19 districts, but the range was from 3,950 for the 3rd Senate District consisting of the counties of Crawford, Chippewa (population estimated at 500), St. Croix and LaPointe to 15,866 for the 13th Senate District constituting the County of Waukesha.

Of course, the Committee on Executive, Legislative and Administrative Provisions apparently did not think at all in terms of population equality based on Senate or Assembly districts. As the debate over the representation allocation to Waukesha County indicated, the thinking of the delegates was still very much in terms of representation units in which each Assembly seat had a value of "1" and each Senate seat a value of "2". On that basis (again discounting the convention's creation of 2 additional Assembly districts), the state population was to be divided into 102 representation units consisting of 64 Assembly districts (64 units) and 19 Senate districts (38 units). Thus,

¹¹Ibid., p. 379.

¹²Ibid., p. 380.

based on a total population of 210,546, there should have been a headcount of 2,064 for each representation unit (again, this result is reached by arbitrarily estimating the population of Chippewa County at 500).

Using this approach the result, based on absolute numbers, appears to come satisfactorily close to population equality in the representation provided for the first Wisconsin State Legislature. In the then settled counties—those lying southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers—the range for population per unit of representation was from 1,953 for Grant County (6 units: 4 Assembly districts, 1 Senate district) to 2,334 for Lafayette County (4 units: 2 Assembly districts, 1 Senate district). In citing these data, we have left out that part of Wisconsin north and west of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. The members of the committee, and the assembled delegates of the Convention, seem to have regarded this area with an expectation that it would rapidly fill up with immigration.

Tested by relative numbers, the unit populations ranged from -3.4% for the 6 units of Grant County to +13.1% for the 4 units of Lafayette County. The spread of this range would no longer satisfy the strict mathematical standards imposed by the courts at the end of the 1960's.¹³ But, conversely, one cannot help but wonder whether the courts would have ever ventured into the political thicket of legislative apportionment if in 1962 state legislative apportionments had all been contained in population ranges from 96.6% to 113.1% and not, as was the case in the Tennessee House of Representatives, from 9.2% to 221.0%.¹⁴

One final comment: from all that was said in the Convention, it seems clear that the delegates did not allocate representation to population units. Rather, they apportioned representation to counties "according to the number of inhabitants." This is true in spite of the fact that they created an Assembly district consisting of "Richland County" and certain precincts of Iowa County—it appears that at the time of the Convention "Richland County" was merely a convenient designation for an area in Iowa County which, because it was north of the Wisconsin River, clearly would someday be separated from Iowa County and become a county of its own.¹⁵ To paraphrase Delegate Dunn's remarks with regard to the St. Croix-LaPointe and Crawford-Chippewa arrangements, the County of Richland "had no separate organization, but was attached to" Iowa County which "was an old county, and had been burdened with an attached county for years."

February 13, 1867—Wisconsin ratifies the XIVth Amendment

In the modern debate over legislative apportionment, and in the holdings of *Baker v. Carr*¹ and subsequent cases, the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been assigned the role of guaranteeing to the citizens of every state the equal protection of the laws through population equality of representative districts. Did the members of the Wisconsin

¹³For instance, in 1968 a United States district court in Kansas invalidated a proposed apportionment because "there was a variance of about 9% in population of most populous district and least populous district"; *Long v. Docking*, 282 F. Supp. 256.

¹⁴Robert G. Dixon, Jr., *Democratic Representation*, Oxford University Press, 1968; see the table at page 622.

¹⁵*Revised Statutes of the State of Wisconsin*, 1849, p. 42. In the census taken December 1, 1847, in preparation for the Convention, "Iowa and Richland" were enumerated as a single unit, with "Richland County" (population 235) shown as one of the 8 subunits of the entire area (overall population 7,963). The census was printed in the *Journal of the Convention to Form a Constitution* and reprinted in Quaipe, *Attainment of Statehood*, at pp. 350-56.

¹369 U.S. (1962) 186; 82 S.Ct. 691.

Legislature, who voted this state's assent to the amendment in 1867, have any idea of the far reaching effects of this constitutional amendment?

From the legislative journals of the 1867 Session, it appears that they did, but that they were not inclined to listen to the dire predictions of federal intervention made in the minority report of the Committee on Federal Relations. On January 11, 1867, just two days after the convening of the 1867 Legislature, Senator D.W.C. Wilson introduced 1867 Senate Joint Resolution 4, to ratify an amendment to the U.S. Constitution proposed by the Congress of the United States. The joint resolution was referred to the Senate Committee on Federal Relations of which Senator Wilson was the chairman.² On January 22, the committee recommended adoption of the ratification resolution, but appended to the committee's 3-line report was a 10-page minority report by Senator Gerrit T. Thorn. Neither the majority report, nor the minority report, gave any indication of the vote spread in the committee; in the subsequent approval of the resolution by the 2 houses, the Senate voted 22 to 10 for adoption and the Assembly 69 to 10.

In the mind of Senator Thorn—as in the court interpretations of the XIVth Amendment since its adoption—the critical passages of the amendment were the 2nd sentence of Section 1, and Section 5:

Section 1 (Sent. 2) No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 5 The congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

In his lengthy minority report, Senator Thorn repeatedly raised the issue that ratification of the amendment would extend the power of the federal government, thereby diminishing the powers of the states "of making laws for the people within their borders, for the protection of person, life, liberty and property":

The apparent object of the proposed amendment is to declare the Africans lately in servitude in the southern states of this republic, citizens, and to give to the Congress of the United States the power to make them citizens of the several states wherein they reside, and thereby to extend to them the right of suffrage, and, also, to give to Congress the power to legislate for the citizens of the several states. The object accomplished, if the amendments are ratified, will be a surrender of certain rights and powers which the several states of the union now hold by their sovereign power in trust over the persons and property of their citizens to the federal government, so as to make it the arbiter between the citizens and residents thereof.³

. . . The first section of these proposed amendments contains a surrender to the federal government of a portion of the reserved powers belonging to the states, and is a long step in the direction of consolidation. It makes the federal government, if it desires, "by appropriate legislation," to so exercise its power, the arbiter between citizens of the same state, and gives it the power to assume and judge of state law, and of the manner in which the state authority exercises its trust over its citizens . . .⁴

. . . Under the amendments congress will have power to appoint commissioners and provide for courts that may be authorized to say, if

²*Journal of the Senate*, 1867 Session, p. 38.

³*Ibid.*, p. 96.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 97.

the state is depriving its citizens of his rights without due process of law . . .⁵

In his remarks, Senator Thorn did not suggest any possible application of Section 1 of the XIVth Amendment to legislative apportionment. However, he did raise the issue in connection with Section 2 of the Amendment, and called attention to Wisconsin's ambivalent stance on the question of Negro suffrage:

The second section of the proposed amendment . . . could never subserve any good result. Population must be the basis of representation. You cannot change this basis without occasioning great discord throughout the whole Union. Representation must have the aggregate population for its only basis. Any individual distinction based upon the rights of the elective franchise, will in the end be a voice of discord and trouble.⁶

Upon what principle can Wisconsin insist that the colored population in the south shall vote? Was not the popular voice against it here when it was brought squarely to the test in 1865?⁷

Actually, the voters of Wisconsin rejected Negro suffrage 3 times. The first rejection came in 1847 as a question ancillary to ratification of the proposed constitution, when the vote was 7,664 to 14,615 against. In 1857, the proposition failed on a vote of 28,235 to 41,345. In 1865, Negro suffrage was rejected 46,588 to 55,591.

In 1866, a Negro resident of Milwaukee, refused the right to vote in a municipal election, discovered that there had been a 4th vote on the subject. This vote had been held in 1849, the first year of statehood, and at that time the question had been ratification of Chapter 137, Laws of 1849, "extending suffrage to colored persons." Of those voting on the question, a majority had favored ratification; the vote had been 5,265 for to 4,075 against. On the other hand, those voting for the question had not constituted a majority of the persons voting in the election, and the law had not been given effect. In the case of *Gillespie v. Palmer*,⁸ the Wisconsin Supreme Court settled the issue holding, retroactively, that Negro residents of Wisconsin had held the right to vote since 1849.⁹

On February 13, 1867, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate attested that the enrolled copy of 1867 Senate Joint Resolution 4 was a true and correct copy, and that the measure had passed their respective houses. The Governor signed his approval on February 14, and the Congress of the United States was officially notified that the State of Wisconsin had ratified the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, effective with the signatures of the 2 presiding officers.

The Cunningham cases of 1892

For the nation, the issues of jurisdiction, standing and justiciability in connection with a controversy over legislative reapportionment were resolved by the 1962 decision of *Baker v. Carr*.¹ For Wisconsin, the issues had been settled 70 years earlier by the two *Cunningham* cases of 1892: *State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham*,² and *State ex rel. Lamb v. Cunningham*.³

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 98.

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 101.

⁷*Ibid.*, pp. 102-03.

⁸20 Wis. (1866) 544.

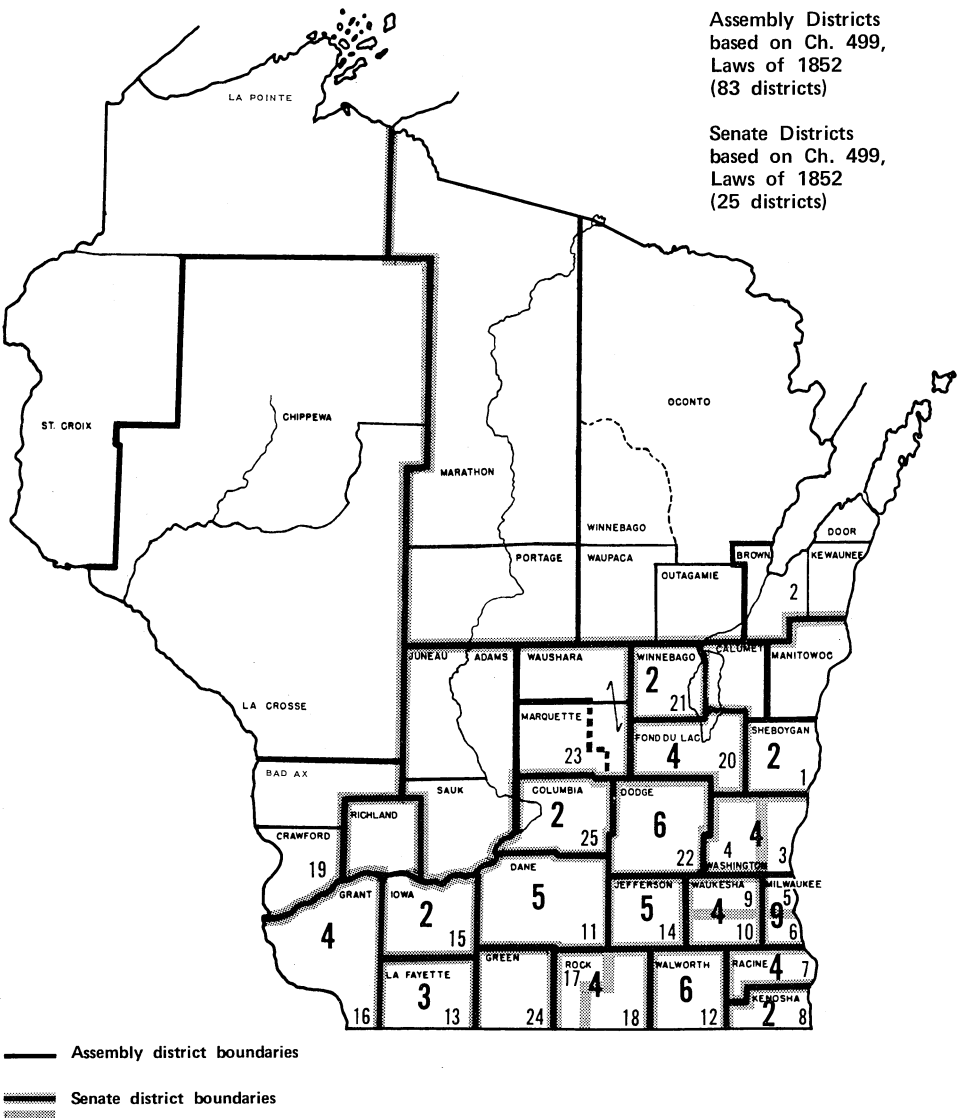
⁹Voting statistics quoted from *Wisconsin Book*, 1969, p. 279.

¹369 U.S. 186; 82 S.Ct. 691.

²81 Wis. 440.

³83 Wis. 90.

For the nation, the *Baker* case established that disparities in population numbers among representative districts—unless they are the incidental result of an otherwise rational design—may amount to invidious discrimination in violation of the equal protection of the laws which the states may not deny to any *person* under the requirements of the XIVth Amendment to the United States Constitution. For Wisconsin—and based solely on the Wisconsin Constitution's requirement to apportion representation according to the number of inhabitants—the *Cunningham* cases had established 7 decades earlier that each *inhabitant* of this state has a right to equal representation



within the rational design set forth in Sections 2 to 5 of Article IV of the state Constitution.

The *Cunningham* cases are thus central to any study of the legislative apportionment issue in Wisconsin. Why did the *Cunningham* cases arise in 1892? Following the establishment of the original legislative districts by the Constitution in 1848, there had been 8 successful state-wide reapportionment acts. The first 2—those of 1852 and of 1856—had been able to avoid nearly all controversy simply by adding additional districts. The 1861 reapportionment raised the number of legislators to the constitutional maximums: 100 Assemblymen and 33 Senators,⁴ and for the first time the Legislature faced the thankless task of reducing the legislative representation of some of the old-established areas in order to gain the seats necessary to provide for adequate representation of the rapidly growing northwestern counties. The next 5 apportionments—1866, 1871, 1876, 1882 and 1887—continued the pattern of shifting representation from the older to the newer counties, and to the Milwaukee metropolitan area.

The reason for the 1892 controversy seems to have been political. An analysis of the political compositions of the Wisconsin Legislatures of 1885, 1887 and 1889 reveals that the Republicans had substantial majorities in both houses.⁵ In 1891, there was almost a complete reversal, and the new Democratic majority seems to have attempted to use the legislative power of apportionment for the purpose of assuring future election of Democratic majorities:

. . . in 1891, . . . the Democrats were in power and made the existing apportionment so as to get out of it as many Democratic districts as possible. Previous Republican legislatures had set the example and the legislature of 1891, under the master control of Chairman E. C. Wall of the Democratic State Central Committee, improved on the pattern.⁶

Any apportionment of representation is a political act. Even placing the highest emphasis on equality of population numbers, there is no one best way to make the apportionment but there will be several solutions to the problem of dividing the state—in compliance with all the requirements of the Constitution—into the necessary number of representative districts of substantial population equality.

The sin of the majority party of the 1891 Wisconsin Legislature was not that it attempted to gain incidental political benefits from its opportunity to revise the representative districts based on the results of the 1890 Census—the sin was that it executed its task so badly. In the brief by Charles E. Estabrook, counsel for plaintiff in *Attorney General v. Cunningham*, the proposed Ninth Senatorial District consisting of an east-west string of 4 towns in Monroe County, the Counties of Juneau, Adams, Waushara and Green Lake, and 2 towns in Winnebago County, extended

from a point near Oshkosh (less than nine miles from it) to within six miles of La Crosse county, exactly 103 miles long “as the crow flies,” and more than 175 miles by any known thoroughfare or railway . . . the ninth district contains a population of 6,844 in excess of the unit of representation; . . . excluding the two towns taken from Winnebago

⁴As we shall demonstrate later, it is questionable that a state-wide apportionment containing 100 Assembly districts and 33 Senate districts is in compliance with the Wisconsin Constitution. Because Senate districts must consist of whole Assembly districts, the maximum numbers should be 99 Assembly districts in 33 Senate districts, or 100 Assembly districts in 25 Senate districts.

⁵See *Wisconsin Blue Book*, 1968, p. 329.

⁶Newspaper clipping, *Apportionments of old*, on file in Wis. Legislative Reference Bureau. The clipping appears to be from the *Chicago Record Herald* of January 5, 1901.

county and the four towns taken from Monroe county, the district as constituted would still have a population of 1,563 in excess of the unit of representation; . . . each of the senatorial districts from which such towns are taken has, and with such towns included would still have, a population less than the unit of representation . . .⁷

Judge Harlow S. Orton, writing the majority opinion, cited many additional examples of the proposed 1891 apportionment's⁸ flagrant disregard for the constitutional requirement to apportion the Senate and Assembly "according to the number of inhabitants":

. . . by the last census the state contained a population of 1,686,880, and by an equal apportionment of the inhabitants each senate district should have contained 51,117, and each assembly district 16,868, inhabitants, as near as may be. By said apportionment many senate districts contain the number of inhabitants, omitting fractions of a thousand, as follows: Second district, 38,000; fifth district, 68,000; seventh district, 65,000; eighth district, 43,000; eleventh district, 42,000; fourteenth district, 45,000; sixteenth district, 57,000; seventeenth district, 61,000; eighteenth district, 44,000; twentieth district, 42,000; twenty-second district, 37,000; twenty-fourth district, 58,000; twenty-seventh district, 68,000; thirty-second district, 38,000; thirty-third district, 63,000. Many assembly districts contain the number of inhabitants as follows: 38,000, 6,000, 25,000, 7,000, 24,000, 11,000, 22,000, 11,000, 23,000, 10,000, 22,000, 11,000, 21,000, 10,000, 20,000, 11,000, 20,000, 11,000. The highest difference between both the senate and assembly districts is over 30,000.⁹

Having cited these examples of unequal allocation of representation, and having concluded that the court had jurisdiction in the case and the issue was justiciable, Justice Orton stated the following holding of the court:

. . . the restrictions on the power of the legislature to make an apportionment, found in sections 3, 4 and 5 of article IV of the constitution, are mandatory and imperative, and are not subject to legislative discretion.¹⁰

In 1892, the Wisconsin Supreme Court had only 5 justices. Of these, 3 considered the *Cunningham* case so important that they wrote their own opinions, and the 2 others added short memoranda stating that they were in agreement with the decision. Justice S. U. Pinney, who had joined the court just over two months prior to the *Cunningham* decision, filed a concurring opinion of 33 printed pages, and concluded:

There is, no doubt, a wide distinction between the exercise of a fair, just, and necessary discretion within the rules of constitutional apportionment, and a gross departure and manifest abandonment and defiance of them; between discretion within certain limits and for certain ends, and an open, obvious, and palpable violation of them. It is plain that by disregarding . . . apportionment to be "according to inhabitants" . . . the right of representation of local constituencies may be grossly violated . . .¹¹

Chief Justice William P. Lyon, whose concurring opinion ran 14 printed pages, reemphasized that the "according to the number of inhabitants" requirement of Section 3 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution

. . . must be construed to mean that there must be substantial equality of representation, in proportion to population . . . there must be no un-

⁷81 Wis. 440, 454-57.

⁸Chapter 482, Laws of 1891.

⁹81 Wis. 440, 470-71.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, p. 486.

¹¹*Ibid.*, p. 518.

necessary inequality in the proportionate representation in the assembly of counties and . . . districts, on the basis of population.¹²

The outcome of the case was to enjoin the Secretary of State, Thomas J. Cunningham, from calling the 1892 legislative elections based on the 1891 reapportionment act. The decision was announced on March 22, 1892. Presumably the last preceding apportionment act—that of 1887—had by the passage of time and the intervening federal census become invalid also; at least Governor George W. Peck thought so. On June 1, he issued a proclamation calling the Legislature into special session beginning June 28, 1892:

Whereas, Under a late decision of the supreme court, the state is without a legal legislative apportionment, I deem it an extraordinary occasion within the meaning of the constitution authorizing me to call a special session of the legislature.¹³

The special session lasted only 4 days. By Senate Joint Resolution 3 a special joint committee, consisting of 7 Senators and 13 Assemblymen, was formed to review the apportionment bills offered in the special session. Two apportionment plans were proposed—one, offered by the majority party, was introduced in identical form in both houses; the other, offered by the minority party, was introduced in the Senate only. On June 30, both Senate Bill 1 and Assembly Bill 1 were recommended to their respective houses for adoption, and Senate Bill 2 was recommended for rejection. A minority of 2 Senators and 4 Assemblymen dissented from the recommendation and filed an extensive minority report:

. . . We believe, as our honorable supreme court has lately said, "That *perfect* exactness in the apportionment according to the number of inhabitants is neither required nor possible. But there should be as close an approximation to exactness as *possible*, and this is the utmost limit for the exercise of legislative discretion." . . . we wish to call to mind that the unit of representation for senate districts is 51,117, and for assembly districts is 16,868.

The 17th senate district composed of Rock and Green counties has a population of 65,952. Excess above unit of representation 14,835. While 4th senate district has only 30,732, which is less than the unit by 20,385, and the difference in population in these two districts is 35,220.

There are many other instances of senate districts showing nearly as great disparity as the above.

From a hasty comparison of senate districts it would seem that they are so arranged as to give to each district which is deemed democratic, a senator for each 47,000 inhabitants, while each district considered republican is given a senator for each 56,000 inhabitants, a difference of 9,000 in favor of the dominant party of this body.

In regard to assembly districts we find Langlade county with a population, 9,464 is made an assembly district, while Green Lake county with a population of 15,163 and Marquette county with a population of 9,676 are united. They having together a population of 24,839, a difference in these two assembly districts of 15,375.

. . .

Vernon county with a population of 25,111 is given one member, while Chippewa county (deducting for Indians not taxed) has only 25,009 and is given two members.

We respectfully submit, in the language used by our own supreme court, in passing upon the question of the constitutionality of chapter 482 of the laws of 1891, entitled An Act to apportion the state into sen-

¹²*Ibid.*, p. 529.

¹³*Journal of the Senate*, Extra Session, June 1892, p. 2.

ate and assembly districts, "that the above disparity in the number of inhabitants in the legislative districts is so great that it cannot be overlooked as mere careless discrepancies or slight errors in calculation. The differences are too material, great and glaring, and deprive too many of the people of the state of all representation in the legislature to be allowed to pass as mere errors of judgment. They bear upon their face the intrinsic evidence that no judgment or discretion was exercised, and that they were made intentionally and wilfully for some improper purpose or for some private end foreign to constitutional duty and obligation. It is not an apportionment in any sense of the word. It is a direct and palpable violation of the constitution."¹⁴

The case of *Attorney General v. Cunningham* had been initiated by Solon W. Pierce, district attorney of Adams County, who acted on behalf of his county board, and by Leonard Lottridge, a citizen of Wisconsin residing in La Crosse County. At the time, the Wisconsin Supreme Court suggested to the petitioners that they should first try to get the assistance of the state Attorney General, and that the court would not consider their petitions unless the Attorney General refused to take action or unreasonably delayed action. Now, after the 1892 Special Session had enacted the new apportionment which was so strongly attacked in the minority report, a Mr. Lamb residing in Dane County again petitioned the Wisconsin Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent the Secretary of State from holding the 1892 legislative elections under the new apportionment act, and to declare the apportionment act unconstitutional because of its many, and arbitrary, deviations from population equality.

Mr. Lamb's petition was filed on August 1.¹⁵ On the 5th day of that month Mr. Lamb served upon the Attorney General a proposed complaint: on the 9th day, he served notice to the Attorney General that he would now apply to the court for leave to prosecute the action himself. Attorney General James L. O'Connor—like the majority in each house of the legislature, a Democrat—appeared in court and stated that while he had not refused to bring the action, he also had not had time to familiarize himself with the issues. The court gave the Attorney General 10 days to commence; on August 18th, 1892, the Attorney General in a written statement to the court refused his "consent to have such suit brought or conducted in the name of" his office. Thus, Mr. Lamb now had standing to prosecute his suit.

Justice John B. Cassoday, writing the majority opinion for the court, once more explored all aspects pertaining to the question of standing in an apportionment case brought by a private citizen on behalf of all the citizens of the state. His ruling, as concerns the State of Wisconsin, settled the issue 70 years before it was settled nationally in the case of *Baker v. Carr*:

In matters strictly *publici juris*, in which no one citizen has any right or interest other than that which is common to citizens in general, a petition by a private person for leave to commence an action in this court in the name of the state cannot properly be considered until the attorney general has been requested to move in the matter, and has refused or unreasonably delayed to do so . . .

We must hold that the refusal of the attorney general to bring or consent to bringing of this suit did not prevent this court from rightfully taking jurisdiction of the same upon the relation of a private citizen in the name of the state.¹⁶

¹⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 23-24.

¹⁵*State ex rel. Lamb v. Cunningham*, 83 Wis. (1892) 90, 93-96.

¹⁶*Ibid.*, 121 and 134.

The real issue of the *Lamb v. Cunningham* case was, of course, whether or not the new apportionment act provided for population equality among representative and senatorial districts. In *Attorney General v. Cunningham*, Justice Harlow S. Orton had stated for the court:

It is proper to say that *perfect exactness* in the apportionment according to the number of inhabitants is neither required nor possible. But there should be as close an approximation to *exactness* as possible, and this is the utmost limit for the exercise of legislative discretion.¹⁷

Restating this rule, Justice Cassoday continued citing from *Attorney General v. Cunningham* and found the conclusion inevitable that the proposed apportionment was a "direct and palpable violation of the constitution":

If, as in this case, there is such a wide and bold departure from this constitutional rule that it cannot possibly be justified by the exercise of any judgment or discretion and that evinces an intention on the part of the legislature to utterly ignore and disregard the rule of the constitution in order to promote some other object than a constitutional apportionment, then the conclusion is inevitable that the legislature did not use any judgment or discretion whatever . . . The differences are too material, great and glaring, and deprive too many of the people of the state of all representation in the legislature, to be allowed to pass as mere errors of judgment. They bear . . . evidence . . . that they were made intentionally and wilfully for some improper purpose, or for some private end, foreign to constitutional duty and obligation. It is not an 'apportionment', in any sense of the word. It is a direct and palpable violation of the constitution.¹⁸

In fairness to the efforts of the 1892 Legislature in its first Special Session it must be said that this legislature did not approach its apportionment task altogether "wilfully for some improper purpose, or for some private end." This much is shown even in the record of *Lamb v. Cunningham*. The 1892 Legislature did follow rules, but the rules it followed did not coincide with the court's interpretation of the "according to the number of inhabitants" requirement. For instance, the legislature did follow the rule of "major and minor fractions", whereby no Assembly district contained a population of less than one-half a ratio or of more than one and one-half a ratio. But, in its practical application this rule resulted in a spread, for the Assembly districts, of from 51.1% of a population ratio to 148.9% of a population ratio (16,868). The court found that spread excessive; particularly, inasmuch as the largest district consisted of a single county (Vernon; 25,111) which could have been divided conveniently into 2 Assembly districts each containing about 70% of a population ratio, and the smallest district (Florence-Forrest-Oneida; 8,626) was one of 6 districts created by grouping the northern Wisconsin counties and that area, as a whole, contained somewhat less population than would be required for 4 population ratios.

In other words, the Wisconsin Supreme Court anticipated by 70 years the recent holding of the United States Supreme Court in *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, that

. . . the "as nearly as practicable" standard requires that the State make a good-faith effort to achieve precise mathematical equality . . . Unless population variances among . . . districts are shown to have resulted despite such effort, the State must justify each variance, no matter how small.¹⁹

As to Senate districting, Section 5 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitu-

¹⁷81 Wis. 440, 484.

¹⁸83 Wis. 90, 143-44.

¹⁹*Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. (1968) 526, 530.

tion does not mention a requirement of population equality. It merely states that Senate districts must consist of convenient contiguous territory, consisting of whole Assembly districts. The Wisconsin Supreme Court did not agree with this interpretation of Senate districting. Inasmuch as, under Section 3 of Article IV, the Legislature must "apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants", the court deemed the population equality requirement to be the highest consideration in Senate districting also. The Legislature could not combine 2 underpopulated Assembly districts to constitute a Senate district, or combine 4 overpopulated Assembly districts to constitute another Senate district. In the contested apportionment the smallest Senate district—the Fourth District, located in Milwaukee County—consisted of 2 Assembly districts with a combined population of 30,732 (60.1% of the population ratio of 51,117) and the largest Senate district—the Seventeenth District consisting of Green and Rock Counties—consisted of 4 Assembly districts with a combined population of 65,952 (129.0% of a population ratio).

It follows that the constitution requires the legislature to apportion the state into senate and assembly districts "according to the number of inhabitants," as nearly as it can be done consistently with the other provisions of the constitution mentioned. Such constitutional requirements are plain and unambiguous, and hence are not to be regarded as abrogated by any number of legislative violations of them. If, as claimed, there has never been any such equal apportionment in the state, then there certainly has never been any legislative construction of the words quoted; for, in order to give any effect to such construction, the words construed must be ambiguous, and capable of two or more meanings, one of which the legislature has adopted. Where, however, the words are unambiguous, and the legislature has never undertaken to construe them, but simply disregarded them, their action, though often repeated, cannot be allowed to have the effect of *pro tanto* repealing the constitution.²⁰

Almost in passing, and certainly without giving any extended statement as to the ramifications of this approach, Justice Cassoday also observed one of the key principles of legislative apportionment: "In apportioning a county into two or more assembly districts there is necessarily a new unit of representation."²¹ This rule is important because—as long as it was assumed that no Assembly district can cross county lines—Wisconsin Assembly districts had to consist either of whole counties or of several districts wholly within one county. For the Assembly districts consisting of whole counties (one county or several in one district), the principle of population equality among districts requires that each should have a population as near as possible to the state-wide average for Assembly districts. For multi-district counties, Justice Cassoday's statement now led Wisconsin one step further: having once decided in the apportionment step on the number of Assembly districts to be allocated to a county, the districting step within that county should then strive to make the several districts within the county as near in population numbers to each other as possible.

Governor George W. Peck emphasized this point when he addressed the Legislature on October 18, 1892. The Legislature met on that date in joint convention to hear the Governor's remarks at the opening of the 2nd Special Session of 1892.

. . . The supreme court has recently declared that the act passed at the special session still fails to conform to the requirements of the con-

²⁰*Lamb v. Cunningham*, 83 Wis. 90, 155-56.

²¹*Ibid.*, p. 150.

stitution by reason of disproportion in population of some senate and assembly districts, but mainly, as it would appear, because in the division of some counties entitled to two or more assembly districts unnecessary inequalities are found in the number of inhabitants in such districts.

I have been unable to see any course open to the executive except to reconvene the legislature as the only body having constitutional authority to make proper provision for the election of another legislature, and the continuance of the political government of the state. This has been the more imperative because by the same rules and principles which have now been announced by the court no apportionment ever made in the state since the adoption of the constitution has been constitutional or valid, and therefore no apportionment whatever remains available to the electors of the state.

Indeed, upon a careful comparison of your last act for the apportionment of the state into senate and assembly districts with every similar act which has preceded it, it is gratifying to be able to say that no other shows so small proportionable inequalities of population in the arrangement of either senate or assembly districts, or appears as fair and just.²²

The first Special Session of 1892 had lasted only 4 days. This time, the Legislature met on 9 days during a two-week period. The resulting apportionment was, compared to any that had gone before since the beginning of the state, astounding in its strict adherence to equal population numbers. In the Assembly, the range of district populations had been so narrowed that all fell between 65.8% and 147.0% of one population ratio (16,868). The largest Assembly district was Portage County with 24,798 people according to the 1890 Census. The smallest Assembly district was the 12th Assembly District of Milwaukee County (11,107 people), consisting of a single ward of the City of Milwaukee. Because there was no requirement forcing the City of Milwaukee to make its wards equal in population numbers, the districts in Milwaukee County varied widely in population from the smallest already mentioned to the 6th Assembly District of Milwaukee County, also consisting of a single ward, with 22,469 people. Outside Milwaukee County, there were 21 other multi-Assembly district counties; in only 5 of these did the spread from the smallest to the largest Assembly district within the county exceed 1,000 people with the largest spread—1,604 people—in Sheboygan County. In the Senate, the districts ranged from a low of 42,142 people in the 30th District consisting of Chippewa, Oneida, Price and Taylor Counties (82.4% of the population ratio of 51,117), to a high of 64,119 people in the 31st District consisting of Jackson, Monroe and Vernon Counties (125.4%).²³

As concerns the techniques of legislative districting "according to the number of inhabitants", the apportionment made at the 2nd Special Session of 1892 probably remained unequalled until the Rosenberry apportionment of 1951 and the Supreme Court apportionment of 1964.

While the first apportionment made by the 1891 Legislature in Regular Session still attempted to trade off underrepresentation in one house for overrepresentation in the other (in Chapter 482, Laws of 1891, La Crosse County had been established both as a Senate district and as a single-member Assembly district), in the apportionment made in the 2nd Special Session of 1892 all but the 24th Senate District contained 3 Assembly districts each, and the 24th Senate District with a population of 56,493 was at 110.5% of a population ratio, well within the population range for Senate districts.

²²*Journal of the Senate*, 2nd Special Session 1892, p. 9.

²³Population numbers for the legislative districts established by Chapter 1, Laws 1892 Second Special Session, were abstracted from the legislative biographies published in the 1893 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 626-56.

INTO THE POLITICAL THICKET

On March 26, 1962, the Supreme Court of the United States held that each citizen has a right to equal representation—based on population numbers—in his state legislature. The right to equal representation, the court found, was guaranteed by the “equal protection of the laws” clause of the XIVth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and was enforceable in the federal courts throughout the United States. Thus began the “apportionment revolution”, a legal battle which gave rise to more litigation than almost any other issue in recent history.

Equal representation as a justiciable issue

The decision was made in a case arising in Tennessee: *Charles W. Baker et al. v. Joe E. Carr et al.*¹ The case brought a long-awaited end to the search for an effective remedy against unequal representation, whether the inequalities resulted from population shifts over time coupled with legislative inaction, or from a conscious attempt of a legislature to create legislative districts favoring the party in power at redistricting time.

In 1946, the United States Supreme Court had split 4 to 3 declining to take action against the malapportionment of Congressional districts in the State of Illinois which, at the time, ranged from a low of 112,116 to a high of 914,053. The 4 to 3 split was somewhat precarious because only 3 justices fully shared in the views of the majority opinion,² written by Justice Felix Frankfurter. “It is hostile to a democratic system,” said the majority, “to involve the judiciary in the politics of the people.” The courts “ought not to enter this political thicket.”³ According to the Frankfurter opinion, federal courts had no jurisdiction in apportionment cases.

Justice Wiley B. Rutledge wrote a separate opinion to help the majority achieve its 4 to 3 position. He agreed that no action should be taken in this case—not, however, because federal courts lacked jurisdiction but, rather, because as a matter of public policy they should not exercise such jurisdiction as they might possess in apportionment cases. Justice Rutledge felt that there “could not be, except abstractly, a right of absolute equality in voting.”⁴ The dissenters—Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and Frank Murphy—already maintained in 1946 that the judicial power of the federal courts extended to apportionment cases, and that the power should be exercised.

In *Baker v. Carr*, the federal district court declined—reluctantly—to take action against the Tennessee legislative malapportionment, resulting from legislative inaction since 1901.

. . . From a review of [many Supreme Court] decisions there can be no doubt that the federal rule, as enunciated and applied by the Supreme Court, is that the federal courts, whether from a lack of jurisdiction or from the inappropriateness of the subject matter for judicial consideration, will not intervene in cases of this type to compel legislative reapportionment.⁵

¹369 U.S. 186; 82 S.Ct. 691.

²*Colegrove v. Green*, 328 U.S. 549; 66 S.Ct. 1198. At the time of the decision (6/10/46), the court had a vacancy resulting from the death of Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone on 4/22/46. Justice Robert H. Jackson did not participate in the decision.

³*Ibid.*, at pp. 553-54 and at p. 556.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 566.

⁵179 F. Supp. 824, 826.

At the same time, the district court made it clear that its sympathies were with the plaintiffs who had shown that continued legislative elections, under an apportionment act enacted in 1901, on the basis of the population census held in 1960 now gave the same voting power, in the House of Representatives, to 42,298 people at one extreme and 2,340 people at the other, and in the Senate, to 131,971 persons in the most underrepresented district and 25,190 persons in the most overrepresented district. The Tennessee Constitution required decennial reapportionment.⁶

With the plaintiffs' argument that the legislature of Tennessee is guilty of a clear violation of the state constitution and of the rights of the plaintiffs the Court entirely agrees. It also agrees that the evil is a serious one which should be corrected without further delay. But even so the remedy in this situation clearly does not lie with the courts. It dross.⁷

The Supreme Court found for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Justice Brennan's majority opinion reversed the district court's finding that it lacked judicial power to provide the required relief:

We conclude that the complaint's allegations of denial of equal protection present a justiciable constitutional cause of action upon which appellants are entitled to a trial and a decision. The right asserted is within the reach of judicial protection under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The judgment of the District Court is reversed and the cause is remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.⁸

What made the *Baker* decision all the more remarkable—in light of the has long been recognized that there are indeed some rights guaranteed by the Constitution for the violation of which the courts cannot give re-prevalent conviction during the preceding 15 years that the Supreme Court would not venture into the "political thicket" of legislative apportionment—was the number of justices on the prevailing side: 6 justices agreed with the decision, and only 2 dissented.⁹ It is somewhat difficult to say just why Mr. Justice Douglas wrote his concurring opinion; perhaps it gave him personal satisfaction to be able to point out that he had held all along that "federal courts have jurisdiction of controversies concerning voting rights",¹⁰ a position which he had already documented in his dissent in *Colegrove*. Justice Tom C. Clark concurred, but in so doing he strongly dissented from the majority position of remanding the case to the district court for further action: he had wanted the Supreme Court to decide the case on its merits, and to set standards for equitable relief. Justice Potter Stewart's concurring memorandum is primarily distinguished by its precise analysis of what the Supreme Court did, and did not, decide in *Baker v. Carr*:

The Court today decides three things and no more: (a) that the court possessed jurisdiction of the subject matter; (b) that a justiciable cause of action is stated upon which appellants would be entitled to appropriate relief; and (c) that the appellants have standing to challenge the Tennessee apportionment statutes . . .

The Court does not say or imply that state legislatures must be so structured as to reflect with approximate equality the voice of every

⁶Tennessee Constitution, Article II, Sections 4, 5 and 6.

⁷179 F. Supp. 824, 828.

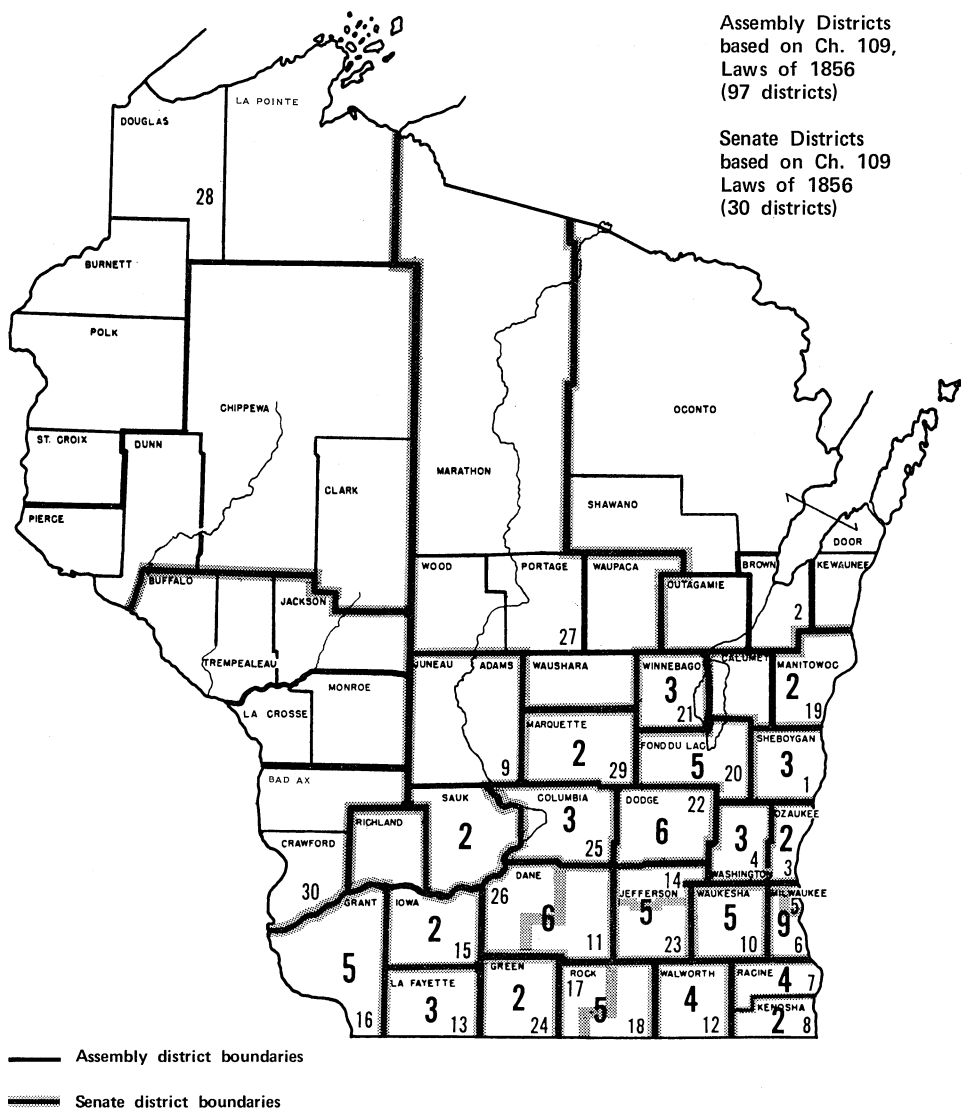
⁸369 U.S. 186, 235.

⁹Justice William J. Brennan wrote the majority opinion; Justices William O. Douglas and Tom C. Clark each wrote extensive concurring opinions; Justice Potter Stewart wrote a brief concurring memorandum; and Justices Felix Frankfurter and John M. Harlan each wrote a dissent. Justice Charles E. Whittaker, who was to retire 4/1/62, did not participate in the decision.

¹⁰369 U.S. 186, 245.

Assembly Districts
based on Ch. 109,
Laws of 1856
(97 districts)

Senate Districts
based on Ch. 109,
Laws of 1856
(30 districts)



voter. The Court does not say or imply that there is anything in the Federal Constitution to prevent a State, acting not irrationally, from choosing any electoral legislative structure it thinks best suited to the interests, temper, and customs of its people.¹¹

Justice Frankfurter's dissent went primarily to the point that, unless federal courts could fashion equitable relief—which he did not think possible—the issues of jurisdiction and justiciability were moot. The courts, over many years and for good and sufficient reasons as he tried to document in a

¹¹Ibid., p. 265.

very scholarly opinion, had developed a hands-off attitude based on the non-judiciability of the "guarantee clause" of the XIVth Amendment; as far as he was concerned the *Baker* case, which based its argument on the "equal protection clause", was "a Guarantee Clause claim masquerading under a different label."¹² Justice Harlan's dissent also held the issue nonjusticiable but, in addition, he also wanted to dismiss the case on the merits.

The majority opinions had not demanded precise mathematical equality based on the standard of population. Instead, they had conceded that there might be differences in the population numbers of representative districts, and that such districts could nevertheless be constitutional even under the "equal protection" clause as long as they flowed from a rational design. Now, Justice Harlan's dissent reversed the argument:

. . . A State's choice to distribute electoral strength among geographical units, rather than according to a census of population, is certainly no less a rational decision of policy than would be its choice to levy a tax on property rather than a tax on income . . .

. . . All that is prohibited is "invidious discrimination" bearing no rational relation to any permissible policy of the State. And in deciding whether such discrimination has been practiced by a State, it must be borne in mind that a statutory discrimination will not be set aside if any state of facts reasonably may be conceived to justify it . . .¹³

Neither the *Baker* case, nor any of the hundreds of federal and state court decisions which it spawned, held that the constitutionally guaranteed right to "equal protection of the laws" required precise mathematical equality among districts. On the other hand the courts have, since *Baker*, time and again struck down apportionment plans in which no district differed from the mathematical average by more than 20%, thus giving rise to the popular conception that nothing short of mathematical equality will suffice.

The case of *Baker v. Carr* did hold, forcefully, that apportionment was a justiciable issue if the numerical imbalance among districts amounted to invidious discrimination. Presumably, under the doctrine of this case, there was then a middle ground between invidious discrimination and precise mathematical equality in which state legislatures could, based on a rational design, exercise discretion and make policy decisions to devise the electoral system best suited to the internal needs of each state.

Wisconsin and the 1960 Census

Anticipating the 1950 Census of Population the Joint Legislative Council appointed an 8-member Reapportionment Committee. The Joint Legislative Council is the interim research arm of the Wisconsin Legislature. Created in 1947, the council consists of 19 legislators including the leadership of both houses and a requirement of geographic distribution so that at least one member comes from each one of the 10 Congressional districts in Wisconsin. The individual study committees typically have a council-member legislator from each house, other legislators, and citizen members among their membership.

The 1949 Reapportionment Committee was chaired by Marvin B. Rosenberry, recently retired Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Its other members included 2 Senators, 3 Assemblymen, and 2 citizen members.¹ The committee began its work in a favorable climate; there had been

¹²Ibid., p. 297.

¹³Ibid., p. 334.

¹Wisconsin Joint Legislative Council, 1950 *Report*, vol. IV, p. iii and 73-115.

no reapportionment after the war-time census of 1940 and both political parties had committed themselves in their 1948 state platforms to reapportionment.² The committee met throughout the interim; its proposal was approved by the Joint Legislative Council itself and was introduced in the Legislature as 1951 Senate Bill 608. Though the floor debate was lively—as witnessed by the large number of amendments offered and considered³—the proposal passed both houses pretty much intact and was signed into law.

With the exception of the World War II period, when Wisconsin did not reapportion the Legislature as should have been done on the basis of the 1940 Census, and in spite of numerous earlier occasions when the initial efforts to reapportion had been invalidated either by gubernatorial veto or through court decisions, Wisconsin had an unbroken record of periodic reapportionment “according to the number of inhabitants”. Anticipating the 1960 Census, there was no reason to assume that this time would be different. The 1950 formula of referring the issue to an interim committee in anticipation of the census results had been successful. Thus, in 1959, the Joint Legislative Council again appointed a Reapportionment Committee.

The 15-member committee appointed for the 1959 interim consisted of Senator Leland S. McParland as chairman, 3 other Senators, 6 Assemblymen, and 5 public members.

The 1960 Census of Population was the first census in which the results were fully tabulated by computer. Ultimately, this made it possible to obtain census data in greater detail from a larger number of different territorial, occupational or age-sex classifications; initially, it materially delayed the availability of census data. Ultimately, the 1960 Census of Population was probably the most accurate ever published; initially, the continuing identification of minimal computation errors served only to confuse the census users. The first printed “preliminary report” of Wisconsin population counts by minor civil divisions was received by an agency of Wisconsin State Government—the Legislative Reference Library—on September 26, 1960.⁴

The population counts by minor civil divisions have 3 applications: 1) they can be used to nearly complete the job of devising Congressional districts of equal population numbers; 2) they make possible the apportionment of Assembly districts among counties, permit the determination of which low population counties can be combined into multi-county Assembly districts and which other counties, not containing any large cities, can be subdivided into Assembly districts along town lines and city boundaries; and 3) they permit a preliminary determination of which Assembly districts are to be combined, 3 at a time, into Senate districts of convenient contiguous territory. On the other hand, the preliminary population counts do not permit completion of the apportionment task because they do not, for the larger cities, provide internal statistics based on wards, census tracts or housing blocks. This additional detailed information is critical for Wisconsin apportionment particularly in the City of Milwaukee; there, the wards themselves must be reapportioned in anticipation of the legislative apportionment so that each Assembly district can consist of a single ward and still be equal in population.⁵

The record shows that the Milwaukee block statistics finally did become available to the City of Milwaukee “the day after Christmas” in 1960 and

²*Wisconsin Blue Book* 1950, p. 559 (Democratic) and p. 574 (Republican).

³*Index to the Journals of the Wisconsin Legislature* 1951, pp. 257-60.

⁴U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Series PC(P1)/51, *Preliminary Reports: Population Counts for States: Wisconsin*.

⁵Wisconsin Statutes, Section 4.04 (1m).

that the Milwaukee Plan Commission then had to do the computations "reducing the enumerations districts to census districts and consequently into wards," a process which took until January 24, 1961, to complete.⁶ Resulting from this delay, the Reapportionment Committee was unable to complete its work, and the 1961 Legislature convened before the detailed census figures became available. Subsequently, several bills were introduced in the 1961 Legislature based on the preliminary work of the Reapportionment Committee.⁷

In the 1950 to 1960 decade Milwaukee County, which traditionally returns a preponderantly Democratic delegation to the Legislature, had increased its relative share of Wisconsin population from 25.4% to 26.2%.⁸ At the time of the 1960 Census, the Milwaukee County delegation to the Assembly numbered 24 members out of a total membership of 100. The major controversy over 1960 apportionment centered on the number of Assembly seats to allow to Milwaukee County: 24 as before, 26 on the basis of the county's share of Wisconsin population or, perhaps, 25. Assemblyman Glen E. Pommerening, a Republican Assemblyman from Wauwatosa in Milwaukee County, introduced 1961 Assembly Bill 578, which would have retained the Milwaukee County delegation at 24 members. In support of his bill, Mr. Pommerening offered a 208-page "Study of the First Step of Wisconsin Legislative Districting Based Upon the 1960 Federal Census", which proved conclusively—based upon the statistical method of major fractions—and to the political satisfaction of the Republican majorities in both houses of the Legislature, that Milwaukee County would be entitled to only 24 seats in the Assembly even though it had 26.2% of the state's population.

Assemblyman Flannigan's 1961 Assembly Bill 645—he was a Democrat and represented the 7th Ward in the City of Milwaukee—proved just as conclusively (based upon straight percentages) and to the political satisfaction of the Democrats, that Milwaukee County would be entitled to 26 seats in the Assembly. The battle lines were drawn, but through all of 1961 the Legislature failed to enact a state-wide legislative apportionment bill of either persuasion.⁹ On January 12, 1962, the Wisconsin Legislature recessed pursuant to 1961 Assembly Joint Resolution 147 to reconvene at 11 a.m. on January 9, 1963, one hour before the time scheduled for the convening of the 1963 Legislature. For all practical purposes, the 1961 Legislature had recessed indefinitely. As reported in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*:

During most of the day [preceding adjournment, Senator] Zaborski waged a near one-man filibuster in a foredoomed attempt to get legislative action on legislative apportionment bills . . .

[Lt. Gov. Warren Knowles overruled a point of order by Sen. Zaborski] contending adjournment of the Legislature without passing a legislative reapportionment bill violates the state constitution and amounts to a "criminal violation of the legislators' oath of office".¹⁰

⁶Joint Legislative Council, Reapportionment Committee, *Minutes*, 1/18/61, p. 1, and *Milwaukee Journal*, 1/24/61, "Central City Loss Pointed Up In Census."

⁷The bill most frequently equated with the Legislative Council committee recommendations was 1961 Assembly Bill 645, introduced by Committee on Rules at the request of Assemblyman Allen J. Flannigan and Wilfred Schuele.

⁸The absolute increase was from 871,047 to 1,031,041 out of a total state population of 3,434,575 in 1950 and 3,952,765 in 1960.

⁹1961 Senate Bill 778, enacted as Chapter 679, Laws of 1961, made all of Menominee County part of the joint Menominee-Shawano Assembly District, the 29th Senate District and the 7th Congressional District. The new county had been created in 1959 (ch. 259) from parts of Oconto and Shawano Counties but remained split, for legislative elections, between the old counties.

¹⁰*Milwaukee Sentinel*, January 12, 1962, "Legislature Quits—For Day".

Wisconsin v. Zimmerman 1962

In the 1961-63 biennium Wisconsin's Governor, Gaylord Nelson, and John W. Reynolds, the Attorney General, were both Democrats, while the positions of Lieutenant Governor (Warren P. Knowles), Secretary of State (Robert C. Zimmerman), and State Treasurer (Dena A. Smith) were all held by Republicans. In addition, both houses of the Legislature had Republican majorities: 20 to 13 in the Senate, and 55 to 45 in the Assembly.¹ When the 1961 Legislature recessed without having apportioned the legislative districts "at the first session after" the 1960 Census, as required by Section 3 of Article IV of the state Constitution, Attorney General Reynolds petitioned the Wisconsin Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent the Secretary of State from conducting the 1962 legislative elections under the existing legislative apportionment. In March of 1962, the court dismissed the petition with the proviso that "the state of Wisconsin upon relation of the Attorney General may submit a new application after June 1, 1963."² The dismissal of the petition was consonant with the court's holding in the 1952 case of *State ex rel. Broughton v. Zimmerman*, in which the constitutional requirement of apportioning "at the first session after each enumeration" had been an issue. Finding itself without power to compel the Legislature to act—as distinguished from the power to invalidate a legislative act if the act was unconstitutional—the court reaffirmed a statement first made in the earlier of the 2 *Cunningham* cases of 1892:

The plain intent of this provision is to enable a new apportionment to be made at the earliest practicable period after the enumeration, to the end that the change in representation thereby required shall readily become effective and not be unreasonably delayed.

. . . If the legislature fails to apportion at the first general session after the census it may do so in a subsequent session, the power to apportion being continuing.³

The dismissal of the Attorney General's petition by the Wisconsin Supreme Court just about coincided with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Baker v. Carr*. Based on the *Baker* decision, the Attorney General in the name of the state now sought to obtain relief in federal court. He received a preliminary setback on May 23, 1962, when the 3-judge federal district court ruled that the Attorney General of Wisconsin did not have standing to maintain the suit.

The real question here at issue is whether the State of Wisconsin is a "person" within the scope of the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment. In our view, it is not.⁴ . . . Plaintiff cites early Wisconsin cases . . . for the proposition that it is established law in Wisconsin that the State itself is the proper party plaintiff in an action brought to enforce equitable apportionment. Quite likely the same rule would be followed in a Wisconsin state court action today.

However, this case is brought in a federal court, and plaintiff bases its right on a federal constitutional claim under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States . . .

We think the fundamental questions at stake in this litigation cannot be properly decided in this Court unless two or more individual Wisconsin electors are named as parties plaintiff.⁵

¹*Wisconsin Blue Book* 1968, p. 329.

²Reported in *State ex rel. Reynolds v. Zimmerman*, 22 Wis. 2d 544, 549.

³*State ex rel. Broughton v. Zimmerman*, 1952, 261 Wis. 398, 416.

⁴*State of Wisconsin v. Zimmerman*, 1962, 205 F.Supp. 673, 675.

⁵*Ibid.*, pp. 675-76.

The court stated that the Attorney General could amend his complaint within 5 days to include individual Wisconsin citizens as plaintiffs, and this was subsequently done. Five residents of Waukesha County which, according to the 1960 Census, was the most malapportioned county in the state (its 2 Assembly districts contained, respectively, 221.33% and 179.02% of a population ratio) joined the suit and that satisfied the requirements of standing. But, before concluding its May 23, 1962, opinion, the federal district court also opined:

The legislature has failed to "apportion and district anew." It still has that duty to perform. A much happier result would obtain if the legislature promptly reconvened on its own volition, or came into session at the call of the Governor, and enacted a fair and constitutional apportionment law.⁶

The Legislature holds a session (special or regular?), June 1962

Very soon, the Governor reacted to the federal court's suggestion. But, so did the Legislature. On June 15, 1962, Governor Gaylord Nelson issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in special session beginning June 18, 1962:

(1) To consider and act upon the apportioning and districting anew of the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, as provided by Article IV, Section 3, Constitution of Wisconsin.

(2) To consider and act upon the redivision of the ten congressional districts, according to the number of inhabitants within the purview of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution as set forth in *Baker v. Carr*, 82 S.Ct. 691 (1962).¹

When the members of the Legislature assembled in the Capitol on that morning, the members of the Republican majority of each house signed a petition "to reassemble at 11:00 a.m. on June 18, 1962, in accordance with the procedure set forth in Joint Resolution 147, A., of 1961."² The Legislature was convened in special session on the call of the Governor, and in continued regular session pursuant to its own petition procedure. In the Assembly, any possible conflict was quickly resolved. Stating his formal opinion on opening day, Speaker David J. Blanchard ruled at the time the point of order (was the Legislature in special or regular session) was raised, "the legislature was already in session, and the point of order is now moot and the legislature is now in regular session."³ Of course, although he did say "legislature", Speaker Blanchard could really speak for only the Assembly. In the Senate, President pro tempore Frank E. Panzer studied the matter overnight, and came to the conclusion that the Senate was both in special and regular session.⁴ Notwithstanding the confusion, both houses actually proceeded under the special session call until the session again recessed on July 31, 1962—only matters germane to the special session call were considered, although all documents considered were treated as documents received in regular session by assigning them numbers continuing the regular session numbering sequence.

During the June 1962 Session, the Wisconsin Legislature considered 5 bills for legislative reapportionment, 4 bills for congressional redistricting,

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 676.

¹*Journal of the Senate*, June 1962, p. 6.

²*Ibid.*, p. 8; see also *Journal of the Assembly*, same date, pp. 1-2.

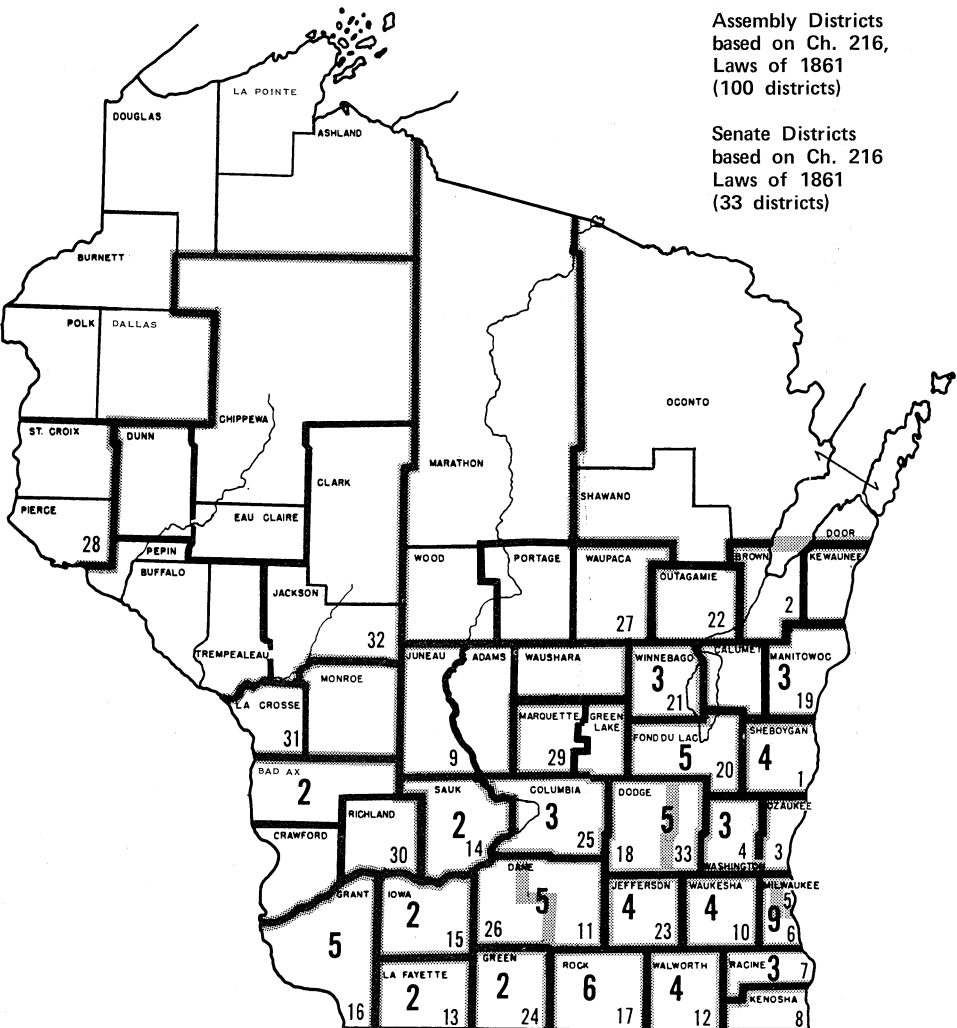
³*Journal of the Assembly*, June 1962, p. 6.

⁴*Journal of the Senate*, June 1962, pp. 14-15.

and 8 joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution with regard to reapportionment. The Legislature passed 1961 Senate Bill 814 providing for congressional redistricting; the bill was vetoed by the Governor. The Legislature passed 1961 Senate Bill 815 providing for the reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts; the bill was vetoed by the Governor. The Legislature reacted to the Governor's veto of the congressional districting bill and passed a new bill, 1961 Senate Bill 817; the bill was vetoed by the Governor. The Legislature reacted to the Governor's veto of the senate and assembly apportionment bill and attempted—because the Wisconsin

Assembly Districts
based on Ch. 216,
Laws of 1861
(100 districts)

Senate Districts
based on Ch. 216
Laws of 1861
(33 districts)



Assembly district boundaries

Senate district boundaries

Constitution says "the legislature shall" instead of "the legislature shall by law" apportion and redistrict—to pass the contents of the bill again in the form of 1961 Senate Joint Resolution 125, but this attempt failed in the Assembly. After six and one-half weeks of frustration and stalemate, the Legislature recessed once more to January 9, 1963.

All 3 of Governor Nelson's veto messages stated that the Governor was withholding his approval because of disparities in population numbers among the various districts. But, all his veto messages also made it clear that apportionment is not an issue that can be resolved mathematically and without partisan overtones. In the case of his veto of 1961 Senate Bill 814, the first congressional districting bill, the Governor stated that he disapproved of the bill because "it falls far short" of the goal to redistrict Wisconsin's 10 "Congressional districts according to population." At the same time, he urged the Legislature to adopt the congressional "redistricting proposal developed by the interim committee of the Legislative Council."

As we have already seen, there was actually no finished proposal developed by that interim committee. The detailed housing block statistics had been received so late that the committee did not have an opportunity to make its plans final and, as the committee had not presented a final plan to the council, there certainly was no Legislative Council bill. What was before the Legislature at the time was a congressional redistricting bill which, as 1961 Senate Bill 811, had been offered by Senator Richard J. Zaborski, who represented the 11th Senatorial District consisting of 3 downtown wards in the City of Milwaukee and who, like the Governor, was a member of the Democratic Party. The same bill was offered also as 1961 Assembly Bill 771, introduced by the Committee on Rules at the request of 6 Democratic Assemblymen: Allen J. Flannigan, Wilfred Schuele, Robert T. Huber and Charles J. Schmidt (all representing districts in Milwaukee County), George Molinaro (representing the City of Kenosha), and Vincent R. Mathews (representing urbanized area of Waukesha County).

The Zaborski-Flannigan bill was based on a preliminary plan favored by the council committee, but the precise details of the bill were worked out long after the council committee had ceased to function. Thus, Governor Nelson's remarks with regard to the fairness and equity of the "Legislative Council committee bill" should be taken with some skepticism:

. . . The interim committee of the Legislative Council . . . was appointed at the end of the 1959 legislative session. Its membership was carefully balanced to assure absolute impartiality. It was composed of five Republican legislators, five Democratic legislators, and five public members chosen for their interest and experience in public affairs. It conducted exhaustive studies over a period of 15 months and then submitted comprehensive recommendations that favored no area and no party . . .

The Legislative Council committee bill is still before you. It meets the criteria of fair and constitutional reapportionment. With suspension of the rules, it could be passed in a single day, thus obviating the need for further court action. This is the course which I urge upon the Legislature.⁵

Comparing the vetoed 1961 Senate Bill 814 to the plan offered by Senator Zaborski and Assemblyman Flannigan, the Governor listed 4 specific objections based on the equal populations principle: 1) in the vetoed bill, the difference between smallest and largest district was 62,373 while in the Zaborski-Flannigan bill it was only 22,277; 2) in the vetoed bill, the disparity

⁵Ibid., pp. 62-63.

between the 1st and 3rd Congressional Districts was 44,144 while in the Zaborski-Flannigan bill Green County was shifted from the 1st to the 3rd Congressional District, reducing the difference to 7,558; 3) in the 2 Congressional districts situated entirely within Milwaukee County (4th and 5th), the vetoed bill showed a difference of 60,540 and the Zaborski-Flannigan bill a difference of only 5,886; and 4) in order to form the 9th Congressional District the vetoed bill added to Waukesha County all the suburbs in the northern half of Milwaukee County, including a piece of the City of Milwaukee, while the Zaborski-Flannigan bill (it numbered this district the 6th Congressional District) would have added to Waukesha County the northern and eastern suburbs of Milwaukee County, as well as a smaller northwestern piece of the City of Milwaukee. This last difference, said the Governor, "would threaten Wisconsin with the taint of gerrymandering which has so damaged the reputation of many other states."

Two weeks later, Governor Nelson vetoed 1961 Senate Bill 817, the 2nd congressional districting bill enacted by the 1961 Legislature. He noted that only one of his 4 objections had been met (apparently, the population disparity between the 4th and 5th Congressional Districts in Milwaukee County had been materially reduced), and continued his endorsement of what he called the "Legislative Council committee proposal" contained in the Zaborski-Flannigan bill:

Bill 817, S. is clearly inferior to the Legislative Council committee proposal which I recommend to you. It does not meet acceptable standards of population equality. It would shape certain districts in illogical and inconvenient form acceptable only to its partisan proponents. To approve this bill would be to deny many thousands of people the equal vote and representation to which they are entitled under our Constitution.⁶

1961 Senate Bill 815 was the number of the only legislative (Senate and Assembly) reapportionment bill passed by the 1961 Wisconsin Legislature, in either its regular or special session. It, too, was vetoed by Governor Gaylord Nelson. The veto message on this proposal was the most detailed reapportionment veto written by Governor Nelson. Again he recalled that he had urged repeatedly "adoption of the reapportionment bills developed by the interim committee of the Legislative Council"; again he noted that he had warned the Legislature "that in the limited time available [at the June 1962 Session] it would be virtually impossible to develop a new plan equal to the committee's plan in equity and fairness. Bill 815, S., drafted in haste by a committee representing only the Republican majority in the Legislature, fully bears out my contention."⁷

As in the case of Congressional districting, so in the case of legislative reapportionment there was, in fact, no bill that could properly be said to have been developed by the interim committee of the Legislative Council. In the Senate, Senator Richard J. Zaborski had offered 1961 Senate Bills 811 and 812 which were variations—different only in the detail for intra-county districting—of the same plan to apportion districts among counties, and which were based on a similar inter-county allocation of representation plan placed before the Legislative Council committee by one of its citizen members, Mrs. Robert H. Wangerin of Wauwatosa (on the committee, Mrs. Wangerin represented the viewpoint of the League of Women Voters of Wisconsin). But, where the Wangerin plan had tried to show that there were possibly 8 areas in Wisconsin in which one Assembly district each could be gained by reducing representation, thus making 8 seats available in

⁶Ibid., p. 105.

⁷Ibid., pp. 66-67.

the Assembly for allocation in other parts of the state, the Zaborski bills used only 4 of these areas for reallocation.

In the Assembly, Representatives Flannigan, Molinaro, Schuele and Huber introduced 1961 Assembly Bill 770, which was identical to Senator Zaborski's 1961 Senate Bill 812. Thus, when the Governor concluded his veto of the legislative districts reapportionment bill with the statement: "The Legislative Council committee bill has been introduced in both houses", his reference was to the 2 bills just mentioned.

In his veto message of 1961 Senate Bill 815, the Governor mentioned a number of different specifics in which the legislative districts reapportionment bill failed to meet his standards of "fairness and equity", including:

Under the Legislative Council committee bill, 55 of the 100 Assembly districts would be within 10 percent of the ideal in population. Under Bill 815, S., only 43 districts would be within 10 percent.

Under the Legislative Council committee bill, the counties of Waukesha and Milwaukee would each be given two additional Assembly districts to reflect their population growth since 1950. Under Bill 815, S., Waukesha County would be given two additional Assembly districts, but Milwaukee County would receive no increase. This means that Waukesha County's population increase of 72,348 since 1950 would be fully recognized, while Milwaukee County's population increase of 164,994 would be totally ignored. It means that the 1,036,041 people of Milwaukee County, more than one-fourth of the total state population, would continue to be under-represented in the Assembly, without fairness or reason.

Under the Legislative Council committee bill, 17 of the 33 Senate districts fall within five percent of the ideal population average. Under Bill 815, S., only seven Senate districts fall within five percent.⁸

One point that was, however, not mentioned in the Governor's veto message on the legislative districts reapportionment bill is the unlikelihood that any such bill—regardless of its origin—might be enacted in the form in which it is offered in the Legislature. As introduced, 1961 Senate Bill 815 was 31 pages long, including 18 pages of description of ward lines in the City of Milwaukee because the legislature felt, as a matter of state-wide concern, that the existing ward lines in that city would not permit an equitable state-wide apportionment.⁹ What was enacted, on the other hand, was based on a 30-page substitute bill as affected by 24 amendments comprising 27 pages. Seven amendments proposed changes in Milwaukee County, 3 proposed changes in Dane County, 1 each proposed changes in Dodge, Eau Claire and Wood Counties; all of these amendments dealt with the internal districting within multi-district counties. The remaining 11 amendments proposed changes in the composition of Senate districts and in multi-county Assembly districts. Six of the amendments offered in the Senate, and 2 of the amendments offered in the Assembly, were adopted.

The profusion of amendments considered in connection with 1961 Senate Bill 815 is not unusual for legislative district reapportionment bills (even in connection with the celebrated Rosenberry Act—Chapter 728, Laws of 1951—the Legislature had considered 8 amendments in the Senate, 9 amendments in the Assembly, and an additional 5 Senate amendments to amendments adopted in the Assembly). It merely serves to point out the difficulty of the apportionment task both from the standpoint of making the internal districts within multi-Assembly district counties as nearly equal in population (compared to each other) as possible, and the problems faced if

⁸Ibid., p. 67.

⁹1961 Senate Bill 815, p. 19; creating sec. 4.04 (intro.).

the body which has the constitutional duty to make the apportionment is also the body most directly affected by the law.

Before the Legislature recessed the 1962 June Session, it made one last try to enact a legislative reapportionment measure. This time, it took the unusual step of incorporating the apportionment—it was, in fact, identical to the apportionment vetoed by the Governor as 1961 Senate Bill 815—into a joint resolution which does not require the assent of the governor. On the face of it, this action of the Wisconsin Legislature was in direct contradiction of the 1932 holding of the United States Supreme Court in a Minnesota case: *Smiley v. Holm*.¹⁰ But, in the *Smiley* case the Minnesota Legislature had attempted to bypass the Governor's review in connection with a measure to redistrict the state's Congressional districts, while in the Wisconsin attempt the redistricting of state legislative districts was involved. There was a possibility that therein might be found an important constitutional difference.

The Wisconsin Constitution contains only one reference to congressional districting.¹¹ This reference is contained in Section 10 of Article XIV and provides, "until otherwise provided by law", that for the first Congressional elections held in Wisconsin in 1848 the districts were to be composed of counties as shown. Because another provision of the Wisconsin Constitution—Section 17 of Article IV—states that "no law shall be enacted except by bill", and because a bill requires concurrence by both house and gubernatorial assent or failing that, enactment by $\frac{2}{3}$ of both houses over the Governor's veto, the Wisconsin Constitution clearly contemplated that all congressional districting would involve both houses of the Legislature as well as the Governor.

In the case of legislative reapportionment and redistricting, on the other hand, the text of the Wisconsin Constitution is capable of ambiguous interpretation—particularly, when the Legislature finds it cannot come to agreement with the Governor on that issue. The constitutional provision dealing with the first legislative apportionment does not say "until otherwise provided by law"; instead, that provision reads "until there shall be a new apportionment".¹² In addition, the original text of Section 3 of Article IV seemed to make a distinction between one action to be accomplished "by law", and another to be accomplished by "the legislature":

The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration . . . and at their first session after such enumeration . . . the legislature shall apportion and district anew . . .¹³

The validity of trying to reapportion the Wisconsin Legislature by joint resolution, and thus excluding Governor Nelson from the process, was challenged in the Senate by Senator Gerald D. Lorge (Rep., Bear Creek). Senator Frank E. Panzer (Rep., Brownsville), as Senate President pro tempore, ruled "that the joint resolution was properly before the senate and that it was not within the power of the chair to make a judicial ruling."¹⁴ The joint resolution passed the Senate on a vote of 15 to 6. The Assembly, on the other hand, sidetracked the issue. Although the Senate action was ordered "immediately" messaged to the Assembly on July 19, 1962, and the *Assembly Journal* shows that full working sessions were held on July 24, 25 and 31

¹⁰*Smiley v. Holm*, 285 U.S. (1932) 355.

¹¹In 1963, Senator Gordon Roseleip (Rep., Darlington) proposed an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution requiring Congressional redistricting following each decennial census. The proposal, 1963 Senate Joint Resolution 60, failed in the house of origin on a vote of 15 to 11; the proposal's author joined the majority voting for rejection.

¹²Wisconsin Constitution, Article XIV, Section 12.

¹³The text of the Wisconsin Constitution as amended, and all prior versions of each section, is contained in the *Wisconsin Blue Book*; see W.B.B. 1968, p. 292.

¹⁴*Journal of the Senate*, June 1962, p. 112.

in that house, the message that the joint resolution had passed the Senate, and that Assembly concurrence was now requested, somehow did not find its way into the *Assembly Journal* until the Assembly next met on December 28, 1962.¹⁵ That day being only 3 weeks away from the scheduled convening of the 1963 Legislature, the point seemed moot and Assembly Majority Leader Robert D. Haase (Rep., Marinette) moved that the joint resolution be nonconcurrent in. The motion carried.

Wisconsin v. Zimmerman (again), 1962

The case of *Wisconsin v. Zimmerman* was still before the 3-judge federal district court. On May 23, 1962, that court had suggested that the Governor might call a special session to resolve the reapportionment issue. This had been tried; but when the Legislature once more recessed—on July 31, 1962—until 1 hour before the regularly scheduled convening of the 1963 Legislature,¹ it was obvious that the attempt had failed. In its earlier statement, the federal court had held that the Attorney General, in order to continue the suit, would have to amend the suit to include “two or more individual Wisconsin residents as parties plaintiff”. This requirement was satisfied when the Attorney General filed an amended complaint which named, as plaintiffs, Mrs. Elfrieda Wilson and Messrs. Dan Smith, Robert E. Smith, Lyle Link and Thomas Miglautsch, all of Waukesha County. As the court later stated: “Due to the approaching 1962 primary and general elections, time was of the essence.”²

Governor Nelson vetoed the legislative districts reapportionment bill, and the first of the 2 Congressional redistricting bills, on July 2. The very next day—even while the legislative session still continued—the federal court named a special master to hold hearings and to submit his findings and recommendations to the court as speedily as possible. The special master was Emmert L. Wingert of Madison, a former justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. He held a pretrial conference and 4 public hearings to receive oral and written evidence, all within a span of 16 days. On August 3, the special master furnished his memorandum opinion to the 3-judge court, and on August 14, 1962, the court rendered its opinion. To those who had hoped that the federal court would resolve the Wisconsin apportionment controversy, the opinion was disappointing. The court held that, although great disparity among district populations had been shown, it was not prepared to decide whether these disparities amounted to “invidious discrimination”. The court held, also, that it would not require the conduct of the 1962 Wisconsin legislative and Congressional elections under temporary plans (the Attorney General had urged use of the Zaborski-Flannigan plans), nor that such elections were to be held at large, on a state-wide basis.

This Court is sitting as a court of equity. It must balance the equities. As a practical matter, it is impossible at this late date to enter orders which would change the election dates of the primary and general elections, and also change all the statutory preliminary requirements. The balance of the equities is against the plaintiffs, due largely to the time element involved.³

Continuing that the plaintiffs could renew their suit “after August 1, 1963 if, by that time, the State of Wisconsin has not been redistricted”, the opinion represented at least a moral victory for the plaintiffs who had sought

¹⁵*Ibid.*, pp. 178-79.

¹1961 Assembly Joint Resolution 165.

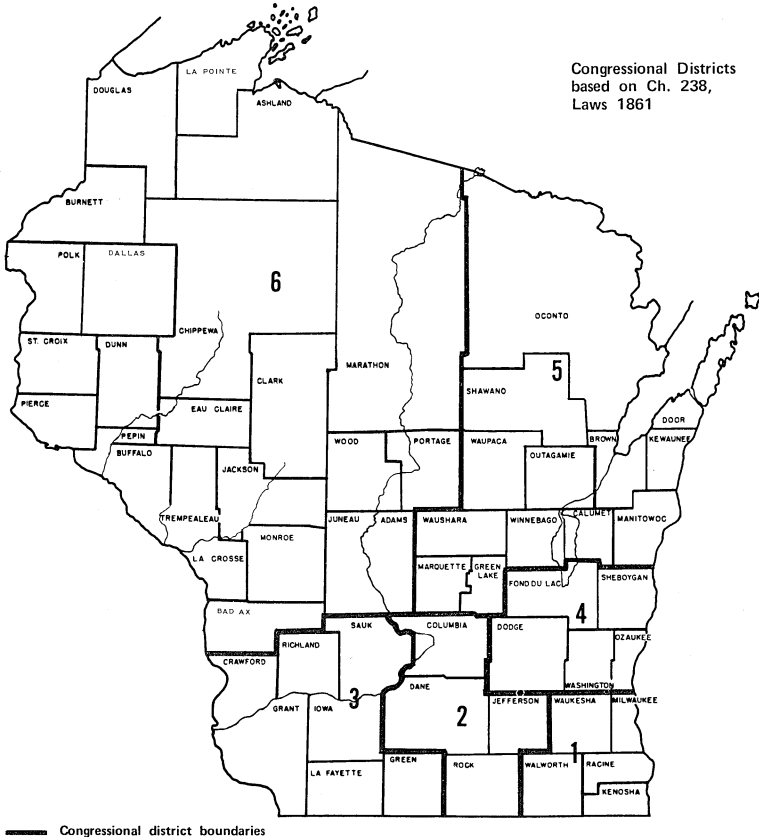
²209 F.Supp. 183, 184.

³*Ibid.*, p. 188.

reapportionment "according to the number of inhabitants" in accordance with the results of the 1960 Census. The district court also mentioned "that within the next few months" the United States Supreme Court would, undoubtedly, "lay down additional guideposts for judicial action in this kind of case."

In writing its decision, the only United States Supreme Court guideline available to the 3-judge district court had been the decision in *Baker v. Carr*. That case had found "invidious discrimination" violative of the United States Constitution but, at the same time, had also observed that exact population equality among districts was probably not attainable and that small deviations from an ideal population ratio could be accepted as long as they were justified by a "rational design."

Based on the *Baker* decision, and in reliance on Wisconsin Supreme Court interpretations of the applicable provisions of the Wisconsin Constitution, the district court held:



The equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution does not require that legislative and congressional districts be precisely equal in population. In Wisconsin, the requirements of Sections 4 and 5 of Article IV of the State Constitution, that assembly districts be bounded by county, town or ward lines and be in as compact form as practicable; that both assembly and senate districts consist of contiguous territory; and that no assembly district be divided by the formation of a senate district, all prevent an exact division of districts according to population. In *State ex rel. Bowman v. Dammann*, 209 Wis. 21, 27, 243 N.W. 481, 484, the Wisconsin Supreme Court stated that such constitutional provisions "are plainly obstructions to precise equality."

Under *Baker v. Carr*, supra, if an invidious discrimination exists, due to the failure of the Wisconsin legislature to perform its duty to redistrict following the 1960 census, it is the duty of this Court to intervene and to fashion a remedy. However, the Supreme Court gave us very little guidance as to just what constitutes an invidious discrimination in an apportionment suit. We may assume that a legislative districting closely comparable to that existing in Tennessee and which was before the court in *Baker v. Carr*, supra, would be an invidious discrimination.

For the sake of argument, we may consider that, taken as a whole, the legislative districting in Wisconsin is not as discriminatory as that which existed in Tennessee. Nevertheless, a great disparity in assembly and senate districts does exist, and it was the duty of the legislature to have remedied such situations by redistricting following the 1960 census.

We do not here decide the question of whether the disparities presently existing in senate, assembly and congressional districts in Wisconsin amount to invidious discrimination.⁴

The Congressional problem is solved, May 1963

From the beginning, it looked as though the 1963 Session of the Legislature would display a whole new attitude in the matter of reapportionment. All the political questions had already been debated in 1961 and 1962. Now, the time seemed right for action. In the case of Congressional districting, the new momentum was able to carry the process to a successful conclusion;¹ as concerns the redistricting of state Senate and Assembly districts it became, once more, an exercise in frustration.

Although there had been no formal apportionment study during the interim, the opening of the 1963 Session made it immediately apparent that both sides of the aisle had thought about the subject. And, apparently, both had come to the conclusion that the constitution's "according to the number of inhabitants" requirement meant what it implied: make every district as equal in population as possible to every other district.

Wisconsin had a new Governor, John W. Reynolds. As Attorney General in 1961-62, he had carried the equal representation fight to both state and federal courts. Now, as Governor, he wasted no time to put everyone on notice that he would see the fight through to a successful conclusion. In his opening message to the 1963 Legislature, Governor Reynolds said:

The courts—both State and Federal—have decreed that we must redistrict the State. It is now inevitable that Wisconsin will be reapportioned in 1963. The only question is, who will do it. If we redistrict

⁴Ibid., p. 187.

¹Chapter 63, Laws of 1963.

fairly, the task will be ours—the elected representatives whose constitutional duty is before us. If we fail to do so, the job will be done by the courts.²

The two conflicting Congressional districting proposals of 1961-62—the Majority plan and the Zaborski-Flannigan plan—were not even reintroduced. In the second 1962 Congressional districting bill vetoed by the Governor (1961 Senate Bill 817), the districts had ranged from a low of 376,074 to a high of 434,528, for an average 10-district deviation of plus/minus 3.1%. In the final version of the Zaborski-Flannigan plan for Congressional districts, submitted by the Attorney General to the federal master as a possible plan for the calling of the 1962 Congressional elections, the districts had ranged from 380,583 to 420,970, for an average deviation from perfect population equality of plus/minus 2.5%.

Democratic state Representative Norman C. Anderson, a Madison attorney, was the first to introduce a Congressional redistricting plan into the 1963 Legislature. His plan—1963 Assembly Bill 142—reduced the population disparities significantly when compared with either of the two 1962 plans. Districts ranged from a low of 380,583 to a high of 408,677, for a state-wide average deviation of plus/minus 1.5%.³ If the plan had a flaw, it was political. Both houses of the 1963 Legislature had, as in the preceding session, Republican majorities. The Anderson bill carefully preserved the 9th Congressional District of Democratic Representative Lester Johnson (but called it the 10th District), and just as carefully devised a 3rd Congressional District in which Republican incumbent Congressmen Vernon W. Thomson and Melvin R. Laird would be pitted against each other.

The Republican plan for Congressional redistricting—1963 Assembly Bill 222—was introduced on February 14 by Assembly Speaker Robert D. Haase, Assembly Majority Leader Paul R. Alfonsi, Assemblyman William A. Steiger (the chairman of the Assembly Committee on Elections), and Assistant Majority Leader J. Curtis McKay. All the work in perfecting the plan was done prior to its introduction; except for 2 minor amendments correcting spelling errors, it passed the Assembly unamended. The March 27 Assembly vote on passage was 77 to 16, and came within an hour after the Anderson plan was rejected (indefinitely postponed) 53 to 37. The Senate defeated all amendments proposed in that house. A motion to kill the bill (nonconcurrence) found only 7 supporters while 26 Senators voted in favor of the bill, and on May 8 the Senate messaged its concurrence back to the Assembly. Approved by the Governor on May 20, the new Congressional districts became the law of Wisconsin with their publication in the official state paper for the publication of state legal notices, the *Wisconsin State Journal* published in Madison, on May 23, 1963.

1963 Assembly Bill 222—or Chapter 63, Laws of 1963, as it is cited in its enacted form—came closer to population equality than any other Congressional districting bill offered in the Wisconsin Legislature. When enacted, the new Congressional districts of Wisconsin were closer to population equality than the Congressional districts of any other state.⁴ The districts ranged from 382,818 (3.2% below the state-wide average) to 408,677 (3.4% above the average) for a state-wide average deviation for the 10 districts of plus/minus 1.5%. The old 9th Congressional District was abolished;

²*Journal of the Senate*, January 16, 1963, p. 63.

³Except for technical corrections, this bill was identical to Assembly Substitute Amendment 2 to 1961 Senate Bill 817.

⁴*Congressional Record—Senate*, February 24, 1964, pp. 3281-82, "Wisconsin Congressional Apportionment Best in Nation".

Democratic incumbent Lester Johnson and 5 of his counties were added to the 3rd Congressional District represented by Congressman Vernon W. Thomson; the remaining 5 counties of the old 9th District including populous Eau Claire and Chippewa Counties, became part of Representative Alvin E. O'Konski's 10th Congressional District. A new 9th Congressional District was established to consist of Waukesha County and the northern and northwestern parts of Milwaukee County.

As concerns Congressional districting, the supporters of apportionment "according to the number of inhabitants" had decidedly carried the day. As the following comparisons show both plans considered by the 1963 Legislature—the Anderson Plan (AB 142) and the Majority Plan (AB 222)—would undoubtedly have satisfied the requirements of *Baker v. Carr*:

1. Both plans agreed on the boundaries for the 1st, 6th and 8th Congressional Districts. The 1st Congressional District was to give up Green County, to contain only Rock, Walworth, Racine and Kenosha for a total population of 408,677. This was 13,401, or 3.4%, above the state-wide average for Congressional districts, but still permitted the district to consist of whole counties so as to facilitate election administration. Green Lake County was added to the 6th District; this gave the district a total population of 391,743, which was 3,533 or —.9% below the state-wide "ideal" figure of 395,276. The size of the 8th Congressional District was reduced by the subtraction of Florence and Forest Counties, to result in a population of 400,567, 5,291 people or 1.3% above the population ratio.

2. Both plans agreed that Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties together were to form 3 districts (though the internal boundaries were different in the 2 plans). Therefore, the 4th, 5th and 9th Congressional Districts of the 2 plans can be compared against themselves as well as against the state-wide average:

1963 Assembly District	Bill 142 Population	State-Wide Deviation	Comparison %	Milwaukee-Waukesha Deviation	%
4th	403,186	7,910	2.0	5,089	1.3
5th	397,000	1,724	.4	-1,097	-.3
9th	394,104	-1,172	-.3	-3,993	-1.0
TOTALS	1,194,290	10,806	2.7	10,179	2.6
Average population		395,276		398,097	

1963 Assembly District	Bill 222 Population	State-Wide Deviation	Comparison %	Milwaukee-Waukesha Deviation	%
4th ⁵	398,427	3,151	.8	330	.1
5th ⁵	398,434	3,158	.8	337	.1
9th	397,429	2,153	.5	-668	-.2
TOTALS	1,194,290	8,462	2.1	1,335	.4
Average population		395,276		398,097	

3. This leaves the remainder of the state (the total area was, again, identical in both plans), which was organized into 4 Congressional districts numbered 2, 3, 7 and 10. We can make the same kind of comparison for these 4

⁵These figures are based on the data used in the drafting of 1963 Assembly Bill 222. It later developed that they contained an error of 1,094 because one census tract, actually in the 5th District, was mistakenly added into the 4th District. The true 1960 populations, and state-wide average deviations, are:

4th	397,333	+2,057	+0.5%	-764	-.2%
5th	399,528	+4,252	+1.3%	1,431	+.3%

districts in the 2 plans as we made for the 3 districts of the Milwaukee-Waukesha area:

1963 Assembly District	Bill 142 Population	State-Wide Comparison		2, 3, 7, 10 only	
		Deviation	%	Deviation	%
2nd	380,583	-14,693	-3.7	-8,789	-2.3
3rd	392,775	- 2,501	- .6	3,403	.9
7th	382,909	-12,367	-3.1	-6,463	-1.7
10th	401,221	5,945	1.5	11,849	3.0
TOTALS	1,557,488	35,506	8.9	30,504	7.9
Average population		395,276		389,372	

1963 Assembly District	Bill 222 Population	State-Wide Comparison		2, 3, 7, 10 only	
		Deviation	%	Deviation	%
2nd	397,918	2,642	.7	8,546	2.2
3rd	382,818	-12,458	-3.2	-6,554	-1.7
7th	387,077	- 8,199	-2.1	-2,295	-.6
10th	389,675	- 5,601	-1.4	303	.1
TOTALS	1,557,488	28,900	7.4	17,698	4.6
Average population		395,276		389,372	

As close as the new Congressional districts enacted in Wisconsin in 1963 came to population equality—and although they undoubtedly satisfied the “equal protection of the laws” guarantee of the XIVth Amendment to the United States Constitution as interpreted in the case of *Baker v. Carr*—there was at least one plan known to the 1963 Wisconsin Legislature which would have come even closer to population equality.⁹ That plan had been offered by Senator Roseleip as a substitute for the Majority bill, but never given serious consideration. Similar to both the Anderson and the Majority Plan, the substitute amendment was based—with the exception of Milwaukee County—on the allocation of whole counties to each congressional district. Milwaukee County would have contained 2 complete Congressional districts (4th and 5th), and a northern portion of the county would have been combined with Ozaukee, Washington and Dodge Counties to form a new 2nd Congressional District. But, while the 2 major plans before the 1963 Legislature each used the pre-existing districts as their point of departure and kept changes to the necessary minimum, this other plan treated the state as though it never before in its history had been subdivided into Congressional districts. The plan was apparently worked out by David J. Smith, a University of Wisconsin law student who worked as a volunteer research assistant to the Republican Senate Caucus, and was introduced by Senator Roseleip as a mere courtesy to Mr. Smith. A member of the Senate Committee on Governmental and Veterans Affairs, to which 1963 Assembly Bill 222 was referred for a public hearing in the Senate, Senator Roseleip voted with the 4 to 1 majority which recommended rejection of the Smith plan contained in Senate Substitute Amendment 2 to 1963 Assembly Bill 222.

In terms of the mathematics of population equality, the Smith plan came unbelievably close to absolute population equality in spite of its adherence to county lines. The largest district was only 5,369 above the average (+1.4%) and the smallest was only 2,362 (−0.6) below the average, for a state-wide average deviation of 0.4%.

In April 1969, the United States Supreme Court in the *Kirkpatrick* case invalidated as unconstitutional a Congressional redistricting act in the State of Missouri which, for the 10 district plan, had resulted in an average deviation

⁹Senate Substitute Amendment 2 to 1963 Assembly Bill 222, offered by Senator Gordon W. Roseleip (Rep., Darlington).

tion of 1.6%, with the extremes at -2.8% and at $+3.1\%$. It invalidated the plan because:

. . . the District Court found that the simple device of switching some counties from one district to another would have produced a plan with markedly reduced variances among districts.⁷

This ruling casts its shadow over the continued validity—for the purpose of Congressional redistricting of Wisconsin in 1971—of the principles applied to Wisconsin Congressional redistricting in 1963.

The 1963 Wisconsin Congressional redistricting had struck a fine balance between, on the one hand, the requirement that districts be equal according to the number of inhabitants, and on the other, the practical consideration of keeping the amount of change as small as possible. Voters identify with their representatives—a voter pleased with the representation he receives by Congressman Henry C. Schadeberg of Wisconsin's 1st Congressional District would find little enthusiasm for a redistricting plan that suddenly makes him a constituent of Congressman Robert W. Kastenmeier who represents the 2nd Congressional District, and *vice versa*.⁸ In the 1963 Congressional redistricting, both plans had enlarged the geographic size of the state's western and northern districts to gain the one seat required for additional representation of the Waukesha-Milwaukee area, and had adjusted the districts in between by shifting one or two counties from each district to its neighbor. The result had been the plan enacted as Chapter 63, Laws of 1963, with a statewide average deviation of plus/minus 1.5%.

Given the quoted passage of the *Kirkpatrick* case, the United States Supreme Court in 1970 might well be of the opinion that the Smith plan would have better satisfied the constitutional requirements than the plan actually enacted.

Given the realities of Wisconsin geography, the history of prior Congressional districting, available routes of transportation, and accustomed trade patterns between urban centers and their rural environs, the Smith plan was somewhat lacking in rational design. Only 2 of its 10 proposed districts showed any reasonable coherence. The other 8 achieved equality of population to the exclusion of any other consideration.

The 1st District began in Kenosha and ended with Waukesha County, stretching in a semi-circle around the Milwaukee urban area. A new 9th District began at Lake Koshkonong in Dane County and would have stretched westerly and northwesterly in 2 directions, coming at its extreme points to within 20 air-miles of both Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi River and the City of Eau Claire in the northwest. The 10th District, curving around Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties, would have stretched 210 air-miles from Superior through La Crosse County—roughly the equivalent of flying from Newark, N.J., via New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island to Boston, Mass.! The proposed 8th District, on the other hand, would have had a number of features to recommend it: although it stretched from the northwestern end of Vilas County for about 180 air-miles to the southeastern end of Manitowoc County, it contained the entire northeastern trade area of Wisconsin centered around Green Bay. The 6th District, consisting of Sheboygan County and the 4 counties surrounding Lake Winnebago, had similar advantageous features in addition to being geographically compact.

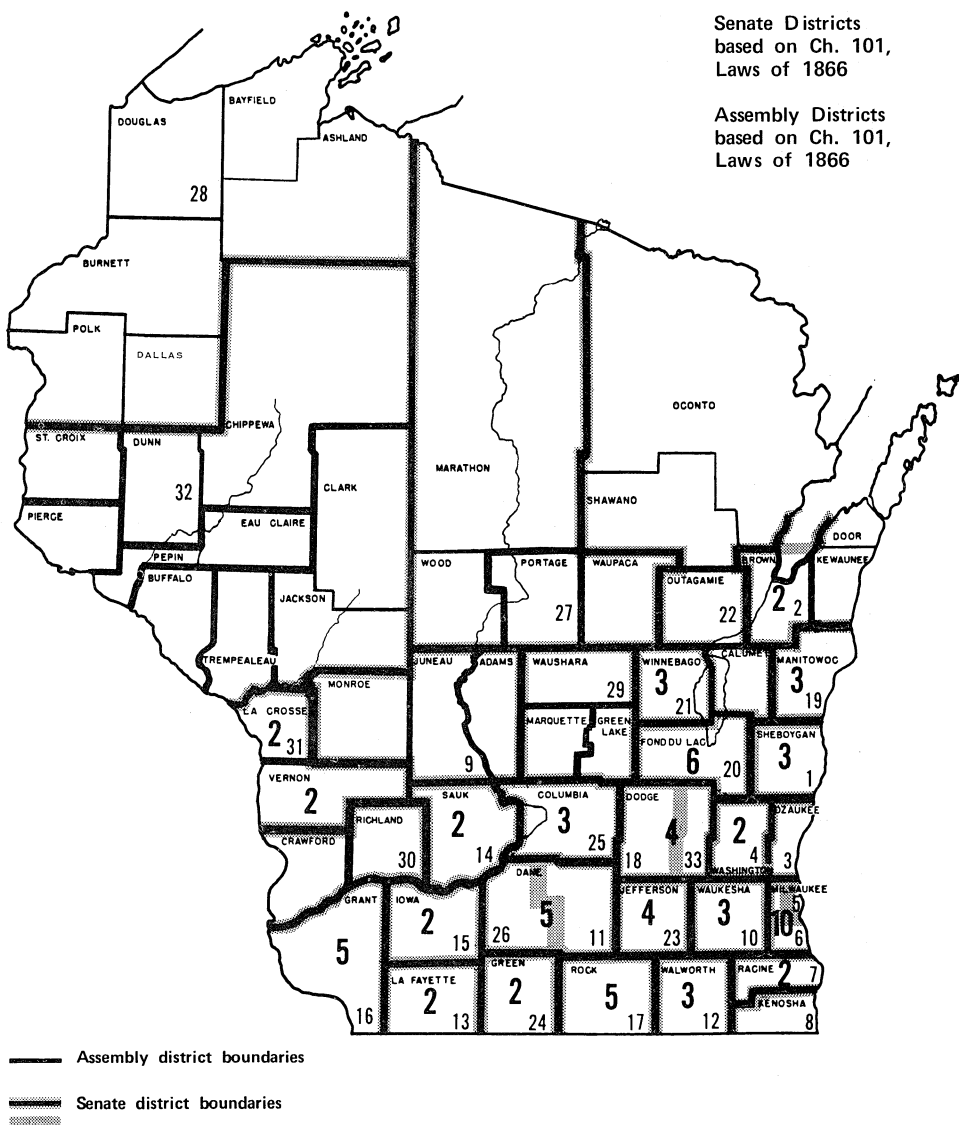
⁷*Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, at p. 528; 89 S.Ct. 1225.

⁸The Green County shift from the 1st to the 2nd Congressional District was, in fact, opposed by an extraordinarily large citizen delegation from that County at the public hearing held on April 17, 1963, by the Senate Committee on Governmental and Veterans Affairs. See *Committee Report* on file in Legislative Reference Bureau.

State v. Zimmerman (same fight, different forum), February 1964

In the case of the Congressional redistricting plan enacted in 1963, only 14 weeks passed from the plan's introduction in the Legislature to its publication in law form. The reapportionment of the state Senate and Assembly districts was not to be resolved that speedily.

In the Assembly, Democratic Representatives Flannigan and Schuele of Milwaukee County, and Mathews of Waukesha County, re-introduced an updated version of the Zaborski-Flannigan plan as 1963 Assembly Bill 99.



Though introduced on January 24, the bill did not get a public hearing until May 23, a date 2 days after the enactment of the new Congressional districts. On June 7, this bill was withdrawn from the committee report and made a special order for June 18. On June 18, 1963, the Flannigan-Zaborski plan was again "indefinitely postponed" (killed); this time, the vote was 52 to 34.¹

Three bills were offered by Republican legislators in the 1963 Senate for a state-wide reapportionment of the Wisconsin Legislature: 1963 Senate Bills 575, 627 and 679. A fourth Senate bill dealt solely with the realignment of Assembly districts inside La Crosse County.² Senate Bill 575 was vetoed by Governor Reynolds; the Senate passed it over the Governor's objections but the Assembly lacked the $\frac{2}{3}$ vote to override the veto. Senate Bill 627 was offered by Senator Jerris Leonard of Bayside, a northern Milwaukee suburb, on the day after that veto, but did not even pass the Senate. The state-wide legislative apportionment contained in vetoed Senate Bill 575 was again passed by both houses in the form of 1963 Senate Joint Resolution 74, but that approach was held invalid by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

1963 Senate Bill 679 will be discussed in the next chapter—it was offered in April of 1964 by Senators Leonard and Allen J. Busby (of West Milwaukee), passed both houses, and was vetoed by Governor Reynolds.

In his veto message of 1963 Senate Bill 575, Governor John Reynolds once more extolled the virtues of the Zaborski-Flannigan proposals based on the interim work of the Legislative Council's committee on apportionment. He also stated, clearly, that he felt legislative apportionment had become a partisan political issue—and cited the federal court's opinion in support of his contention. In passing 1963 Senate Bill 575, he said, the Legislature

... has chosen to ignore the committee's report relative to correcting the inequities which now exist with respect to legislative districts.

Based upon the 1960 state population of 3,952,765, the average Assembly district population is 39,528.

Milwaukee County, with 1,036,041 people, has 26.2 times the average and the committee concluded that Milwaukee County is entitled to 26 seats, an increase in two assembly seats.

Waukesha County, with 158,249 people, contains four times the average and the committee concluded that it was entitled to four districts, an increase in two assembly seats.³

After reiterating, in detail, the frustrating sequence of court action, and veto, and court action, up to this point, Governor Reynolds continued:

Bill 575, S. now before me, is similar to Bill 815, S. which Governor Nelson vetoed. Both bills provide two additional assembly districts for Waukesha County and deny Milwaukee the two additional seats to which Milwaukee County is entitled, thus ignoring a population increase in Milwaukee County of 164,994.

Bill 575, S. contains other inadequacies. The largest Senate district has a population of 158,249 and the smallest a population of 89,827. Under the Legislative Council committee plan the largest Senate district has 5,000 less people and the smallest district has 10,000 more people—thus reducing the maximum disparity by 22 percent.

Under the Legislative Council committee plan, the population growth of both Milwaukee and Waukesha counties would be recognized by establishing an additional Senate district of contiguous area in western

¹*Index to Legislative Journals* 1963; Part II, Assembly; p. 593.

²1963 Senate Bill 677; it passed but was vetoed on May 29, 1963.

³*Journal of the Senate* 1963, pp. 1468-71; at p. 1469.

Milwaukee County and eastern Waukesha County. Bill 575, S. would continue to ignore Milwaukee County's population growth by denying additional Senate representation to that county.

Referring to Bill 815, S., the federal court stated:

"In the bill passed by both houses of the legislature in the special session, provision was readily made for two additional assemblymen from Waukesha, but the leaders were adamant in refusing to provide additional assemblymen for Milwaukee County. No attempt was made to conceal the reason. The majority of voters in Waukesha, based on past experience, was expected to vote Republican, and a majority in the Milwaukee area to vote Democratic.

"Of course, the test is not whether a proposed apportionment would benefit the Republican Party, the Democratic Party or any other party. The command of the Wisconsin constitution is clear. The test laid down by that document is 'according to the number of inhabitants'"—*State of Wisconsin v. Zimmerman*, 209 F. Supp. 183 (1962).

Bill No. 575, S. repeats the constitutional deprivation to the 1,036,041 residents of Milwaukee County as did Bill No. 815, S., and obviously for the same reason pointed out by the federal court.

Constitutional rights are not to be enjoyed only by those voters who incline toward the Republican Party.

The constitution is for the protection of all the people.

The fruits of a Democracy are bitter, when they can be enjoyed only by one's neighbors.

All people, wherever they may live and whatever their political inclinations may be, are entitled to equal representation. This is required by the theory and practice of democracy as well as by the specific command of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin and the constitution of the United States of America.⁴

In his haste to veto a bill which did not provide "the two additional seats to which Milwaukee County is entitled", Governor Reynolds failed to take note of the fact that 1963 Senate Bill 575, as presented to him, began a whole new chapter of apportionment law. For the first time, here was a Wisconsin legislative apportionment bill which began with a "statement of principles". This statement, incorporated into the bill by Senate Substitute Amendment 1 to 1963 Senate Bill 575, had been drafted specifically to comply with the lesson of *Baker v. Carr* that any deviation from precise population equality would have to be justified by a "rational design." Beginning with 1963 Senate Bill 575 every legislative apportionment bill placed before the Wisconsin Legislature, as well as the new apportionment ultimately promulgated by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, has incorporated an explicit statement of principles outlining the standards used to arrive at the statewide distribution of representation contained in the apportionment attached to it.

The Governor's veto was officially received by the Senate on the same date, and action on the veto was referred to calendar. This means that review of the veto was scheduled for two days later, July 11. On that date (a Thursday), the bill's position in the calendar was reached shortly before lunch. It was clear that debate would be time consuming; there were a number of other measures left on the Calendar of 7/11/63, and the consideration of the veto of Senate Bill 575 was laid over to Tuesday, July 16.⁵ By Tuesday, the Senate was behind on its calendar. All of Wednesday was taken up with the consideration of proposals made special orders.

⁴Ibid., pp. 1470-71.

⁵Ibid., p. 1531.

One of these special orders was 1963 Senate Bill 627, which Senator Leonard had introduced on the day following the veto. The bill was the first majority party bill to provide for increased Milwaukee County representation in the Assembly: the county's allocation would be increased from 24 to 25 (as before, Waukesha was to be increased from 2 to 4). The 3 seats to be reallocated were gained by reducing Douglas County (City of Superior) representation from 2 to 1, and by rearranging multi-county Assembly districts in both northeastern and southwestern Wisconsin. By July 17, 4 amendments had been offered to the Leonard bill; more were being drafted; and consideration was postponed to be a special order at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, July 30.⁶

Two other apportionment measures had been offered on the day after the veto: 1963 Senate Joint Resolution 74 and Assembly Joint Resolution 95. Both represented legislative attempts to accomplish reapportionment without the Governor. When introduced, both were identical to the bill just vetoed. The Senate version was sponsored by Senators Krueger, Potter, Meunier, Miller, Bice, Leverich, Knowles and Panzer; like Senator Leonard's bill, its consideration was first scheduled for July 17 and then postponed to July 30. The Assembly version was sponsored by Assemblymen Haase, Alfonsi, Clemens, Steiger, Pommerening and Barland; its consideration was postponed into the November session,⁷ was further delayed by referring the proposal to committee, and finally became moot as the result of the Wisconsin Supreme Court's decision in February of 1964.

The consideration of the "executive communications" including vetoes, scheduled as the 9th order of business on the Calendar of 7/16/63, was reached shortly after lunch on Thursday, July 18, and was—together with the Leonard bill and the joint resolution—made a special order for 10 a.m. on July 30, 1963.⁸

The Senate was ready to vote on reapportionment. First up was the consideration of the Governor's objections to 1963 Senate Bill 575. The Senate, in which the Republicans had a 22 to 11 majority, managed to override the veto by the narrowest of margins. Overriding a veto requires the affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Senators present. The vote was 18 to 9, with Senator Zaborski temporarily absent from the floor. Of the Republican Senators, only Senator Busby voted to sustain the veto, and Senator Leonard had signed a pair to sustain the veto; none of the Democratic Senators voted to override. As soon as the roll had been called, Senator Zaborski returned to the floor and "asked unanimous consent that he be permitted to vote 'No' on the question".⁹ This was highly irregular; once a roll call has been taken in the Wisconsin Legislature the issue is considered settled. Senator Zaborski's request, which would have reversed the outcome of the vote, was denied but he was given permission, which is the usual procedure, to have "the journal show that had he been present . . . he would have voted 'No' on the question". Senate Bill 575, the veto overturned, was immediately messaged to the Assembly for concurrence.

After apparently extended debate including several interruptions for caucus and the consideration of other matters, and after approving 5 amendments to the bill and disapproving 2 others, the Senate voted 21 to 10 to kill Senate Bill 627. The vote was bipartisan: Republicans Bice, Busby, Keppler, Lorge and Smith voted for the bill (against indefinite postponement) together with Democratic Senators Kendziorski, McParland, Schmidt, Stal-

⁶Ibid., p. 1600.

⁷*Journal of the Assembly* 1963, p. 2054.

⁸*Journal of the Senate* 1963, p. 1623.

⁹Ibid., p. 1698.

baum and Sussman. The bill's author, Senator Leonard, could not vote: he was paired "for the bill" with Senator O'Brien, who was in St. Vincent's Hospital in Green Bay. Six Democrats and 15 Republicans voted against the bill. On important bills, once a decision has been made, the Wisconsin Senate usually takes an immediate vote on reconsideration; if reconsideration fails, the issue is settled and cannot be renewed for that session. Senator Robert P. Knowles (Rep., New Richmond), the Senate Majority Leader, made the routine motion. Four Senators who had voted to kill the bill now switched sides—Republican Meunier and Democrats Donelly, Risser and Schreiber—but the margin was not enough; reconsideration failed by a vote of 14 to 17.¹⁰

The consideration of 1963 Senate Joint Resolution 74 began with the adoption of two amendments which, respectively, reduced the population disparities between the 2 Assembly districts in Wood County and the 3 Assembly districts in Brown County. Both were adopted. Senator Fred A. Risser challenged the concept that reapportionment could be accomplished by a joint resolution which excludes the Governor from participation in the reapportionment action.

Senator Risser rose to a point of order that the joint resolution was out of order in that it would repeal statutes which can't properly be changed by joint resolution.

The president [Lieutenant Governor Jack B. Olson] ruled that the joint resolution could properly be acted upon and that it was not within the power of the chair to make a judicial ruling.¹¹

A motion to reject the joint resolution failed 12 to 18 with only 2 Republican Senators, Busby and Leonard, voting to reject; and the measure was passed on a voice vote. The Assembly vote on concurrence came on the very next day, a Democratic amendment to reduce the population disparity between the 2 proposed Assembly districts in Outagamie County was rejected, and the 1963 Senate Joint Resolution 74 was concurred in 48 to 46 along straight party lines.¹² On the following day, the 1963 Legislature recessed until November of that year.

When the Legislature returned in November, no further action was taken on state legislative apportionment. The issue was pending before the Wisconsin Supreme Court and, as far as the majority leadership of the 2 houses was concerned, Enrolled Joint Resolution 49 (1963 Senate Joint Resolution 74 as adopted and concurred) might have settled the issue. On November 21, 1963, the session was recessed until 1964. It was scheduled to resume on April 13 to deal with a number of specific matters including review of fiscal trends, pending gubernatorial vetoes and appointments, reports of conference committees, an accelerated highway construction program, and

Legislative reapportionment matters in view of Wisconsin supreme court decisions, if any.¹³

Approximately at the time of the 1963 killing of the Zaborski-Flannigan plan, John W. Reynolds, now Governor of Wisconsin, renewed his apportionment suit in the Wisconsin Supreme Court. His petition alleged that the new Attorney General, Republican George Thompson, "was not prepared to commence the suit", and on June 28—4 days after the completion of legislative action but 11 days prior to the veto of 1963 Senate Bill 575—the court granted permission to commence an original action. The Governor amended his petition on August 2, 1963, the day following the attempted legislative

¹⁰*Ibid.*, p. 1706.

¹¹*Ibid.*, p. 1707.

¹²*Journal of the Assembly* August 1, 1963, pp. 1997-98. As passed, the proposal is cited as 1963 Enrolled Joint Resolution 49.

¹³Enumerated in the recess resolution, 1963 Assembly Joint Resolution 115.

apportionment by joint resolution. In his petitions, Governor Reynolds asked that the Secretary of State be enjoined from conducting the 1964 legislative elections under the existing apportionment, and to require him instead to conduct the elections "(1) either pursuant to such plan as this court might direct, or (2) at large, on the grounds" that the existing apportionment, through passage of time, had become violative of Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution as well as of the XIVth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Counsel for the Secretary of State replied that, unless otherwise directed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the 1964 elections would be held pursuant to the apportionment enacted as Enrolled Joint Resolution 49 and, should that be held not to be a proper apportionment, then the 1964 elections would be conducted from the districts of the existing apportionment unless otherwise instructed by the court.¹⁴

Speaker of the Assembly Robert D. Haase, and Senate President pro tempore, received court permission

. . . to intervene in the action for the purpose of seeking a declaration from this court that Joint Resolution 49 is a proper exercise of legislative apportioning power and that the reapportionment scheme set forth in the joint resolution is consistent with both the Wisconsin and United States Constitutions.¹⁵

Justice Horace W. Wilkie, speaking for the Wisconsin Supreme Court in the unanimous decision handed down February 28, 1964, made short shrift of the contention that Wisconsin legislative reapportionment could be achieved without the participation of the Governor, by a joint resolution adopted by both houses of the Legislature:

We can see no reason why the constitutional framers should have intended that the congressional redistricting must be by law but that the legislative redistricting might be done by action of the legislature alone.¹⁶

Both the governor and the legislature are indispensable parts of the legislative process.¹⁷

. . . Legislative districts of the state of Wisconsin cannot be apportioned without the joint action of the legislature and the governor . . . Joint Resolution 49 is invalid.¹⁸

Next, the court looked at the alternatives—having held the apportionment proposed by the joint resolution invalid, should the 1964 legislative elections be conducted from the old districts, or could the court grant affirmative relief by fashioning its own districting plan? In 2 earlier decisions given in 1946 and 1952, respectively, the Wisconsin Supreme Court had held that a reapportionment plan that was valid when enacted cannot become unconstitutional simply because of shifts in population over a period of time.¹⁹ Now, the court specifically overruled these holdings:

If the principle of per capita equality of representation set forth in art. IV, Wis. Const., is not to be defeated by legislative inaction, this court must be able to grant affirmative relief in cases where malapportionment is a result of population shifts shown by the latest census and occurring since the preceding apportionment. . . . Since a denial of voting rights deemed to be a denial of the general standards of equal protection of the law under the Fourteenth amendment would also be a

¹⁴*State ex rel. Reynolds v. Zimmerman*, 22 Wis. (2d) 544, pp. 550-51.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, p. 551.

¹⁶*Ibid.*, p. 554.

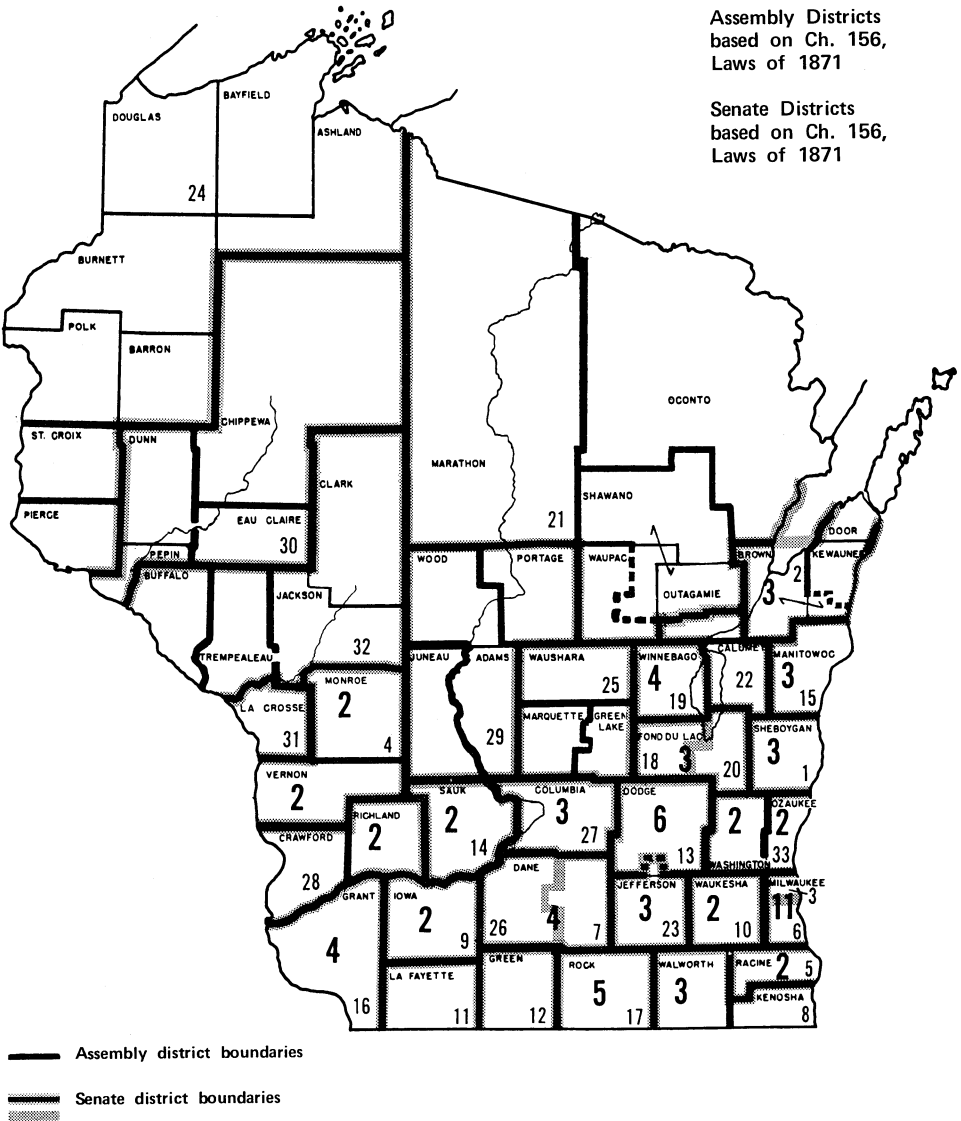
¹⁷*Ibid.*, p. 557.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, p. 559.

¹⁹*State ex rel. Martin v. Zimmerman*, 249 Wis. (1946) 101; and *State ex rel. Broughton v. Zimmerman*, 261 Wis. (1952) 398.

Assembly Districts
based on Ch. 156,
Laws of 1871

Senate Districts
based on Ch. 156,
Laws of 1871



denial of the specific standard of representation in direct ratio to population in art. IV, there is no reason for Wisconsin citizens to have to rely upon the federal courts for the indirect protection of their state constitutional rights.²⁰

Having established in principle that population shifts over time could invalidate an originally constitutional apportionment act, the Wisconsin Su-

²⁰*Reynolds v. Zimmerman*, p. 564.

preme Court next looked at the continued validity of the "Rosenberry" apportionment resulting from Chapter 728, Laws of 1951. The court found that Senate districts—based on the results of the 1960 Census of population—ranged from 208,343 or 173.9% of the state-wide average of 119,780 down to 74,293 or 62.0% of the state-wide average. In the Assembly, where the average district should have contained 39,528 persons according to the 1960 Census, actual populations ranged from 87,486 or 221.3% of the norm to a low of 19,877 or 49.7% of the norm. Such a reapportionment, the court held, "does not conform to the standard of per capita equality of representation." The existing Rosenberry apportionment had, therefore, due to the passage of time become "a violation of sec. 3, art. IV, Wis. Const."²¹

This left Wisconsin without a valid legislative apportionment. Would Secretary of State Zimmerman have to call the 1964 legislative elections on an at-large basis? The court did not even consider the possibility; instead, it stated affirmatively that the court had the power, and would exercise it if necessary, to promulgate a legislative apportionment plan of its own. But, first the normal processes were to be given one last chance to settle the issue:

We have decided that although the legislative process has not produced a redistricting act from 1961 to the present, it is appropriate that the senate, the assembly, and the governor have a further opportunity . . . to enact a valid plan.²²

If such a plan has not been enacted into law by May 1, 1964, we have determined that this court will promulgate such a plan by May 15, 1964, and in sufficient time for the process of nomination and election thereafter.²³

On the date of the decision, the Legislative Reference Bureau sent a postcard to every member of the Legislature promising a mimeographed copy of the decision within a week, and pointing out that the time between the scheduled April 13 convening and the May 1, 1964, deadline was only 3 weeks.

The Legislature tries and fails, April 1964

Calling for the immediate creation of a bipartisan committee "so that maps and proposals may be formulated which may be considered by the full Legislature in seeking to meet the mandate of the court," the Assembly Minority Leader, Assemblyman Robert T. Huber (Dem., West Allis) reacted to the court's February 28 decision with public letters to Assembly Speaker Haase and Senate President pro tempore Panzer.¹ The response was unenthusiastic—Senator Panzer "thought most legislators were well familiar with the subject and he thought the lawmakers could work something out which would accommodate the court ruling."²

In its decision, the Wisconsin Supreme Court had hinted at a possible compromise between the majority party position on Wisconsin apportionment (retain Milwaukee County at 24 Assembly seats), and the Governor's position (Milwaukee County is entitled to 26):

. . . There is no single plan which the constitution, as a matter of law, requires to be adopted to the exclusion of all others, and . . . there are choices which can be validly made within constitutional limits.³

²¹Ibid., p. 569.

²²Ibid., p. 570.

²³Ibid., p. 571.

¹Madison *Capital Times*, March 5, 1964, "Asks Two-Party Remapping Group".

²Wisconsin *State Journal*, March 5, 1964, "Huber Urges Preliminary Discussion on Remapping".

³State ex rel. Reynolds v. Zimmerman, 22 Wis. (2d) 544, 570.

. . . It cannot be categorically said that the constitution requires allocation of 26 seats to Milwaukee county even though such allocation would accomplish in that county an approximation of the ideal size of district.⁴

Governor Reynolds did not feel that way. Reporting the content of the Governor's news conference held on the day of the decision, the *Milwaukee Journal* headlined its story: "Reynolds Repeats Districting Pledge" and continued with the subhead: "He Says He Will Veto Any Plan Not Giving Milwaukee County 26 Assembly Seats."⁵

Apparently, Mr. Huber's proposed pre-session committee never came into being. The Republican leadership of both houses met in Madison on March 12. "There was support for a plan to give an extra seat in the assembly to Milwaukee county and two extra seats to Waukesha county."⁶ The meeting, which was attended by Senators Panzer, Hollander and Leonard, and Assemblymen Haase, McKay, Pommerening, Clemens, Alfonsi and Steiger, failed to come to an agreement.

At the urging of Assemblyman Huber, a bipartisan committee organized meanwhile in Milwaukee to attempt the drafting of agreed internal apportionment plans for Milwaukee County presenting both a 25-seat and a 26-seat alternative. The committee consisted of Mr. Huber as chairman ex officio, Republicans Senator Leonard and Assemblyman Pommerening, and Democrats Senator Zaborski and Assemblyman Pelecky.⁷ In addition to the members listed, the first meeting was attended by 17 other Milwaukee County legislators, as well as by a number of members of the county board and the Milwaukee Common Council. By a 12 to 10 vote, the committee agreed to a motion by Senator Casimir Kendzierski to utilize a proposed new 19-ward plan tentatively adopted by the city,⁸ rather than a ward plan developed by the committee itself as the basis for Milwaukee County districting.

A second Republican reapportionment caucus—attended by about 15 legislators including the leadership—tentatively agreed that, in order to give Milwaukee County its 25th seat, the Assembly districts in southwestern Wisconsin would have to be rearranged so as to combine 4 existing districts into 3. Predictably, the proposal was opposed by southwestern Wisconsin legislators, and a newspaper account speculated:

This opposition, if it holds firm, would mean that Republicans would need Democratic help to pass a 25-seat bill, especially in the Assembly.⁹

Giving further study to the problems of districting inside Milwaukee, the bipartisan committee voted to 1) endorse a 26-district plan for the county utilizing the ward lines developed by the City of Milwaukee, 2) reject a 26-district plan, more equal in population among districts, that was based on new ward lines worked out by Milwaukee Assemblyman Fred Kessler and Madison attorney Roland B. Day at the request of Governor Reynolds, and 3) should the 26-district plan be unsuccessful in the Legislature, to present a 25-district plan that ignored the city-made ward lines and substituted ward lines developed for the committee by the Legislative Reference Bureau.¹⁰

With the exception of 1963 Assembly Joint Resolution 95, no state-wide legislative apportionment plans were pending in the Legislature when it

⁴Ibid., p. 571.

⁵*Milwaukee Journal*, February 29, 1964.

⁶*Milwaukee Sentinel*, March 12, 1964, "GOP Leaders Fail to Draft Remap Plan".

⁷*Milwaukee Journal*, March 14, 1964, "Legislators Organize Reapportionment Unit".

⁸City of Milwaukee, Ordinance 730, March 21, 1961.

⁹*Wisconsin State Journal*, April 2, 1964, "Remapping Plans Eyed for Session".

¹⁰*Milwaukee Journal*, April 3, 1964, "Reapportionment Plan for County Rejected; Legislators Criticize Proposal Ignoring Ward Lines, Draft Two Alternates".

convened on April 13. The attempt to reapportion by resolution had been held invalid in the recent Supreme Court decision, and the joint resolution was returned to its authors without further action.¹¹ The slate was clean.

Under Joint Rule 18 of the Wisconsin Legislature and the rules of each house as they applied in the 1963 Session, no legislator can introduce a new bill after the 51st day of the session as a matter of right, unless he requested the bill draft from the Legislative Reference Bureau prior to this 51st day. After that date, bills can still be introduced with the unanimous consent of the house in which they are offered, under suspension of the rules (which requires the affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members present), or through the good offices of the Joint Committee on Finance, the Senate Committee on Legislative Procedure, or the Assembly Committee on Rules.

Preceding the session, Assemblyman William A. Steiger (Rep., Oshkosh) had coordinated the preparation of a new majority party apportionment proposal based on the distribution contained in Senator Leonard's 1963 Senate Bill 627: gain one seat each by reducing the representation of Douglas County, northeastern Wisconsin and southwestern Wisconsin, and allocate these seats 2 to Waukesha County and 1 to Milwaukee County. In addition, Mr. Steiger had on March 16 written to every legislator representing a multi-Assembly district county, urging each to submit proposals for the most equitable population distribution among districts within his county.¹² The results of Mr. Steiger's survey were incorporated into the new bill and, at the request of Senators Leonard and Busby, the Senate Committee on Legislative Procedure voted to authorize the bill's introduction as 1963 Senate Bill 679. The committee vote for introduction was 8 to 3.¹³ For Milwaukee's 25 districts, the bill was based on the 25-district plan including the new ward lines worked out by the bipartisan Milwaukee committee; by that time, the 25-district plan had been improved towards greater population equality through 9 successive drafts.

Democratic Senators Schreiber, Zaborski, Schmidt and Sussman, all of Milwaukee, offered Senate Substitute Amendment 1 to 1963 Senate Bill 679. This was again an updated version of the Zaborski-Flannigan plan; some Senate districts had been changed and the proposed 26 Assembly districts in Milwaukee County were based on the city's 19-ward plan. The substitute amendment was rejected.¹⁴ Senators Zaborski and Schreiber offered Senate Substitute Amendment 2, proposing 25 Assembly districts for Milwaukee County. The substitute amendment was rejected.¹⁵ The Senate considered 12 simple amendments to the bill; of these 7, including 5 offered by Republicans and 2 offered by Democrats, were adopted. The Assembly rejected a substitute amendment by Mr. G. Fred Galli (Rep., Monroe) which was identical to the vetoed 1963 Senate Bill 575, and rejected another substitute amendment offered by Mr. Flannigan which was identical to the Democratic 26-district plan for Milwaukee County just rejected in the Senate.¹⁶ The Assembly considered 16 simple amendments of which 10, including 1 Republican, 1 bipartisan and 8 Democratic amendments, were adopted.

Did the adopted amendments improve population equality among districts when compared with the bill as introduced? Three of the amendments were correctional and had no effect on district population number. Nine of the

¹¹*Journal of the Assembly*, April 15, 1963, p. 2561.

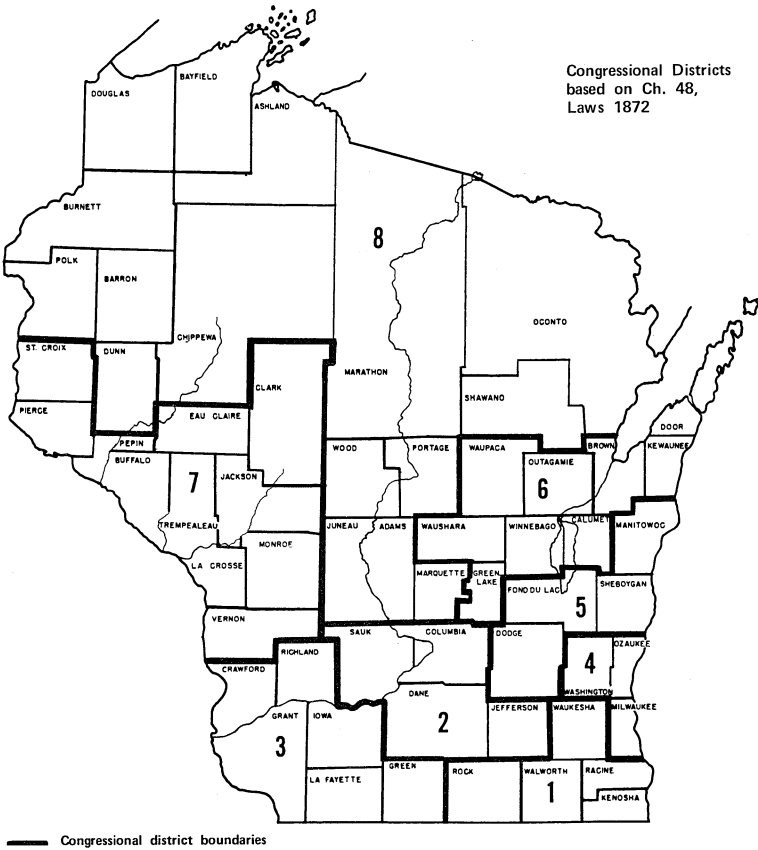
¹²See 1963 Senate Bill 679, *Drafting Record* (LRB-5793), on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

¹³*Milwaukee Sentinel*, April 14, 1963, "Remap Bill Approved by GOP Group".

¹⁴*Journal of the Senate*, April 15, 1964, p. 2206.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, p. 2208.

¹⁶*Journal of the Assembly*, April 17, 1964, p. 2611.



amendments affected legislative districts containing parts of the City of Milwaukee. Because the bill as introduced had been based on the carefully developed ward line plan of the bipartisan Milwaukee committee, every amendment served to reduce population equality—in the bill as introduced, each of these districts had contained more than 41,100 but less than 42,000 people; as passed by the Legislature, the districts ranged from 34,285 to 47,915. Of the 5 amendments affecting Assembly districts outside the City of Milwaukee, 4 amendments affecting Marathon, Eau Claire and Dane County and the southeastern suburbs of Milwaukee improved population equality while 1 amendment, affecting Brown County, reduced population equality by 20 people (out of an average of 41,800).

The entire process from introduction through Senate concurrence in Assembly amendments had taken only 4 days.¹⁷ The Executive Office review of the bill was just as speedy: 4 days later it was vetoed. Governor Reynolds, in

¹⁷*Index to Legislative Journals* 1963; Part I, Senate; pp. 285-87.

his veto message, reiterated his preference for the "Legislative Council bipartisan committee plan [which] still stands as infinitely superior", and cited numerous examples in support of his contention that the bill approved by the Legislature "violates . . . constitutional safeguards".¹⁸ The Senate refused to have the veto message read, tried to pass the bill notwithstanding the Governor's objections, and failed on a vote of 20 to 11 (one vote short of the required two-thirds).¹⁹

The legislative effort to settle the apportionment issue ended in utter frustration. Politically, there had been compromise (increasing the proposed Milwaukee delegation to 25); technically, there had been continued improvement toward population equality among districts (e.g. the efforts of the bipartisan Milwaukee committee and the adopted amendments affecting multi-Assembly district counties). Still, Governor Reynolds' position remained inflexible. The Legislature was ready to call it a day. On April 24—6 days prior to the Supreme Court's May 1 deadline—both houses concurred in 1963 Senate Joint Resolution 109. The resolution had the joint sponsorship of the majority and minority leaders of both houses and directed the Legislative Reference Bureau to assist the Wisconsin Supreme Court in reapportionment matters:

Whereas, the legislative apportionment will now be taken up by the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin; and

Whereas, the Wisconsin Supreme Court may need technical assistance for the purpose of compiling statistics, drawing maps, etc.; and

Whereas, the Wisconsin Legislature's own Legislative Reference Bureau has ably provided such assistance to the Legislature in the past; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That the Chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau be instructed to provide such technical assistance as is required by the Wisconsin Supreme Court for legislative apportionment; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau and his staff be instructed to give precedence to this task over all other tasks, for the period from May 1 to May 15, 1964.

¹⁸*Journal of the Senate*, April 22, 1964, pp. 2264-71.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, pp. 2271-73.

AS NEARLY AS PRACTICABLE

It is not unlikely that the 1963 debate of legislative reapportionment in Wisconsin had more statistical information available to it than any other similar debate in the country. This did not diminish the political overtones of the debate—far from it. Even if there is strict adherence to the goal of population equality among districts, apportionment still involves political choices between plans of approximately equal population equality.

Mathematics of Apportionment

Beginning with 1961 Senate Bill 815 in June of 1962, the Legislative Reference Bureau (a service agency of the Legislature) prepared a detailed analysis of every apportionment measure offered in the Wisconsin Legislature. These analyses were prepared for every original measure and for every substitute amendment and, on an informal basis, for nearly every simple amendment to these measures. In the 1963 Session Assemblyman William A. Steiger, the chairman of the Assembly Committee on Elections, introduced a proposal for a joint rule to put this service on a continuing basis:

JOINT RULE 11. APPORTIONMENT MEASURES. Every measure relating to the apportionment and districting of seats in the state legislature and Congress shall have attached to it as are amendments a map showing the proposed apportionment and a table providing the necessary population data to show the effect of the proposal, prepared by the legislative reference library prior to introduction.¹

Because the Senate nonconcurred in the proposal, the joint rule was never created; however, the Legislative Reference Bureau proceeded to prepare this information for mimeographed distribution even without the existence of a formal requirement by legislative rule. Each apportionment bill analysis contained a set of at least 4 maps, a table showing absolute population figures and percentage deviations for each senate and assembly district, and a statistical analysis of the present plan as compared to the existing apportionment and proposals previously considered. The maps showed the areas to increase or decrease in representation, the boundaries for Senate and Assembly districts state-wide as well as in detail for Milwaukee County, and frequently contained additional detail maps for other counties to be divided into several Assembly districts.

The information so provided had its impact, and gradually—at least, in the form in which introduced—the plans showed improvement in the level of population equality among the proposed districts. None of the plans, however, could come very close to exact mathematical equality because of the 1892 interpretation of the Wisconsin Supreme Court in the case of *State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham*.² In the *Cunningham* case, the court had held that under the language of the apportionment provisions in Sections 2 to 5 of Article IV of the Constitution an Assembly district could not cross county lines; instead, each Assembly district had to consist of either a whole county with a population close to one population ratio, of several low-population counties combined into an Assembly district of approximately one population ratio, or of a part of a single county in case that county contained a population of 2 or more ratios.

With these restrictions, it soon became apparent that Calumet County (1960 population 22,268), although 43.7% short of a population ratio,

¹1963 Assembly Joint Resolution 25.

²81 Wis. 440, 511.

would have to be an Assembly district by itself because it could not be combined with any other county into an Assembly district of the proper size—the county is on all sides surrounded by multi-Assembly district counties. Similarly, it also became obvious that Walworth County (1960 population 52,368) would have to remain underrepresented because, with a population of 132.5% of a population ratio (39,528) it was not big enough to be divided into 2 Assembly districts.

Because the county-line restriction made exact distribution of representation “according to the number of inhabitants” impossible, and because the situation was therefore somewhat analogous to the allocation of Congressional representation among the states, the Legislative Reference Bureau published in May of 1963 an informational bulletin explaining the mathematics of apportionment.³ The publication had another purpose also. In *Baker v. Carr*, the United States Supreme Court had intimated that population equality of mathematical exactness was probably unattainable, but any deviations from perfect equality would have to be justified on the basis of a rational design. The tested statistical approaches to distribution of representation among units of constant boundaries did present, according to the thinking at the time, a constitutionally proper “rational design.”

The bureau’s bulletin started with the statement that nearly all apportionment plans offered in the Wisconsin Legislature since the 1960 Census had agreed on 2 geographic areas in the state in which population had failed to keep step with the state-wide population increase to such a degree that the representation allotted to these areas would have to be decreased, and that there was a third area which could probably be so treated. The first of these areas was Douglas County including the City of Superior; it had 2 Assembly districts but the county’s 1960 population (45,008) would justify only one district. The 2nd area consisted of the 6 northeastern counties of Florence, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marinette and Oconto; that area had then 4 Assembly districts but should, with a total population of 112,742 (2.9 ratios), be reduced to 3 Assembly districts. The 3rd area (not contained in any of the proposals passed by the Legislature to that time) consisted of Crawford, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland and Vernon Counties in southwestern Wisconsin; again the reduction was from 4 districts to 3 districts (123,322 population; 3.1 ratios). Thus, there would be 3 Assembly districts which could be reallocated to other parts of the state.

Applying a mathematical method to state apportionment involves, first of all, the identification of all the low-population counties and their combination into Assembly districts (the mathematical method does not apply to this step; each district is built to come as close as possible to one population ratio). This first step, after the 1960 Census, affected 38 counties combined into 17 multi-county Assembly districts. That left 34 counties to which the remaining 83 Assembly districts could be allocated. Obviously, each of these 34 counties was to receive at least one Assembly district so that only 49 districts remained available for allocation by a mathematical formula. Testing the mathematical formulas against the 1960 Census of Wisconsin population, the Legislative Reference Bureau obtained some interesting results.

The first method tested was the *Vinton Method*. This arithmetical approach had been used for Congressional apportionment prior to 1910 but was then abandoned because it was subject to the “Alabama Paradox”: as the result of the method’s reliance on major fractions (beyond the number of whole ratios found in the unit) it was occasionally possible that a unit which had gained population in the decade might be reduced in representation

³“Mathematics of Apportionment Applied to the Wisconsin Assembly”, *Informational Bulletin* 228, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, May 1963.

while, in the same apportionment, a unit which lost population during the decade would gain representation. Applied to Wisconsin the Vinton Method appeared, at least initially, to endorse the Zaborski-Flannigan proposals which Governors Nelson and Reynolds had hoped would be adopted. Allocating 49 districts among the counties of high population, the method provided for 4 seats in Waukesha County and 26 seats in Milwaukee County. On the other hand, to reach this result the Vinton Method required some additional adjustments not contained in the Zaborski-Flannigan proposals; thus, this method could not be used as a basis to demonstrate the "rational design" of the proposals. The additional adjustments were as follows: Based on whole ratios, the Vinton Method first identified Milwaukee (26), Dane (5), Waukesha (4), Racine and Brown (3 each), and Rock, Winnebago, Dodge, Outagamie, Kenosha, Marathon and Sheboygan (2 each) as multi-Assembly district counties. Eau Claire and Wood Counties, which each have 2 Assembly districts, would have become single-Assembly district counties. The whole ratio distribution would have used up 43 of the 49 unassigned districts; thus, there were 6 districts left to be assigned on the basis of major fractions. The first 5 of the districts so assigned would have restored 5 counties to their existing representation level: Rock and Winnebago 3 each, and Manitowoc, Fond du Lac and La Crosse 2 each. The 6th district would have been assigned to Dane County, increasing that county's representation from 5 to 6. None of the proposals considered by the Legislature after the 1960 Census included provision for the reduction of Eau Claire or Wood County representation, or for the increase of Dane County representation—no matter how valid Dane County's claim to a 6th Assembly district might have been (its major fraction was .6187), the logic of a mathematical process could not explain away the inequity of establishing either Wood County (1960 population 59,105) or Eau Claire County (58,300) as single-Assembly district counties.

The *Method of Major Fractions*, next applied to the 1960 Wisconsin census results, was the method used in the Congressional apportionments of 1910 and 1930. It is a true statistical method comparing absolute differences (as opposed to the Vinton Method's straight-line arithmetical approach). It is said that this method favors the claims of larger units over the claims of smaller units, but the method nevertheless represents a "rational design" logical within itself and is not susceptible to the "Alabama Paradox". Distributing the 49 available seats under this method, Outagamie County would have received its 3rd seat in priority 48 and Milwaukee County its 26th in priority 49 but, again, Wood County (priority 53) and Eau Claire County (priority 55) would have each lost one seat.

The *Method of Harmonic Mean*, another valid statistical method though never used for Congressional apportionment, allegedly favors the claims of the smaller units over the claims of the larger units. Applying this method to the 1960 Census did produce an Assembly district distribution among counties similar to that proposed by the proposals vetoed by Governors Nelson and Reynolds. Wood County obtained its 2nd district in priority 46, Milwaukee its 24th district in priority 47, and Eau Claire its 2nd district in priority 48. Inasmuch as the vetoed bills had not released in southwestern Wisconsin the one additional district needed to get to priority 49, the allocation stopped with priority 48; otherwise, the next district would be by the Method of Harmonic Mean have been assigned to Outagamie County. Milwaukee would not have been entitled to a 25th district until priority 50, and Kenosha, Racine and Dane Counties would each have been entitled to an additional district before Milwaukee would have been able to claim a 26th district.

The *Method of Equal Proportions* was the statistical method finally favored for Congressional apportionment in the national debates of that issue following the 1930 apportionment.⁴ It has been used to allocate Congressional representation since 1940 and was used successfully even in 1960 when the number of members of the House of Representatives—temporarily increased to 437 with the attainment of statehood by Alaska and Hawaii—was reduced to 435.

By the method of equal proportions the difference between the representation of any two states is the smallest possible when measured both by the relative difference in the average population per district and also by the relative difference in the individual share in a representative.⁵

. . . The relative difference between two apportionments is always least if the method of equal proportions is used. Moreover, the method of equal proportions is the only one that uses relative differences, the methods of harmonic mean and major fractions being based on absolute differences. In addition, the method of equal proportions gives the smallest relative differences for both average population per district and individual share in a representative. No other method takes account of both these factors. Therefore the method of equal proportions gives the most equitable distribution of representatives among the states.⁶

In applying the Method of Equal Proportions to Wisconsin for the purpose of legislative apportionment following the 1960 Census, it should be remembered that it was then assumed only 49 seats could be distributed among the high-population counties. The Reference Bureau study showed that Waukesha County would become entitled to its 3rd and 4th Assembly districts in priorities 25 and 43, respectively, and that Milwaukee County would become entitled to a 25th Assembly district in priority 47. Wood County would be permitted to retain its 2nd Assembly district under priority 48, but Eau Claire County would not reach its 2nd district until priority 50. The district to be allocated under priority 49 would have to go to Outagamie County. Both Kenosha and Racine Counties would have become entitled to additional representation before Milwaukee County could claim entitlement to a 26th district under priority 53.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court leads the way

When the final legislative apportionment effort failed in April 1964, the Legislative Reference Bureau immediately began to recompile its statistical information in summary form for consideration by the Wisconsin Supreme Court. The first issue to be decided was the number of Assembly districts which could be "freed" in the low-population areas of the state for allocation to the areas in which population had increased in the 1950-60 decade.¹ As the statistical compilation pointed out:

For the . . . counties of low population, bills and joint resolutions introduced in the Wisconsin Legislatures of 1961 and 1963 have probably explored all possible combinations with a view toward improved population equality. Comparing the several proposals to revise the multi-county Assembly district combinations in the various areas of the state,

⁴See Laurence F. Schmeckebier, *Congressional Apportionment*, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1941; pp. 21-31 and 70-72.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 21.

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 60.

¹H. Rupert Theobald, "Revising Wisconsin's Legislative Districts", *Step 1: Assembly Apportionment*, Madison, April 1964.

those proposals can be selected which most further the cause of population equality among districts.²

The legislative apportionment bills had gained the "free" seats primarily by rearranging the multi-county Assembly districts in 3 areas of the state: northern Wisconsin, west-central Wisconsin, and southwestern Wisconsin.³ The northern Wisconsin reshuffle was first placed before the Legislature in Mr. Pommerening's 1961 Assembly Bill 578. It involved 18 counties (excluding Barron and Douglas) north of a line from Minneapolis to Green Bay. Containing 7.1 population ratios (39,528), the area was then organized into 9 Assembly districts with an average misrepresentation per district of plus/minus 20.8%; reorganizing it into 7 districts also reduced the average misrepresentation to plus/minus 5.8%. The Supreme Court later broadened this area by including therein also Barron County; the result was an area-wide reduction in representation from 10 to 8 Assembly districts with an average misrepresentation of plus/minus 6.8%.

In southwestern Wisconsin, the 6 counties of Crawford, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland and Vernon had (with 3.1 population ratios) been organized into 4 Assembly districts. Here, a reduction to 3 Assembly districts would reduce the average misrepresentation from plus/minus 22.0% to plus/minus 7.7%. This change had been recommended by the Legislative Council reapportionment committee, and was in 1961 contained in the Leonard, Pommerening, and Flannigan proposals, but was not contained in the vetoed apportionment bills until 1964.

The possibility of rearranging the multi-county Assembly districts in west-central Wisconsin had also been recognized as early as 1961 in both the Flannigan (including St. Croix County) and Pommerening (without St. Croix County) proposals. Including 12 counties from St. Croix and Dunn to Waushara and Green Lake, the area had a 1960 population of 200,372 people or 5.1 population ratios, but was organized into 6 Assembly districts. Here, a reduction to 5 Assembly districts would reduce the average misrepresentation from plus/minus 19.3% to plus/minus 11.6%, but the change would have resulted in creating one Assembly district (Pierce-St. Croix) 12,139 people or 30.7% above a population ratio.

Comparing the maps and statistics, the Supreme Court found that it could gain 4 "free" Assembly districts and still remain within low misrepresentation limits. The first district was obtained by reducing Douglas County (1960 population 45,008; 13.9 per cent in excess of one population ratio); 2 districts were obtained by the rearrangement of 19 counties in northern Wisconsin including Barron County; and the 4th district resulted from the rearrangement of multi-county Assembly districts in southwestern Wisconsin. The Supreme Court compared the high average misrepresentation (11.6%) and the oversized Pierce-St. Croix district, resulting from a possible Assembly district rearrangement in west-central Wisconsin with the need of assigning an additional Assembly district to one of the multi-district counties, and concluded that this change would not improve population equality among districts.

In proposing changes in northern Wisconsin, the change proposed in the 1961 Pommerening bill would have created a multi-county district consisting of the counties of Burnett, Polk and Washburn with a combined population of 44,483, immediately adjacent to a single-county district, Barron, with a population of 34,270. Considering the inconvenience to the electors in attempting to communicate with their Assemblyman in the large 3-county dis-

²Ibid., p. 6.

³In addition, all proposals had gained one seat by reducing Douglas County from 2 districts to 1 Assembly district.

trict, coupled with the overrepresentation in the geographically much smaller district immediately adjacent, the Supreme Court concluded that representation would be more equal, as a practical matter, if two 2-county Assembly districts (Barron-Washburn with 44,571, and Burnett-Polk with 34,182) were established in the area.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court next evaluated the statistical formulas which could be applied to distribute representation among high-population counties. It found that for the 1960 Census of Wisconsin, and extending the tables to priority 50, the methods of Harmonic Mean (said to favor the counties of lower population) and of Equal Proportions would both give the same result while the statistical method of Major Fractions (said to favor the counties of higher population) would not permit Wood and Eau Claire Counties to retain their 2nd Assembly seats until priorities 53 and 55, respectively.

Priority Number	Harmonic Mean	Equal Proportions	Major Fractions
43	Waukesha 4	Waukesha 4	Waukesha 4
44	Milwaukee 23	Dodge 2	Milwaukee 24
45	Winnebago 3	Milwaukee 24	Winnebago 3
46	Wood 2	Winnebago 3	Milwaukee 25
47	Milwaukee 24	Milwaukee 25	Dodge 2
48	Eau Claire 2	Wood 2	Outagamie 3
49	Outagamie 3	Outagamie 3	Milwaukee 26
50	Milwaukee 25	Eau Claire 2	Racine 4
51	Kenosha 3	Kenosha 3	Dane 6
52	Racine 4	Racine 4	Kenosha 3
53	Dane 6	Milwaukee 26	Wood 2
54	Milwaukee 26	Dane 6	Milwaukee 27
55	Walworth 2	Milwaukee 27	Eau Claire 2

Nobody on the Wisconsin Supreme Court favored the Method of Major Fractions. There might have been some sentiment in favor of the Method of Harmonic Mean for the purpose of state legislative apportionments as the argument had frequently been advanced that population concentration should to some degree be considered in legislative apportionment. In the counties of high population concentration, personal contact between citizen and legislator is obviously more readily possible than in the more sparsely settled areas where such contact involves travel over long distances.

But, after the creation of 17 multi-county Assembly districts, and the allocation of at least one district to each of the remaining 33 counties, only 50 districts were available for statistical distribution, and for 50 priorities the outcome was the same under the Method of Harmonic Mean and the Method of Equal Proportions. The Wisconsin Supreme Court decided to lead the way for future Wisconsin legislative apportionments and to base its allocation on the Method of Equal Proportions, which is the method used for distribution of Congressional representation among the States.

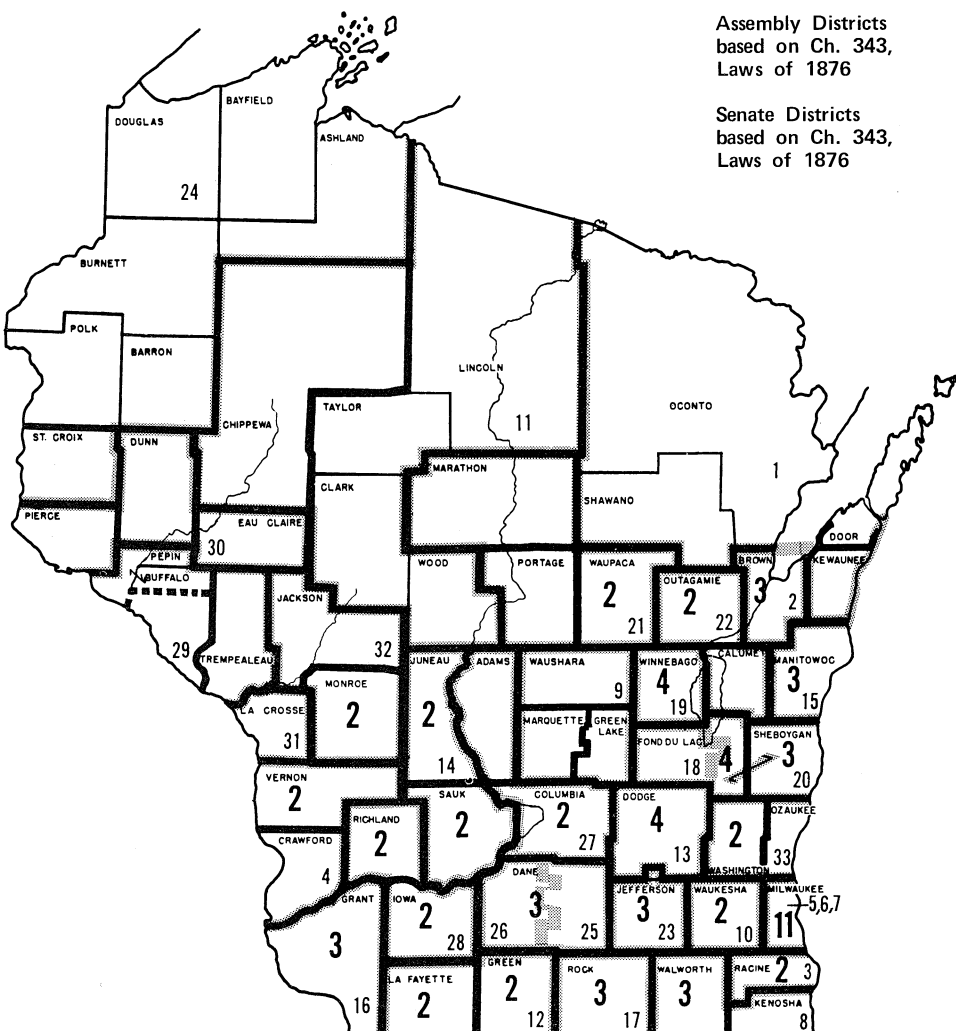
The third problem before the Supreme Court involved the selection of districting plans within multi-Assembly district counties. The Supreme Court instructed the Legislative Reference Bureau to analyze every apportionment proposal presented to the Legislature as well as "Plan A" (Milwaukee 26) and "Plan B" (Milwaukee 25; Outagamie 3) presented to the court by Madison attorney Roland B. Day representing Governor Reynolds,⁴ and to report to the court for each county those districting plans which would result in the

⁴These plans represented the final development of the Zaborski-Flannigan proposals based on the 1960 work of the Legislative Council committee.

least misrepresentation while maintaining compact district boundaries. Here, a new standard of comparison is introduced: the 1960 Census "ideal" population for Assembly districts was 39,528. In a county of 100,000 population, the total misrepresentation compared to the state-wide ideal would be the same whether the 2 districts in the county were split 41,000-59,000 or 50,000-50,000. Thus, for each county a new "ideal" district population had to be determined based on the county's total population and the representation to be allocated to the county.

Assembly Districts
based on Ch. 343,
Laws of 1876

Senate Districts
based on Ch. 343,
Laws of 1876



Recomputing the district deviations on the basis of county populations involved 17 multi-Assembly district counties. In 2 of these counties, Manitowoc and Sheboygan, the existing districts within each county were so close to each other in population numbers that not a single apportionment plan had proposed changes in the district boundaries. The Supreme Court saw no reason to propose a change.

In Milwaukee County, both the 9th draft of the district boundary descriptions developed for the bipartisan committee of Milwaukee County legislators, and the district boundary descriptions of the "Plan B" presented to the court on behalf of Governor Reynolds, produced exceptionally small population deviations among districts. The bipartisan plan had been developed by the chief or the Legislative Reference Bureau under the direction of the committee; the Governor's plan had been developed by state Representative Frederick P. Kessler (Dem., Milwaukee) and Madison attorney Roland B. Day. Both plans had been developed on the assumption—never tested in a court case—that although cities under their constitutional home rule powers generally set their own ward lines the Milwaukee situation (each ward in the City of Milwaukee is an Assembly district) was so unique that the state-wide interest in equal representation would outweigh the home rule power of the city in this instance.

The Supreme Court chose to avoid this issue. Instead it based Assembly districts in Milwaukee County on the 25-district plan offered in the Legislature by Senators Zaborski and Schreiber as part of Senate Substitute Amendment 2 to 1963 Senate Bill 679. This plan utilized for all districts containing parts of the City of Milwaukee the ward lines established by the Milwaukee common council as Ordinance 730 of March 21, 1961. Based on this plan, Milwaukee County districts were to range from 36,635 to 45,620—both extremes being substantially below those encountered elsewhere in the state. With two exceptions, the plan avoided dividing any of the suburbs. The 21st Assembly District of Milwaukee County was conveniently constituted of the 2 westernmost wards each of the Cities of Wauwatosa and West Allis. The one objectionable feature of the plan (incapable of better solution as long as City of Milwaukee wards were adhered to) was the dismemberment of the City of Glendale in the northeastern part of the county. That city was split 3 ways among Assembly Districts 1, 9 and 13 and, consequently, its parts ended up in 3 different Senate districts also: Senate Districts 5, 6 and 9.

For Brown, Dane, Dodge, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Kenosha, La Crosse, Marathon, Outagamie, Rock, Waukesha, Winnebago and Wood, the Legislative Reference Bureau's list identifying for each county the plan of minimal intra-county population imbalance was accepted without change. These "best" districts had come from a wide variety of sources:

County	Districts	Population			Source of Districting Plan
		Average	Smallest	Largest	
Brown	3	41,694	41,360	41,890	A. Amdt. 2 to 1963 A. Jt. Res. 95
Dane	5	44,419	42,522	46,635	Sen. Sub. 1 to 1963 Sen. Bill 679
Dodge	2	31,585	31,047	32,123	Sen. Sub. 1 to 1963 Sen. Bill 679
Eau Claire	2	29,150	29,017	29,283	A. Amdt. 7 to 1963 Sen. Bill 679
Fond du Lac	2	37,542	37,750	37,335	1963 Senate Bill 575
Kenosha	2	50,307	50,339	50,276	Sen. Sub. 1 to 1963 Sen. Bill 679
La Crosse	2	36,232	36,308	36,157	1963 Assembly Bill 99
Marathon	2	44,437	42,942	45,932	Sen. Amdt. 1 to 1963 Sen. Bill 679
Outagamie	3	33,931	33,535	34,307	"Plan B" offered for Governor
Rock	3	37,971	35,788	39,351	1963 Senate Bill 627
Waukesha	4	39,562	38,077	40,772	1963 Senate Bill 575
Winnebago	3	35,976	34,977	37,172	"Plan A" offered for Governor
Wood	2	29,552	28,544	30,561	A. Amdt. 3 to 1963 A. Jt. Res. 95

Only in the case of Racine County did the Wisconsin Supreme Court decide on an entirely new approach. The Governor's attorneys had not challenged (and the court did not decide to raise the issue on its own) the 1892 court-made rule that Assembly districts cannot cross county lines.⁵ As a result, an extreme concentration of Assembly underrepresentation had to occur in the southeastern Wisconsin 3-county area comprising Kenosha, Racine and Walworth Counties. Had the area been a single county it would—with a combined population of 294,754 or 7.4 times the population ratio of 39,528—clearly have been entitled to 7 Assembly districts. But, because Assembly districts were thought prohibited from crossing county lines, only 6 Assembly districts were created in the area: one in Walworth County (1.3 ratios), 2 in Kenosha County (2.5 ratios), and 3 in Racine County (3.6 ratios). The Supreme Court decided to balance underrepresentation in one house against overrepresentation in the other.

For the Senate, the 1960 Census population ratio was 119,780, obtained by dividing 3,952,765 (the state's 1960 population) by 33 (the number of Senate districts). The court decided to retain Kenosha County as a Senate district. This district, the 22nd, would be 16.0% short of the Senate ratio, while each of its component Assembly districts exceeded the Assembly district ratio by 27%. As to Racine County, the Wisconsin Supreme Court devised a districting plan in which the first 2 districts (consisting, together, of the City of Racine plus the Town of Mount Pleasant and the Villages of Elmwood Park and Sturtevant) would constitute a Senate district, the 21st, of 103,717 people, 13.4% short of a Senate district ratio, while each of its component Assembly districts exceeded the ratio of Assembly districts by 30%. The 3rd Assembly district of Racine County, with 38,064 persons, came within 3.7% of the state-wide average for Assembly districts. It was combined with the 23rd Assembly District of Milwaukee County and the 4th Assembly District of Waukesha County to form a new 28th Senate District.

Having by design created 2 Senate districts containing only 2 Assembly districts each, the Wisconsin Supreme Court now had to identify 3 areas within the state in which, in each case, 4 Assembly districts of below-average population numbers would be contiguous to each other; the remaining Senate districts could then conveniently be created by combining 3 Assembly districts into each Senate district.

The smallest Assembly district under any proposal was Calumet County. It lies immediately adjacent to Outagamie County—the last county to which an additional Assembly seat had been assigned. The combination of Calumet and Outagamie Counties would thus have resulted in the smallest 4-district Senate district possible, but there is no record that it was suggested to the court. Of all the legislative apportionment proposals offered after the 1960 Census, only Mr. Pommerening's 1961 Assembly Bill 578 had proposed the Calumet-Outagamie Senate district; the combination was not contained in the plans placed before the Wisconsin Supreme Court on behalf of Governor Reynolds. Calumet County's 1960 population was 43.7% short of an Assembly district ratio. On the other hand, Outagamie County had since 1953 been part of a Senate district in combination with Waupaca County (—10.6%), and this combination was retained. Thus, one 4-Assembly districts Senate district had been established.

Next to Outagamie, the Counties of Eau Claire and Wood had been the last to receive additional Assembly representation as the result of the formula allocation by the Method of Equal Proportions. These two counties were each made the anchor counties of the other two 4-Assembly districts

⁵*State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham*, 81 Wis. 440, 511.

Senate districts; Eau Claire in combination with the Jackson-Trempealeau (—2.5% of an Assembly ratio) and Monroe County (—21.0%) Assembly districts and Wood County in combination with the Portage County (—6.5%) and Green Lake-Waushara (—26.8%) Assembly districts.

Establishing the three 4-Assembly districts Senate districts also highlights one of the technical problems encountered in Wisconsin Senate redistricting: the possibility of preventing an incumbent senator from seeking reelection which results from a technicality. The members of the Wisconsin Senate serve 4-year terms; at each biennial election, only one-half of the Senate districts hold elections. Thus, in 1964, the even-numbered Senate districts were to hold elections (having last voted in 1960), while the Senators representing odd-numbered Senate districts still had 2 years to serve of their 4-year terms. The new Eau Claire-Jackson-Trempealeau-Monroe Senate district contained parts of the old 28th, 31st and 32nd Senate Districts and the incumbents of the old 28th (Sen. Davis A. Donnelly, Dem., Eau Claire) and 31st Senate Districts (Sen. James Earl Leverich, Rep., Sparta) were both residents of the proposed new district. Senator Donnelly's term would expire with the convening of the 1965 Legislature; Senator Leverich's term still had 2 years to run. Because Senator Leverich's term had 2 more years to run, the new district had to be assigned his district number, i.e. an odd number, and Senator Donnelly was unable to run for reelection in 1964.

The Supreme Court spent relatively more time on the problem of Senate redistricting than it had spent on Assembly districts. For the Assembly, it had been able to follow—with the exception of Racine County—the proposals already made by members of the Legislature or by the Governor's counsel. Senate districting, on the other hand, is entirely dependent on the completion of the Assembly apportionment because the Wisconsin Constitution requires Senate districts to consist of whole Assembly districts.⁶ The Constitution requires Senate districts to be districted anew "according to the number of inhabitants", which means they should be as equal as possible in population numbers. Beyond this, Senate districts are to consist of "convenient contiguous territory". If that requirement is to have any sense at all, it must mean more than the convenience of the map maker or the implication that the territory should be reasonably compact. The "convenient contiguous territory" requirement must be interpreted to serve the convenience of the voters; in other words, distances within all districts are to be kept to a minimum.

An example of this can be found in the new 30th Senate District. The district lies north of Green Bay and consisted, under the old apportionment, of 5 rural counties all economically oriented toward Green Bay. Using the new Assembly districts but keeping the district entirely rural would have required the addition of 2 of Wisconsin's largest (by geographic size) counties: Oneida and Vilas. Instead, the Legislature had proposed in both 1963 Senate Bill 575 and Senate Bill 679, to combine the 2 rural Assembly districts of Florence-Marquette and Forest-Oconto with the 3rd Assembly District of Brown County, resulting in a Senate district of significantly increased compactness. In vetoing 1963 Senate Bill 679, Governor Reynolds had objected to such a proposal; he had felt that splitting up the old 2nd Senate District which consisted solely of Brown County, and placing parts of Green Bay and some of its suburbs "in the same district with Crandon, the Forest County seat", was "an incredible partisan gerrymander."⁷ The Governor objected

⁶Wisconsin Constitution, Article IV, Section 5.

⁷*Journal of the Senate*, April 22, 1964, p. 2270.

particularly to the distance of 95 miles measured in the Senate district then proposed from Green Bay to Crandon, the Forest County seat.

In the Supreme Court's Assembly apportionment, the 2 rural districts were slightly different: Marinette County was still combined with Florence County, but Oconto County was now combined with Langlade County. The internal districting within Brown County had also been slightly changed as compared to the vetoed proposal. But, the problem was still the same: either combine the northern Assembly district of Brown County with the 2 rural districts resulting in a Senate district about 95 miles long, or combine the 2 rural districts with the new Assembly district Forest-Oneida-Vilas resulting in a Senate district about 160 miles long. The Supreme Court had no difficulty resolving this choice in favor of the more compact district.

How good was the apportionment plan worked out by the Wisconsin Supreme Court when it was promulgated on May 14, 1964?⁸ Based on the standards then developed by the National Municipal League,⁹ the answer had to be: "extremely good". The apportionment met every test of the Wisconsin Constitution, and complied with the requirements of the United States Constitution as interpreted in *Baker v. Carr*.

The National Municipal League based its standard of comparison on the theoretical minimum number of people required to elect a majority of the members in each house. A majority is one more than one-half of the members of each house; thus, in Wisconsin this standard would consist of the percentage of state population represented by the aggregate populations of the 17 smallest Senate districts and the 51 smallest Assembly districts. The Senate percentage, 48.4%, came closer to one-half the state's population than the similar percentages for any other state Senate; at the time, the next best-apportioned state Senates were found in the States of Oregon (47.8%), Missouri (47.7%), Vermont (47.0%), Maine (46.9%), West Virginia (46.7%) and New Hampshire (45.3%).

In the Wisconsin Assembly—and in spite of the wide disparity between the Calumet (22,268; —43.7%) and Walworth (52,368; +32.5%) County Assembly districts—the theoretical minimum percentage was 45.4%. This, in May of 1964, appeared to be 6th best in the Nation, exceeded only by Alaska (49.0%), Oregon (48.1%), New Jersey (46.5%), Rhode Island (46.5%) and South Carolina (46.2%).

The plan worked out by the Wisconsin Supreme Court also surpassed the population equality of any of the plans offered in the Legislature:

Plan Contained in	Senate	Assembly
Existing districts; Ch. 728, L. 1951	42.5%	39.9%
Vetoed 1963 Senate Bill 575	45.7%	44.4%
1963 Senate Bill 679 (Leonard-Busby)	46.5%	45.3%
Sen. Sub. 1 to 1963 SB 679 (Zaborski-Flannigan)	47.7%	45.2%
Vetoed 1963 Senate Bill 679	45.7%	45.0%
Supreme Court Apportionment	48.4%	45.4%

The Supreme Court plan's mathematical superiority to any of the other plans offered becomes even more apparent when the plans are compared, by 6% ranges, on the basis of the distribution of districts around the theoretically "ideal" populations of 39,528 for Assembly districts and 119,780 for Senate districts:

⁸23 Wis. (2d) 606.

⁹National Municipal League, *Compendium on Legislative Apportionment*, 2nd edition, New York, 1962.

ASSEMBLY Range or Extreme	Dividing Population	Rosenberry Districts	Vetoed 575, S.	1963 Bill 679, S.	Sub. 1, S., to 679, S.	Vetoed 679, S.	Supreme Court Plan
Smallest district		-50.3%	-43.7%	-43.7%	-43.7%	-43.7%	-43.7%
More than 18% short	32,413	28	16	13	13	13	12
-18% to -6%	37,156	27	14	16	20	17	17
-6% to +6%	41,899	15	28	43	31	34	35
+6% to +18%	46,643	12	31	19	27	25	29
More than 18% over Largest district		18 +121.3%	11 +32.5%	9 +32.5%	9 +32.5%	11 +32.5%	7 +32.5%
<hr/>							
SENATE Range or Extreme	Dividing Population	Rosenberry Districts	Vetoed 575, S.	1963 Bill 679, S.	Sub. 1, S., to 679, S.	Vetoed 679, S.	Supreme Court Plan
Smallest district		-38.0%	-25.0%	-25.0%	-16.6%	-26.2%	-16.0%
More than 18% short	98,219	7	3	2	none	3	none
-18% to -6%	112,593	9	10	10	9	11	8
-6% to +6%	126,967	7	7	13	14	10	18
+6% to +18%	141,340	4	10	5	8	5	7
More than 18% over Largest district		6 +73.9%	3 +32.1%	3 +31.8%	2 +27.7%	4 +38.5%	none +14.5%

The Wisconsin Supreme Court's legislative districting plan of May 14, 1964, was meant to be temporary only:

... effective for the 1964 legislative elections, and thereafter until such time as the legislature and governor have enacted a valid legislative apportionment plan.¹⁰

But, as is so often the case with governmental arrangements meant to be temporary, it became the permanent Wisconsin legislative apportionment for the 1960-70 decade. All subsequent legislative efforts to replace the Supreme Court's apportionment with an apportionment enacted by the Legislature failed in the legislative process.¹¹

The Supreme Court's legislative apportionment clearly set forth the principles on which it was based. There could be no question that the new apportionment attempted to provide—within a rational design—for population equality among districts:

Section 1. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES. (1) In order to minimize the differences of population between the 100 assembly districts of the state, and between the 33 senate districts of the state, legislative districts are established in accordance with the final published results of the 1960 federal census of Wisconsin and with due regard to the requirements of the constitution of this state.

(2) For the assembly, the Wisconsin constitution requires districts of substantial population equality.

(a) County lines are held inviolable. Assembly districts consist of either a whole county, several whole counties or several assembly districts placed wholly within a single county.

(b) The territory of each assembly district is kept as compact as practicable. The court considered alternative plans in several areas which might have more closely approached population equality in assembly districts. In these instances, a majority of the court concluded that the requirement of compactness compelled adoption of the alternatives embodied in the present judgment. In some instances, it has been possible to compensate an imbalance in assembly districting by adjustment of senate representation.

(c) The method of equal proportions has been used to determine the number of assembly seats allocated to multi-assembly district counties.

(d) For no assembly district does the 1960 population exceed by more than one-third the state-wide average population of assembly districts: 39,528.

(3) For the senate, the Wisconsin constitution requires districts of substantial population equality consisting of whole assembly districts.

(a) Assembly district lines are held inviolable. Senate districts consist of whole assembly districts, though not in all cases of whole counties.

(b) The territory of individual senate districts consists of contiguous assembly districts, convenient to the electors of the district.

(c) For no senate district does the 1960 population exceed by more than one-sixth the state-wide average population of senate districts: 119,780.

Section 2. APPORTIONMENT OF ASSEMBLY. Thirty-nine counties of low population are combined into 17 multi-county assembly districts, each with a population near the state-wide average for assembly districts. Sixteen counties of population near the state-wide average for assembly districts, or for geographic reasons prevented

¹⁰23 Wis. (2d) 606.

¹¹See 1965 Senate Bill 17 and Assembly Bills 78 and 885; 1967 Senate Bill 1 and Assembly Bill 236.

from being combined into multicounty assembly districts, are established as single-county assembly districts. The remaining 67 assembly seats are distributed among the remaining 17 counties in accordance with population.¹² . . .

Section 3. DISTRICTING OF MULTI-ASSEMBLY DISTRICT COUNTIES. Within the 17 multi-assembly district counties, the boundaries of assembly districts are established along town and ward lines. "Ward" means wards as they existed as of the date of this judgment or new wards established after the 1960 census on the contingency that they be incorporated into this apportionment.¹³ . . .

Section 4. SENATE DISTRICTS. Each of these assembly district combinations is a senate district, to be numbered as shown:¹⁴ . . .

On May 14, 1964, the new Wisconsin legislative apportionment was the best in the Nation. Had it been made 3 years earlier, the rationality of the design used in Wisconsin's apportionment could have served as a model for all other states in their legislative apportionments following the 1960 Census. As it was, by 1964 the time for a moderate approach had passed, and on the date of the Wisconsin decision nearly every other state was engaged in federal court litigation as the result of apportionment inaction or malapportionment.

One month later, on June 15, 1964, the Supreme Court of the United States published its opinion in the Alabama case of *Reynolds v. Sims*¹⁵ and related cases from Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, New York and Virginia. Henceforth, the Nation played the apportionment game to a new set of rules.

Equal population in both houses

Just 27 months passed from the time of the *Baker* decision until the United States Supreme Court, on June 15, 1964, came down forcefully on the side of equal population numbers apportionment in both houses of every 2-house state legislature. The decision involved cases arising in 6 states, collectively cited as the *Reapportionment Decisions*¹; the most extensive statement of the court's position was given in the Alabama case of *Reynolds v. Sims*. The majority opinion in each case was written by the Chief Justice, Earl Warren, and represented the views of 6 of the 9 justices. Two justices—Clark and Stewart—concurred with the majority in several of the cases, and dissented in others. Only Justice John M. Harlan dissented in all 6 cases:

Today's holding is that the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires every State to structure its legislature so that all the members of each house represent substantially the same number of people; other factors may be given play only to the extent that they do not significantly encroach on this basic "population" principle. Whatever may be the thought of this holding as a piece of political ideology

¹²23 Wis. (2d) 606; pp. 606-07.

¹³*Ibid.*, p. 608.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, p. 617.

¹⁵377 U.S. 533; 84 S.Ct. 1362.

¹Alabama: *Reynolds v. Sims* (also *Vann v. Baggett* and *McConnell v. Baggett*), 377 U.S. 533; 84 S.Ct. 1362.

Colorado: *Lucas v. Colorado General Assembly*, 377 U.S. 713; 84 S.Ct. 1459.

Delaware: *Roman v. Sincok*, 377 U.S. 695; 84 S.Ct. 1449.

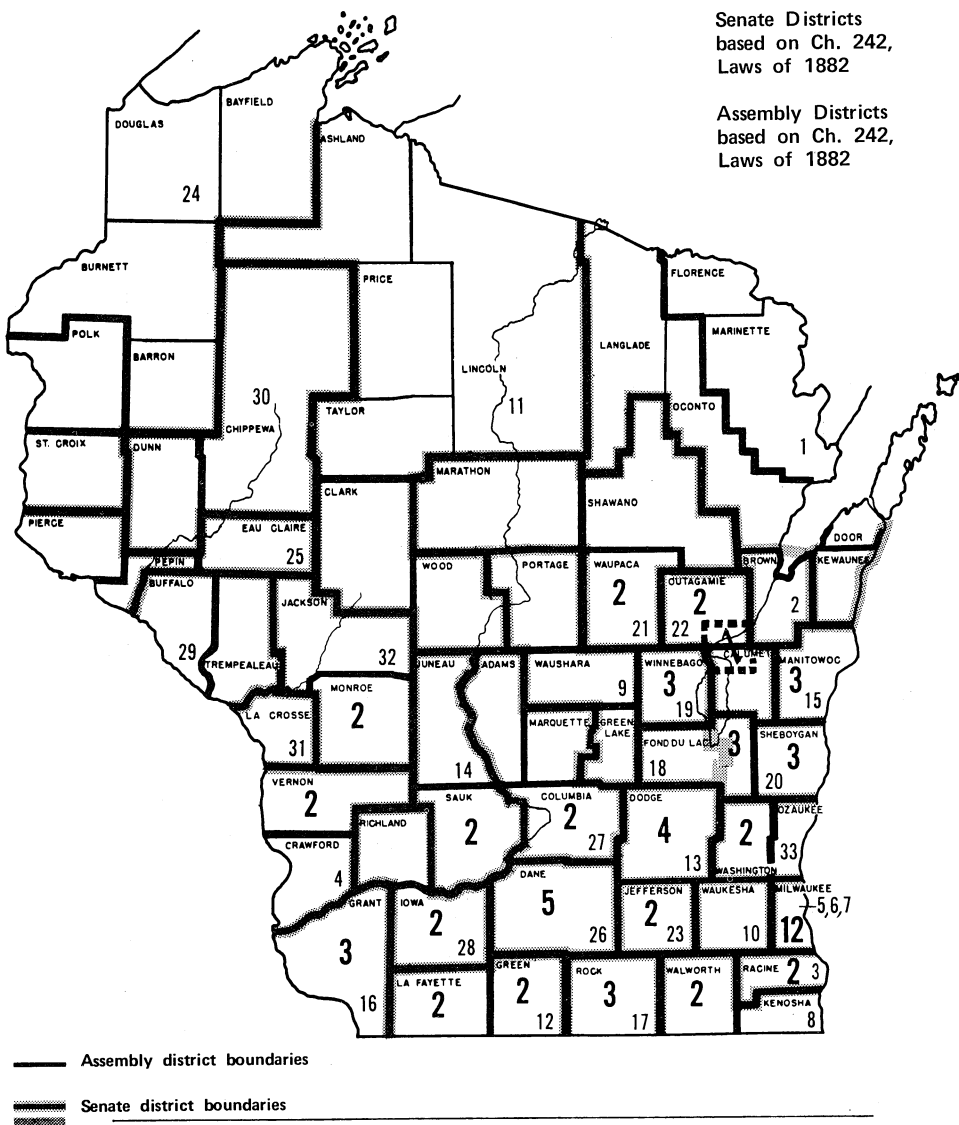
Maryland: *Md. Comm. for Fair Representation v. Taves*, 377 U.S. 656; 84 S.Ct. 1429.

New York: (Radio station) *WMCA v. Lomenzo*, 377 U.S. 633; 84 S.Ct. 1418.

Virginia: *Davis v. Mann*, 377 U.S. 678; 84 S.Ct. 1441.

Senate Districts
based on Ch. 242,
Laws of 1882

Assembly Districts
based on Ch. 242,
Laws of 1882



—and even on that score the political history and practices of this country from its earliest beginnings leave wide room for debate . . . —I think it demonstrable that the Fourteenth Amendment does not impose this political tenet on the States or authorize this Court to do so.²

Justices Tom C. Clark and Potter Stewart favored an approach more flexible than the strict arithmetic tests applied by the majority; neither was ready for outright rejection of the “federal plan” whereby one house of a 2-house legislature might be apportioned on the basis of other factors in addition to

²377 U.S. 589, 590.

population. Taking a case by case approach, these two justices dissented from the majority opinion in the *Colorado* and *New York* cases; however, in the *Maryland* case Justice Stewart dissented while Justice Clark concurred with the majority.

As an expression on the limits of state power under the "equal protection" clause of the XIV Amendment to the United States Constitution, the *Colorado* case may have been the most significant case of the six. By initiative petition, the voters of that state had placed 2 competing apportionment plans on the November 1962 ballot. "Amendment 7" was a little federal plan in which the Colorado House would have been apportioned among the counties on population (thus, it did not strictly adhere to population in this house either) while the Senate districts would have been permanently described in the Constitution. Senate districting recognized:

. . . population as a prime, but not controlling, factor and gives effect to such important considerations as geography, compactness and continuity of territory, accessibility, observance of natural boundaries, [and] conformity to historical divisions such as county lines and prior representation districts.³

"Amendment 8" was a population-numbers apportionment plan. In the general election, the little federal plan received a 2 to 1 majority (the vote was 305,700 "for" to 172,725 "against") which included a majority in every county of the state, and the population-numbers plan was defeated by an even greater margin (149,822 to 311,749) in every county of the state and in the City of Denver.

The majority opinion held that the people of a state could not—even by initiative and referendum—validly enact an apportionment plan that would violate the equal protection clause:

We hold that the fact that a challenged legislative apportionment plan was approved by the electorate is without federal constitutional significance, if the scheme adopted fails to satisfy the basic requirements of the Equal Protection Clause, as delineated in our opinion in *Reynolds v. Sims*. And we conclude that the fact that a practically unavailable political remedy, such as initiative and referendum, exists under state law, provides justification only for a court of equity to stay its hand temporarily while recourse to such a remedial device is attempted or while proposed initiated measures relating to legislative apportionment are pending and will be submitted to the State's voters at the next election.

. . . [The] argument . . . that the apportionment of the Colorado Senate . . . is rational because it takes into account a variety of geographical, historical, topographic and economic considerations fails to provide an adequate justification for the substantial disparities from population-based representation in the allocation of Senate seats to the disfavored populous areas. And any attempted reliance on the so-called federal analogy is factually as well as constitutionally without merit.⁴

In *New York*, the apportionment of both houses of the Legislature had been made under a formula which used population as its basis but which (because it guaranteed a representative to every county except Hamilton County) had worked to give a relatively larger share of the Assembly to the low population counties. An interesting aspect of the New York constitutional formula had been that it prohibited the creation of new counties unless the new county, when created, contained population equal to one Assembly member ratio.

³377 U.S. 713, 720.

⁴377 U.S. 713, 737-38.

Justices Stewart and Clark felt that a "policy guaranteeing minimum representation to each county is certainly rational, particularly in a State like New York."⁵ Their dissent freely admitted that such a state policy, when coupled with a constitutionally fixed number of assemblymen, would result in some population disparity among districts.

But since the disparity flows from the effectuation of a rational state policy, the mere existence of the disparity itself can hardly be considered an invidious discrimination.⁶

In both the *Colorado* and the *New York* case, Justice Clark did not state the reasons for his dissent from the majority opinion. He merely concurred in the dissenting opinion by Justice Stewart. Similarly, in the *Maryland* case there was no indication as to why Justice Clark joined the majority. For his part, Justice Stewart favored upholding the constitutionality of Maryland's apportionment unless that apportionment "could be shown systematically to prevent ultimate effective majority rule."⁷

The majority opinion was, in all 6 *Reapportionment Decisions*, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren. The tone was set in the Alabama case, *Reynolds v. Sims*:

. . . We necessarily hold that the Equal Protection Clause requires both houses of a state legislature to be apportioned on a population basis. The right of a citizen to equal representation and to have his vote weighted equally with those of all other citizens in the election of members of one house of a bicameral state legislature would amount to little if States could effectively submerge the equal-population principle in the apportionment of seats in the other house. . . .⁸

By holding that as a federal constitutional requisite both houses of a state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis, we mean that the Equal Protection Clause requires that a State make an honest and good faith effort to construct districts, in both houses of its legislature, as nearly of equal population as is practicable. We realize that it is a practical impossibility to arrange legislative districts so that each one has an identical number of residents, or citizens, or voters. Mathematical exactness or precision is hardly a workable constitutional requirement.⁹

. . . A State may legitimately desire to construct districts along political subdivision lines to deter the possibilities of gerrymandering. However, permitting deviations from population-based representation does not mean that each local governmental unit or political subdivision can be given separate representation, regardless of population.¹⁰

In the 27-month interval between the 1962 *Baker* decision and the 1964 *Reapportionment Decisions* there had been state legislative apportionment litigation in nearly every state in the Union.¹¹ The *Baker* case had prohibited "invidious discrimination" but had not even hinted at any precise standards with which the States could attempt to comply. Litigation in state courts and federal district courts attempted to develop such standards. The 6 cases decided together in the *Reapportionment Decisions* seemed specifically selected to deal with several of the uncertainties which had frustrated the apportionment litigants as well as the courts.

Perhaps the main reason for the selection of the *Alabama* case was to reaffirm the *Baker* decision and to buttress the point that the prohibition against

⁵377 U.S. 744, 762.

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 763.

⁷377 U.S. 677.

⁸377 U.S. 533, 576.

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 577.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, p. 581.

¹¹See National Municipal League, *Reapportionment: a Year in Review*, 1963.

invidious discrimination applied with equal strength to both houses of a bicameral state legislature.

In *Alabama*, the theoretical minimum population required to elect a majority of the Senate had been 25.1% and, of the House, 25.7%, with the largest Senate district containing 41 times as many people as the smallest, and the largest House district 16 times as many. Two legislative apportionment alternatives provisionally passed by the Alabama Legislature following the 1962 decision of the United States Supreme Court had proposed only minor alleviation of the population disparities.¹²

The basic issues had been similar in the *Maryland* case, but while the malapportionment in Alabama had resulted from a failure of the Legislature to comply with the decennial reapportionment requirement of the Alabama Constitution,¹³ neither the Maryland Constitution nor that state's statutory law even contemplated reapportionment.¹⁴ The apportionment of both Senate and House of Delegates in the Maryland General Assembly was frozen into the Maryland Constitution of 1867.¹⁵

Perhaps more by implication than by direct statement, the *Maryland* case raised an interesting side issue: can some deviation from the population equality principle, evident in the apportionment of one house, be justified by a compensating under- or overrepresentation of the affected areas in the other house?

. . . In reviewing a state legislative apportionment case this Court must of necessity consider the challenged scheme as a whole in determining whether the particular State's apportionment plan, in its entirety, meets federal constitutional requisites. It is simply impossible to decide upon the validity of the apportionment of one house of a bicameral legislature in the abstract, without also evaluating the actual scheme of representation employed with respect to the other house. Rather, the proper, and indeed indispensable, subject for judicial focus in a legislative apportionment controversy is the overall representation accorded to the State's voters, in both houses of a bicameral state legislature.¹⁶

In view of the continuing trend toward a federal courts' requirement of ever closer mathematical equality among districts, one wonders how much, if any, deviation from a theoretical ideal might be possible under this reasoning. It seems clear that in the absence of very unusual circumstances—such as the separate representation of an isolated island¹⁷—any deviation of as much as 10% would in 1970 be considered *prima facie* evidence of invidious discrimination.

The *Colorado* case was, apparently, selected to dispose specifically of the assumption that the people of a state, by referendum, could choose an apportionment plan in which representation was distributed on factors other than population, or even distributed by a method using secondary factors in addition to the population factor. If the people possess a constituent power to select a representation system based on a different rationale, then this power would seem to vest in the people of the United States as a whole rather than in the people of an individual state. This point was later made in the apportionment amendments to the United States Constitution initiated by the Council of State Governments' National Legislative Conference and,

¹²Robert G. Dixon, Jr., *Democratic Representation*, New York, 1968, p. 266.

¹³Alabama Constitution, Article IX, Sections 198 and 200.

¹⁴377 U.S. 656, 670.

¹⁵Maryland Constitution, Senate: Article III, Section 2; House of Delegates: Article III, Section 5.

¹⁶377 U.S. 656, 673.

¹⁷*Vigneault v. Secretary of Commonwealth* (1968, Massachusetts), 237 N.E. 2d 286.

in the United States Congress, initiated by Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois. The intent of both proposals was identical: to permit, in bicameral legislatures, the apportionment of one house on factors other than population. As of January 1970, both attempts at amending the Constitution of the United States had been unsuccessful.

In the *New York* case, the dissenters had been satisfied that the state's apportionment formula, consistently applied, reflected a "rational state policy"; to them, only a "crazy quilt" apportionment without rational basis would have demonstrated "invidious discrimination". The majority of the United States Supreme Court disagreed. They found that New York's apportionment formula, in both houses, consistently resulted in a relative overrepresentation of low-population counties, and a corresponding underrepresentation of the counties of high population.

However complicated or sophisticated an apportionment scheme might be, it cannot, consistent with the Equal Protection Clause, result in a significant undervaluation of the weight of the votes of certain of a State's citizens merely because of where they happen to reside.¹⁸

The holding in the *New York* case thus served to give additional emphasis to the oft-quoted central statement of *Reynolds v. Sims*: "Legislators represent people, not trees or acres. Legislators are elected by voters, not farms or cities or economic interests."¹⁹ Quoting an earlier case, Chief Justice Warren in the *Reynolds* case reduced the proposition to its absolute essentials:

. . . The Constitution forbids sophisticated as well as simple-minded modes of discrimination.²⁰

At issue in the *Delaware* case was another constitutionally frozen apportionment. The apportionment in force for both houses of the Delaware Legislature in 1964 was written into the Delaware Constitution in 1897. Here, the Supreme Court disposed of the argument that a legislative apportionment plan should not be invalidated because of population variances if such variances had, in fact, existed in the constituent apportionments of several states at the time of their admission into the Union—implying a tacit Congressional approval of the variances in the constituent apportionment.

. . . Appellants' argument that the Delaware apportionment scheme should be upheld since Congress has admitted various States into the Union although the apportionment of seats in their legislatures was based on factors other than population is also unconvincing.²¹

The court had already dealt with this question in the *Reynolds* opinion. There, it had concluded that Congress could not possibly be held the judge of all federal constitutional law questions which might arise under proposed state constituent acts:

Congress presumably does not assume, in admitting States into the Union, to pass on all constitutional questions relating to the character of state governmental organization. In any event, congressional approval, however well-considered, could hardly validate an unconstitutional state legislative apportionment.²²

The *Virginia* case is here discussed last because it was the only of 6 *Reapportionment Decisions* to give a specific indication of the depth of the court's conviction that—regardless of the merits of considering any other factors in a state legislative apportionment plan—the constitutionality of state legislative apportionment plans would henceforth be measured by arithmetic tests. Only if several state legislative apportionment plans equally satisfy the

¹⁸377 U.S. 633, 653.

¹⁹377 U.S. 533, 562.

²⁰*Ibid.*, p. 563.

²¹377 U.S. 695, 709.

²²377 U.S. 533, 582.

arithmetic of population equality among districts can state legislatures choose among the several plans that specific plan which as a matter of state policy might be deemed "best" from the standpoint of satisfying such other aims as providing for the constituents' accessibility to their representatives, county lines, economic areas, or the historic configuration of state representative districts.

Virginia had made minor changes in its state-wide legislative apportionment in 1962. According to national statistics compiled by the National Municipal League, Virginia had the 8th best apportioned legislature in the Nation.²³ The minimum population theoretically able to elect a majority of the membership of the Senate was 41.1%; that required to elect a majority of the House of Delegates was 40.5%. The maximum population variance ratio between the most populous and the least populous Senate district was 2.65 to one; in the House of Delegates that ratio was 4.36 to one.²⁴ For comparison, the same statistics for the new apportionment promulgated by the Wisconsin Supreme Court on May 14, 1964, were: Senate 48.4% theoretical minimum and variance ratio of 1.4 to one; and Assembly 45.4% theoretical minimum with a variance ratio of 2.3 to one.²⁵ In the *Virginia* case, the United States Supreme Court held:

Neither of the houses of the Virginia General Assembly . . . is apportioned sufficiently on a population basis to be constitutionally sustainable.²⁶

The court specifically rejected several attempts at demonstrating the rationality of the design of the Virginia legislative apportionment; admittedly, none of the issues, raised in the defense of the apportionment, had been considered when the apportionment was enacted.

The court first disposed of the argument that the underrepresentation of Arlington, Fairfax and Norfolk was justifiable because of the large numbers of military, and military-related, personnel stationed in these communities.

Discrimination against a class of individuals, merely because of the nature of their employment, without more being shown, is constitutionally impermissible. Additionally, no showing has been made that the Virginia Legislature in fact took such a factor into account in allocating legislative representation.²⁷

The court rejected the argument—not substantiated by statistical data—that the Virginia apportionment as revised in 1962 represented a balance between urban and rural interests. Even if documented the claim would not have been sustainable as against the "equal protection of the laws" which is guaranteed to persons rather than to interests, urban or rural. Finally, the majority opinion disposed of the possibility that the population variances evident in the make-up of the electoral college could be used as a standard to measure the validity of a state legislative apportionment:

The fact that the maximum variances in the populations of various state legislative districts are less than the extreme variations from a population basis in the composition of the Federal Electoral College fails to provide a constitutionally cognizable basis for sustaining a state apportionment scheme under the Equal Protection Clause.²⁸

²³*Compendium on Legislative Apportionment*, 1963 Supplemental Chart.

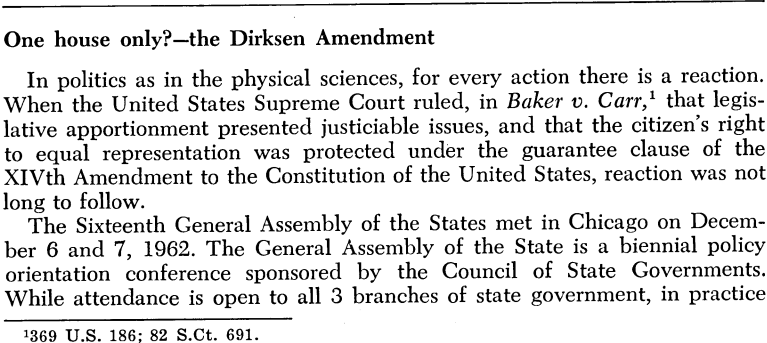
²⁴377 U.S. 678, 688-89.

²⁵23 Wis. (2d) 606, Appendix 623-24.

²⁶377 U.S. 678, 690.

²⁷*Ibid.*, p. 691. It should be noted that the Supreme Court left the door open for "more being shown." In a 1966 federal case arising in Hawaii, *Burns v. Richardson*, 384 U.S. 81, the exclusion of military personnel temporarily stationed in the state and not eligible for legal residence while so stationed in the state was held constitutionally valid. A similar exclusion is provided for in Section 3 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution, but apparently has never been invoked.

²⁸377 U.S. 678, 692.



the General Assembly is primarily a meeting of state legislators, and the topics discussed usually are those which will require legislative attention in the forthcoming regular sessions. On December 6, 1962:

All of the rest of the morning session was devoted to addresses on state legislative apportionment and discussion of this subject. [Three resolutions were adopted in a by-state vote:]

The second resolution was to amend the U.S. Constitution to eliminate any restriction by it over any state in legislative apportionment and to eliminate federal judicial authority over the apportionment of state legislatures. This proposal was approved by 26 ayes to 10 nays, 10 state delegations passing.²

The text of the proposed amendment to the federal Constitution was later offered in the Wisconsin Legislature as 1963 Assembly Joint Resolution 11 by the Assembly Majority Leader, J. Curtis McKay (Rep., Cedarburg). It provided:

Section 1. No provision of this Constitution, or any amendment thereto, shall restrict or limit any state in the apportionment of representation in its legislature.

Section 2. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to any suit in law or equity, or to any controversy, relating to apportionment of representation in a state legislature.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Wisconsin had been one of the 26 States voting in favor of the resolution at the General Assembly—in spite of the fact that the Wisconsin Constitution provides, since 1848, that the Wisconsin Legislature is to be reapportioned following each census, in both houses, “according to the number of inhabitants.”

The resolution considered by the Sixteenth General Assembly was not yet a proposal openly advocating abandonment of the population apportionment principle. Instead, it *merely* proposed to divest the citizens of a majority of the States of a judicial protection through the federal courts which the Wisconsin Constitution since 1848, and the Wisconsin Supreme Court since 1892, had provided for the citizens of this state.

At the Sixteenth General Assembly of the States:

Speaker-Elect Robert D. Haase of Wisconsin spoke in support of the resolution. States must be reapportioned fairly, he said, but it had even been suggested that federal courts have the right to find state constitutions themselves unconstitutional. Not merely reapportionment is involved, he emphasized, but basic rights. He felt that nothing short of the means suggested in the resolution at hand would stop the federal government from interfering in reapportionment. The resolution, he summarized, would tell the federal government it no longer has any jurisdiction in reapportionment.

Senator King of Ohio spoke in opposition. He suggested that an effort was being made to rewrite the Constitution of the United States, and hurriedly. He reported that the resolution in question was arrived at in the last hour of the committee's meeting, and asserted that it goes the whole way to throw the federal government out of any role in apportionment. It was a shameful thing, he added, to deny the people the

²Council of State Governments, *State Government*, Winter 1963 (vol. 36, no. 1), “The Sixteenth General Assembly of the States”, p. 2.

protection of equal rights under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.³

The apportionment resolution, and the 2 others proposed at the 16th General Assembly, represented a novel attempt to initiate amendments to the Constitution of the United States through applications from the state legislatures. Although this method of amendment is authorized by Article V of the U.S. Constitution, all prior amendments had been submitted to the states for ratification after proposal and approval by $\frac{2}{3}$ of both houses of Congress; there had never been a successful attempt to initiate the amendment process "on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states."

In Wisconsin, 1963 Assembly Joint Resolution 11 received no legislative action. It was introduced, but the matter ended there. No public hearing was held, and no vote was taken. Apparently, this particular attempt to prevent federal court jurisdiction in state legislative apportionment controversies was passed by only two states: Washington and Wyoming. Both passed their resolutions in the 1963 sessions.⁴

The 1963 National Legislative Conference met in Honolulu, Hawaii, in August of that year. Founded in 1947, the conference had its beginnings as an annual convention of legislative service agencies with some participation by members of the state legislatures; by 1955, the membership had been expanded to include the legislator members of the Legislative Councils in the various states and the name had been changed to National Legislative Conference. All along, the conference had been a professional meeting, designed to improve the research and information services available to state legislatures. Now, the "states rights" resolutions hastily drafted and adopted by the General Assembly in December 1962 were about to change the character of the National Legislative Conference: it became preoccupied with political controversy.

Resolution X, offered to the National Legislative Conference by its Resolutions Committee, proposed to denounce the "states rights" amendments:

Whereas, the three proposed amendments would (a) allow two-thirds of the states without congressional action, to propose amendments to the Constitution, (b) eliminate federal jurisdiction in any case relating to apportionment of representation in the State legislatures, and (c) establish a Court of the Union which would be superior to the Supreme Court of the United States; and . . .

Whereas, said members firmly believe that the three proposed amendments would by the process of erosion disintegrate the foundations of the Constitution of the United States of America; and . . .

Whereas, the member States of the National Legislative Conference do not wish to participate in the destruction of the Union of States under the Constitution of the United States;

Now Therefore be it Resolved that the National Legislative Conference in Honolulu, Hawaii, on August 23, 1963, without hesitation specifically and unqualifiedly reject the report and the amendments sponsored by its Federal-State Relations Committee; . . .⁵

Representative Howard Y. Miyake of Hawaii moved "that the Resolutions Committee be discharged from further consideration of" the resolution; this would have had the effect of placing the resolution before the conference. Lieutenant Governor Harold H. Chase of Kansas "moved that the meeting proceed to the remaining items of business"; this would have prevented a

³Ibid., p. 13.

⁴*Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, 8/1/69, "33 States Ask Congress for Constitutional Convention", p. 1373.

⁵Council of State Governments, Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the National Legislative Conference, *Summary of Proceedings*, Part I, pp. 72-73.

vote on the resolution. Wisconsin was one of 18 States voting for the Chase motion; 22 States voted against it and the motion lost. Senator Nat Washington, of the State of Washington, moved unsuccessfully to bring the resolution to debate (ayes 15; nays 26 including Wisconsin). Speaker Jesse M. Unruh of California moved for 10-minute debate on the resolution, but was held out of order when Speaker Mallory E. Horne of Florida pointed out that the Miyake motion was still pending. Only 14 States voted "aye" on the motion of placing the resolution before the conference; Wisconsin was among the 25 States to vote against that motion. A motion to adjourn failed, and the National Legislative Conference adopted a different resolution renouncing the support of only 2 of the "states rights" resolutions, but keeping silent on the resolution to divest the federal courts of apportionment jurisdiction.⁶

During 1963 and 1964, "12 States petitioned the 88th Congress to call a convention for proposing an amendment permitting state legislatures to apportion themselves." During the same period, "reapportionment based on population was advocated or opposed in 49 states."⁷ Both state and federal courts took jurisdiction in reapportionment cases, and the issue of justiciability gradually became moot. It was, however, replaced by a new issue, the "little federal plan". The argument was advanced repeatedly in apportionment legislation that, analogous to the United States Congress, state legislatures could absolve themselves from further obligation under the equal representation principle if one house of a 2-house legislature was apportioned by population; the other house could then be apportioned on different principles (usually, by giving equal representation to all counties regardless of population).

On June 15, 1964, the little federal plans were invalidated in *Reynolds v. Sims*.⁸

The Court majority's adherence to a relatively absolute equal protection concept in the *Reapportionment Decisions* automatically resolved one issue on which lower courts were split, i.e., whether the equal population premise should apply to both houses or only to one house. Characterizing rights involved as being "individual and personal in nature," and impelled by a rigid equality principle, the Court had no choice but to invalidate apportionment plans which sought to authorize a mixed factor basis or nonpopulation basis for apportionment of one house. For how could a voter's constitutionally guaranteed right to equal protection in apportionment have one "equality" dimension regarding one legislative house and a different "equality" dimension in regard to a second legislative house? Where equal protection applies it necessarily applies to all governmental acts.

The so-called federal plan, although continued for Congress because of antecedent constitutional grant, automatically became unconstitutional for states under the Fourteenth Amendment by the very nature of the Court's characterization and perception of the reapportionment issue. Only an approach to reapportionment from the standpoint of the "republican form of government" guarantee clause—or possibly the due process clause, with its core meaning of general fairness and reasonableness—would have given room for differing bases of representation in the two houses of a bicameral legislature.⁹

The *Reapportionment Decisions* connected with the *Reynolds* case gave

⁶Ibid., pp. 72-77.

⁷See Footnote 4; p. 1372.

⁸377 U.S. 533; 84 S.Ct. 1362.

⁹Robert G. Dixon, *Democratic Representation*, Oxford University Press, 1968; pp. 268-69.

rise to the next round of activity. Led by U.S. Senator Everett M. Dirksen (Rep., Ill.) and with the support of Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Dem., Mont.), a Congressional coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats tried delaying the application of the equal representation principle to both houses of state legislatures until January 1, 1966, by attaching a rider to the Foreign Aid Bill. The result was a lengthy filibuster by northern liberals, which ended only when Senator Mansfield withdrew his support and sponsored, instead, a non-binding "sense of Congress" resolution urging the federal courts to give state legislatures 6 months to act before putting reapportionment orders into effect (the 6-month interval might have permitted states legislatures to submit to Congress the number of petitions necessary for forcing the call of a convention to amend the United States Constitution).

On December 2 and 3, 1964, the Council of State Governments held its Seventeenth Biennial General Assembly of the States in Chicago. The night before, the Board of Managers of the council had adopted its own resolution urging:

... by whatever means may be appropriate, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby, in states having a bicameral legislature, factors other than population may be utilized in apportioning one house of its legislature. *Such amendment should also provide that the plan of apportionment adopted in any state shall be submitted for approval or rejection by a vote of the electorate of such state before the same shall become effective.* Such amendment should further provide that each of the states may specify in what manner subordinate units of government within the state shall be constituted. (Emphasis added)¹⁰

The Resolutions Committee of the General Assembly had its own draft ready, expressing the same concepts. This draft, designed as a state application to Congress for the purpose of calling a constitutional convention, became the model for the proposed constitutional amendment later petitioned by many states:

Section 1. Nothing in this Constitution shall prohibit any state which shall have a bicameral legislature from apportioning the membership of one house of such legislature on factors other than population, provided that the plan of such apportionment shall have been submitted to and approved by a vote of the electorate of that state.

Section 2. Nothing in this Constitution shall restrict or limit a state in its determination of how membership of governing bodies of its subordinate units shall be apportioned.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if Congress shall have proposed an amendment to the Constitution identical with that contained in this resolution prior to June 1, 1965, this application for a convention shall no longer be of any force or effect.¹¹

The text of the resolution was identified as the "majority report" of the Resolutions Committee. Two of the committee's members—Senator Gloria Schaffer of Connecticut and Senator Charles R. Weiner of Pennsylvania—brought in a minority report:

¹⁰Council of State Governments, *State Government*, Winter 1965 (vol. 38, no. 1), "Action of the Board of Managers", p. 2.

¹¹*Ibid.*, "Apportionment: Majority Report", p. 62.

Whereas, the United States Supreme Court recently has ruled that both houses of a state legislature must be apportioned according to population; and

Whereas, this rule enunciates the policy of a fair and equitable apportionment of state legislatures wherein all the people are equally represented and have an opportunity to make their voices clearly heard in the state legislative halls; and

Whereas, the Constitutions of thirty-six states at one time or another have required that both houses be apportioned on the basis of population; and

Whereas, the Constitutions of almost half of the states presently require that both houses be apportioned substantially according to population; and

Whereas, in the majority of the states the legislatures have either not been completely reapportioned for over twenty years and in many instances one of the two houses has not been reapportioned for more than forty or fifty years; and

Whereas, the majority of the population in these states does not have fair and equitable representation and the will of the people is not fully reflected in important legislation; and

Whereas, the majority of the people in this country live in urban and suburban areas and these areas are under-represented in almost every state legislature in the nation;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that this Seventeenth Biennial General Assembly of the States, meeting at Chicago, Illinois, on December 3, 1964, endorse the policy of a fair and equitable apportionment and that the states promptly act to implement the policy of representation of all the people equally.¹²

Moved as a substitute for the majority report, the minority report was tabled by a voice vote. The majority report was adopted by a voice vote; this vote was challenged but the request for a roll call failed when only 7 states—instead of the required 10—seconded the request. A point of order suggesting lack of a quorum was overruled with the chair's statement that "a quorum had been declared present at the beginning of the business session and . . . was now present." Furthermore, the outcome of a vote could not be challenged by the suggestion of "no quorum" after the result of the vote had been announced by the chair.

As an afterthought, Senator Fern Hubbard Orme of Nebraska's unicameral legislature sought to amend the resolution (her motion failed for want of a second). She explained that her delegation was:

. . . in accord with what the resolution provided as regards bicameral legislatures, but would have liked to include a similar provision for a unicameral legislature.¹³

The text of the constitutional convention application, in the form suggested by the General Assembly of the States, was offered in the Wisconsin Legislature by Senators Hollander, Krueger, Dempsey and Roseleip as 1965 Senate Joint Resolution 22. The resolution passed the Senate in April of 1965 by a 16 to 15 vote. All votes for the resolution were cast by Republican Senators; the votes against included all 12 Democratic Senators present as well as Republican Senators Busby, Draheim and Leonard.¹⁴ In the Assembly, the resolution received a public hearing by the Assembly Judiciary Committee but no further action was taken until, precisely one year after

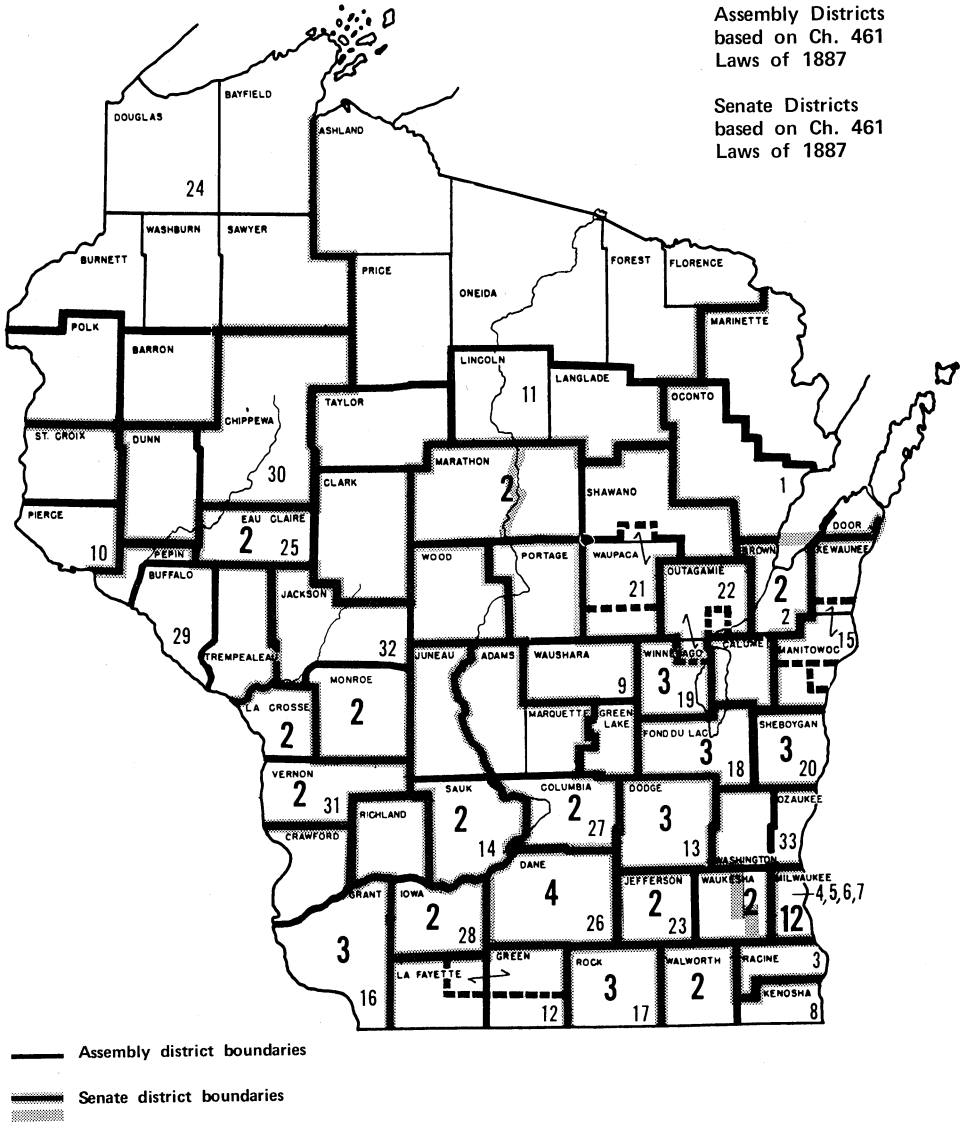
¹²Ibid., "Apportionment: Minority Report", p. 63.

¹³Ibid., p. 64.

¹⁴*Journal of the Senate*, April 7, 1965, p. 609.

Assembly Districts
based on Ch. 461
Laws of 1887

Senate Districts
based on Ch. 461
Laws of 1887



that public hearing, a motion to withdraw the proposal from committee failed on a vote of 48 to 51; Assemblyman Albert R. Tadych of Milwaukee was alone among the Democratic members to vote for withdrawal from committee.¹⁵ It is interesting to note that the resolution considered by the 1965 Wisconsin Legislature still contained the clause providing for possible local government apportionment based on considerations other than population equality among election districts—the Wisconsin Supreme Court had ruled,

¹⁵*Journal of the Assembly*, May 25, 1969, p. 3332.

on January 5, 1965, that county boards must be apportioned on the basis of population.¹⁶

By 1967, the standard wording for the constitutional convention application, distributed by the Council of State Governments, had been revised to delete the reference to local government. At the same time, the proposed constitutional amendment no longer mentioned that any apportionment plan based on factors other than population was to be submitted to the people of the affected state for ratification. The key phrase of the new standard text, as shown in Wisconsin's 1967 Senate Joint Resolution 40, now had the following wording:

Resolved . . . , That this legislature respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to call a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of submitting a Constitutional Amendment to the States which will secure to the people the right of some choice in the method of apportionment of one House of a State Legislature on a basis other than population alone.

The 1967 resolution had been offered by Senators Knowles, Rasmusen, Hollander, Keppler, Roseleip and Krueger, and was cosponsored by Assemblymen McKay and Boche. All sponsors were members of the Republican Party, and all represented rural constituencies. Three amendments were adopted in the Senate. One amendment was procedural; the other 2, offered by Senators Knowles and Keppler, respectively, were attempts to limit the federal constitutional convention, if called, to the specific issue of debating, developing and submitting to the states a constitutional amendment permitting apportionment of one house of a state legislature "on a basis other than population alone." It is doubtful that such a limitation would have any binding effect—the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, convened in Independence Hall to revise the Articles of Confederation, produced instead the Constitution of the United States!

Senate Amendment 3 to 1967 Senate Joint Resolution 40, offered by Senator Fred A. Risser (Dem., Madison) was rejected 17 to 15. By adding a further resolve to the resolution, this amendment had been an attempt to settle the moral issue of adopting a petition for a federal constitutional convention called to authorize an apportionment principle which was unconstitutional under the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin. Senator Risser's amendment would have added:

Resolved, That this Resolution is rescinded unless approved by the Wisconsin voters in a referendum in April 1968; . . .

The issue was not new to Wisconsin. In 1951 and 1953, the Wisconsin Legislature had passed joint resolutions to amend Section 3 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution providing for

. . . apportioning and districting of members of the senate . . . according to a district system based on area and population, and such apportioning and districting of members of the assembly . . . according to population.¹⁷

The proposed amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution was ratified by the people in the election of April 1953 by a vote of 433,043 "for" and 406,133 "against", but the ratification was later ruled invalid by the Wisconsin Supreme Court because of technical deficiencies in the question submitted to the people for ratification.¹⁸

The Supreme Court's ruling had come on October 6, 1953. The 1953 Leg-

¹⁶*State ex rel. Sonneborn v. Sylvester*, 26 Wis. (2d) 43.

¹⁷1951 Senate Joint Resolution 50; 1953 Assembly Joint Resolution 7 (Enrolled Joint Resolution 9).

¹⁸*State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, 264 Wis. 644.

islature held its fall session from October 26 to November 6; thus, there would have been an opportunity to resubmit the issue to the people with the ratification question worded so as to satisfy the technical requirements. No such action was taken. This, some legislators felt in 1967, meant that the issue had been decided; that Wisconsin was committed to population apportionment in both houses as required by the state Constitution; and that the legislators—whose oath of office includes a promise to uphold the Constitution of Wisconsin—should not advocate a principle contrary to the Wisconsin Constitution without specific instructions from the people of Wisconsin as ascertained in a popular referendum. However, a majority of the Senate did not feel that way, and the amendment was rejected 17 to 15. The motion for rejection of the amendment was made by the Senate Majority Leader, Senator Leonard. Among the Republican members of the Senate, only Senators Busby, Dempsey and Draheim voted against submitting the amendment petition to the people for their approval.¹⁹ 1967 Senate Joint Resolution 40 passed the Senate and was referred to the Assembly, but the 2nd house took no action on the proposal.

In the 1969 Session of the Wisconsin Legislature, an identical application for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was offered as 1969 Assembly Joint Resolution 55 by the Joint Committee on Finance at the request of Republican Representatives Merkel, Boche, Conradt, Klicka, Bock, Schwefel, McDougall, Byers, L. H. Johnson, W. LaFave, Bradley, Tregoning, Parkin, Kafka and T. Thompson. The joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Elections. In June, the *Capital Times* reported that U.S. Senator Everett Dirksen was exerting "heavy pressure" to obtain Wisconsin action on the application; 33 states had in some form petitioned for the constitutional convention and the 34th state application might make the convention a reality.

Neither [Speaker of the Assembly Harold V.] Froehlich nor [Senate President pro tempore] State Sen. Robert Knowles (R-New Richmond), a strong advocate of the Dirksen Amendment, favors repeal of Wisconsin's own constitutional guarantee of the one-man, one-vote principle.

But Froehlich would like to see a constitutional convention called to deal with other matters, including the election of federal judges.

Whether Froehlich's view of a wide-open constitutional convention will have effect is in doubt. A U.S. Senate subcommittee has drafted a bill to limit any constitutional convention to the subject mentioned in the call.²⁰

Two days before the scheduled public hearing on the joint resolution Representative Stanley York, the chairman of the Assembly Elections Committee, announced in a press interview that the resolution probably would not receive any legislative action until a fall session of the 1969 Legislature.

York said that while the budget fight is going on, no committee sessions of the elections unit will be held to allow a committee vote on the Amendment to be taken. Such action can be expected during the interim—probably late August or September, York said.²¹

On the day of the interview, Republican Senators Lorge, Krueger, Cirilli, Heinzen, Rasmusen, Knowles, Dempsey, Knutson, Lotto, R. LaFave, Terry, Roseleip, Swan, Meunier and Keppler offered an identical application for a federal constitutional amendment convention on the subject of state legislative apportionment. This was introduced as 1969 Senate Joint Resolution 69.

¹⁹*Journal of the Senate*, November 9, 1967, p. 1709.

²⁰*Madison Capital Times*, June 20, 1969, "Wisconsin Key State in Dirksen Convention Push".

²¹*Green Bay Press-Gazette*, June 25, 1969, "No Vote on Dirksen Amendment Until Fall, Assemblyman Says".

The hearing before the Assembly Election Committee was thoroughly covered by state and national newspapers, newsservices and television:

... because 34 states must approve similar resolutions before such a convention can be called to amend the Constitution. So far, 33 states have adopted such legislation, although there are movements to rescind the action in several states. This could make Wisconsin the pivotal state . . .

Friday's hearing here attracted nearly 200 people and a battery of national television cameras. During its nearly four hours, 21 opponents spoke against the resolution and seven spoke in favor of it . . .

The principal author of the resolution, Assemblyman Kenneth J. Merkel (R-Brookfield), said the supreme court had destroyed the check and balance system by its decisions, primarily the 1962 case which established the one man, one vote principle nationally.

Most opponents of the resolution cited the Wisconsin constitution, which established the one man, one vote principle . . . The criticism also dwelt largely on the unclear question of whether a convention would be limited solely to the question of apportionment of one legislative house or expose the entire Constitution to possible revision . . .²²

On July 8, 1969, the Senate Committee on Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking, chaired by Senator Gerald Lorge, held a public hearing on the Senate version of the Dirksen Amendment. At this hearing Attorney George E. Rice, legislative counsel for Milwaukee County, presented a brand new argument:

If such an amendment were adopted, "urban counties would have no alternative but to press for statehood to survive," said George Rice . . .

"Such an amendment would be a great mistake and should be repudiated," . . . Counties that might need statehood would include Milwaukee County and Illinois' populous Cook County, Rice said.²³

The lobbyist for the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. William KasaKaitas, spoke to transmit his association's endorsement of the Dirksen Amendment. At the same time, Mr. KasaKaitas counseled against letting the people have their say in a referendum—"It would be a costly process." The committee chairman, and principal sponsor of 1969 Senate Joint Resolution 69, Senator Gerald Lorge (Rep., Bear Creek) "said he believed in a one house legislature based on population, but that if there are two houses, the representation of one should be based on area."²³

Apparently, several of the proposal's Senate authors had "second thoughts on the proposal", and the expected fast committee release of the proposal for floor action did not occur. Senator Lorge confided to a reporter: "Just because I'm an author doesn't mean I'm for or against it," and Senator Raymond Heinzen told the same reporter: "I wouldn't author it again if I had to do it over."²⁴

On the Assembly side, the proposal was unexpectedly taken up in committee and, with a 5 to 2 recommendation that the proposal be killed, released for floor action. Election Committee chairman Stanley York, whose commit-

²²*Milwaukee Journal*, June 28, 1969, "State Tradition Cited in Clash with Backers of Dirksen Plan".

²³*Milwaukee Sentinel*, July 9, 1969, "Dirksen Proposal Attacked". On September 16, 1969, Assemblyman Raymond J. Tobiasz appeared before the Assembly Rules Committee seeking authorization for introduction of a petition to Congress for the creation of a new state from the 7 southeastern Wisconsin Counties, but the committee refused to consider his proposal (*Madison Capital Times*), September 16, 1969, "Clothing, Construction Tax Repealer is Blocked"). Tobiasz . . . "said he wished to protest against legislative discrimination in allocation of tax funds to the area."

²⁴*Madison Capital Times*, July 10, 1969, "Senate Is Thinking Twice About Dirksen Amendment".

tee vote was against the proposal, said "there has been pressure in both houses to bring the resolution to the floor for a vote."²⁵ Still, Representative York's earlier prediction had been accurate; legislative work on the state budget prevented floor action until the fall session.

Meanwhile, legislative action in many states raised doubts as to the validity of the petitions already received by Congress. Of the 23 states adopting the petition at least 6—Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, Texas and Washington—completed legislative action in one house to rescind the petition resolutions.²⁶ Only 5 of the applications for a constitutional convention had come from properly apportioned state legislatures: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and North Dakota; in the remaining 18 states the petitioning legislatures had themselves been malapportioned.²⁷ Whether these 18 petitions were valid would ultimately have to be decided by the United States Supreme Court; in Utah, a 3-judge federal district court had answered "no" to its own rhetorical question:

Can a Legislature, which has been determined unconstitutionally apportioned by a three-judge Federal Court adopt a valid Resolution applying to Congress to call an Article V convention for the purpose of continuing its own unconstitutional existence?

The answer to this question is that the Legislature is not empowered to do so.²⁸

Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the main proponent of the move to call the state legislative apportionment constitutional convention, died on September 8, 1969, at the age of 73. When the 1969 Wisconsin Legislature returned for its fall session, the Senate Committee on Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking voted 4 to 0 that the Senate version of the Dirksen Amendment petition be killed; the count included the vote of chairman Lorge who had earlier cautioned that his introduction of the proposal was not indicative of his support of the measure. The vote was reported in the daily press, but was not officially messaged to the Senate.²⁹ In the Assembly, defeat of the Dirksen Amendment proposal came one week later and, after the national excitement created by the proposal's assumed chance of passage, the margin of defeat was surprisingly large. The vote was 62 to 36.³⁰

²⁵*Madison Capital Times* (Associated Press), July 11, 1969, "Assembly May Be Center of Dirksen Proposal Fight".

²⁶Only one U.S. Supreme Court decision has directly dealt with the question of a state rescinding resolution, and that case dealt with a resolution to rescind approval of a proposed constitutional amendment already submitted by Congress rather than with rescission of a petition for a constitutional convention. The case, *Coleman v. Miller* 307 U.S. 433 (1939) said that a state cannot withdraw its approval, but may supersede its earlier disapproval by a later approval of a proposed constitutional amendment.

²⁷See Footnote 4; p. 1373.

²⁸*Petuskey v. Rampton*, 307 F. Supp. 235 (August 6, 1969), at p. 249. This was an unusual ruling. Acts of malapportioned state legislatures have long been held acts of a *de facto* legislature and carrying the full force of law. For two recent decisions taking this view, see *Martin v. Henderson* (FDC Tenn., 1968), 239 F. Supp. 411, and *Clay v. U.S.* (FCA Texas, 1968), 397 F. (2d) 901. If there is a valid distinction, it would imply that the normal legislative acts of a malapportioned legislature have full force, but quasi constituent acts are invalid.

²⁹*Madison Capital Times*, October 28, 1969, "Senate Group Says No on Dirksen Plan".

³⁰*Journal of the Assembly*, November 4, 1969, p. 2333.

Toward equal representation at all governmental levels

Six years have passed since the *Reynolds v. Sims*¹ decision in 1964. During those years, state and federal courts have created a large volume of apportionment case law.² Much of this case law has resulted from a misreading of the *Reynolds* case. There, the majority opinion had allowed—

. . . that it is a practical impossibility to arrange legislative districts so that each one has an identical number of residents, or citizens, or voters. Mathematical exactness or precision is hardly a workable constitutional requirement . . . A state may legitimately desire to construct districts along political subdivision lines.³

But, immediately preceding the quoted text, the Supreme Court had also stated that “the Equal Protection Clause *requires* that a State make *an honest and good faith effort* to construct districts, in both houses of its legislature, as nearly of equal population as is practicable.” This statement was the basic statement. Much of the subsequent litigation could have been avoided by legislative compliance with that statement. A lot of legislative and judicial time was wasted in the search for precise mathematical standards of tolerable deviation from “mathematical exactness or precision”. As the federal district court suggested in *Toombs v. Fortson* in 1967, the:

. . . General Assembly of Georgia, in apportioning the Senate and House of Representatives, should place emphasis on attaining as nearly mathematically equal representation as is practicable, rather than on seeking to justify deviations within certain arbitrary percentage tolerances.⁴

The right to equal representation, protected for every citizen by the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is an individual right. It does not guarantee representation in state legislatures to counties, cities or villages; it guarantees that representation to persons. Thus, the limits of allowable arithmetical deviation from perfect population equality among districts are probably determined by the availability of published census data. An apportionment plan does not represent *an honest and good faith effort* to make districts equal in population as long as the equality could be improved by moving a county from one district into the adjacent district. If population data are published below the county unit of enumeration, the equal population requirement is not met as long as equality could be improved by moving one town, city or village from a district of high population to an adjacent district of lesser population. If census data are published for voting precincts in towns or villages or for wards, census tracts, block groups or even individual blocks in cities, then these smaller units become the standard of comparison.

The required *honest and good faith effort* does not lend itself to translation into a mathematical rule which disregards every factor other than popu-

¹377 U.S. 533.

²For a detailed summary see, e.g., key numbers Constitutional Law 68 (3), “apportionment and election of members of legislature”, and 225 (1), “discrimination as to localities; in general,” in the *Seventh Decennial Digest* of West Publishing Company, and the company’s annual *General Digest* supplements. Additional entries in the digests can be found under key number States 27, “legislative districts and apportionment”.

³377 U.S. 533; 577 and 581.

⁴277 F. Supp. 821, Headnote.

lation numbers. Thus, there is no irreconcilable conflict between these two 1969 statements of the highest courts of Maine and New Jersey:

Maine
Advisory Opinion of Justices
255 A. 2d 886, Headnote

Population variances in representative districts are not justified merely because they necessarily result from the state's attempt to avoid fragmenting existing political divisions.

New Jersey
Jackson v. Bodine
252 A. 2d 209 Headnote

With respect to state apportionment, there may be deviations from population equality by reason of adherence to county or municipality lines, and the recent Kirkpatrick and Wells decisions of the United States Supreme Court have not changed that rule.

In *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, the United States Supreme Court had made it clear that

. . . the search for a standard of allowable deviation must remain futile.

The whole thrust of the "as nearly as practicable" approach is inconsistent with adoption of fixed numerical standards which excuse population variances without regard to the circumstances of each particular case. The extent to which equality may practically be achieved may differ from State to State and from district to district . . . The "as nearly as practicable" standard requires that the State make a good-faith effort to achieve precise mathematical equality.⁵

In the *Kirkpatrick* case, the court found unconstitutional a Congressional districting plan for the State of Missouri in which the state's 10 districts varied by only 6% from the smallest (−2.84%) to the largest (+3.13%) district. But:

. . . The population variances among the Missouri congressional districts were not unavoidable . . . Legislative proponents of the 1967 Act frankly conceded at the District Court hearing that resort to the simple device of transferring entire political subdivisions of known population between contiguous districts would have produced districts much closer to numerical equality.⁶

In 1968, a federal district court in Kansas took note of the practical limitations of achieving perfection, but nevertheless found the contested apportionment unconstitutional:

We do not insist that the "one man—one vote" doctrine contemplates that a state legislative body shall reapportion the state senatorial districts so that all of such districts must be *exactly* equal in population. But . . . it is not permissible to deviate from the equal population *principle* in either or both Houses of a state legislature.

. . . Here, where there is evidence that integrity of political subdivisions was substantially disregarded [in state senatorial apportionment, and] a variance of approximately 9% exists [in population of most populous district and least populous district], we are compelled to hold that the apportionment . . . fails to satisfy the "nearly equal as practicable rule."⁷

In Arizona, a 1969 federal district court decision dealt with an unconstitutional lower house districting plan:

State apportionment statute allowing deviation from ideal population per district of 16% was invalid for failing to meet constitutional re-

⁵*Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. (1969) 526, 530.

⁶*Ibid.*, pp. 531-32.

⁷*Long v. Docking*, 282 F. Supp. 256, 258 and 259.

quirement of equal representation for equal numbers of people as nearly as is practicable.⁸

It is likely that the preponderance of the case law since 1964 has developed only one unyielding mathematical yardstick: the theoretical minimum population required to elect a majority of each house—obtained by adding up the number of people residing in a bare majority (one-half of the total, plus one) of the districts beginning with the district of least population—must exceed 50%. If it does not, the constitutionality of the apportionment plan is suspect, but can be established by proper evidence. Thus, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in 1968 upheld the constitutionality of an apportionment plan containing 2 substantially underpopulated House of Representative districts because each of these districts consisted of an isolated island county in its entirety: compared with the apportionment ratio of 22,064, the Dukes County representative district had a population of 5,948 and the Nantucket County representative district had a population of only 3,714:

Legislative apportionment law giving one representative to each of two island counties, diverging from strict population standard to extend that majority of 49.76% of population might elect sufficient representatives to control House, was based on legitimate considerations incident to effectuation of rational state policy and did not violate equal protection clause.⁹

County boards. Population imbalance of county board representation was an issue in Wisconsin at least as early as 1959 when Assemblyman Richard L. Cates (Dem., Madison) introduced a proposal to create, in counties with a population of between 200,000 and 500,000 a 25-member county board. The population classification restricted the proposal's application to Dane County. At the time, only the members of the Milwaukee County board (24 members) were elected from districts apportioned according to population; in that county, the supervisory districts were identical to the Assembly districts. In all other counties, supervisors were elected one from each town, one from each village (or that part of a village situated in the county) and one from each city ward.

Mr. Cates' bill provided for the election of 5 supervisors from each of Dane County's five Assembly districts; Assembly districts were to be subdivided into supervisory districts "having equal population".¹⁰ The Cates bill was not enacted; instead, the 1959 Legislature created an interim committee of the Legislative Council to study all aspects of the problem of county government, its relationship to state government, and its relationship with local government functions.¹¹

Wisconsin's county boards, because of the town-village-ward method of electing supervisors, were among the largest in the nation, and were among the least representative legislative bodies. The Dane County board was among the worst examples on both counts: at its peak membership in 1963, the board had 90 members of whom one represented the 191 residents of the Village of Rockdale, and another the 13,308 residents of the 18th Ward in the City of Madison.

A study by the Wisconsin County Boards Association, submitted to the Legislative Council's interim committee, showed county board representation of the "urban" population in 7 populous Wisconsin counties. "Urban" was

⁸*Klahr v. Williams*, 303 F. Supp. 224, Headnote.

⁹*Vigneault v. Secretary of Commonwealth*, 237 N.E. 2d 286, 289. The population information was taken from the *Manual for the General Court* 1969-70, pp. 217, 219 and 226.

¹⁰1959 Assembly Bill 652.

¹¹1959 Assembly Joint Resolution 71.

defined as population residing in municipalities of at least 2,500 inhabitants. The study was based on 1957 population estimates.¹²

County	Urban percent of Population (1957 est.)	Urban percent of county board	Average population represented per supervisor		
			Town	City	Village
Dane	61%	29%	1,493	4,676	1,534
Racine	69	56	4,467	4,973	1,009
Waukesha	31	34	3,188	2,067	2,114
Brown	62	51	2,246	2,595	1,738
Rock	65	51	1,646	1,771	1,141
Winnebago	72	63	1,674	2,350	1,277
Kenosha	72	64	3,719	3,741	1,264

In Sheboygan County, the 1960 population of the City of Sheboygan was 45,747 (52.9% of the county's total population of 86,484) while 40,737 persons (47.1%) resided in the rest of the county including the Cities of Plymouth and Sheboygan Falls. The City of Sheboygan was represented by 8 supervisors (22.2%) on the 36-member county board. When the Sheboygan County board, on September 19, 1961, voted to locate a new University of Wisconsin extension center near Plymouth (the county's geographic center) instead of near the City of Sheboygan (the county's population center), the City of Sheboygan felt that its county board underrepresentation had continued long enough. Entitled under statute Section 62.08 (2) to one ward for every 1,500 inhabitants, the Sheboygan city council voted on November 6, 1961, to increase the number of its wards from the existing 8 wards to 30 wards, each to "be as compact in area as possible and contain as nearly equal population as practicable." This did not increase the size of the Sheboygan city council—the 30 wards were then grouped into 16 aldermanic districts corresponding to the 2 aldermen previously elected from each of the city's 8 wards—but it enabled the City of Sheboygan to obtain, with its 30 members, a 2-member majority on the 58-member board. Even before the 30-ward ordinance was adopted, the Sheboygan County board had rescinded its action with regard to the university extension center and decided, instead, on a location immediately west of the City of Sheboygan, but the 30-ward ordinance was enacted anyway.¹³ Subsequently, the City of Plymouth also increased the number of its wards (from 2 to 8), raising the total membership of the Sheboygan County board to 64.

The City of Madison was next to raise the issue of county board underrepresentation:

An 80-ward redistricting plan, designed to give Madison control of the Dane County Board, received a cool reception Monday afternoon from the city's ward redistricting committee and Mayor Henry E. Reynolds.

Only Ald. William B. Smith, 19th ward, who first proposed the 80-ward idea, was enthusiastic over it . . . He said that he hoped to abolish the separate wards for supervisors [aldermen were to be elected from 20 aldermanic districts] if the 80-ward plan succeeded in pressuring the Legislature "to rearrange the county board form of organization" to give cities their proper representation.¹⁴

Alderman Smith's plan was not enacted. Instead, both Senator Fred A. Risser (Dem., Madison) and Assemblyman Robert O. Uehling (Rep., Madi-

¹²*Wisconsin Counties*, December 1960, "Urban Representation on County Boards".

¹³*Sheboygan Press*, November 7, 1961, "City to Elect 30 to County Board".

¹⁴*Wisconsin State Journal*, Madison, September 18, 1962, "Smith's 80-Ward Plan Given Cool Reception".

son) offered proposals in the 1963 Wisconsin Legislature to reduce the size of the Dane County board and to have its members from districts substantially equal in population. Senator Risser's proposal (1963 Senate Bill 42) would have reduced the size of the Dane County board from 90 to 20; Assemblyman Uehling's 1963 Assembly Bill 216 would have reduced it even further, to 15 members. On inquiry from the Senate, Attorney General George Thompson ruled on March 6, 1963, that the Risser proposal would not be in violation of (would be permissible under) the "uniform county government" requirement of the Wisconsin Constitution.¹⁵ However, both proposals were defeated in the Legislature in their respective houses of origin.

In September of 1963, the Supreme Court of the State of California ruled the districts for the election of county supervisors must be "as nearly equal in population as may be."¹⁶ That case gave new impetus to Wisconsin efforts at equal county board representation, in spite of the fact that Wisconsin's requirements (for county board elections from towns, villages and wards) were entirely different from California's statutory rule for equal representation.¹⁷ Madison city attorney Edwin Conrad,

. . . while heartened by the decision, . . . was not overly optimistic. "We are in a much different situation," he said. "In Wisconsin we don't have a constitutional guarantee for a democratic county board. There is no provision in the state constitution for composition of the board on the basis of population."¹⁸

Harry L. Sonneborn of Elm Grove, and Robert H. Wills of Brookfield, both editors of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, and both residents of Waukesha County, brought suit against the county clerk of Waukesha county, Richard L. Sylvester, and other Waukesha County officials, seeking a court decision that would hold Wisconsin's county board composition law unconstitutional. The Wisconsin Supreme Court agreed. Basing its decision as much on Article I, Section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution as on the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the court held:

Since the basic principle of representative government is that the weight of a citizen's vote cannot be made to depend on where he lives, then county boards as units of representative government should not be constitutionally immune from the requirements of the Fourteenth Amendment.¹⁹

. . . We point out that sec. 1, art. I of the Wisconsin constitution is framed in language of a Declaration of Rights and reminiscent of the Declaration of Independence, and many times has been held to be substantially equivalent of the due-process and the equal-protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States constitution.²⁰

Even before the *Sonneborn* suit had been brought, the 1963 Legislature had created a Committee to Study County Supervisory District Representation.²¹ Resulting from the committee's studies was 1965 Senate Bill 1, drafted prior to the *Sonneborn* decision but:

. . . fully aware of the arguments under consideration by the court. While no attempt was made to prejudice or predict what would be the court's final ruling in the case, the committee assumed that the decision

¹⁵*Opinions of the Attorney General*, vol. 52, pp. 45-51.

¹⁶*Griffin v. Bd. of Superv. of Monterey County*, 60 Calif. (2d) 318.

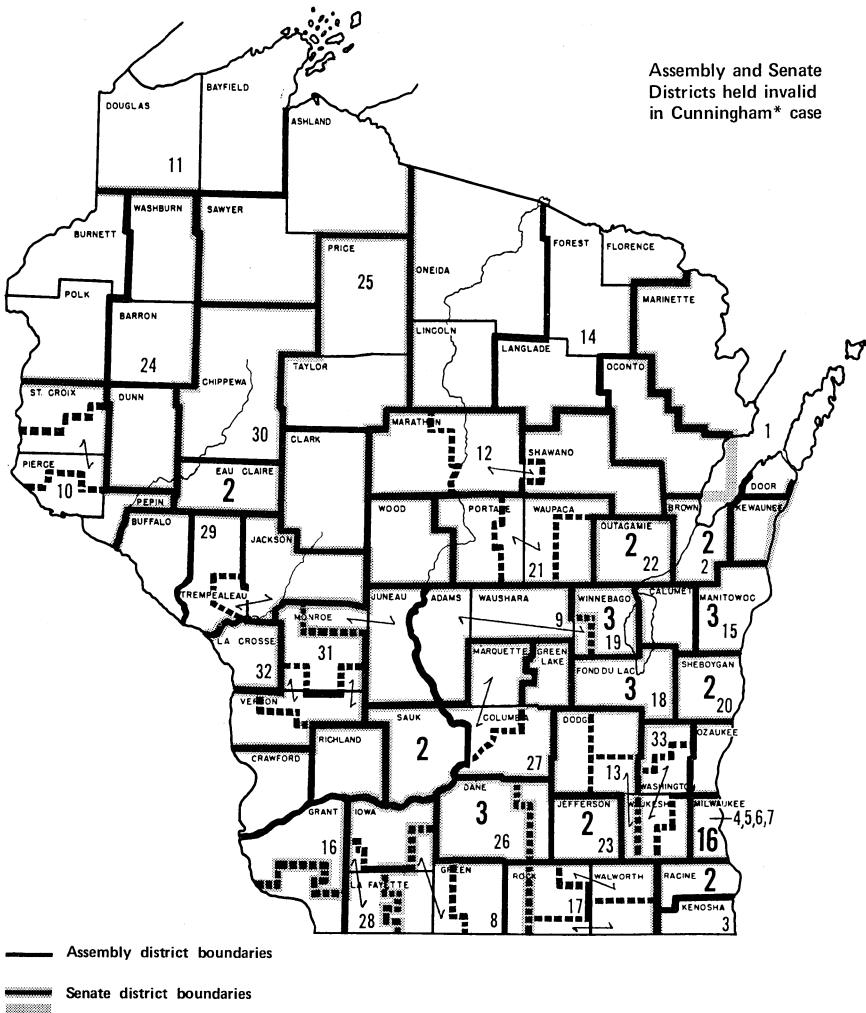
¹⁷California Statutes 1883. Chapter 75.

¹⁸*Madison Capital Times*, September 18, 1963.

¹⁹*State ex rel. Sonneborn v. Sylvester*, 26 Wis. (2d) 43, 55-56.

²⁰*Ibid.*, p. 49.

²¹Chapter 500, Laws of 1963.



*State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham (1892), 81 Wis. 440. The apportionment had been enacted by Chapter 382, Laws of 1891.

would be consistent with the legislative directive to the committee to “give greater consideration to population representation” on county boards.²²

Although the subject of considerable debate and amendment in the Legislature, the county board revision bill was rapidly enacted and published into law by April 20, 1965.²³ The law, which was made to apply to all counties except Milwaukee (where supervisors are elected from Assembly districts

²²Wisconsin Joint Legislative Council, 1965 *Report*, vol. II: “General Report”, p. 41.

²³Chapter 20, Laws of 1965.

and the number of supervisors therefore depends on the number of Assembly seats apportioned to the county) and Menominee (which consists of a single town and operates under special statutory provisions), provides for 4 size-classes of counties based on population, each with a specified maximum number of county board members:

Population range	Number of supervisors
100,000-499,999	47
50,000- 99,999	39
25,000- 49,999	31
less than 25,000	21

County board members are to be elected from supervisory districts established, and numbered, by the county board within 1 year after each decennial census

... in such manner that each supervisor shall represent as nearly as practicable an equal number of persons, but considering such other factors as continuity of interest, compactness and contiguity of existing town, village and city lines. More than one municipality may be placed in any supervisory district and more than one district may be formed within a municipality. Whenever conditions arise where creation of a supervisory district based primarily on population cannot be achieved without violating municipal boundary lines, but where a combination of 2 or more municipalities could be established creating a supervisory district of approximately double the population average of the other supervisory districts, the county board may create such a supervisory district and designate that 2 supervisors be elected from such a district.²⁴

The new Wisconsin law for county board redistricting was speedily implemented. The 1966 spring elections for county supervisor were in all cases held from districts apportioned to population, and the total number of county board supervisors was drastically reduced from a total of 2,714 under the old law to 1,851 in the 70 counties affected by the redistricting law.²⁵

On April 1, 1968, the United States Supreme Court decided the case of *Avery v. Midland County* and held, by a 5 to 3 decision in which Justice Thurgood Marshall did not participate, that any elective body of general decision-making power must be apportioned on the basis of equal population. Justices Harlan, Fortas and Stewart dissented. Justice Byron R. White wrote the court's majority opinion:

The Equal Protection Clause reaches the exercise of state power however manifested, whether exercised directly or through subdivisions of the State.²⁶

The Midland, Texas, county board, consisting of 5 members, was elected from 4 districts electing one member each with the county judge, serving as chairman of the board, elected from the county at large. The populations of the 4 districts surely must stand as one of the all-time classic examples of unequal apportionment: of the county's approximately 70,000 people, 67,906 including the residents of the City of Midland resided in a single district while the other 3 districts, consisting of sparsely settled rural areas, respectively had populations of 852, 828, and 414.²⁷

Before the case reached the United States Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari, the districting of Midland County's 4 precincts had already been

²⁴Wisconsin Statutes, Section 59.03 (2) (b).

²⁵*Milwaukee Journal*, December 6, 1965, "Boards Reduced".

²⁶*Avery v. Midland County*, 390 U.S. 474, 479.

²⁷*Ibid.*, p. 476.

invalidated by the trial court, reinstated by the Texas Court of Civil Appeals, and invalidated again by the Texas Supreme Court. However, the Texas Supreme Court had suggested that, instead of districting based on population alone, the 4 precincts should be made substantially equal according to such factors as "number of qualified voters, land areas, geography, miles of county roads and taxable values." The U.S. Supreme Court disagreed:

. . . Virtually every American lives within what he and his neighbors regard as a unit of local government with general responsibility and power for local affairs. In many cases citizens reside within and are subject to two such governments, a city and a county.²⁸

. . . The Constitution permits no substantial variation from equal population in drawing districts for units of local government having general governmental powers over the entire geographic area served by the body . . . Units with general governmental powers over an entire geographic area are not to be apportioned among single-member districts of substantially unequal population.²⁹

City Councils. The first edition of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, compiling the general laws in force in 1849, did not require population equality among city wards—in fact, it did not mention city wards at all, how they were to be established and how many each city was to have. Until the Wisconsin Constitution was changed by an amendment ratified in 1892, cities were created, and the internal administration of each city was regulated, by special laws. For instance, the 1846 act of Wisconsin's territorial Assembly incorporating the City of Milwaukee—the oldest city incorporation in the State of Wisconsin—in Section 2 described the 5 wards of the new city by metes and bounds; no reference was made to population equality.³⁰ The first codification of general city law (Chapter 326, Laws of 1889; see Section 14) provided for an implied population equality among wards by requiring

. . . that the territory of the wards shall be contiguous and compact, and that no ward having a population of less than two thousand shall be created in cities of the first class, or less than fifteen hundred in cities of the second class, or less than one thousand in cities of the third class.

Chapter 497, Laws of 1911, added to the municipal law the suggestion that ward lines be readjusted "immediately after each United States census is taken and the result thereof as to the city's population is made known", and for the first time required that *in every city the wards shall be in as compact form and contain as nearly equal population as practicable*.

The new law became the subject of litigation in 1912 when the City of Milwaukee passed an ordinance for new wards which ranged in population from 9,238 to 19,517. At the time, the Wisconsin Supreme Court came to a conclusion which can no longer be maintained in view of more recent decisions interpreting Article I, Section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution:

Undoubtedly substantial equality of population is the primary object sought to be attained by the law under which the ordinance was passed, but . . . there is no constitutional requirement that a city shall be divided into wards of equal population, or that it shall be divided according to population . . .³¹

This issue—if it was not settled by the interpretation of Article I, Section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution in the *Sonneborn* decision—has undoubtedly been settled by recent federal court decisions based on the "equal popo-

²⁸*Ibid.*, p. 483.

²⁹*Ibid.*, pp. 485-86.

³⁰*Laws of the Territory of Wisconsin*, 1846, p. 165.

³¹*State ex rel. Neacy v. Milwaukee*, 150 Wis. 616, 619.

tection" clause of the XIVth Amendment: within each city, all city wards must contain as nearly equal population as practicable. A federal district court in Connecticut ruled in 1966:

Equal protection clause of XIV Amendment required that voting districts of municipality be apportioned in such manner as to assure substantial equality of population in each aldermanic district.³²

Just how far this broad interpretation of the XIVth Amendment to the United States Constitution has become accepted in state courts as the "supreme law of the land" is evident in the recent (September 3, 1969) decision by a New York trial court. In *Warren v. City of North Tonawanda*,³³ the Supreme Court for Niagara County (as the highest state court of original jurisdiction, a New York supreme court is comparable to a Wisconsin circuit court) found that a 4-ward city council districting plan deviating from perfect exactness by 6.3% based on population or by 7.1% based on registered voters "violated the one person, one vote requirement."

The Court sees no difference in the constitutional standards to be applied in redistricting congressional seats and redistricting any other legislative body.

It therefore follows that in any plan for redistricting or reapportioning a local legislative body there be a good-faith effort to achieve precise mathematical equality and that the *de minimus* approach be rejected and the legislative body charged with the duty of drawing the plan must justify each variance no matter how small.³⁴

All other levels. The *North Tonawanda* case, in hinting at a requirement for equal populations apportionment of "any other legislative body", was not just using a figure of speech. The weight of recent case-law definitely points in this direction. In a 1968 decision, a federal district court in Illinois held that

Apportionment in virtually all levels of government must be based on population as nearly as possible.³⁵

The final word, to-date, on this subject was spoken by the United States Supreme Court on February 25, 1970, in *Hadley v. Junior College District of Metropolitan Kansas City, Mo.*³⁶ Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the majority opinion; Justice Stewart and Chief Justice Burger joined in the dissent of Justice Harlan.

Wrote Justice Black:

This case involves the extent to which the Fourteenth Amendment and the "one man, one vote" principle applies in the election of local governmental officials.³⁷

. . . We hold that the Fourteenth Amendment requires that the trustees of this junior college district be apportioned in a manner which does not deprive any voter of his right to have his own vote given as much weight, as far as is practicable, as that of any other voter in the junior college district . . .³⁸

When a court is asked to decide whether a State is required by the [federal] Constitution to give each qualified voter the same power in an election open to all, there is no discernible, valid reason why constitutional distinctions should be drawn on the basis of the purpose of the election. If one person's vote is given less weight through unequal ap-

³²*Montano v. Lee*, 298 F. Supp. 862, Headnote.

³³303 N.Y. Supp. (2d) 945.

³⁴*Ibid.*, p. 949.

³⁵*Moore v. Shapiro*, 293 F. Supp. 411, Headnote.

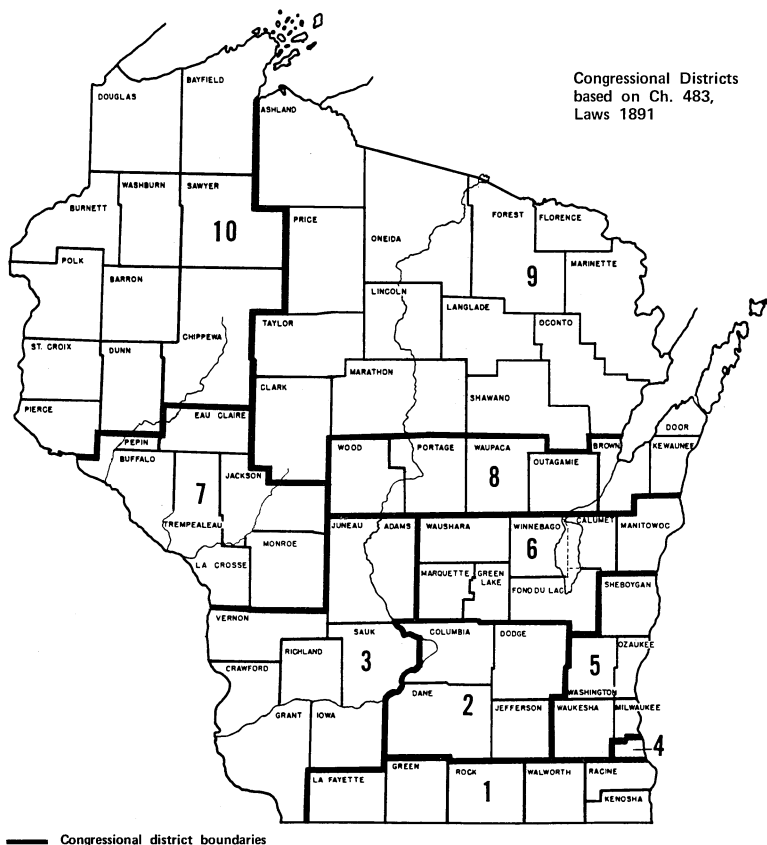
³⁶39 U.S. 50 (1970).

³⁷*Ibid.*, p. 51.

³⁸*Ibid.*, p. 52.

³⁹*Ibid.*, pp. 54-55.

portionment, his right to equal voting participation is impaired just as much when he votes for a school board member as when he votes for a state legislator. While there are differences in the powers of different officials, the crucial consideration is the right of each qualified voter to participate on an equal footing in the election process. It should be remembered that in cases like this one we are asked by voters to insure that they are given equal treatment, and from their perspective the harm from unequal treatment is the same in any election regardless of the officials selected.³⁹



The majority opinion reemphasized the same point several times to assure that there could be no further misreading of the sweeping applicability of the Equal Protection Clause:

. . . We therefore hold today that as a general rule, whenever a state or local government decides to select persons by popular election to perform governmental functions, the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires that each qualified voter must be given an equal opportunity to participate in that election, and when members of an elected body are chosen from separate districts, each district must be established on a basis which will insure, as far as is practicable, that equal numbers of voters can vote for proportionally equal numbers of officials.⁴⁰

At the same time, the Supreme Court in the *Hadley* decision also called attention to the fact that apportionment according to the number of inhabitants aims toward equal representation, rather than sterile map-making with perfect population numbers exactness, as its sole and ultimate goal:

In holding that the guarantee of equal voting strength for each voter applies in all elections of governmental officials, we do not feel that the States will be inhibited in finding ways to insure that legitimate political goals of representation are achieved . . . Viable local governments may need many innovations, numerous combinations of old and new devices, great flexibility in municipal arrangements to meet changing urban conditions. We see nothing in the Constitution to prevent experimentation. But once a state has decided to use the process of popular election and once the class of voters is chosen and their qualifications specified, we see no constitutional way by which equality of voting power may be evaded.⁴¹

Equal population numbers or fair representation?

There cannot be any doubt that all apportionment and redistricting of legislative assemblies, following the 1970 Census of Population, will have to provide districts of nearly equal population numbers. That, however, does not automatically provide fair representation.

The new issues, which require a more sophisticated approach, include permissible districting patterns, placement of particular district lines, use of at-large voting methods, outright gerrymandering of "equal" districts, and the like.¹

Using a diligent arithmetic approach it is possible to prepare for any large jurisdiction—such as a state-wide Wisconsin Assembly districting plan—an almost unlimited number of apportionment plans all consisting of districts substantially equal according to the number of inhabitants. The problem is that each one of these plans, if enacted into law, will almost surely have different results. One plan, more than any other, might avoid conflicts between incumbent legislators; for the people of the districts represented by long-time legislators, the experience of the senior legislator in dealing with government "red tape" and in using the rules of parliamentary procedure to best advantage might provide benefits which a freshman legislator could not provide. Another plan, by pitting incumbent legislators against each other,

⁴⁰*Ibid.*, p. 56.

⁴¹*Ibid.*, pp. 58-59.

¹Robert G. Dixon, *Democratic Representation*, Oxford University Press 1968, pp. 269-70.

might bring a maximum amount of "new blood" to the task of law-making; for the state as a whole this influx of new ideas might be of benefit at a time of rapidly changing social values. Yet another plan might contain, by combining into each district neighborhoods of liberal as well as of conservative persuasion, a large number of "swing" districts so that the results of the biennial elections will closely reflect the changing moods of the electorate.

Some of these issues have already been raised in the apportionment litigation of the 1960's. For example, the classic image of the "gerrymander" as an election district meandering over the map in several directions at once may be unavoidable if districts are to be approximately equal in population. One of the defenses for Missouri's Congressional districting plan invalidated in the *Kirkpatrick* case had been that the Legislature had striven for geographic compactness of the districts. The United States Supreme Court was unimpressed; it held: "A State's preference for pleasingly shaped districts can hardly justify population variances."²

In California, a federal district court pointed out that the equal population principle required the allocation of similar voting strength to each individual whether he lived in a densely populated urban area or a sparsely settled wilderness county:

Equal protection clause applies not only to unreasoned distinctions based on race or relative affluence, but also to those based on accidents of geography.³

While some apportionment decisions have acknowledged that it might be a proper aim of districting to preserve the boundaries of existing political subdivisions as long as the equal population standard is met, others have held that it would not be proper to aggregate racial or nationality neighborhoods for the purpose of giving representation to distinct minority groups:

Neither the concept of "one person, one vote" nor the provisions of the XIV Amendment guarantee to Negroes, or to any other racial or national group, the right to concentrated voting power. Any purposeful attempt to maintain a majority of persons of one race within a given state assembly district would raise grave constitutional questions.⁴

Thus, even after the mathematics of apportionment have been settled by the technicians following the publication of the 1970 Census results, there will still be innumerable policy questions to be settled. And, in spite of the apparent judicial activism during the 1960's decade, the courts have been reluctant to involve themselves in the resolution of policy conflicts. Just 2 quotes of 1968 state supreme court pronouncements will suffice to demonstrate that the policy issues of legislative apportionment have been, are, and will remain the responsibility of the state legislatures.

The Supreme Court of Hawaii, in *Chikasuye v. Lota*, concluded that:

Malapportionment is primarily a political function and courts should not step into such field unless the political arm of government refuses or fails to provide the necessary remedy.⁵

²*Kirkpatrick v. Preister*, 394 U.S. 526, 536.

³*Richards v. Townsend* (FDC Calif., 1969), 303 F. Supp. 793.

⁴*Ince v. Rockefeller* (FDC N.Y., 1968), 290 F. Supp. 878.

⁵444 P. (2d) 904.

On the same point, the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa held in *Mandicino v. Kelly*:

Reapportionment is primarily a matter for legislative consideration and determination, and judicial relief becomes appropriate only when the legislature fails to reapportion according to the federal constitutional requirements in a timely fashion after having an adequate opportunity to do so.⁶

⁶158 N.W. (2d) 754.

OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR APPORTIONMENT

From all that has been said so far, it should be quite obvious that apportionment "according to the number of inhabitants" is not the easiest task in the world. Even where there is complete agreement that "according to the number of inhabitants" is the proper way to approach apportionment, other requirements exist to increase the difficulty of the assignment. One cannot "base redistricting on population numbers as though a state's population were a gelatinous mass that can be metered out like so many spoonfuls of Metrekal."¹

In the Wisconsin Constitution, the legislative apportionment provisions are set forth in Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Article IV. This text is here set forth showing in italics all those words which—by themselves or through court interpretation—establish requirements beyond population equality and thus tend to further limit the apportionment power.

Wisconsin Constitution, Article IV

Legislature, how constituted. SECTION 2. The *number of 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 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 soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy.

Assemblymen, 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.

The first question which needs an answer—and the question which somehow does not seem to get raised very often in connection with the discussion of apportionment "according to the number of inhabitants"—is: how is the number of inhabitants determined? The answer is by no means as simple as it might appear at first blush, and policy determinations made by the

¹Assemblyman William A. Steiger, "Form or Substance," *National Civic Review*, April 1964, p. 183.

U.S. Bureau of the Census have a direct bearing on the allocation of representation for state legislatures.

Another question concerns the number of legislators. Under the Wisconsin Constitution, the Assembly can have anywhere from 54 to 100 members, but in actual practice it has never had less than 66 members and since the apportionment of 1861 the number has been 100. The Senate, under the Constitution, is to have not less than one-fourth nor more than one-third the number of members of the Assembly, but the actual numbers have always been more than one-fourth and less than one-third. Since 1861, the Senate has had 33 members.

Legislative district lines must follow "county, precinct, town or ward lines". Again there are difficulties: on several occasions, but in each case citing the same original source, the Wisconsin Supreme Court has held that Assembly districts cannot cross county lines (though Senate districts can) and that the term "precinct" is obsolete.

All legislative districts must consist of "contiguous" territory. Perhaps this term cannot be interpreted by itself—two black squares on a checkerboard, touching only at the extreme corner, might be considered contiguous—but must be read in conjunction with the further requirement of "compact form" in the case of Assembly districts, or the requirement of "convenient territory" in the case of Senate districts.

Who is an "inhabitant" for apportionment purposes?

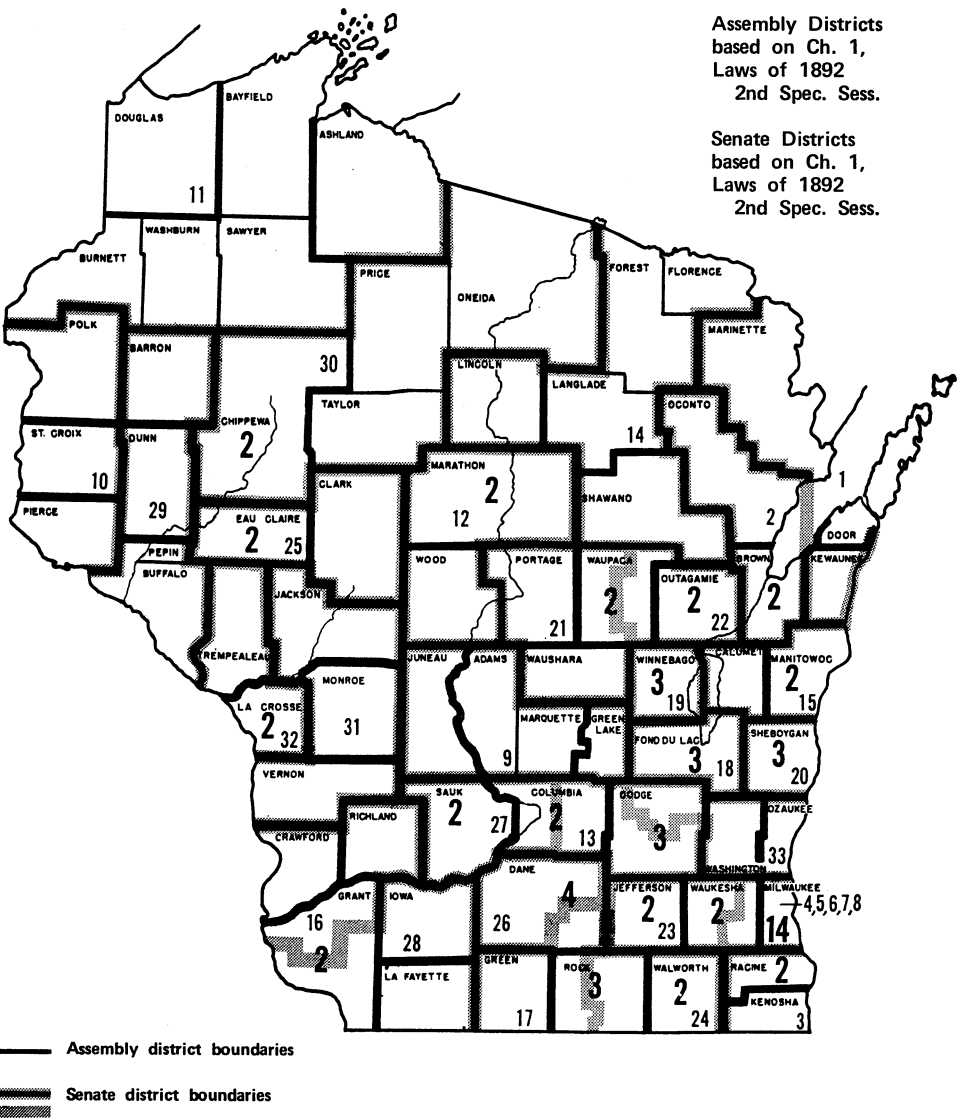
In recent years, it seems that nearly all the controversy surrounding legislative apportionment has dealt with the *according to* in the prescription to apportion "according to the number of inhabitants" and that, conversely, there has been almost no controversy over the meaning of *number of inhabitants*. Apportionment is based on available statistics, and the population statistics published by the United States Bureau of the Census form the accepted base. Stating that a new apportionment must be made at the "first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States", the Wisconsin Constitution implies that the apportionment be made on the basis of the federal census results.

In the published *United States Summary* for the 1960 Census of Population, the determination of who constitutes an "inhabitant" for census purposes was summarized as follows (emphasis supplied):

. . . each person enumerated in the 1960 Census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of abode, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. *This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile*; however, in the vast majority of cases, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although

In the application of this rule, *persons were not always counted as residents of the places in which they happened to be found* by the census enumerators. Persons in the larger hotels, motels, and similar places were enumerated on the night of March 31, and those whose usual place of residence was elsewhere were allocated to their homes. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, landladies, etc. If an entire family was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on it was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for a person who reported for himself while away from his usual residence and who was also reported at his usual residence by someone else.

Persons in the Armed Forces quartered on military installations were enumerated as residents of the States, counties, and county subdivisions in which their installations were located. Members of their families were enumerated where they actually resided. *As in 1950, college students were considered residents of the communities in which they were residing while attending college.* The crews of vessels of the U.S. Navy and of the U.S. Merchant Marine in harbors of the United States were counted as part of the population of the ports in which their vessels were berthed on April 1, 1960. Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for long periods of time, were counted as inhabitants of the place in which the institution was located, whereas patients in general



hospitals, who ordinarily remain for short periods of time, were counted at, or allocated to, their homes. Persons without a usual place of residence were counted where they were enumerated.

Persons staying overnight at a mission, flophouse, jail, detention center, reception and diagnostic center, or other similar place on a specified night (for example, April 8 in some areas) were enumerated on that night as residents of that place.

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) are not included in the population of any of the States or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, persons temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like, were enumerated at their usual residence on the basis of information received from members of their families or from neighbors.

Citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate were not enumerated. *Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence in the United States* as defined above, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, etc.) and *those attending school* (but not living at an embassy, etc.) were included in the enumeration, however, as were members of their families living with them.²

Because we do not have any population statistics independently compiled according to a different set of criteria, there is little actual knowledge on the effect of the decisions made by the Bureau of the Census. It is clear, however, that the decision to count university students as inhabitants of the university community—rather than as “persons temporarily absent from their parental homes³—to some extent increases the apparent shift of population from the rural areas to the urban centers in which the universities are located. Taken on April 1, 1960, the last Census of Population occurred during the 1959-60 academic year. At that time, enrollments on the major university campuses in Wisconsin already had a significant apportionment effect at least in the case of the City of Madison and the Third (U. of Wis.) and Fourth (Marquette U.) Wards of the City of Milwaukee. A comparison with the most recent enrollment statistics available shows that for the 1970 Census the effect will be much more drastic.

Campus	Enrollment during Academic Year	
	1959-60 ⁴	1967-68 ⁵
University of Wisconsin, Madison	17,433	33,000
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	7,616	15,419
Marquette University	7,488	11,322
Eau Claire Wis. State University	1,708	6,296
La Crosse Wis. State University	1,821	5,111
Oshkosh Wisconsin State University	2,048	9,444
Platteville	1,668	4,601
River Falls	1,233	3,691
Stevens Point	1,609	5,907
Stout	1,293	3,859
Superior	1,266	3,028
Whitewater	1,692	8,581

²U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population 1960*, vol. I, part 1, pp. XII to XIII.

³U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population 1950*, vol. I, p. IX.

⁴1962 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, p. 625 and p. 627.

⁵1968 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, p. 565 and p. 566.

In the Census of 1940, and all prior censuses, university students had been counted in the enumerations of their hometowns as part of their parents' families. With the large number of emancipated adult students enrolled in the universities following World War II, often married and self-supporting with the help of the "G.I. Bill of Rights", it seemed more reasonable for the 1950 Census to count students as part of the populations of the university cities. In the 1960 Census, this reasoning was no longer accurate. By the time of the 1970 Census apportionments, the issue of 18-year-old voting—perhaps already settled⁶—may again provide a rational basis for counting students as inhabitants of the university campus.

The general observation by the Bureau of the Census that the usual place of residence "is not necessarily the same as . . . legal residence, voting residence, or domicile" has special significance for out-of-state students enrolled at universities in Wisconsin. If they are old enough to vote, they may establish residence for voting purposes, even though Wisconsin residence for the purpose of obtaining an education does not make them Wisconsin legal residents for the purpose of exemption from out-of-state tuition.⁷ In an informal opinion to Secretary of State Robert C. Zimmerman, Attorney General Bronson C. LaFollette advised on October 25, 1968,

. . . that a student, by the mere act of registration, may change his voting residence to the precinct, ward and municipality in which he resides during the school year. In providing that the student himself may elect to change his voting residence, the law requires no additional act on the part of the student and permits no further inquiry by the municipal clerk or other election officials.

Counting "citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence in the United States . . . , including . . . those attending school" among the number of inhabitants for apportionment purposes may seem strange in 1970 when we are accustomed to seeing the right to vote restricted to "Citizens of the United States".⁸ However, until December 1, 1912, immigrant residents of Wisconsin had the right to vote in Wisconsin elections after a 1-year residence in Wisconsin and upon having "declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization."⁹

Theoretically, the Wisconsin Constitution still requires the exclusion, from the "number of inhabitants" for apportionment purposes, of "soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy."¹⁰ In practice, this exclusion has apparently never been applied. Presumably, the provision is in the Constitution so that it could be applied if, under a wartime emergency, the number of armed forces personnel in a particular locality would significantly change the result of the population count. This could have been the case in the two World Wars, but both occurred between Census dates. Currently, the total number of nonresident military personnel stationed in Wisconsin is probably less than 5,000. In the 1960 Census, Wisconsin resident civilian population

⁶On March 12, 1970, the United States Senate voted, 69 to 15, to attach a rider to Bill HR 4249 of the 91st Congress (the extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act), proposing to lower the voting age by federal law to 18 years of age in all federal, state and local elections. At the same time, hearings continued on S J Res 147, introduced by Senator Jennings Randolph (Dem., W.Va.) and cosponsored by 67 other senators, to amend the United States Constitution providing for 18-year old voting. If 18-year old voting is enacted, it is expected that the 1972 November elections will see about 11 million new voters between the ages of 18 and 21. Congressional Quarterly *Weekly Report* 1970, pp. 552, 728 and 775.

⁷See Wisconsin Statutes, Section 36.16 for University of Wisconsin nonresident tuition provisions; Section 37.11 (8) for Wisconsin state universities.

⁸Wisconsin Constitution, Article III, Section 1 (1), as amended in 1934.

⁹Wisconsin Constitution, Article III, Section 1, as amended in 1892 and 1908.

¹⁰Wisconsin Constitution, Article IV, Section 3.

was estimated at 3,946,000 out of a total population of 3,952,765; for July 1, 1969, the estimates were 4,230,000 for civilian population and 4,233,000 for total resident population.¹¹

In the 1966 case of *Burns v. Richardson*, the United States Supreme Court found the military personnel exclusion constitutional. At issue was an apportionment provision in the Constitution of Hawaii, quite similar to the Wisconsin exclusion. The court found the exclusion reasonable:

If total population were to be the only acceptable criterion upon which legislative representation could be based, in Hawaii, grossly absurd and disastrous results would flow . . .

Total population figures may . . . constitute a substantially distorted reflection of the distribution of state citizenry.¹²

Until November 1962, the Wisconsin Constitution contained a similar exclusion from "number of inhabitants" for apportionment purposes of "Indians not taxed". The vote to remove the obsolete provision was 631,296 "for" and 259,557 "against" the change.¹³ A similar exclusion still appears in the Congressional apportionment provisions of Article I (Section 2, 3rd unnumbered paragraph) and the XIVth Amendment to the United States Constitution, but is equally obsolete because the "Indians not taxed" wording has been consistently interpreted "Indians not subject to taxation".

The published results of the 1840 Census of Population contained not even an estimate of Indians residing within the territorial boundaries of the United States. Indian tribes were foreign nations with whom the United States maintained treaty relations; the members of Indian tribes were not counted as U.S. residents. For the "District of Wisconsin", the summary tables in the "Epitome of the Whole Population" of the 1840 Census aggregated a "total number of free white persons" of 30,749, a "total number of free colored persons" of 185, and a "total number of slaves" of 11; Indians were not mentioned.

The published Census of 1850, on page xciv (94), contained a rough estimate entitled "Indian Statistics of the United States" as of November 10, 1953. The estimates included about 7,000 Pottawatomies, Chippewas and Ottawas, 2,200 Menomonees and 2,708 Winnebagoes in Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as the baffling information that 2,373 Sacs and Foxes were now located "in Indian Territory west".

Indians living outside the boundaries of reservations were first counted in the Census of 1870:

The broken bands and the scattered remnants of tribes still to be found in many States of the Union, though generally in a condition of pauperism, have been included in the enumeration of the people. By the fact of breaking away from their tribal relations, they are regarded as having entered the body of citizens and as subject to taxation, from the point of view of the Constitution, although they may be exempted actually from taxation by local legislation or by the accident of pauperism. It has been held that it was not necessary that a member of this race should be proved to have actually paid taxes, in order to take him out of the class "Indians not taxed," but only that he should be found in a position, so far as the authorities or agents of the census can know, to be taxed were he in possession of property. His pauperism has been

¹¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 436 (January 1970), "Provisional Estimates of the Total Resident and Civilian Resident Population of States and Puerto Rico, July 1, 1969".

¹²*Burns v. Richardson* (1966), 384 U.S. 73; the issue is discussed on pp. 94-95. On July 1, 1969, military population in Hawaii was estimated at 57,000 in a total population of 794,000 (see Footnote 11 for source).

¹³*Wisconsin Blue Book* 1964, p. 771.

regarded as an individual accident, which cannot possibly affect his constitutional relations.¹⁴

Beginning with the 1890 Census, all Indians have been counted as persons residing in the United States. In the State of Wisconsin, "persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States", and "civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe" had a constitutionally guaranteed right to vote since 1848;¹⁵ for the purpose of nation-wide Congressional apportionment, the U.S. Census Bureau determined in 1940 "that there were no longer any Indians who should be classed as 'not taxed' under the terms of the apportionment laws."¹⁶

Population shifts to be disregarded

In the early years of statehood, population changes from census to census were largely the result of foreign immigration. Settlement was originally concentrated in the southeastern triangle of the state, from Grant County to Green Bay; as additional immigrants entered the state, the northwestern counties were established and settled. Each successive apportionment had to shift additional representation to the northwestern area.

This is past history; since the Depression years of the 1930's there has been relatively little foreign immigration. Yet, from one census to the next there continue to be significant shifts in population. Residents of farms and small towns move into the bigger cities in search of better employment opportunities; as they become more affluent, the residents of the central cities move into the suburban areas.

All this mobility has frequently given rise to the proposition that a new apportionment should be based on some mid-decade population estimate rather than on the actual census figures, because each apportionment becomes rapidly unrepresentative of the actual population distribution. This, of course, disregards the considerations that an apportionment based on mid-decade population estimates is not representative of the actual population distribution at the time it is enacted; that it may never become representative because the actual population distribution at mid-decade may differ considerably from the projections made 5 years earlier; and that, even if such an apportionment should actually prove to be accurate at mid-decade, it would thereafter rapidly become unrepresentative.

The 1960 Population Census for the State of Wisconsin contained some interesting statistics of population mobility, resulting from the question: where did this person live 5 years ago? The figures are all the more astounding as they cover only the 2nd half of the 1950-60 decade; for the entire decade the mobility statistics would be even higher.

At the time of the 1960 Census, 3,482,844 Wisconsinites were 5 years old or older, so that the question applied to them. Of these, only 1,929,044 continued to reside in 1960 in the same house in which they had lived 5 years earlier. Of the 1,491,383 people who did not report that they still lived in the same house, two-thirds (1,002,764) reported that they still lived in the same county, while 488,619 reported that they now lived in a different county than the one in which they had lived in 1955. With an average population, in 1960, of 39,528 persons per Assembly district, this population shift represented the equivalent of the entire populations of over 12 Assembly districts!

The nearly one-half million people who in 1960 lived in a different county included 23,884 persons who had come into Wisconsin from abroad, and

¹⁴U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Compendium of the Ninth Census of the United States* (held in 1870), p. 19.

¹⁵Wisconsin Constitution, original text of Article III, Section 1.

¹⁶U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940*, vol. I, p. 7.

198,759 persons who had come into Wisconsin from a different state, the remainder—289,860 persons or the equivalent of 7 Assembly districts—reported moving within Wisconsin.¹

Judicial interpretation of Section 3 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution has made it clear that that requirement to apportion at the “first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States” means that the figures to be used for apportionment are the figures published by the Bureau of the Census.² These figures become available, as to “minor civil divisions”—counties, towns, villages and whole cities (but not individual city wards)—in the late fall of the census year. Thus, the “first session” constitutional provision would seem to exclude, as a practical matter, any special session held in the census year; the “first session” is the regular session which begins in January of the odd-numbered year following the census date.

As long as the reapportionment is made at that session, there will probably be not much controversy over the use of the census figures. Obvious errors are usually corrected by the Bureau of the Census itself, and the most nearly correct version of the census data will be used as the basis for the apportionment. For instance, in the 1960 Census the first publication of Wisconsin population statistics—the “Advance Reports of Final Population Counts”—listed the state-wide total as 3,951,777.³ The same figure was used also in the detailed statistical tables of the first two final publications—“Number of Inhabitants” and “General Population Characteristics”; however, in these 2 publications footnotes called attention to an error in the population listed for the City of Baraboo in Sauk County (6,672 instead of 7,660), establishing a revised total for the actual count of 3,952,765.⁴ Because of the documented adjustment in the population count, 3,952,765 became the figure accepted as the state total for apportionment purposes.

Two later census publications used yet another state-wide total: 3,952,485. This total was the result of a statistical projection based on the more detailed census questionnaires filled in by 25% of the Wisconsin population.⁵ Because the total cited in these last two publications was based on statistical assumptions rather than actual counting, it was disregarded for apportionment purposes.

The allocation of 10 Congressional districts to Wisconsin in 1960 was based on the advance reports total of 3,951,777. Changing the total for the state to 3,952,765 had no effect on the outcome. Thus, there is no experience with the possibility that an error in addition might result in the assignment of a higher, or lesser, number of Congressional seats to the State of Wisconsin.

The temptation of using, for apportionment purposes, statistics other than the actual population count published by the Census Bureau becomes more obvious the further the date of apportionment is separated from the census date. When the 1961 and 1963 Legislatures failed to achieve legislative reapportionment for Wisconsin, 4 years had passed from the census date

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population 1960*, vol. I, part 51, p. 51-171; Table 42: “Residence Five Years Prior to Census Date. . .”. The state total includes 38,533 persons over 5 years of age who failed to report their 1955 residences.

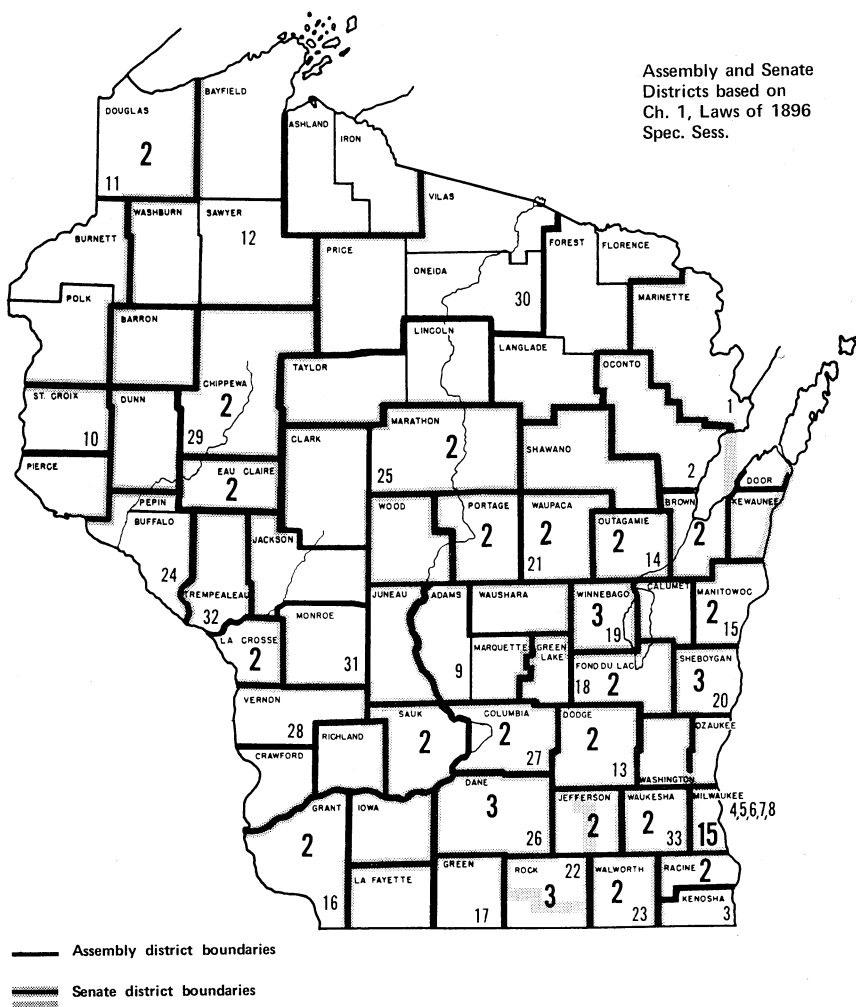
²*State ex rel. Lamb v. Cunningham* (1892), 83 Wis. 90, 138-40.

³U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Series PC(A1)-151, *Advance Reports: Final Population Counts: Wisconsin*.

⁴*ditto*, Series PC(1)/51A/Wis, *Wisconsin, Number of Inhabitants*; and Series PC(1)/51B/Wis, *Wisconsin, General Population Characteristics*.

⁵*ditto*, Series PC(1)/51C/Wis, *Wisconsin, General Social and Economic Characteristics*; and

Series PC(1)/51D/Wis, *Wisconsin, Detailed Characteristics*.



until the new apportionment was promulgated by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.⁶ In the intervening years, a significant number of residential blocks in downtown Milwaukee had been razed to make room for expressways. This, however, did not change the statistical basis for the new apportionment, which remained the 1960 Census of Population taken on April 1, 1960.⁷

The rule was clearly stated by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in the second *Cunningham* case of 1892 (*italics in original*):

The apportionment is to be "according to the number of inhabitants," and made *at the next session after the . . . United States enumeration*;

⁶May 14, 1964, *State ex rel. Reynolds v. Zimmerman*, 23 Wis. (2d) 606.

⁷The lapse of time required some estimating to establish the populations of areas annexed to cities after the census date; the estimates were made on the basis of data published at the time of the annexations.

and the enumeration is evidently intended as the basis of the apportionment . . .

Thus it is very obvious, under the rulings of this court . . . that it is not permissible for the defendant here to allege and prove that in making the last apportionment the legislature acted upon the theory that the counties of Chippewa, Florence, Forest, Oneida, Langlade, Price, and Taylor contained . . . more inhabitants than appears from the census . . ., for to do so would open the door on the other side to prove that the other counties of the state, or some of them, contained less inhabitants than appears from the census. Besides, if proved, it would only show that the legislature purposely disregarded the standard of population thus conclusively fixed by the constitution, and based their action upon other computations, estimates, or considerations.⁸

The number of legislators (equal representation rediscovered)

Section 2 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution provides that the Wisconsin Legislature is to consist of an Assembly with from 54 to 100 members, and of a Senate with a number of members equal to between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ the number of members of the Assembly. An analysis of this provision reveals that the founding fathers, who in 1847-48 wrote the new state's Constitution, did not themselves have a very clear idea of how such an apportionment system would work.

The delegates had come to the Constitutional Convention with a popular mandate to provide for a single-member districting system—at least, this was one of the issues which, in the minds of many of the delegates, had led to the defeat of the Constitution proposed in 1846.¹ At the same time, they also intended to distinguish the Senate from the Assembly by making it a continuing body through the device of overlapping terms; this issue was initially proposed to be solved by electing the senators from 2-member districts so that each Senate district would elect one senator at each general election. However, the proposed 2-member Senate districting system was amended out of the draft the very first time it was discussed by the Convention.²

While thus committed to single-member districts in both houses, in their actual approach to reapportionment many of the members of the Convention were still thinking in terms of apportionment by representation units³ to which they had been accustomed under the laws of the Wisconsin Territory. The difference in approach was fundamental: basing apportionment on representation units, the aim had been to achieve for each area of the state equality of representation in the Legislature as a whole, with underrepresentation in one house compensated by overrepresentation in the other. Though the areas differed widely in geographic size as well as population density, equality was achieved by assigning representation units to each area proportionate to population numbers. As some delegates seemed to have realized already in 1848, the single-member districting system would eventually require that all Senate districts were substantially equal to each other in

⁸See Footnote 2, p. 140.

¹See *Journal of the Convention to Form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin*, Madison, 1848; Tenney, Smith and Hold edition; pp. 382-85.

²*Ibid.*, p. 220.

³In a representation unit system, each Assemblyman represents one representation unit and each Senator — if the number of Senators is $\frac{1}{3}$ the number of Assemblymen — represents 3 representation units. For a Legislature with 60 members in the House and 20 members in the Senate, the number of representation units would thus be 120. The apportionment ratio is then determined by dividing the state's total population by the total number of representation units.

population, and that all Assembly districts were substantially equal to each other according to the number of inhabitants.

It needs to be emphasized that both systems—equal representation and equal population—were designed to apportion the members of the Legislature “according to the number of inhabitants.” There was no area factor as was proposed, for instance, in Wisconsin’s unsuccessful constitutional amendment of 1953,⁴ or as might have been implied in the “factors other than population” proposed in the Dirksen amendment of the late 1960’s.

The members of the Constitutional Convention’s Committee on Executive, Legislative and Administrative Provisions apparently drafted the apportionment provisions to describe the equal representation system to which they were accustomed. This becomes very obvious in the actual apportionment which they proposed to the Convention, when a member of the Convention explained that

. . . Nearly all the counties which had fractions unrepresented in the senate, were compensated by additional members of the house . . .

The northwestern counties preferred to have their unrepresented fractions in both houses, compensated by representation in the lower house, because those counties being sparsely settled rendered it necessary that each representative should attend to the interests of a large area of country, and it was therefore an object with them to have their representation consist of the greatest number practicable.⁵

Though the workpapers used by the committee in developing the apportionment no longer exist, it is possible to retrace, approximately, the several steps of the apportionment procedure followed by the committee:

Step 1. They started with the assumption that they wanted to provide for a Legislature of about 60 Assemblymen and 20 Senators. Every Assemblyman was assigned a representation unit value of “1”; each Senator a representation unit value of “2”. The number of the state’s total population according to the December 1847 Census was then divided by 100, the total number of representation units. This formula had been set forth in an 1842 act of the Territorial Assembly outlining the method by which that Legislature was reapportioned:

4th. In dividing the whole representation of the several election districts between the two branches of the Legislative Assembly, every district shall be secured at least one representative in each branch.

5th. From the whole number of units assigned to each district, one unit shall be taken for each member of the House of Representatives, and two units for each member of the Council apportioned to such district . . .⁶

In the Territorial Assembly, there had been 13 members of the Council and 26 members of the House of Representatives so that the 2 to 1 ratio was accurate. For the state Legislature, the proposed Constitution limited the number of Senators from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number of members of the Assembly so that a 3 to 1 ratio would have been indicated, but it appears that a 2 to 1 ratio was actually used.

Step 2. Working with a map of Wisconsin, the state was now divided into a number of representation districts each containing a minimum of 3 representation units. The districts were created along county lines so that, in the sparsely settled areas, a number of counties had to be combined into a repre-

⁴Invalidated in *State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, (1953) 264 Wis. 644.

⁵*Journal of the Convention*, p. 361.

⁶Laws of 1842, p. 50. Under the 1842 law, the Governor was to make the apportionment of representation units among districts; the election districts themselves were established by law and appear to have been the original counties.

sentation district, while in the more densely settled counties each county became a representation district by itself.

Step 3. Having established the representation districts, the committee could now test several representation unit totals—perhaps from 95 to 105, to see which would result in the most equitable distribution with the least remainders. The committee seems to have settled on 102 representation units; thus, based on the 1847 Census total of 210,546, each representation unit was the equivalent of 2,064 inhabitants (excluding Indians, who had not been counted and could not vote as long as they remained members of an organized tribe).

Step 4. Now came the task of translating the representation units into Senate and Assembly membership. Milwaukee County was entitled to 11 units; it was given 2 Senators (4 units) and 7 Assemblymen. All of Wisconsin north of the Wisconsin River and west of the line which today divides Wood and Clark Counties, had only 3 units and was given one Senator (2 units) and one Assemblyman. Racine County (which then contained also Kenosha County) was entitled to 9 units; it was given 2 Senators (4 units) elected from 2 districts which precisely outlined the boundaries of the present 2 counties, and 5 Assemblymen. Dodge, Rock, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha each contained 7 units—their populations were nearly alike, from 14,729 in Rock County to 15,866 in Waukesha County—and were assigned, each, one Senator and 5 Assemblymen. Giving each county, or group of counties constituting a representation district, at least one member in each branch of the Legislature, the process was continued until the entire map had been assigned, resulting in a Legislature, equally apportioned according to population units, of 19 Senators and 64 Assemblymen, well within the $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ range established by the Constitution.

The Convention made 2 modifications in the plan proposed by the committee. It divided the extensive northwestern Assembly district to establish 2 Assembly districts, one north and the other south of a line approximately from Prescott to Hurley. It established Calumet County as a separate Assembly district (in the committee's plan, it had been combined with Manitowoc). This raised the number of Assemblymen to 66 but retained the number of Senators at 19, still within the $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ range but, by now, differing somewhat from the strict apportionment of representation according to the number of inhabitants.

In discussing the proposed apportionment, there were those who could not see any justice in the proposed apportionment. They were not impressed by the theory of equal representation in the Legislature; to them, equality could only be achieved by equalizing the populations contained in all the districts of each house. Byron Kilbourn of Milwaukee

. . . found that by setting off the territory into two grand divisions, one of them, containing a population of 115,000 would have but nine senators, while the others, with a population of only 97,000, would have ten senators. He could not see by what rule gentlemen could reconcile such an apportionment with the principles of justice.⁷

Mr. Castleman, one of the delegates from Waukesha County, attacked the proposed apportionment using the equal population per district principle:

. . . The simple rule by which to arrive at the facts of the case, was to divide 210,000, the population of the territory, by 66, the number of representatives. That gives 3,181, as the ratio of representation . . . In the senate, ratio of representation was 11,800.⁸

⁷Journal of the Convention, p. 362.

⁸Ibid., p. 380.

It seems the 2 opposing factions never did understand each other's arguments. The Convention adopted, in Article IV, a Constitution providing for a single districting system in which the districts would, presumably, be substantially equal according to the number of inhabitants. At the same time it provided, in Article XIV, for an original apportionment based essentially on the theory of equal representation taking the Legislature as a whole. Early in the debate, Mr. Kilbourn's remark that "if the number of the house of representatives was taken at 60, the senate would be 20"⁹ went unchallenged by any other member, even though it clearly stated that under an equal populations per district system there could not be a range of Senate districts. If Senate districts are to consist of whole Assembly districts, as the proposed Constitution already specified when the remark was made, then there would have to be an equal number of Assembly districts in each Senate district if all Senate districts were to be equal in population. It would have been much simpler to say, in the new Constitution, that "the number of members of the Assembly shall never be less than 54 nor more than 100," and "each Senate district shall consist of 3 Assembly districts". And, given that change, the range of Assembly membership should have been narrowed to 54 to 99 because only numbers divisible by 3 could actually be used.

As it was, the confusion among equal representation in the Legislature, and equal population districts in each house, continued for at least 20 years beyond the adoption of the Wisconsin Constitution, and quite possibly was not resolved until 1892. In the apportionments of 1852,¹⁰ 1856,¹¹ 1861¹² and 1866¹³ not a single Senate district crossed a county line although, in some cases, a county was divided into 2 Senate districts.

The highest possible number of legislators—100 Assemblymen and 33 Senators—had been reached in the apportionment of 1861. The 1866 apportionment¹⁴ was thus the first reapportionment which no longer could take the easy solution of adding additional seats to provide additional representation; it had to increase the population ratio and reduce representation in the old counties in order to provide unassigned seats that could be distributed to the newly settled areas. Looking at the 1866 apportionment from the standpoint of equal population districts, the Senate plan has the appearance of being totally lacking in rational design. Looking at it from the standpoint of equal representation in the Legislature, it may have come reasonably close to equality.

Under the 1866 apportionment, Kenosha County and Ozaukee County were each established as a single-county Senate district in spite of the fact that each county contained only one Assembly district. At the other extreme was the Fond du Lac County Senate district, which contained 6 Assembly districts. Dodge County with 4 Assembly districts, Dane County with 5 Assembly districts, and Milwaukee County with 10 Assembly districts were

⁹Ibid., p. 222. Given the Constitution's $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ range, Mr. Kilbourn's statement also did not account for the alternative possibility of a 15-member Senate, one-quarter of the membership of a 60-member Assembly.

¹⁰Chapter 499, Laws of 1852.

¹¹Chapter 109, Laws of 1856. On a 1970 map, the 14th Senate district under this apportionment creates the mistaken impression that it consisted of parts of Dodge and Jefferson Counties. Actually, the district was entirely in Jefferson County because Chapter 27, Laws of 1856, had made Dodge County's southern tier of towns part of Jefferson County. The transfer of jurisdiction was apparently never implemented and the county boundaries of Dodge and Jefferson were restored by Chapter 90, Laws of 1858.

¹²Chapter 216, Laws of 1861.

¹³Chapter 101, Laws of 1866.

¹⁴During this period, Section 3 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution still provided for a state census in the years ending in "5", and reapportionment occurred every 5 years.

each split into 2 Senate districts. If, on the basis of the 1865 census' state total of 868,937, the "ideal" population for Assembly districts is established as 8,689, and the "ideal" population for Senate districts as 26,331, then this assignment of seats in the 2 houses makes no sense whatsoever.

On the other hand, if the apportionment is analyzed on the basis of representation units, the rationality of the design suddenly becomes quite apparent. In order to establish the representation unit, the state's total population is divided by 199, that figure consisting of 100 units corresponding to the 100 seats in the Assembly, and 99 units corresponding to 3 unit values for each of the 33 seats in the Senate. The resulting representation unit is 4,366. On that basis, the examples cited come rather close to an equal representation apportionment:

County	1865 Population ¹⁵	Represen- tation Units	Units Assigned	Senate Districts	Assembly Districts
Ozaukee	14,882	3.4	4	1	1
Milwaukee	72,320	16.6	16	2	10
Kenosha	12,676	2.8	4	1	1
Dane	50,192	11.5	11	2	5
Grant	33,618	7.7	8	1	5
Rock	36,033	8.2	8	1	5
Dodge	46,841	10.7	10	2	4
Fond du Lac	42,029	9.6	9	1	6
Dunn, Chippewa, Pepin, Eau Claire, Buffalo, Jackson, Clark, Trempealeau	35,348	8.1	8	1	5
STATE TOTAL	868,937	199.0	199	33	100

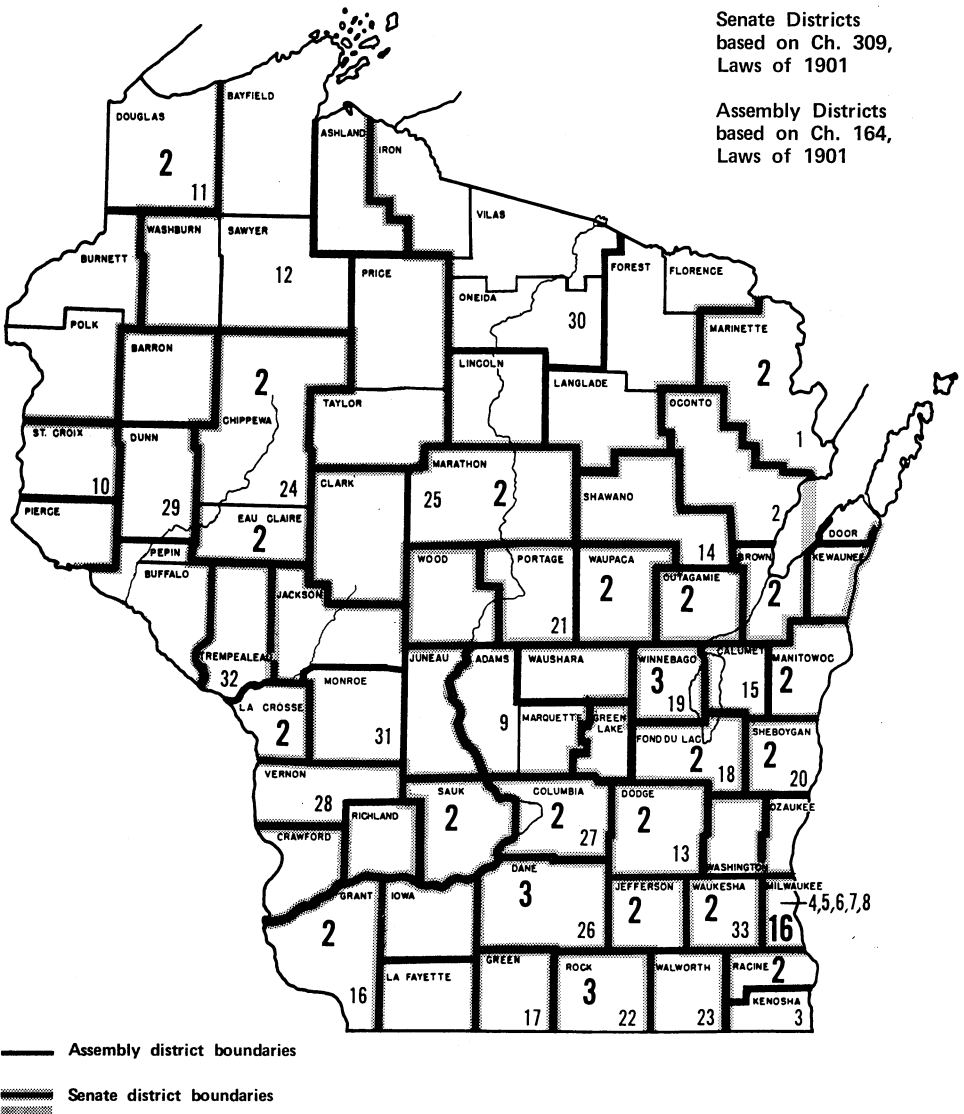
The 1866 apportionment of Wisconsin was not mathematically perfect, even on the basis of representation units. Ozaukee and Kenosha Counties were obviously overrepresented, and there might have been other such examples among the districts not shown in the table. Still, on the basis of representation units the apportionment came surprisingly close to population equality.

In view of the reapportionment case law of the 1960's, this is a nostalgic discovery. Here was an apportionment system, used successfully in a number of Wisconsin apportionments, that guaranteed substantially equal representation and was abandoned 100 years ago for reasons long forgotten. The system was concerned with equal representation, not equal districts, and for this reason would probably now be subject to attack under the recent interpretations of the population equality requirements implied in the equal protection clause of the XIVth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

This is not to say that, following the 1960 Census, any court was actually confronted with reviewing the validity of an apportionment made on the basis of the most recent census using the equal representation system, and found such an apportionment to violate the equal protection clause. The question did not arise. What did confront the courts, and what was decided,

¹⁵The results of the 1865 state census of Wisconsin are published in the Secretary of State's *Annual Report 1865*, pp. 87-133.

was that when a legislative apportionment is presumably based on equal population districts, and such districts have, as the result of malapportionment or legislative inaction over many decades, become completely unrelated to population equality, then such an apportionment violates the equal protection clause. The population equality requirements formulated in the court decisions of the 1960's all came in answer to prolonged nonapportionment or deliberate malapportionment, or "little federal" plans which assigned representation to counties regardless of population.



Equal representation apportionment, as it was last practiced in Wisconsin in the 1866 apportionment, is—at least initially—not subject to any of these shortcomings. There was no nonapportionment: Wisconsin had been apportioned by the Constitution in 1848 and by the Legislature every 5 years beginning in 1851. There was no deliberate malapportionment: representation units were assigned to each county or group of counties on the basis of a simple mathematical procedure and, with minor exceptions such as in the assignments to Ozaukee and Kenosha Counties in 1866, were fairly translated into seat assignments in the 2 houses of the Legislature. There was no “little federal” or area factor involvement: the apportionment was made strictly on the basis of population.

The system of equal representation apportionment could have been improved. A basic requirement, strictly observed, that no Senate district was to contain less than 4 representation units, would have removed the suspicion that the counties of Ozaukee and Kenosha, and perhaps others, received special treatment for reasons best known to the members of the 1866 Wisconsin Legislature. A requirement that the several Assembly districts within any Senate district, and the several Senate districts within any county, must be substantially equal to each other according to the number of inhabitants, could have contributed toward greater population equality among districts, which is the currently accepted test of fair apportionment. Requiring the use of the statistical method now used in Congressional apportionment, the “Method of Equal Proportions”, to determine the number of whole representation units actually assigned to each district, could have removed the temptation to favor some districts over others for political reasons.

The method of equal representation apportionment had 2 considerable advantages over today’s method of equal population districting. First, it was actually possible to create, within the numerical limits set for each house by the Constitution, a Legislature of the most convenient size depending on the outcome of each succeeding census of population. This flexibility was lost, of course, once both houses became accustomed to containing the maximum number of members; but a foresighted Legislature might have preserved the flexibility of the system by aiming for an Assembly of 90 members and a Senate of 28 members in each apportionment, and then adjusting these numbers so as to give each county, or group of counties, an optimum number of delegates to the Legislature.

Secondly, the method made it possible to achieve substantial population equality in legislative representation without crossing county lines. This is an important consideration particularly in the rural areas where people tend to conduct their economic affairs at the county level, are politically oriented toward the county seat, and identify with their counties for historic reasons. Everywhere in the state, elections are administered through counties; votes from the cities, villages and towns are initially tallied by each county before the results are transmitted to the state.

It would not have been difficult to reconcile equal representation apportionment with the single-member districting system favored by the Constitutional Convention. Perhaps it would have been simpler to adapt equal representation apportionment to single-member districting without the constitutional requirement that Senate districts had to consist of whole Assembly districts, but even that requirement was no insurmountable obstacle. Even if in one county one Senate district consisted of 3 Assembly districts and the other of 2 Assembly districts, as was the case in Dane County in the 1866 apportionment, “one person” would still have had “one vote” according to the slogan popular today.

The apportionment litigation of the 1960's has been concerned with the right of each citizen to be represented in his Legislature to the same degree as every other citizen within the state: one person, one amount of representation. Though frequently used in the current debate, the slogan, "one person, one vote," does not really address itself to apportionment methods—it relates to the fair and open conduct of elections in which no person is deprived of his right to vote by poll taxes, preregistration or literacy tests, and in which the value of each person's vote is not diluted by voting from the graveyard or by fraudulent tallies.

Equal representation apportionment provides for every person an equal amount of voting power in the state legislature although, admittedly, not in each house thereof. On the other hand, laws are not enacted by one house alone and by the time a bill has passed both houses each person's voting power would have exerted an equal influence.

What, then, are the shortcomings of equal representation apportionment? The most obvious shortcoming is that it might be considered unconstitutional in spite of the fact that it allocates representation in both houses of a 2-house Legislature on the basis of population. The problem is not so much in the fairness of the system, as it is in man's understanding of the system. Current apportionment debate, as reflected in the opinions of the courts, frequently fails to recognize that there is a difference between "equal representation" and "equal population districting." Often, the terms are applied interchangeably.

The Wisconsin experience seems to document, however, that "equal representation" and "equal population districts" relate to 2 entirely different approaches toward achieving voter equality.

. . . We necessarily hold that the Equal Protection Clause requires both houses of a state legislature to be apportioned on a population basis. The right of a citizen to *equal representation* and to have his vote weighted equally with those of all other citizens in the election of members of one house of a bicameral state legislature would amount to little if States could effectively submerge the *equal-population* principle in the apportionment of seats in the other house . . .¹⁶ (emphasis supplied).

. . . As a federal constitutional requisite both houses of a state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis . . .¹⁷

Equal representation apportionment is not mathematically perfect. The Constitution sets the size of the Senate as a range (from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the number of members of the Assembly) and the system requires it for effective flexibility. However, the computation of representation units is necessarily tied to a fixed relation between the unit value of House seats (one unit) and the unit value of Senate seats (3 units). This fixed relation is precisely justified only when the number of Senate members amounts, in actuality, to just one-third the number of members of the Assembly. In actual practice within the range set by the Wisconsin Constitution, the real relation will always be slightly less than $\frac{1}{3}$ but considerably more than $\frac{1}{4}$ so that representation will be substantially, but not mathematically, equal.

Another shortcoming of equal representation apportionment is political: it does not afford every person an equal chance to get elected to the state Legislature. If, as was the case under Wisconsin's 1960 apportionment, any area of the state of approximately 120,000 persons consists, as the result of equal

¹⁶*Reynolds v. Sims* (1964), 377 U.S. 533, 576.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, p. 577.

population districting, of one Senate and 3 Assembly districts, then one person in every 30,000 has a chance to get elected to the Legislature.

This, under equal representation apportionment, is not necessarily the case. The county entitled by its population to 4 representation units (80,000 population) would elect one Senator (3 units) and one Assemblyman (1 unit) for an election chance of one person in every 40,000; the 5-unit county (100,000 population, one Senator, 2 Assemblymen) would offer an election chance to one person in 33,000; the 6-unit county (120,000, one Senator, 3 Assemblymen) one election chance in 30,000; the 7-unit county (140,000, one Senator, 4 Assemblymen) an election chance of one person in 28,000; etc.

The final shortcoming is a statistical paradox. In a county of increasing representation, the gain of a representation unit can force a reduction in the size of the legislative delegation. At 160,000 the county would be entitled to 8 units resulting in one member of the Senate and 5 members of the Assembly; reaching 180,000 population, the county's delegation could lose a member because with 9 units the county would now be entitled to have 2 Senators and 3 Assemblymen. This might be the reason why the method was abandoned by the Wisconsin Legislature after 1866.

Districting along county, precinct, town or ward lines

The Wisconsin Constitution requires that Assembly districts "be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable."¹ Senate districts must consist of "convenient contiguous territory" comprising whole Assembly districts ("and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district").² All this is required in addition to the basic prescription that the members of both houses shall be apportioned "according to the number of inhabitants."³

Therefore, the legislature must apportion in direct ratio to population, subject only to (1) practical limitations in execution of this principle, and (2) precise constitutional restrictions about observance of governmental boundaries in drawing district lines.⁴

In the days of the Wisconsin Territory, each Senate (council) and Assembly (house of representatives) district had consisted of whole counties. If the counties were sparsely settled, several counties were combined to form an election district; on the whole, these county combinations corresponded to the outside boundaries of the original counties at the time the Wisconsin Territory was created. In the more densely settled areas, each county was an election district by itself; if the district was entitled to elect several Senators or Representatives, they were elected from the district at large. Single-member districting was a new concept first added to Wisconsin legislative apportionment by the Wisconsin Constitutional Convention of 1847-48.

The first draft of the legislative article for the new Wisconsin Constitution, presented by the Committee on Executive, Legislative and Administrative Provisions on December 30, 1847, did not say what lines Assembly districts were to follow.⁵ The provision that the boundaries of Assembly districts had to coincide with "county, town or ward lines" was added on January 6,

¹Wisconsin Constitution, Article IV, Section 4.

²Ibid., Section 5.

³Ibid., Section 3.

⁴*State ex rel. Reynolds v. Zimmerman* (1964), 22 Wis. (2d) 544, 566.

⁵Milo M. Quaife, *The Attainment of Statehood*, p. 303. The book was published as Volume 29 of the Wisconsin Historical Collections; Madison, 1928.

1848, by an amendment proposed by the committee itself.⁶ One week before the convention's final adjournment, on January 24, 1848, Orsamus Cole of Grant County moved to add the word "precinct". At the time of the motion, the Convention was not dealing with the question of apportionment; it was engaged in last-minute editorial corrections in a number of the Constitution's proposed articles. The journal sheds no light on the intent of Mr. Cole's proposed modification:

Mr. O. Cole moved to amend the instructions of the committee by adding in section 4 after the word "county" the word "precinct", which was accepted . . .⁷

Convenient contiguous territory . . . in as compact form as practicable. The basic districting prescription of the Wisconsin Constitution does not really tell us very much about the type of building blocks to be used in making legislative districts. It merely mentions "territory".

According to dictionary definitions, "territory" is not the same as "area". Territory includes the concept of government. By their choice of expression, the Constitution writers clearly told us that the area encompassed in a legislative district was not to consist of an accidental extent of land which happens to include the requisite number of people, but that the real estate chosen for inclusion in a legislative district must consist of governmental entities.

"Convenient" also should be understood to impose a specific requirement. It would have been frivolous to include the word in a state's basic legal document for no reason other than a concern for the labors of a map maker. "Convenient" must be interpreted as a statement concerned with the representation of the people who reside in the district. In 1970, the term's significance is probably somewhat less than it was in 1848. The state is crisscrossed with roads and telecommunications so that the people anywhere in a district will have convenient access to their representative, regardless of the district's geographic configuration. In 1848, we are told by George William Featherstonhaugh, the delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Calumet County, that the Counties of Calumet and Manitowoc "were separated by nature . . . a swamp through which there was no road, and which was wholly impassable to any but Indians."⁸ That being the case, the combination of the 2 counties into one Assembly district was clearly not "convenient" to the proper representation of people residing in the district, and the Convention created 2 separate Assembly districts.

The meaning of the term "contiguous" for apportionment purposes has never been interpreted in a ruling by the Wisconsin Supreme Court. In a 1957 case, the Wisconsin Supreme Court interpreted the similar term "adjoining" as permitting, for the purpose of school district annexations, the joining together of two parcels of real estate which only touch each other at a rectangular corner like two black squares on a checkerboard. The Wisconsin Supreme Court held that "parcels . . . touching each other at corners, are so situated that in no instance can a third body intervene. We consider that they meet the test of adjoining territory."⁹ There appears to have been only one instance in Wisconsin apportionment history in which a proposed legislative district (the proposed 29th Senate District contained in 1961 Senate Bill 815 as presented to the Governor) would have consisted of territory

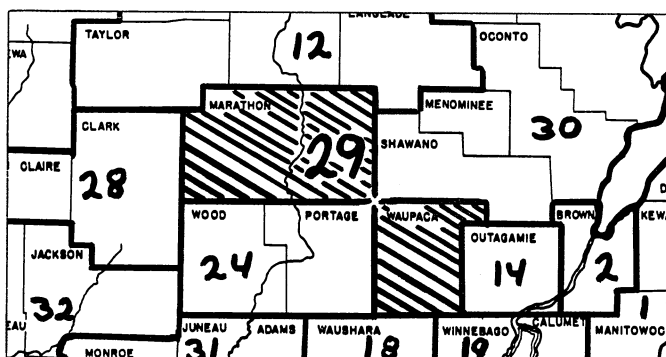
⁶*Journal of the Convention to Form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin*, Madison, 1848; Tenney, Smith and Hold edition; p. 218.

⁷Quaife, *op. cit.*, p. 728.

⁸*Journal of the Convention*, pp. 364-65.

⁹*State ex rel. Badtke v. Jt. School Dist. 1 of Ripon* (1957), 1 Wis (2d) 208.

of such tenuous contiguity. Under the proposal, the counties of Marathon and Waupaca would have been combined into a Senate district.



Vetoing the bill which contained the strange Senate District for many reasons in addition to that Senate district, Governor Gaylord Nelson mentioned that the Marathon-Waupaca combination "raised a serious legal question,"¹⁰ and Attorney General John W. Reynolds added that in his opinion the arrangement was "violative of" the convenient contiguous territory provision.

In an 1880 case, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held that a county board could not create a town consisting of noncontiguous pieces of area.¹¹ That holding is probably superseded by historical accident—while a county board cannot create a town consisting of disjointed parcels, the urban annexation policies of the 20th century have left a number of town "islands" in the City of Madison, and efforts to force the annexation of such islands by the surrounding municipality through legislation have been unsuccessful.¹² It is due to the existence of such town islands that the Village of Maple Bluff and the City of Monona, which on a map lacking sufficient detail appear surrounded by the City of Madison on all sides, were able to be assigned to the eastern (rural) Assembly district of Dane County; the 2 municipalities each are contiguous to remnants of the surrounding towns (Burke and Blooming Grove). Similarly, the Village of Shorewood Hills (also surrounded by the City of Madison) is adjacent to a remnant of the Town of Madison and assigned to the Western (rural) Assembly district of Dane County.

Contiguity does extend, legally, over water. Adams and Juneau Counties, separated by the Wisconsin River, are contiguous because the jurisdiction of each county extends to the center of the main channel of the river.¹³ The same contiguity exists between the counties of Oconto and Door, both of which extend to the "main channel of Green Bay".¹⁴ Opponents of the creation of a particular district consisting of territory contiguous only over water have occasionally, and disparagingly, referred to such districts as "rowboat

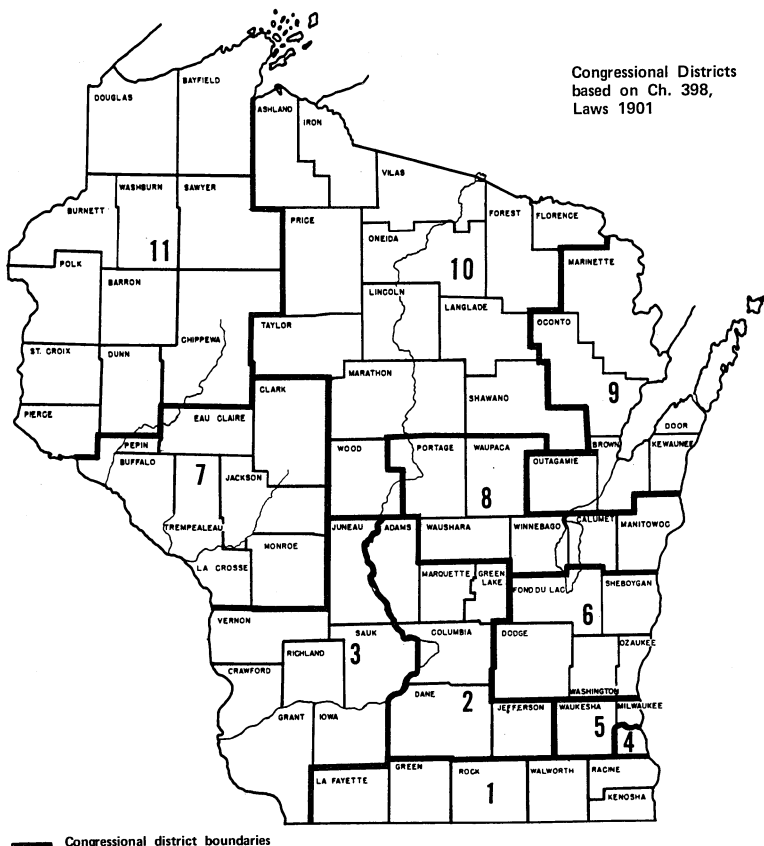
¹⁰*Journal of the Senate*, July 2, 1962, p. 68 (Governor) and p. 69 (Atty. Gen.).

¹¹*The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company v. Town of Oconto* (1880), 50 Wis. 189.

¹²1969 Senate Bill 554 failed in the Assembly on the last day of the session (1/16/70) as the result of successful delaying tactics. The bill would have authorized the unilateral annexation of existing (but not, future) town islands on a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote by the governing board of the annexing municipality.

¹³Wisconsin Statutes, Section 2.01 (1) and (29).

¹⁴*Ibid.*, Section 2.01 (15) and (42).



districts",¹⁵ but legally there has been no question of a lack of "contiguity".

Perhaps, for the purpose of apportionment, the term "convenient" must be considered a modification of "contiguous" in the sense of "conveniently contiguous" with a view to the convenience of the residence in a district. Thus, while the counties of Juneau and Jackson have a common boundary for a distance of about 5 miles, they might not be considered "conveniently contiguous" as no major road directly connects the 2 counties. This might be another reason why the Supreme Court in 1964 refused to use the Adams-Jackson-Juneau Assembly district combination proposed in the Zaborski-

¹⁵ E.g., veto message to 1963 Senate Bill 679; *Journal of the Senate*, April 22, 1964, p. 2269.

Flannigan plans¹⁶—to get from Jackson County to Juneau County the traveler has to go either through Wood County or through Monroe County.

The final general requirement on the territorial configuration of legislative districts is that they must be "as compact as practicable". In the 2nd *Cunningham* case of 1892, the Wisconsin Supreme Court raised the question (but did not decide) of whether having a small urban legislative district entirely surrounded by a large rural legislative district destroyed the compactness of the circular district. "Whether the formation of such hollow district destroys its compactness, within the meaning of the Constitution, is simply a question of fact . . . A legislature may alter the law, but no power can reverse a fact."¹⁷ In recent history, the Rosenberry Apportionment Act of 1951 created a 26th Senate District (the City of Madison) entirely surrounded by the 16th Senate District (Dane County);¹⁸ the arrangement is undoubtedly now considered constitutional by the Wisconsin Supreme Court as it was continued in the apportionment promulgated by the court on May 14, 1964.¹⁹

Compactness can, of course, be considered as a pure principle of geometry—the most compact area is the circle, for here maximum area is enclosed within a given perimeter.

The degree of compactness of any district may be measured by the relationship between the area of the district and the smallest possible circumscribing circle.²⁰

This standard can be used to present evidence as to the compactness of an individual district. If a circle is 100% compact, a square would be 63.7% compact and an equilateral triangle would be 37.7% compact. The 2 black squares of a checkerboard mentioned in connection with the proposed Marathon-Waupaca district would have been 31.8% compact, while the district actually proposed would have been only 30.1% compact. With respect to the compactness of an individual district, a compactness of less than 35% could be regarded highly suspect but might be explained by the facts of geography as in the case of peninsular Door County. The 35% yardstick could be used to prevent the typical gerrymander—a legislative district which seems to wander across the map in several directions at once, picking up a town here and a village there so as to concentrate, or disperse, by the creation of the district a particular voting pattern.

Unfortunately, the absolute approach to geometric compactness is not very helpful to test the compactness of a legislative apportionment scheme overall. Here, a relative approach would be needed. Compactness is a function of distance, the yardstick adopted should provide a standard of comparison for the system as a whole. From the standpoint of citizen convenience that plan would seem to be preferable which maximizes the number of geographically medium-sized districts, instead of intermixing extremely small urban districts with rural districts hundreds of miles long. For all other pursuits, urban and rural areas are mutually interdependent; there is no reason why they must be segregated in legislative districting.

An example of the compactness benefit resulting from urban-rural combinations is the 30th Senate District of Wisconsin resulting from the post-1960 Census apportionment debate consisting of 4 counties (Florence-Marquette and Langlade-Oconto) plus a part of Brown County including part of the

¹⁶E.g. Senate Substitute Amendment 1 to 1963 Senate Bill 679.

¹⁷*State ex rel. Lamb v. Cunningham* (1892), 83 Wis. 90, 151-52.

¹⁸Chapter 728, Laws of 1951.

¹⁹23 Wis. (2d) 606.

²⁰Ernest C. Reock, Jr., "Measuring Compactness as a Requirement of Legislative Apportionment", 5 *Midwest Journal of Political Science* 71 (1961).

City of Green Bay. The alternative would have been to increase the 30th District by 3 additional counties (Forest-Oneida-Vilas) and making urbanized Brown County a Senate district by itself. Perhaps, in addition to the degree of compactness, a standard measurement of the equity of a proposed apportionment system compared to another should be a comparison of the aggregate absolute deviation from average area.

In the apportionment based on the 1960 Census of Population, the Wisconsin Supreme Court organized the 4 counties of Barron, Burnett, Polk and Washburn into 2 Assembly districts of 2 counties each: Barron-Washburn (44,571) and Burnett-Polk (34,182). Looking solely at population numbers, the area might have been organized into 2 Assembly districts 88 persons (compared to a norm of 39,528) closer to population equality, but in that case one district would have consisted of 3 counties while the other consisted of a single county: Burnett-Polk-Washburn with a population of 44,483 and Barron with a population of 34,270.

The proposed compactness test can be applied by using 1,152,970 acres—one-half the 2,305,940 acres gross area of the 4 counties—as the standard of comparison. If the test is applied, it is easily shown that creating the two 2-county districts far better served the “convenience” of the 4-county territory:

District	Area	Deviation
Barron	569,000	—583,970
Burnett-Polk-Washburn	1,736,940	+583,970
Total deviation		1,167,940
Barron-Washburn	1,117,480	—35,490
Burnett-Polk	1,188,460	+35,490
Total deviation		70,980

In the Congressional apportionment case of *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, the United States Supreme Court stated in 1968:

Unless population variances among . . . districts are shown to have resulted despite [an honest and good faith effort to achieve population equality], the State must justify each variance, no matter how small

...

We can see no nonarbitrary way to pick a cutoff point at which population variances suddenly become *de minimis*.²¹

Clearly, the Barron-Washburn and Burnett-Polk choice made by the Wisconsin Supreme Court resulting in an increased misrepresentation of 88 people—0.2% of the 39,528 population norm for Assembly districts—constituted a *de minimis* situation in which the improved territorial configuration—a difference of 70,980 acres between the 2 districts instead of 1,167,940 acres—justified the variance.

Crossing county lines in Assembly districting. In a formal opinion submitted to the Assembly on August 15, 1969, in response to the Assembly's question stated in 1969 Assembly Resolution 34, Attorney General Robert W. Warren ruled that

. . . The Wisconsin Constitution no longer may be considered as prohibiting assembly districts from crossing county lines, in view of the

²¹*Kirkpatrick v. Preisler* (1968), 394 U.S. 526, 531.

emphasis the United States Supreme Court has placed upon population equality among electoral districts.²²

Neither this ruling, nor the opinions of the United States Supreme Court upon which it was based, really create new law under the Constitution of Wisconsin. Rather, they constitute the logical extension of the decision made by the Wisconsin Legislature over 100 years ago to switch from the old system of equal representation apportionment to equal population districting. Having taken that step, it was only a matter of time until someone with sufficient legal authority would point out that the aim of equal population districting precludes unqualified adherence to county lines in Assembly districting.

In addition, the Wisconsin Constitution had for over 40 years been interpreted by the Wisconsin Legislature as permitting Assembly districts to cross county lines before the Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1892 ruled that county lines had to be regarded as inviolable in the first *Cunningham* case.²³ What adds added significance to the several instances of Assembly districting across county lines prior to the 1892 ruling is the fact that these apportionment laws were passed at a time when there were still members of the Legislature who in their youth had participated as delegates in the Constitutional Convention of 1847-48, and who would certainly have raised the issue of constitutionality in the legislative debates had they felt that Assembly districting across county lines violated the intent of the Constitution makers.

The reader will remember that up to, and including, the legislative apportionment by Chapter 101, Laws of 1866, the Wisconsin Legislature used a different apportionment method. This was the equal representation approach, geared to equalizing each citizen's share in the total representation in the Legislature. Since that time, and excluding a few experiments with apportionment closely akin to a "little federal" plan, the Wisconsin Legislature has been apportioned with a view to population equality among districts.

As long as the Wisconsin Legislature used the equal representation approach, there was no county line difficulty. Representation was apportioned to counties for nearly all areas of the state. Only in the sparsely settled north, where some counties contained citizen populations (Indian tribes did not vote and their members were not counted) of a number lower than would have resulted in the assignment of 4 representation units to the county, did the Legislature apportion representation to districts larger than a single county, and in those instances the representation districts consisted of whole counties.

Once the shift to equal population districting was made, the Wisconsin Legislature freely constructed Assembly districts crossing county lines. Here is a listing of the Wisconsin Legislative apportionments containing Assembly districts crossing county lines, and of the component parts which made up each such district:

Apportionment	Assembly Districts Crossing County Lines
1848 Constitution, Article XIV, Section 12.	The precincts of Franklin, Dodgeville, Porter's Grove, Arena, and Percussion, in the county of Iowa, and the county of Richland, shall constitute an assembly district.
Chapter 499, Laws of 1852.	The towns of Berlin, Brooklyn, Pleasant Valley, Middleton, Mackford, Albany, and Green Lake, in the county of Marquette, and the county of Waushara, shall constitute an assembly district.

²²*Opinions of the Attorney General*, vol. 58 (1969), p. —. Ordinarily, the opinion would have been reprinted also in the *Journal of the Assembly*; however, in this case it was not because the Assembly, on June 5, 1969, had voted 52 to 44 to refuse requesting the opinion. See *Journal of the Assembly*, June 5, 1969, p. 1253.

Apportionment

Chapter 156,
Laws of 1871.

Assembly Districts Crossing County Lines

The village of De Pere, and the towns of De Pere, Rockland, Holland, Morrison, Glenmore and New Denmark, in the county of *Brown*, and the towns of Carlton, Franklin and Montpelier, in the county of *Kewaunee*, shall constitute an assembly district.

The city of Watertown, including the fifth and sixth wards thereof, in *Dodge* county, and the towns of Ixonia and Watertown, in the county of *Jefferson*, shall constitute an assembly district.

The county of *Shawano*, and the towns of Bear Creek, Larrabee, Matteson, Lebanon, Mukwa and Royalton, in the county of *Waupaca*, and the towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Deer Creek, Ellington, Hortonia, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn and Seymour, in the county of *Outagamie*, shall constitute an assembly district.

Chapter 343,
Laws of 1876.

The county of *Pepin*, and the towns of Canton, Maxville and Naples, in the county of *Buffalo*, shall constitute an assembly district.

The city of Watertown, including the fifth and sixth wards thereof, in *Dodge* county, and the towns of Concord, Ixonia and Watertown, in the county of *Jefferson*, shall constitute an assembly district.

Chapter 242,
Laws of 1882.

The towns of Harrison and Woodville in the county of *Calumet* and the towns of Buchanan and Kaukauna and the third, fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the city of Appleton in the county of *Outagamie* shall constitute an assembly district.

Chapter 461,
Laws of 1887.

The towns of Brooklyn, Exeter, New Glarus, York, Albany, Mt. Pleasant, Washington and Adams, in the county of *Green*, and the towns of Argyle, Wiota, Darlington, Willow Springs, Fayette and Blanchard, in *Lafayette* county, shall constitute an assembly district.

The city and town of Menasha, in the county of *Winnebago*, and the towns of Deer Creek, Main, Cicero, Seymour, Maple Creek, Bovina, Black Creek, Osborn, Liberty, Ellington, Freedom, Hortonia, Dale, Greenville, Buchanan, Kaukauna, the third ward of the city of New London, and the cities of Seymour and Kaukauna, in the county of *Outagamie*, shall constitute an assembly district.

The towns of Coopertown, Gibson, Franklin, Kossuth, Maple Grove, Mishicot, Two Rivers, Two Rivers city, Two Creeks, in the county of *Manitowoc*, and the towns of Franklin and Carlton, in the county of *Kewaunee*, shall constitute the second assembly district [of Manitowoc county].

The towns of Matteson, Larrabee, Bear Creek, Dupont, Union, Helvetia, Iola, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence, Lebanon, the city of Clintonville, and the first, second, fourth and fifth wards of the city of New London, in the county of *Waupaca*, and the towns of Pella and Grant, in the county of *Shawano*, shall constitute the second assembly district of said [Wau-paca] county.

Chapter 482,
Laws of 1891.

[NOTE: this enactment was held invalid in *State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham* (1892), 81 Wis. 440. As passed by the Legislature, the law contained 14 Assembly districts crossing county lines, as follows: 1) parts of Pierce and St. Croix, 2) Jackson and part of Trempealeau, 3) parts of Monroe and Vernon, 4) parts of Iowa and Lafayette and 5) parts of Iowa, Lafayette and Green, 6) southern Walworth and part of Rock, 7) northern Walworth and part of Rock, 8) parts of Dodge and Waukesha, 9) parts of Washington and Waukesha, 10) Marquette and part of Columbia, 11) Juneau and part of Monroe, 12) Adams, Waushara and part of Winnebago, 13) parts of Portage and Waupaca, and 14) parts of Marathon and Shawano.]

The belief that the Wisconsin Constitution prohibits Assembly districts from crossing county lines is based on the holding of the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham*, decided in 1892. The case constituted an attack on the apportionment made by Chapter 482, Laws of 1891. John C. Spooner, the counsel for the Attorney General, presented a lengthy brief outlining the reasons why the act should be invalidated (the italics are his):

The act is unconstitutional and, as a whole, null and void for the reason that . . . it violates that portion of sec. 4, art. IV, Const., which requires "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." It is *absolutely impossible* for the court to give any meaning or effect to the word "county" where it occurs in said section, unless it is construed to mean that wherever the town, ward or precinct line, or all of them, forming the boundary of an assembly district fall upon or become coincident with a county line, the latter shall be a boundary which cannot be broken or transcended. This construction is in entire harmony with the views of the framers of the constitution, so far as those views are discoverable from the scant report of the debates. But they afforded the strongest proof of what they *meant* by what they *did*. They made the first apportionment themselves, and in it there is *no dismemberment of counties, no breaking of county lines*; nor was there in the apportionment contained in the rejected constitution.²⁴

Since John C. Spooner—who served as U.S. Senator from Wisconsin from 1885 to 1891 and again from 1897 to 1907—had done such extensive research in preparing his brief, it is unfortunate that he did not also understand the difference between the apportionment system used in the Territory of Wisconsin and continued in the rejected constitution, and the apportionment system which had developed under the actual Wisconsin Constitution after 1866 as the result of single districting with a view to population equality among districts.

Nor was Mr. Spooner entirely accurate. The constitution's original apportionment had in fact combined a part of Iowa County with all of Richland County. Be that as it may, the Wisconsin Supreme Court accepted Mr. Spooner's argument and, in addition, helped him overcome the question of the Iowa County "dismemberment".

It has been suggested, however, that the first legislative apportionment, which is contained in the constitution and is a part of it, dismembered the county of Iowa. The provision referred to is . . . [see table above]. On its face this looks like the dismemberment of Iowa county. If it were such, it would prove nothing more than that the people who adopted the constitution, acting in their sovereign capacity, did an act which they prohibited future legislatures from doing.²⁵

The Supreme Court continued with an explanation that Richland County, in 1848, was in fact not a county though designated as such by an act of the Territorial Assembly approved February 18, 1842.²⁶ It was, said the Supreme Court, "a mere geographical designation, carrying with it no municipal, judicial or other function (if there be any other) of county government."²⁷ This was undoubtedly accurate; in the territorial census of December 1847 only 235 residents had been enumerated in "Richland County" and

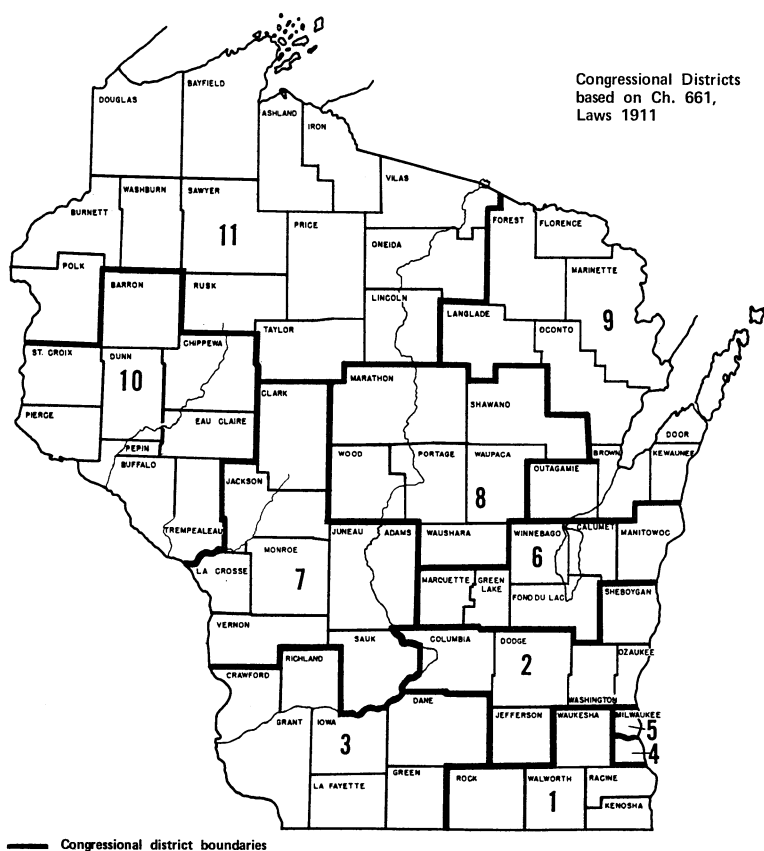
²⁴*State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham* (1892), 81 Wis. 440, 523 ff.

²⁵81 Wis. 440, 468.

²⁶*Ibid.*, p. 524.

²⁷Laws of 1842, p. 42.

²⁸81 Wis. 440, 525.



that amount was shown as one of the 8 divisions of Iowa County (total population, including Richland, 7,963).²⁸ But, the court's analysis somewhat reverses the process of the Convention's apportionment steps. What the Convention had really done was to take the combined territory of Iowa and Richland Counties, constitute this an election district, and then apportion to it the proper number of representation units (4) which resulted in a legislative representation of the district by one Senator (2 units) and 2 Assemblymen (one unit each); because of the new Constitution's requirement for single-member districting the election district had then been subdivided into 2 Assembly districts of somewhat comparable population numbers.

The Supreme Court used a similar argument in disposing of the crossing of county lines by Chapter 499, Laws of 1852, in establishing an Assembly

²⁸Quaife, *Attainment of Statehood*, pp. 351-52.

district consisting of Waushara County and a part of Marquette County. This was, according to the court, essentially a draftsman's error—at the time of the 1850 Census, Waushara County was still part of Marquette County; at the time of Governor Nelson Dewey's veto of the apportionment proposed by the 1851 Legislature (1851 Assembly Bill 381) Waushara County had been partially created but remained a part of Marquette County for judicial purposes²⁹; when the county was fully organized by Chapter 34, Laws of 1852, that fact was not reconciled with the proposed apportionment bill.

In looking at Assembly districts crossing county lines, the Supreme Court did not mention Chapter 109, Laws of 1856. This law created 6 Assembly districts in Dodge County and 5 Assembly districts in Jefferson County. None of the districts crossed the county line, according to the apportionment law, but the 3rd Assembly District of Jefferson County contained the entire City of Watertown (part of which is in Dodge County) and the 4th and 5th Assembly Districts of Jefferson County each contained several of the towns constituting the southernmost tier of towns in Dodge County. Together, these 3 Dodge-Jefferson districts then constituted the 14th Senate District.

An early act of the 1856 Legislature (Chapter 27, Laws of 1856) had made the Dodge County Towns of Portland, Shields, Emmet, Lebanon and Ashippun, and that part of the City of Watertown located in Dodge County, part of Jefferson County.

. . . The act was subject to certain provisions and actions . . . which were never complied with.

In 1858, the act just cited [Chapter 27, Laws of 1856] was repealed (see Laws of Wisconsin 1858, Chapter 90). *There was no actual exchange of territory between Dodge and Jefferson Counties.*³⁰ (emphasis supplied)

De jure, the 1856 act to change the county boundaries having been repealed, the Assembly districts identified as Jefferson—3, Jefferson—4 and Jefferson—5 in the 1856 apportionment became Assembly districts crossing county lines in 1858. *De facto*, as there had been “no actual exchange of territory between Dodge and Jefferson Counties”, they had been such districts from their inception. Yet, the distinction is valid: the change of a county boundary does not automatically make any changes, in legislative apportionment, or permit such changes by legislative action. Under the Constitution of Wisconsin, there can be only one apportionment during a census period. Occasionally, if the legal description of a particular territory changes during a census period, the Wisconsin Legislature has passed corrective acts so as to restate the existing apportionment—without any change in Senate or Assembly district boundaries—conformably to the new legal description. This is, however, not required and a strong argument can be made that it would be preferable not to change during the census period the description of the territory included in each legislative district as long as it was accurately described when enacted. Thus, it was perfectly proper that the 1858 Legislature restored Dodge and Jefferson Counties to their original boundaries without changing the district descriptions of the last 3 Jefferson County Assembly districts.

The 1871 apportionment marked a transition from equal representation apportionment to equal populations districting. The law—Chapter 156, Laws of 1871—contained elements of both. The 3-county territory of Outagamie, Shawano and Waupaca was organized into 3 Assembly districts all near the state-wide average for Assembly district populations (10,546 based on the

²⁹Chapter 77, Laws of 1851.

³⁰Wisconsin Historical Records Survey, *Origin and Legislative History of County Boundaries in Wisconsin*, Madison, 1942; p. 69.

1870 Census total state population of 1,054,670) in which one district combined all of Shawano County with parts of both Outagamie and Waupaca Counties; the other 2 Assembly districts consisted of the remainders of Outagamie and Waupaca Counties, respectively.³¹ This was a true example of equal populations Assembly districting. Similarly, the 3 Counties of Brown, Door and Kewaunee were combined into 4 Assembly districts with one consisting of Door and part of Kewaunee, another of the remainder of Kewaunee and part of Brown, and the final 2 Assembly districts consisting entirely of parts of Brown County. At the Dodge-Jefferson county line, the City of Watertown (which had its 2 northern wards in Dodge County) was entirely made a part of one of the 3 Jefferson County Assembly districts.

At the same time, the 1871 districting in Fond du Lac, Dodge and Rock Counties still seems to have been done based on the principle of equal representation. Fond du Lac was given only 3 Assembly members but received 2 Senators (at a population of 46,273, this results in a unit population for 9 representation units of 5,141), Dodge County (less 2,186 people in the northern wards of the City of Watertown) received only one Senator but was given 6 Assemblymen (44,849; 9 units; 4,972 per representation unit), and Rock County received one Senator and 5 Assemblymen for its population of 39,030 (8 units; 4,878 per representation unit).

The 1876 apportionment (Chapter 343, Laws of 1876) continued the Jefferson County Assembly district which included all of the City of Watertown, including that city's Dodge County wards. Other than that, the 1876 apportionment created only one Assembly district crossing a county line resulting from the combining of Pepin County with a part of Buffalo County. The 1876 apportionment also created the "rowboat" First Senate District consisting of the Door County peninsula plus additional counties north of Green Bay; the district was to continue in some form for 45 years (it was abolished in 1921).

In the 1876 apportionment, the last hold-out of equal representation districting was Dane County which was assigned 2 Senate districts but only 3 Assembly districts; in all other cases, each Senate district contained at least 2 and not more than 4 Assembly districts.

In the apportionment made by Chapter 242, Laws of 1882, only one Assembly district crossed a county line. This district consisted of parts of both Calumet and Outagamie Counties; the 2 counties together contained 4 Assembly districts which were combined into one Senate district. Again, there were several examples of balancing underrepresentation in the Assembly against overrepresentation in the Senate: Waukesha County, which received only one Assembly district (it had 2 Assembly districts 5 years earlier) remained a Senate district while Dane County, which had been divided into 2 Senate districts, was now made one county-wide Senate district but was compensated by the increase of its Assembly delegation from 3 to 5 members.

The 1887 apportionment, by Chapter 461 of the Laws of that year, marked the high point of Wisconsin Assembly districting across county lines. Four Assembly districts crossed county lines: Green-Lafayette, Kewaunee-Manitowoc, Outagamie-Winnebago, and Shawano-Waupaca. Five years later, following the 1890 Census, the Supreme Court declared this practice unconstitutional.

The departure from the requirements of the constitution in the formation of assembly districts practically commenced with the apportion-

³¹The Outagamie remainder Assembly District was combined with Calumet County to form the 22nd Senate District. This constitutes one of the few examples in which a county, dismembered in Assembly districting, was not reunited in a Senate district.

ment of 1871 . . . By [1887] the constitutional rule had been pretty effectually undermined, and so, when the apportionment of 1891 was made, but little attention seems to have been given to it. The number of infractions of the rule therein is quite largely increased over those in former apportionments. [It contained 14 assembly districts crossing county lines.]

. . . It is quite impossible to uphold the apportionment of 1891 in part, and declare it invalid as to the residue. It must be held, therefore, that the violations of the constitutional rule prohibiting dismemberment of counties vitiate the whole act.³²

Not understanding—or choosing to disregard, which has the same effect—the equal representation apportionment system followed in Wisconsin's earlier years, the Wisconsin Supreme Court then stated categorically that there could not be any further balancing of underrepresentation in one house against overrepresentation in the other house³³:

On any proper rule of apportionment this cannot be done, for the very conclusive reason that the constitution gives each county an absolute right to its proportionate representation in the assembly, without regard to its representation in the senate. Moreover, the assembly district is the territorial unit of the senate district, and the latter cannot be intelligently formed until the limits of the assembly districts are established.³⁴

The 1892 court-made rule that Assembly districts cannot cross county lines has continued to be strictly observed to modern times. In the apportionment following the 1960 Census of Population, promulgated by the Wisconsin Supreme Court on May 14, 1964, the rule is again set forth as one of the principles on which the apportionment was based:

County lines are held inviolable. Assembly districts consist of either a whole county, several whole counties or several assembly districts placed wholly within a single county.³⁵

Given the requirement of substantial population equality, the county line rule has become untenable. It is unfortunate that it was established by the court in 1892 without any exploration of possible alternatives, because a basic aim to observe county lines wherever possible without doing violence to the equal population requirement should be fundamental to any apportionment effort. Saying that the county line rule can no longer be rigidly observed should under no circumstances lead to the other extreme of a complete disregarding of county lines so that legislative districts would, essentially, be drawn along "precinct, town and ward lines" only. It is a

. . . self-evident but oft-ignored proposition that a near-infinite number of equal population districting plans can be devised, many of which however, have a dramatically different *effect* on "representation" despite their one common feature of deviating minimally if at all from arithmetic equality.³⁶

Without a county line rule or its equivalent, legislative districting becomes a dart-board game: a dart is thrown at the map of the state, and wherever it lands will be the center point of District One. All other districts are then constructed, preferably in hexagonal shapes for optimal compactness, with precisely equal populations along the smallest possible territorial boundaries

³²81 Wis. 440, 527-28.

³³This holding is, at least impliedly, abrogated by the 1964 court-made apportionment which deliberated balanced the Kenosha and Racine underrepresentations in the Assembly by overrepresentations in the Senate.

³⁴81 Wis. 530.

³⁵*State ex rel. Reynolds v. Zimmerman* (1964), 23 Wis. (2d) ¶66.

³⁶Robert G. Dixon, Jr., *Democratic Representation*, New York, 1968; p. 268.

for which Bureau of the Census information is published: enumeration districts in rural areas, and blocks or block groups in cities. For mathematicians and map makers, this approach would be entirely workable. Unfortunately, it has nothing to do with the requirements of apportionment to achieve fair representation of the people of the state in their state Legislature.

Legislatures are part of government; the elections to Legislatures are a part of the governmental process; and legislative apportionment cannot be divorced from the governmental organization of the state. The towns, cities and villages into which local government is structured are meaningful building blocks in constructing a legislative apportionment plan, but the most meaningful building block of all remains the county. Thus, having said that county lines should be held inviolable at some point of the apportionment process, the Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1892 should have explored alternatives to making county lines inviolable in Assembly districting.

Several alternatives suggest themselves. County lines could be inviolable for Congressional districting, requiring state Senate and Assembly districts (or one of these) to be wholly situated inside Congressional districts. County lines could be held inviolable for state Senate districting, requiring the division of each Senate district along precinct, town and ward lines into an identical number of Assembly districts for each Senate district, and requiring the Assembly districts within each Senate district to be substantially equal according to the number of inhabitants. Another alternative might be the division of the state into several broad regional representation districts to which legislative representation could be apportioned according to the equal representation method used until 1866.

Of all the alternatives possible, the Supreme Court in 1892 chose the worst. This is so because Assembly districts are the least populous units of the 3 types of districts (Congress, Senate, Assembly) into which the state is divided, and the large variety of county population sizes will here lead to the greatest overall misrepresentation. The closer the building blocks approximate the size of the district to be constructed, the less likely it is that an equal distribution can be achieved.

Thus, confining its ruling to state legislative apportionment, the Supreme Court in 1892 could have come substantially closer to population equality by specifying that county lines would be inviolable for Senate districting. Retaining the county line at this level would have diminished the gerrymander problem which exists when county lines are not observed at all. It would have reduced the number of possible apportionment plans—each substantially equal according to overall misrepresentation—to a manageable figure. Because more counties will be combined into a Senate district than are typically combined into an Assembly district, testing out the population totals for various county combinations could for each district have come closer to the mathematical ideal than is possible at the Assembly level. Last but not least, specifying inviolability of county lines for Senate districting would have remained considerably closer to the traditional Wisconsin apportionment pattern in which only very few counties internally had contained several Senate districts; in the large majority of the cases, senate districts had consisted of a whole county or of several whole counties in combination.

An even broader solution had been suggested by 1967 Senate Joint Resolution 16 and the amendments thereto, all offered by Senator Jerris Leonard (Rep., Bayside). This was a proposal to amend the Wisconsin Constitution. Currently, the Wisconsin Constitution mentions Congressional apportionment only in connection with the first apportionment, contained in Article XIV, Section 10. Under the Leonard proposal, the Wisconsin Constitution would have required decennial Congressional reapportionment of the state along

county lines; the only exception would have been that for any county which "contains a number of inhabitants significantly in excess of one congressional district population ratio" (the Milwaukee situation) parts of that county could be combined with other counties. As proposed by Senator Leonard, each Congressional district would then have been subdivided along "county lines where feasible or by town, village or ward lines" into 3 Senate districts, and each Senate district along the same municipal lines into an equal number of Assembly districts.

There were some rigidities in the 1967 proposal which can be avoided by not specifying the number of districts to be contained in each Congressional or Senate district, but the basic premise appears quite attractive. After the 1960 Census, the Wisconsin Legislature reapportioned the state's 10 Congressional districts into a state-wide districting plan, observing county lines, in which the average deviation, state-wide, was reduced to plus/minus 1.5%, and in which the least equal districts deviated from the state-wide average of 395,276 by only plus 3.4% and by minus 3.2%, respectively.³⁷ Following the 1970 Census, the size of the Wisconsin Congressional delegation will probably be reduced to 9 members. On that basis, each Congressional district (following county lines) could then be subdivided into 11 Assembly districts (following precinct, town or ward lines), and 3 Assembly districts each could be combined to form a Senate district. This would result in a Senate of 33 members and an Assembly of 99 members, the maximum constitutional number for each house of the requirement for equal district populations is observed.

The precinct might be a valid unit of apportionment. In recent years, it has been commonly assumed by those concerned with Wisconsin legislative apportionment that the term "precinct", used in Section 4 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution, is obsolete and that precinct lines cannot be used in determining the boundaries of Assembly districts.³⁸

There is at least one recorded case in which a town (the Town of Lowell in Dodge County) was divided into precincts for the purpose of Assembly apportionment. The events leading up to this occurrence are rather confusing. In 1856 the state had transferred the Dodge County Towns of Portland, Shields, Emmet, Lebanon and Ashippun to Jefferson County (Chap. 27, Laws 1856). At the time, the Town of Shields appears to have included the entire T9N-R14E, 36 square miles, area. Chapter 109, Laws of 1856—the apportionment based on the 1855 state census—correctly apportioned the Town of Shields to one of the Jefferson County Assembly districts. Apparently, Chapter 27, Laws of 1856 was never implemented (other than in the 1856 apportionment); in any case, it was repealed by Chapter 90, Laws of 1858. The repeal act made no provision for a change in the 1856 Assembly apportionment. Accordingly, in the Revised Statutes of 1858 (page 80) the compiler described the 5th Assembly District in the "County of Jefferson" as follows:

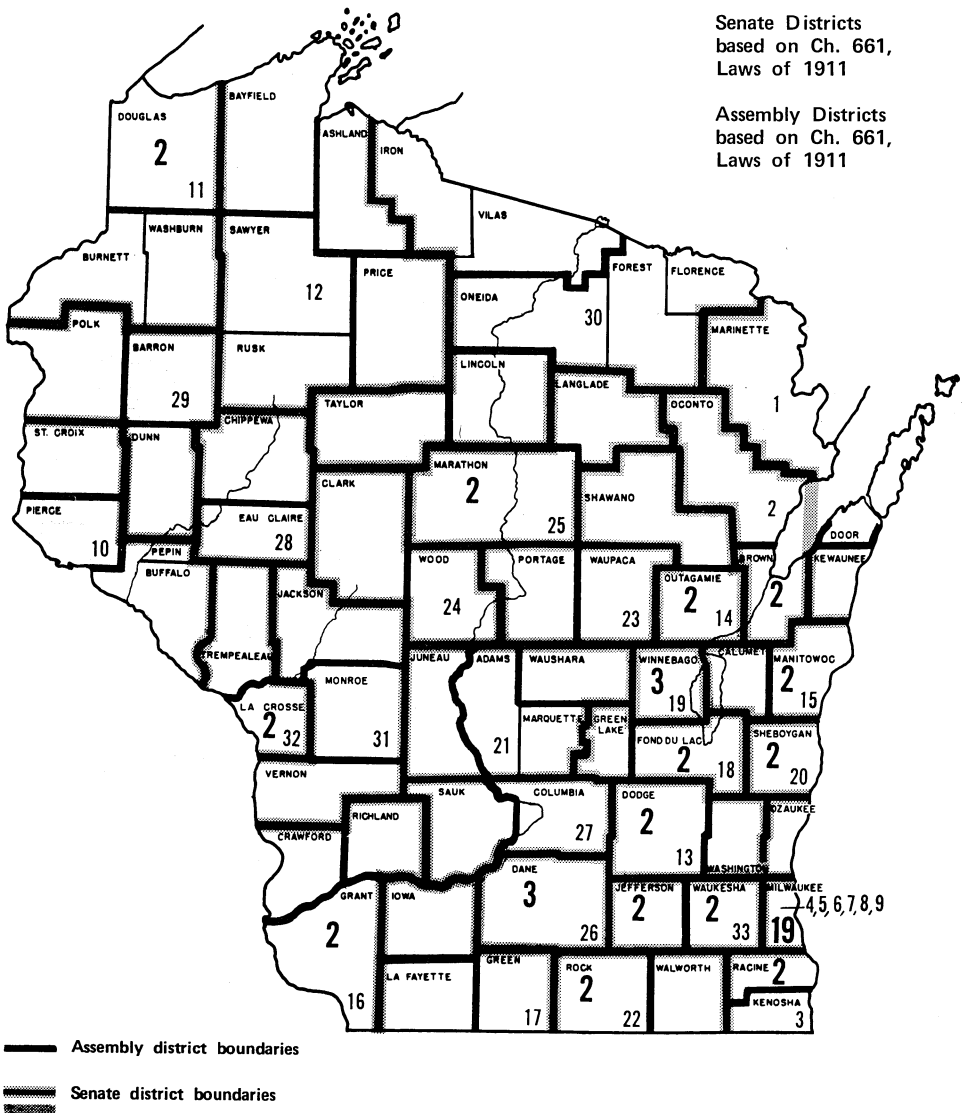
5. The towns of Emmet, Shields, and Portland, in the *county of Dodge*, and the towns of Waterloo and Milford, in the *county of Jefferson*, shall constitute an assembly district. (emphasis supplied)

As the result of Chapter 90, Laws of 1858 the Town of Shields was back in Dodge County, even though it remained part of a Jefferson County As-

³⁷Chapter 63, Laws of 1963.

³⁸Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, Oct. 1960. (Brief 91), *The Use of Precinct Boundaries in Establishing Legislative Assembly Districts in Wisconsin*.

sembly district. The Town of Shields was nice and square, as was the Town of Lowell, also in Dodge County and immediately to the north of it. For reasons best known to the residents thereof, the 1859 Legislature allowed 9 square miles, forming an approximately triangular area in the northwest corner of the Town of Shields, to secede. Chapter 186, 1859 Private and Local Laws, declared this area “hereafter . . . a part of the town of Lowell, for all purposes whatever.” Except that, apparently, somebody raised the proper objection that this would involve shifting the boundary of an Assembly district between apportionments, which might be improper.



Thus, to make the enlarged Town of Lowell in Dodge County a viable administrative unit while, at the same time, retaining the boundaries between Assembly districts Dodge-6 and Jefferson-5 as they had been established in 1856, the 1860 Legislature passed Chapter 369, Laws 1860, authorizing and requiring towns crossing Assembly district lines to have at least one polling place on each side of the line:

Whenever any town in this State shall consist of, or comprise within its boundaries, territory belonging to more than one Assembly district, the inspectors of election of such town, or a majority of such inspectors, are hereby authorized and required to designate a place within and upon the territory belonging to each such Assembly district, and within such town, where election polls shall be held, whenever an election for member of Assembly shall be notified, or be about to take place.

The assumption that the constitutional precinct is obsolete has been based on the holding of an 1880 case, subsequently quoted with approval in the 1892 landmark decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court on legislative apportionment. The first case, *The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company v. The Town of Oconto*,³⁹ did not even deal with legislative apportionment; the significance of the case is summarized in the headnote as follows:

Constitutional Law: Towns *must be composed of contiguous territory*.

The word "town," as used in the constitution of this state, denotes a civil division composed of *contiguous territory*; and under the power granted to county boards by the statute "to set off, organize, vacate, and change the boundaries of, the towns in their respective counties" (R.S., sec. 670, subd. 1), such a board cannot make a valid order changing the boundaries of a town so that it shall consist of two separate and detached tracts of land.⁴⁰

Having come to the conclusion that towns must consist of contiguous territory, the Wisconsin Supreme Court in the *Oconto* case then went on to buttress its position by reference to the constitution's legislative apportionment provisions and, although this was not at all necessary to the decision of the case before the court, to express its opinion that the term "precinct", as used in the constitution, had become obsolete:

To so construe the constitution as to authorize the board of supervisors of a county to organize or change the boundaries of a town so that it would be composed of separate, detached and non-contiguous territory, would most unquestionably restrict the sovereign power of the legislature in the organization of assembly districts "consisting of contiguous territory, and bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines." Article IV, ss. 4, Const. The term precinct, as used in this section, has reference only to certain districts having similar functions to those of towns, as in Grant county and perhaps other places, in territorial times, and which passed away upon the formation of the first legislative districts, after the admission of the state; and *the term is no longer used except*, perhaps, occasionally, *interchangeably with election districts*. By section 5 of the same article, senate districts are required to be of like "convenient contiguous territory;" and the power of the legislature

³⁹50 Wis. (1880) 189.

⁴⁰*Ibid.* The holding is probably superseded by the historical accidents of municipal annexations in the 20th century (e.g., the Town of Madison in Dane County, as the result of annexations by the City of Madison, now consists of many detached pieces of territory even though it was originally laid out by the county as one contiguous territory).

would be alike restricted in their formation if the territory of towns need not be contiguous.⁴¹ (emphasis supplied)

The decision in the *Oconto* case was handed down on September 21, 1880, two months prior to the death of Chief Justice Ryan. The successor to the position of chief justice was Orsamus Cole who, as a young delegate from Grant County in the 1847-48 Constitutional Convention, had made the motion to include "precinct" in the apportionment formula. Chief Justice Ryan had not served in the Second Constitutional Convention; in the first he had been a delegate from Racine County. The decision in the *Oconto* case was written by Justice Harlow S. Orton; neither he nor the other 2 associate justices at that time—William P. Lyon and David Taylor—had served in either of the 2 constitutional conventions.

It must be pure conjecture why the court in 1880 felt it necessary in the *Oconto* case to say "the term 'precinct' is no longer used except . . . interchangeably with election district." Perhaps, the 5 members of the Supreme Court, before assigning Justice Orton (then the junior member) the duty to write the opinion, discussed the *Oconto* case in camera. Perhaps Justice Cole, remembering the day a quarter century earlier when he had moved to include the word "precinct" in the constitutional apportionment formula to suit the convenience of Grant County, mentioned that the old precincts of Grant County had long since been replaced by organized towns, pursuant to the constitutional requirement that "the legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable."⁴²

On the other hand, there is no real reason to assume that Orsamus Cole's motion to include the term "precinct" in the apportionment provision was intended to preserve an obsolescent term in a provision of the Constitution meant to have permanent application. If the term "precinct" was mentioned in the Constitution solely to serve the convenience of Grant, Iowa, Lafayette and Sheboygan Counties so as to facilitate the establishment of uniform county government, then the proper place to make this insertion would have been in Article XIV, "Schedule", of the Wisconsin Constitution. That article was specifically designed to hold all the provisions of merely transitional validity, such as "effect of change from territory to state", "territorial laws continued", "existing officers to hold over", and "first elections."

Be that as it may, the assertion of the *Oconto* case that the precincts mentioned in the constitution had "similar functions to those of towns" in plainly in error. These precincts did not levy taxes, appoint constables, or provide for district schools. They had only one purpose: to facilitate the conduct of elections. Secondly, precincts were not automatically replaced by the establishment of uniform town and county government because the transition had been initially facilitated by declaring any county in which there were no organized towns to consist of a single, county-wide town in which the board of

⁴¹Ibid., p. 196. Since the court felt constrained to go beyond the noncontiguous town issue it would, for posterity, have been of greater interest to learn its comments with regard to counties consisting of noncontiguous territory: Winnebago County, created in 1840 within its present boundaries, was in 1849 given territory stretching as far north as Pearson and Summitt Lake in Langlade County. Outagamie and Waupaca Counties created in 1851, and Shawano County created in 1853, separated Winnebago County into 2 parts spaced widely apart until, in 1856, the northern portion was attached in part to Shawano and in part to Oconto County and Winnebago County again assumed its present shape. The legislative apportionment of 1852 (Ch. 499, Laws 1852) does not list the northern part of Winnebago County in the description of any Senate or Assembly district; apparently, the draftsman believed the entire region to be included in Oconto County.

⁴²Wisconsin Constitution, Article IV, Section 23.

town supervisors simultaneously functioned also as the county board of supervisors.⁴³

Chapter 69, Laws of 1838, entitled "An Act to Provide for and Regulate General Elections", apparently created the "precinct" mentioned in the Constitution:

The county commissioners of each county, at their annual meeting in April, shall proceed to *establish* as many *election precincts*, or points at which general elections shall be kept open, as they may deem proper and necessary *to suit the convenience of the settlements*" . . .⁴⁴ (emphasis supplied)

To describe the territory comprising each assembly district, precincts were used in at least 2 legislative apportionments. The first was the apportionment of 1848, contained in Section 12 of Article XIV of the Wisconsin Constitution, which used precincts to describe the territorial content of assembly districts in the Counties of Grant, Iowa, Lafayette and Sheboygan. In the first-named 3 counties, the precincts were described by names, but in Sheboygan County they were simply numbered from one to seven. Of the districts described by precincts, the most interesting—because it also crossed a county line—was the following:

The precincts of Franklin, Dodgeville, Porter's Grove, Arena and Percussion, in the county of Iowa, and the county of Richland, shall constitute an assembly district.⁴⁵

The second mention of the term "precinct"—and the first time the term was used in an apportionment made by the state Legislature—was in the apportionment enacted by Chapter 343, Laws of 1876.

The towns of Ashwabenon, Howard, Lawrence, Pitsfield, Suamico, and the village of West DePere, the city of Fort Howard, and *the west precinct of the town of Wrightstown*, in the county of Brown, shall constitute the second assembly district in said county.

The towns of Bellevue, DePere, Eaton, Glenmore, Holland, Morrison, New Denmark, Rockland, village of East DePere, and *the east precinct of the town of Wrightstown*, in the county of Brown, shall constitute the third assembly district, in said county.⁴⁶ (emphasis supplied)

The most extensive study of the constitutional requirements for Wisconsin legislative apportionment ever compiled in a decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court is, undoubtedly, contained in the 92 pages of the 1892 *Cunningham* case.⁴⁷ The principles set forth in this case and the *second Cunningham* case decided later in the same year,⁴⁸ have for 7 decades defined the limits of the Wisconsin Legislature's powers in reapportionment matters. It was the first *Cunningham* case that cited with approval the Oconto case's assumption that the term "precinct" had become obsolete:

Sec. 4, art. IV, of the constitution, provides that assembly districts shall be "bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines." The term

⁴³An Act to provide for the Government of the Several Towns in this Territory, and for the Revision of County Government; approved February 18, 1841; chapter I, section 1: . . . "in case any of the said counties have not been subdivided into towns, then, and in that case, such county shall be an organized town for the purposes of this act." The act was amended and reenacted by Chapter 119, Laws of 1848 (approved August 21, 1848) but, as reenacted, no longer makes special provision for one-town counties.

⁴⁴Revised Statutes 1839, page 42, section 24. Note the references to "commissioners" (counties were then governed by 3-member boards of commissioners) and to "settlements" (there were no municipal corporations).

⁴⁵Revised Statutes 1849, page 42.

⁴⁶See Laws of Wisconsin, 1876, at p. 873.

⁴⁷*State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham*, 81 Wis. (1892) 440.

⁴⁸*State ex rel. Lamb v. Cunningham*, 83 Wis. (1892) 90.

"precinct" as thus used, has ceased to have any significance. When the constitution was adopted, the optional township system of government, enacted in 1841, did not prevail in several counties of the territory of Wisconsin. Those counties were divided into precincts, — mainly for election purposes, — each of which corresponded in some respects to the town or wards of the other counties. But the precinct of the constitution disappeared when the uniform system of town and county government prescribed by the constitution (Art. IV, sec. 23) became fully operative. We have now no civil subdivisions, other than towns or wards, which are the equivalent of the precinct of territorial times. *Chicago & N.W.R. Co. v. Oconto*, 50 Wis. 189. The term may have been used in the statutes since the adoption of the constitution, but it will be found, we think, that with a single exception, it was used as the equivalent of "town" or "ward". The exception is found in the legislative apportionment act of 1876 (Ch. 343), in which the east and west precincts of the town of Wrightstown in Brown County are named and placed in different assembly districts. If Wrightstown was then an incorporated village, although designated in the act as a town, the term was doubtless employed as the equivalent of "ward". If it was an ordinary town, we are aware of no law authorizing its division, or the divisions of any town into precincts which may properly be placed in different assembly districts. Election districts created by municipal authority are not the "precincts" of the constitution. Under existing laws, therefore, we shall feel at liberty to omit the term "precinct" when referring to the above provisions of sec. 4, art. IV.⁴⁹

As we have seen, and as even this quote from the *Cunningham* case agrees, "precincts" were at the time the Constitution was drafted—and are today—election districts "to suit the convenience of the settlements". The assertion that the term is obsolete was, therefore, in error.

Actually, the Wisconsin Supreme Court itself has repeatedly asserted that no legal provision should be held without meaning if that construction can be avoided. As early as 1871, the court said:

The rule is that every clause and word of a statute—much more of a constitutional provision, which must be conclusively presumed was framed with the utmost deliberation and care—must be assumed to have some force and effect, and, if possible, must be so construed.⁵⁰

What is strange, however, is that the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *Cunningham* could come to the conclusion that "precinct" is without meaning for legislative apportionment and, at the same time, in another connection make reference to this rule of statutory construction:

The rule is that effect is to be given to every clause or word of a statute, and no word is to be treated as unmeaning if a construction can be legitimately found which will preserve it and make it effectual.⁵¹

Nevertheless, as the result of the *Cunningham* pronouncements "precincts" were not used for the purpose of describing Assembly districts since 1876,

⁴⁹81 Wis. 440, 520. It is interesting that as late as 1892 the Supreme Court felt that a village might have wards. As to Wrightstown, the court's confusion is understandable. Villages were incorporated by special act of the Legislature, towns by action of the county board. No special act can today be found incorporating a village of Wrightstown prior to the time of the 1876 apportionment (the existing village was incorporated in 1901), but Chapter 206, Laws of 1874, authorized "the board of supervisors of the town of Wrightstown, in the county of Brown" to borrow money "for the purpose of constructing a wagon bridge across the Fox river, in the village of Wrightstown, near the one now in use". Quite likely, the term "village" was here used to denote an unincorporated settlement.

⁵⁰*Harrington v. Smith*, 28 Wis. (1871) 43.

⁵¹Concurring opinion by Justice Pinney, 81 Wis. 440, 515; citing "Sedgw. Stat. & Const. Law, 200; End. Interp. Stats. sec. 23".

and in 1953 the Wisconsin electorate approved a constitutional amendment which, among other changes, deleted the word "precinct" from Section 4 of Article IV. However, this amendment was subsequently held invalidly ratified in the case of *State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*,⁵² so that the word precinct remains in the text of the section.

Following the *Zimmerman* case Chapter 665, Laws of 1955, was enacted to reconcile the legislative apportionment description in the statutes with the *Zimmerman* decision. The legislative districts existing at the time were those enacted by the Rosenberry Act.⁵³ In the interval between 1951 and 1955, the City of Racine had changed its ward lines; however, precincts within the wards had been carefully laid out so that the territory included in the First and Second Assembly Districts of Racine County remained unchanged if the "first precinct of the fourteenth ward" was included in the Second Assembly District and the "second precinct of the fourteenth ward" was included in the First Assembly District.

There is, of course, a difference between describing the territory of an existing Assembly district by using the term "precinct" because the ward lines have been changed since the district was created, and creating an Assembly district along precinct lines without preserving the integrity of whole wards. In the case of the 1955 law, a simpler approach might have been to retain the 1951 description of the Racine County Assembly districts, with the modification that the enumeration of city wards be clearly identified as relating to "1951 wards".

However, the existence of the 1955 law serves to point up the usefulness of election precinct lines in Assembly districting, and the repetitious quoting of the 1880 dictum holding the constitutional term "precinct" obsolete is unfortunate. Most recently that dictum, as cited in the *Cunningham* case, was again quoted with approval in a formal opinion by Attorney General Robert W. Warren; the quote was unnecessary to the topic of the opinion and all the more regrettable in that it occurred in the very opinion by which the Attorney General had ruled that Assembly districts could cross county lines, the *Cunningham* case notwithstanding.⁵⁴

Ward lines in cities and villages. "A *ward*", the Wisconsin Supreme Court stated in 1928, "is a local geographical subdivision of a city or village."⁵⁵ The case had nothing to do with legislative apportionment and, specifically, did not approach the question of village lines.

In the Wisconsin Constitution's statement that Assembly district lines are to follow the lines of "counties, precincts, towns or wards", the word "villages" is conspicuously absent. Today, all Wisconsin cities are divided into wards so that there would be no reason to mention "cities" in that constitutional provision, but the absence of the word "villages" created some confusion after the 1960 Census.

William A. Norris of the *Milwaukee Sentinel* suggested on November 16, 1963, that the "GOP Remap Plan in Court May Be Unconstitutional" because in several instances the boundaries between proposed Assembly districts coincided with the common boundary between 2 adjacent villages.

. . . this writer called the attention of city and state legal authorities to the fact that in at least three instances in the Republican plan the boundaries between assembly districts apparently consist only of the boundaries between two adjacent villages, whereas the state constitution

⁵²264 Wis. (1953) 644.

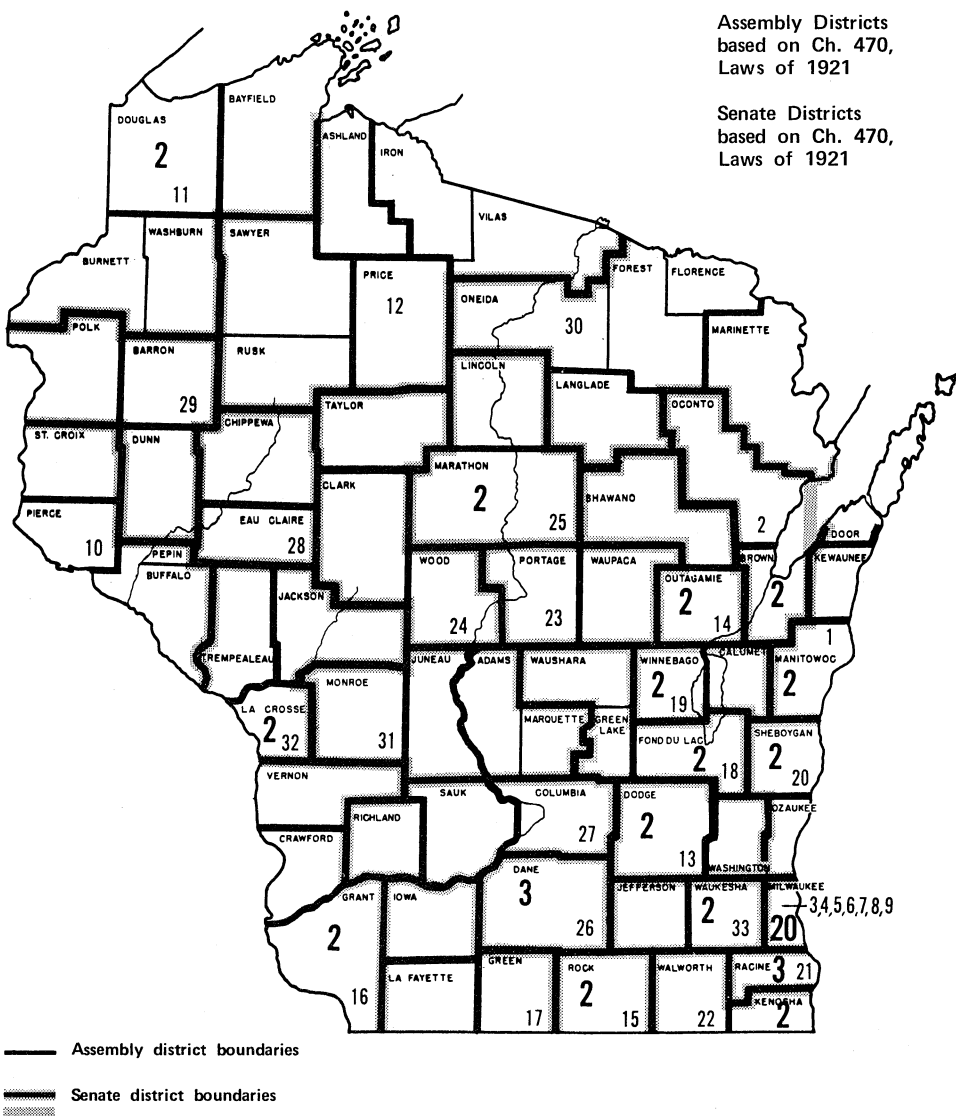
⁵³Chapter 728, Laws of 1951.

⁵⁴Opinion in response to 1969 Assembly Resolution 34, addressed to the Assembly on August 15, 1969.

⁵⁵*State ex rel. Witkowski v. Gora* (1928), 195 Wis. 515.

requires that assembly districts be bounded by county, town or ward lines . . .

[In Milwaukee County] the line between Fox Point and Whitefish Bay, two villages, forms part of the boundary between the two assembly districts. In Waukesha county, the village of Butler is placed in the proposed 1st assembly district, while the adjacent village of Menomonee Falls is placed in the new 2nd district. The village of Chenequa is placed in the 2nd district and the adjacent village of Nashotah is placed in the 3rd district.



Mr. Norris' comment was specifically directed to 1963 Senate Bill 575 and Senate Joint Resolution 74. With a little more research effort, he would have learned that the competing Democratic proposal, the Zaborski-Flannigan plan shown in 1963 Assembly Bill 99, also assigned the 2 adjoining Milwaukee County Villages of Fox Point and Whitefish Bay to 2 different Assembly districts. In fact, the apportionment plan promulgated by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1964 also contains a similar boundary: the northern-most component of Assembly district Milwaukee—25, the Village of Fox Point, fronts on the villages of Bayside and River Hills, both of which are in Assembly district Milwaukee—18.

The Norris article continued with the results of a quick telephone survey by the reporter, citing a number of legal authorities to the effect that, on the face of it, an Assembly district boundary separating 2 villages "appears to be in violation of the constitution as it is interpreted today" (quoting Assistant Attorney General Roy C. Tulane). The Milwaukee City Attorney's Office "had never seen the issue raised". County Corporation Counsel Robert P. Russell was most specific:

. . . this would provide another argument for holding the reapportionment resolution unconstitutional. The boundaries between two villages, he said, cannot be considered ward boundaries, since villages elect their trustees at large and do not have wards.

If it can be established that the contemporaries of the 1847-48 Constitution makers regarded villages as consisting of wards, and that wards had nothing to do with (or were only incidentally connected with) the election of trustees, then that would settle the issue of whether the boundary of an Assembly district can follow village lines. On that issue, the answer is undoubtedly: "yes", as several examples will show. This does not settle the related issue of whether, in striving for population equality among Assembly districts, the Legislature may split villages because the 1960 Census revealed several villages with populations in excess of 10,000 and the 1970 Census might turn up additional examples—the splitting of villages might require the continued validity of the constitutional word "precinct" describing an election district.

The present City of Watertown lies partly in Jefferson County and partly in Dodge County. The settlement was originally incorporated by an act of the 1849 Wisconsin Legislature (just one year after the adoption of the Constitution) as the Village of Watertown. The new village was situated entirely in Jefferson County but the incorporating act already provided for 2 wards, the one east, the other west of the Rock River.⁵⁶ The wording of the provision in the Watertown act, and its purpose, are similar to a provision creating "districts" in an 1838 act of the Territorial Assembly incorporating the Village of Milwaukee.⁵⁷ In both cases, the new village was divided into sub-units for the purpose of raising taxes to finance improvements in each sub-unit, and the tax raised in one unit was not to be applied to the cost of improvements in another.

In 1857, the Wisconsin Legislature issued articles of incorporation to the Village of Waupun. This village extended across the Dodge-Fond du Lac County line even at the time of incorporation:

The village of Waupun shall be divided into two wards, to-wit: All that part of said village lying and being in said town of Chester and county of Dodge, shall constitute one ward, and shall be known and designated as the south ward, and that that part of said village lying

⁵⁶Chapter 166, Laws of 1849.

⁵⁷Laws of the Wisconsin Territory, 1837-38, No. 56; see p. 262.

and being in the town of Waupun and county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute one ward, and shall be known and designated as the north ward; and all taxes hereafter levied and collected by the board of trustees hereinafter named for the purpose of making or repairing bridges, grading or improving roads, streets, alleys, sewers, or sidewalks, in said village, shall be expended within the limits of each ward respectively, in which the same has, or may be assessed and collected . . .⁵⁸

It appears that the term "wards", as used in the Wisconsin Constitution's apportionment provisions, applies to villages. This discovery lends added weight to the 1892 statement of the Wisconsin Supreme Court with regard to the division, in the apportionment of 1876, of "Wrightstown in Brown County."⁵⁹ Relying on the holding of the *Oconto* case that the term "precinct" had become obsolete, the Supreme Court found that a division between Assembly districts was invalid for a "Wrightstown" operated under town government, but would have been valid if "Wrightstown" was an incorporated village because, in that case, each part of the village would have constituted a ward.⁶⁰

The writers of the Wisconsin Constitution had little experience with municipal corporations. Milwaukee, incorporated as a village in 1838, became a city in 1846 and was still the territory's only city when the Constitution was written.⁶¹ Grant County had only one level of government—the county—subdivided into precincts for election purposes; when the Village of Potosi was incorporated by legislative act in 1846, the incorporating act called it the "Town of Potosi" although the powers vested in the unit, and its geographic size, clearly mark it as a village.⁶² In December of 1847, when the Constitutional Convention was held, the Wisconsin Territory contained only 7 incorporated "villages": Geneva in Walworth County, Prairieville in Waukesha County, Southport in Kenosha County, and Madison, Mineral Point, Racine and Sheboygan.⁶³

In the original text of the Wisconsin Constitution, long since superseded by amendments, Section 3 of Article XI vested in the Legislature the power to provide for municipal incorporations. The setting off of towns was not mentioned but it, too, seems to have been handled by special laws until the power to set off towns was shifted to the county boards in 1871.

(Article XI, Section 3) It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation . . .

A new section of the Constitution, ratified by the electorate in 1871, set the stage for the incorporation of towns and villages under general law:

(Article IV, Section 31) The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following case: . . .

9th. For incorporating any town or village or to amend the charter thereof.

A further amendment, ratified in November of 1892, added "city" charters to the list of prohibited special laws so that cities, also, were henceforth created under general law.⁶⁴

⁵⁸Chapter 277, Laws of 1857; Section 2.

⁵⁹Chapter 343, Laws of 1876.

⁶⁰*State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham* (1892), 81 Wis. 440, 520.

⁶¹*Laws of the Wisconsin Territory*, 1846, p. 164.

⁶²*Ibid.*, p. 117.

⁶³For the better identification of the villages, county names given refer to the counties now existing.

⁶⁴Under general law, Wisconsin recognizes 4 classes of cities according to population. Only Milwaukee is a city of the first class. Thus, as class legislation, the Wisconsin Legislature still enacts what amount to special laws for the City of Milwaukee by making the law apply to "any city of the first class".

Yet another constitutional amendment, ratified in November 1924, invested cities and villages with home rule powers:

(Article XI, 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 . . .

No mention was made of wards in the first codification of Wisconsin village law, printed as Chapter XL, "Of Villages", in the *Revised Statutes* of 1878. The first codification of city law, published as Chapter 326, Laws of 1889, already authorized each city organized under the general law to change "the number and boundaries of wards . . . by ordinance when the same shall be adopted by a vote of at least three-fourths of all the members of the common council" . . . The general city law further provided from its inception that "the territory of wards shall be contiguous and compact" and that wards had to contain at least 2,000 persons in cities of the first class, at least 1,500 persons in cities of the second class, and at least 1,000 persons in cities of the third class.⁶⁵

Vesting the power to change wards in the common councils of cities has created an apportionment problem which the Constitution writers could not possibly have foreseen. In their experience, boundaries had been more or less immutable—a county or town might be subdivided into additional counties or towns, but that would not change the total territory originally included in an Assembly district consisting of whole counties or towns. Similarly, the ward lines in cities and villages had been set by act of the Legislature and it was unlikely that they would be changed during the period to which the apportionment applied; if they had to be changed, the Legislature itself would control the change. With the home rule amendment, ward lines had become subject to change at the local level.

By 1905, it must have been obvious that this created a problem, and the Legislature enacted the following limitation of the ward-changing power:

. . . and when the boundaries of any wards are fixed by any ordinance the number of wards and boundaries thereof, or of any of said wards *shall not again be changed for a period of two years* except by adding thereto such territory as may at any time be added to the city limits; provided further, that the territory of the wards shall be contiguous and compact . . . In redistricting such cities *the original numbers of the wards and their geographical outlines shall as far as practicable be retained* and the wards so created and those the boundaries of which are changed shall be in as compact form as practicable.⁶⁶ (emphasis added)

In today's prevalent Wisconsin usage, a "ward" is primarily the election district from which each city elects the members of its common council. Undoubtedly, how many wards any city will elect to have (subject to the statutory minimum populations and the equal population requirement for wards) is a matter to be determined locally. It is a proper subject for determination by home rule. Yet, if a city elects to create only a very small number of wards each containing a population of 13,000 or more, then this might effectively prevent the creation of Assembly districts equal "according to the number of inhabitants". Thus, the number of wards into which a city is di-

⁶⁵These requirements continue to be applicable law; see Section 62.08 (2), Wis. Stats. 1969. The majority required for passage has, however, been lowered from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$, and wards in the City of Milwaukee (Wisconsin's only city of the first class) are merely required to "contain as nearly equal population as practicable."

⁶⁶Chapter 123, Laws of 1905. These provisions also continue as applicable law; see Section 62.08 (1), (3) and (4), Wis. Stats. 1969.

vided, and the average population per ward, becomes a matter of state-wide concern.⁶⁷

Responding to an inquiry from the Assembly, Attorney General George Thompson ruled on June 24, 1963, that a state-wide apportionment law comes under the "state-wide concern" exception to the Constitution's grant of home rule power:

A state-wide apportionment is a law of state-wide concern . . .

It is therefore my opinion that a legislature can reset ward lines if it does so as a part of a state-wide apportionment law, even though it cannot reset ward lines by a special act because of the provisions of Art. IV, sec. 31, para. 9th, Wis. Const.⁶⁸

Districting in Milwaukee County

Inasmuch as more than one-fourth of the entire population of Wisconsin lives in the County of Milwaukee, it should come as no surprise that legislative districting in this county has its own special problems.

The ward lines in the City of Milwaukee constituted a difficult problem in 1961, and this problem will again have to be faced in 1971. The difficulty results from 3 different equal population requirements, and a number of constitutional and statutory provisions which seem to work against each other. Assembly districts must contain equal population numbers. Supervisory districts must contain equal population numbers and Section 59.03 (1) (a) of the statutes requires the members of the Milwaukee County board to be elected from the Assembly districts. City wards must contain equal population numbers and form—unless Assembly districts can be laid out along precinct lines—one of the building blocks for Assembly districts.

Milwaukee County is in many ways unique in Wisconsin county government. The county contains no unincorporated settlements. The last town in the county, the Town of Granville, disappeared through annexation to the City of Milwaukee in 1962.¹ Today, the entire county is composed of 19 municipal corporations including 9 villages and 10 cities. The county's 1960 population was 1,036,041; of these 744,396, or 71.8%, lived in the City of Milwaukee itself.

Since 1907, the members of the Milwaukee County board have been elected, one each, from the Assembly districts in Milwaukee County.² In all other counties, supervisors continued to be elected, one each, from the towns, villages and wards in the county until 1965, but today they are elected from supervisory districts of equal population which are considerably smaller than, and not related to, the geographic outlines of Assembly districts.³

Chapter 326, Laws of 1889—the original codification of the general city law—had set at 2,000 the minimum population per ward for cities of the first class. Only the City of Milwaukee is a city of the first class. According to the 1895 Wisconsin state census, the City of Milwaukee had a total population of 312,948 and was organized into 23 wards ranging from 5,354 in the Third Ward to 25,300 population in the 14th Ward.⁴ The minimum population requirement of 2,000 people per ward had become meaningless.

⁶⁷The difficulty subsides if Assembly districts can follow "precinct" lines. Section 5.15 (2) of the statutes requires, except in districts using voting machines exclusively, the compulsory division of any precinct "when 600 or more votes are cast at any election". For each precinct, the number of electors "shall be kept as near uniform as possible."

⁶⁸*Opinions of the Attorney General*, vol. 52 (1963), p. 237.

¹*Village of Brown Deer v. City of Milwaukee* (1962), 16 Wis. (2d) 206.

²Chapter 398, Laws of 1907.

³Chapter 20, Laws of 1965.

⁴Secretary of State, *Wisconsin Census Report 1905*, part I, p. 36.

The 1895 Legislature changed the population range for City of Milwaukee wards to not "less than eight thousand nor exceeding twenty thousand." The law by which the change was made points to the connection between ward populations and the redistricting of the Legislature:

Whereas, It is the duty of the legislature after each census to apportion anew the state senate and assembly districts; and

Whereas, It is necessary, owing to the change in population in different sections of cities of the first class, that from time to time the boundaries of wards be changed and new wards be created, so that the population of the several wards of such city shall be nearly equal, to enable the legislature to comply with the mandate of the constitution and redistrict according to the number of inhabitants; . . .

. . . the wards shall be as nearly equal in population as may be . . .⁵

Apparently, nothing much was done at the time to equalize the ward populations in Milwaukee. In the 1901 apportionment of the Assembly, the 13th Ward was shown as a one-ward Assembly district (Milwaukee—13) while Assembly district Milwaukee—6 consisted of 3 City of Milwaukee wards (3rd, 4th, 7th).⁶

The 1901 Legislature passed another law, requiring the City of Milwaukee "within 2 years after each state or United States Census is taken" to "re-district, readjust and change the boundaries of wards so that they shall be as nearly equal in population as may be".⁷ Following the U.S. Census of 1910, and in compliance with the law just cited, the City of Milwaukee did revise its wards so that the smallest ward contained 9,238 people (more than the 8,000 minimum established in the 1895 law) and the largest ward contained 19,517 people (less than the 20,000 maximum). The new wards were incorporated into the 1911 apportionment act, and the Legislature provided:

The wards of the city of Milwaukee . . . shall be construed to be the wards of said city as created by a certain ordinance passed by the common council of the city of Milwaukee on the 20th day of June, 1911.⁸

In *State ex rel. Neacy v. City of Milwaukee*, the validity of the city's redistricting ordinance was attacked because of the population disparities among the several wards. Both sides conceded that the disparities did not result

. . . from an attempt to gain political advantage by a gerrymander, but that the city council made allowance for future growth and gave to rapidly growing outlying wards a less population than the central wards, with the expectation that the population would soon be equalized by growth.⁹

Upholding the validity of the Milwaukee ward lines ordinance, the Wisconsin Supreme Court stated that the growth-factor approach "is a question upon which we express no opinion."¹⁰ The deciding factor in the *Neacy* case was the Legislature's acceptance of the 1911 Milwaukee ward lines:

. . . It is argued that [legislative recognition of] the ward boundaries of a city amounts to an amendment of its charter and is prohibited by sec. 31 of art. IV of the constitution. The objection falls because the consti-

⁵Chapter 309, Laws of 1895.

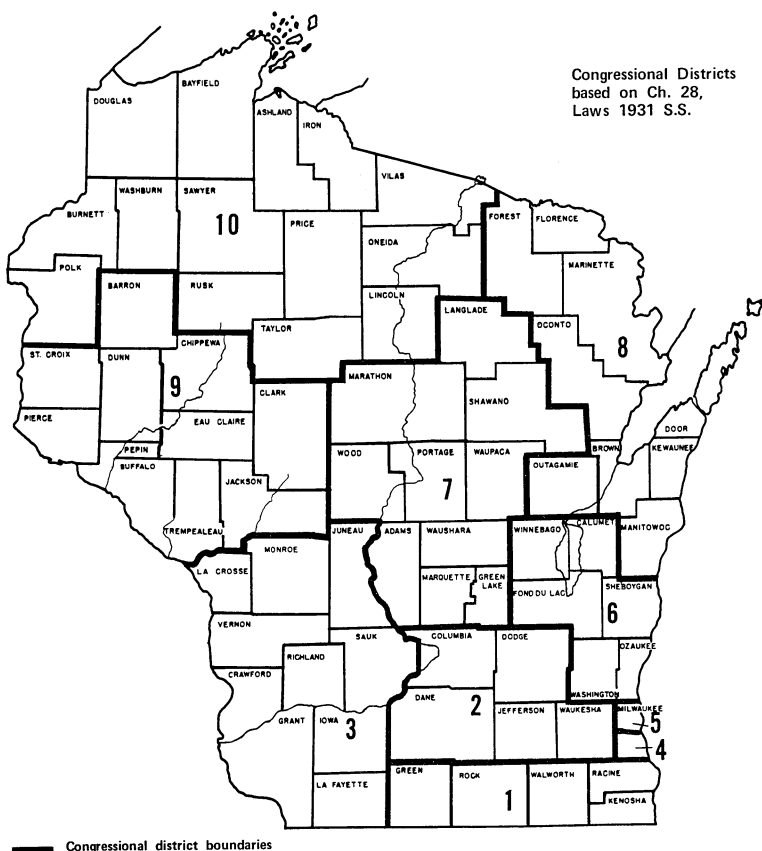
⁶Chapter 164, Laws of 1901.

⁷Chapter 436, Laws of 1901.

⁸Chapter 661, Laws of 1911.

⁹150 Wis. (1912) 616, 618. Today, this reasoning would undoubtedly be held violative of the "equal protection of the laws" clause of the XIVth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, p. 619. For legislative districts, the growth-factor approach had been held in violation of the Wisconsin Constitution in 1892; *State ex rel. Lamb v. Cunningham*, 83 Wis. 90, 140.



tutional provision cited only prohibits the amendment of a city charter by "special or private" law, and by no stretch of imagination can a state-wide apportionment law be called either a special or private law.

... Ch. 661 of the Laws of 1911 must be considered as a valid general law. The mere fact that it incidentally affects a given locality in some of its own provisions cannot logically make it a special or private law or deprive it of its constitutionality.¹¹

The statutes do not require the City of Milwaukee to set its ward lines so that each city ward, by itself, contains the number of population requisite for an Assembly district. In fact, until the City of Milwaukee proposed a new ward plan in 1950, there was no such correlation. However, from the

¹¹See Footnote 9, p. 620.

standpoint of election administration such an arrangement seems very attractive. The members of the Milwaukee County board were already elected from Assembly districts; if Assembly districts could be used for the election of aldermen also, the City of Milwaukee could administer all elections on the basis of a single districting system. It took this step in 1950. Changing the ward lines in the City of Milwaukee following each federal census had been required by a 1949 law which provided:

... The common council of all cities of the first class organized under special charter shall, by a three-fifths vote of all its members, within 90 days after the result of each national census is known, redistrict, readjust and change the boundaries of wards in each such city so that they shall be as nearly equal in population and compact in area as possible; and to that end such council may, by like vote, from time to time determine the number of wards, create new wards, consolidate old wards, revise existing ward boundaries and number and renumber such wards as may be established.¹²

The city complied with the law. As told in the report of the Legislative Council's Reapportionment Committee (the Rosenberry committee):

After the first meeting of the committee the common council of the city of Milwaukee adopted an ordinance redistricting the wards. The new plan cuts down the wards from 27 to 18, each of the 18 containing approximately 1% of the state's population. The wards vary in size from 32,700 to 37,200. Since the population of the new wards fitted very closely the demands of the constitution for equal apportionment, the committee, after thorough discussion, designated each of the city wards as an assembly district.¹³

In 1961, on the basis of the population statistics of the 1960 Census and still bound by the "within 90 days" requirement of the 1949 law, the City of Milwaukee adopted a 19-ward plan.¹⁴ It did so because the city's 1960 population of 744,396 amounted to 18.8% of the state's total population (3,952,765) and because it had been informed that the number of Assembly districts in the county might be raised from 24 to 26, providing one new Assembly district for the city and the other for the rest of the county.¹⁵

In the 19-ward plan adopted by the City of Milwaukee in 1960, each ward was roughly equal in population and contained about 1% of the state's population. The problem was that these ward lines did not lend themselves at all to integration into a 24 Assembly district plan for the county, were ill suited to accommodate 25 Assembly districts and did, in fact, not even fit appropriately into a 26 district scheme because of the geography of Milwaukee County. With the exception of 1963 Senate Bill 679, all legislative apportionment plans passed by the Wisconsin Legislature following the 1960 Census retained the number of Assembly districts in Milwaukee County at 24; that bill, and the plan finally promulgated by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, provided for 25 Assembly districts in the county; and the Flannigan-Zaborski proposal allocated 26.

The geographic problem of devising equal population Assembly districts in Milwaukee County had been noted already by the 1950 Rosenberry committee:

Another peculiar situation involves district No. 19 in Milwaukee county which contains the city of Glendale, the towns of Granville and Milwaukee, and the villages of River Hills, Whitefish Bay, Shorewood

¹²Chapter 284, Laws of 1949.

¹³Wis. Joint Legislative Council, 1950 *Report*, vol. IV, p. 79.

¹⁴City of Milwaukee, Ordinance 730; adopted March 21, 1961.

¹⁵Wisconsin Joint Legislative Council, Reapportionment Committee, *Minutes of January 18, 1961*, p. 2.

and Fox Point. The population of that district is over 50,000, far above the norm. This inequity is attributed to the peculiar formation known as the "Butler annexation", a narrow strip of Milwaukee city territory running out west to the Waukesha county line. Since territory must be contiguous, it was impossible to bridge this narrow gap, and all of the territory to the north had to be included in a single district.¹⁶

With the annexation by the City of Milwaukee in 1962 of the remaining Town of Granville territory, the problem had increased. The city stretched from the shore of Lake Michigan to the northwestern corner of the county, and 7 incorporated municipalities were isolated in the northeast corner. Together, these 7 municipalities—the City of Glendale and the Villages of Bay-side, Brown Deer, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood and Whitefish Bay—contained a 1960 population of 63,775, or 161.3% of the "ideal" Assembly district population of 39,528. Obviously, this population number was too large to be constituted a single Assembly district.

Since the wards of the City of Milwaukee were presumably all fairly equal in population and each contained already about one Assembly district ratio, none of these suburbs could be conveniently combined with Milwaukee wards into Assembly districts of approximately proper population size. Reducing the population numbers in the outlying wards (by increasing the size of the central city wards) would have solved the problem for the Assembly districts but, as a consequence, the city's aldermen would then be elected from districts of unequal population size.

Permitting Assembly districts to cross county lines does not solve the problem. As long as the law requires the election of the members of the Milwaukee County supervisors from Assembly districts, all Milwaukee Assembly districts must be wholly contained within that county because, obviously, only the residents of Milwaukee County can vote for members of that county board.

Establishing each ward of the City of Milwaukee at close to 1% of the state's population is not required by law. That decision was made by the city because it facilitates the administration of elections and because it results in a common council of convenient size. Presumably, the City of Milwaukee would not be interested in doubling or tripling the size of its common council solely to reduce the population size of its wards to $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1% of the state's population so as to facilitate legislative apportionment. Still, there is a slight possibility that the city could multiply the number of its wards without increasing the size of the common council.

Under Section 62.09 (1) of the statutes, any city must elect 2 aldermen from each ward unless it chooses, by charter ordinance as permitted under Sections 66.01 and 66.018 (1), to elect only one alderman from each ward. Although "cities of the first class" are mentioned in several provisions of Chapter 62 of the statutes including Section 62.08 dealing with the revision of ward lines, it is by no means certain that Section 62.09 (1) applies to the City of Milwaukee because, under Section 62.03, that statute chapter does not apply to "cities of the first class under special charter" unless such a city by ordinance adopts the individual provisions of Chapter 62. In view of Milwaukee's status as a "city of the first class under special charter" it is possible that it could, relying on its constitutional "home rule" powers, validly enact a charter ordinance providing for a division of the city into 60 wards to be combined, 3 each, into 20 aldermanic election districts. The legal precedent on this point is somewhat ambiguous.

In 1961, the City of Sheboygan (which then elected 16 aldermen from 8 wards) had increased the number of its wards to 30 so as to be able to

¹⁶See Footnote 13.

elect a majority of the members of the Sheboygan County board. It grouped its 30 wards into 16 aldermanic districts and continued to elect 16 alderman.¹⁷ This arrangement appears to have continued in Sheboygan until the composition of county boards was standardized by Chapter 20, Laws of 1965.

Based on the Sheboygan example, Alderman William Bradford Smith in Madison proposed an 80-ward plan for Madison. His plan would have enabled the city to elect 80 members to the Dane County board while, through grouping of the wards into 20 aldermanic districts, retaining the number of Madison aldermen at 20. The Dane County district attorney, William D. Byrne, asked Attorney General John W. Reynolds for a formal opinion on the legality of the plan. In his request for the opinion, he

enclosed a copy of an opinion from the Madison city attorney . . . which concluded that there was no sound legal basis for the plan . . . [He] also enclosed a memorandum opinion of the legal counsel of the Wisconsin league of municipalities, in which he reviewed the opinion of the city attorney and came to an opposite conclusion.¹⁸

In 1962, both aldermen and supervisors were elected from the same geographic units, and for this reason Attorney General Reynolds concluded that the 20 aldermanic district, 80 ward plan had "no sound legal basis." In spite of the constitutional grant of home rule power to cities, concluded the Attorney General,

. . . it is a matter of state-wide concern that the same geographical unit from which aldermen are chosen, should be used for the selection of supervisors.¹⁹

In 1970, that reasoning no longer applies. Complying with the constitutional requirement of county government uniformity, county supervisors are elected from supervisory districts. Cities may establish their ward lines so that each ward is also a supervisory district, but this correlation is not required under the law and, in many cases, probably cannot be maintained without doing violence to the population equality requirement which applies to supervisory districts as well as it applies to wards. Thus, the solution of the Milwaukee County apportionment problem might be achieved through the creation, in the City of Milwaukee, of a large number of "wards" as the basic geographic unit of election administration, and the independent combination of such wards into Assembly and supervisory districts for legislative and county board elections, and into aldermanic districts for city council elections.

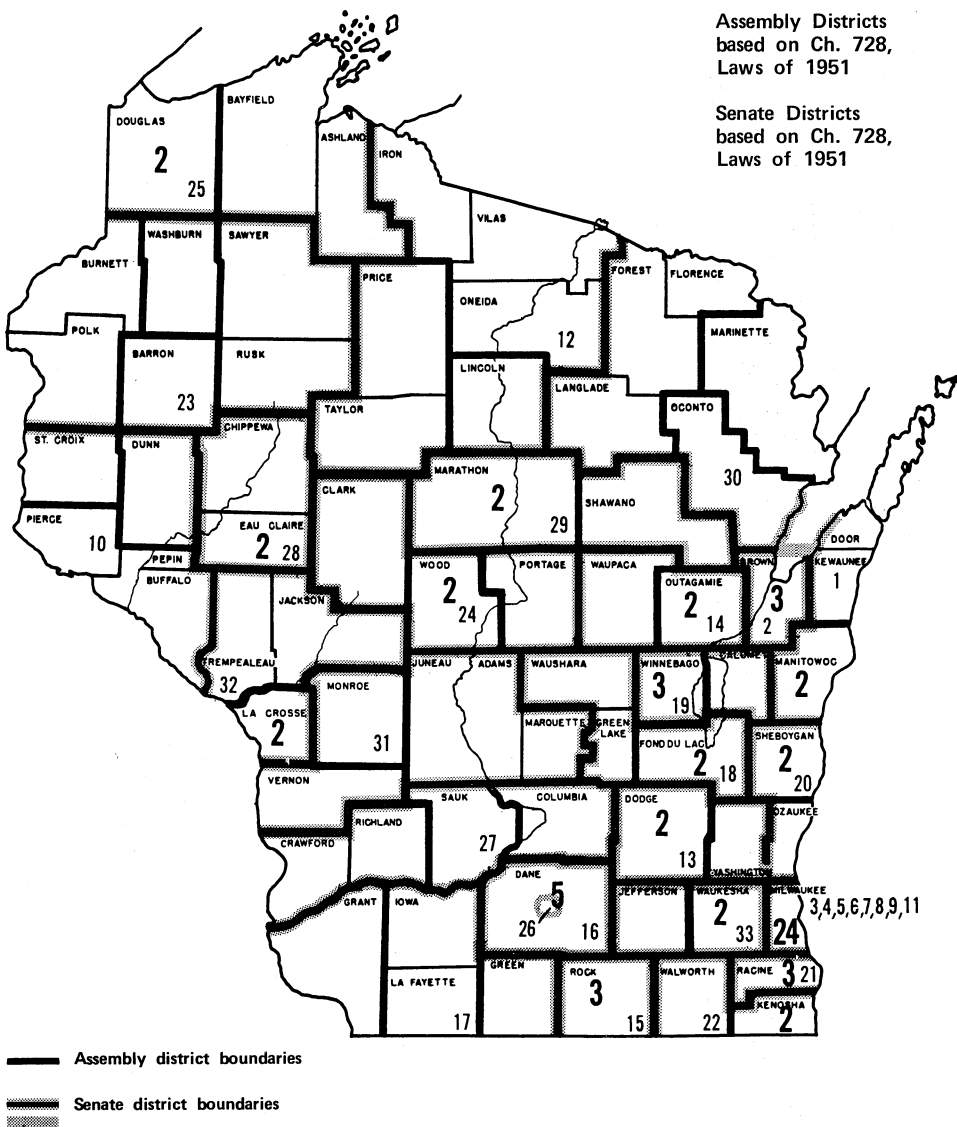
On the other hand, in Milwaukee County as well as in other parts of the state the solution to the problem of conflicting population equality requirements applicable to legislative, supervisory and aldermanic districts might be found in the continued validity of the constitutional term "precinct" for apportionment purposes. A solution based on this approach had been suggested already in 1964, in the final legislative apportionment proposal passed by the Wisconsin Legislature:

4.06 Change of Ward Lines in the City of Milwaukee. (1) Within 90 days after the effective date of this act (19—), the common council of the city of Milwaukee shall create a permanent system of election precincts in that city, serially numbered starting with the number one. Once established, the boundaries of such election precinct shall be immutable, except that precincts of increasing population may at some future date be subdivided and precincts of decreasing population may at some future date be combined.

¹⁷*Sheboygan Press*, November 7, 1961, "City to Elect 30 to County Board".

¹⁸*Opinions of the Attorney General*, vol. 51 (1962), p. 199.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, p. 203.



(2) If additional territory is annexed by the city of Milwaukee at any time after the effective date of this act (19—), additional precincts shall be formed in such new territory and numbered in ascending order from the highest city of Milwaukee precinct number then in use.

(3) Beginning with the legislative apportionment and redistricting after the state-wide federal census of population of 1970, the common council of the city of Milwaukee shall readjust the wards of that city following the established precinct lines with a view toward population

equality among wards and cognizant of the number of assembly districts assigned to the entire county of Milwaukee by the legislature.²⁰

The 1964 proposal, as its last sentence indicates, had not taken the final step: Assembly districting based on "precincts". Still, the approach remains workable (and could be useful for the internal districting of any county with a population of 100,000 or more).

Given a permanent system of precincts—perhaps restricted to a population range of from 800 to 1,800—districting at all 3 levels could be greatly simplified. Census statistics could be readily compiled for every precinct, and election districts would then be determined by aggregating the requisite number of precincts so that, as nearly as possible, each election district contains the same number of people and consists of contiguous territory in a compact shape. Making the precinct lines permanent would simplify not only redistricting, it would also simplify election administration inasmuch as the polling place assigned to a particular residence would hardly ever change. A precinct might, from one apportionment to the next, be assigned to a different legislative district, supervisory district or aldermanic district, but the precinct itself would remain intact.

Redistricting and the problems of Senate succession

What to do about senatorial succession has been one of the continuing problems of Wisconsin apportionment. The members of the Wisconsin Senate serve 4-year terms. One-half of the members of the Senate are elected every 2 years. As a result, at the time of the first election following each apportionment $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Senate's members still have 2 years to go on their 4-year terms. Since all Senators must "be elected by single districts" under Section 5 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution, any Senate redistricting plan will try to avoid placing 2 holdover Senators together into one district. As the result, the entire effect of Senate redistricting is placed on that half of the Senate members who, at the time of redistricting, are not protected by the holdover feature.

In territorial days the Wisconsin Council—the "senate" of the Territorial Assembly—had featured neither single districts nor overlapping terms. The 13 members of the Council had all been elected at the same time and all had been elected, together with the members of the House of Representatives, from the representation districts to which membership in each house was apportioned. Four of the representation districts each elected one council member; 3 of the districts each elected 2; and the representation district containing today's Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha Counties elected 3.

At the 1847-48 Constitutional Convention, the Committee on Executive, Legislative and Administrative Provisions recommended that 2 Senators should be elected from each Senate district. The committee also recommended overlapping terms so that, at each election, one Senator would be elected from every district:

Section 5. The senators shall be chosen for 2 years, and at the same time, in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen. Two senators shall be chosen in each senate district, and at the first session of the legislature they shall be divided by lot from their respective districts into two equal classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first

²⁰1963 Senate Bill 679, pp. 22-23.

year and of the second class at the expiration of the second year, so that one-half thereof shall be chosen annually thereafter.¹

In retrospect, it appears that 2-member senate districting would have had considerable advantages with regard to redistricting. The Convention did not see that; the very first time the legislative article of the proposed Constitution was debated, it adopted an amendment to provide for single-member districting for the Senate as well as for the Assembly.

The advantages of the dual-member Senate districting system would have been two-fold:

1. Since the number of Senators is limited by the Constitution to not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ nor more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the number of members of the Assembly, dual-member districting would not have changed the number of Senators except that the Senate would always have had an even number of members. Instead, dual-member districting would have doubled the population ratio per Senate district. Using such an increased population ratio would make it easier to achieve population equality among Senate districts without crossing county lines—the more populous the district to be constructed, the more likely it is that a group of counties can be combined into a district of almost precisely the number required for one population ratio. This might have made it possible to apply the county line principle, postulated for the Assembly in 1892 by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, rigidly to Senate districting without doing violence to the equal populations principle.

2. Because the term of only one of the 2 Senators elected from each district expires with each election period, the entire state would have been represented at redistricting time by holdover senators. Conversely, at the first election following the apportionment, the entire state would have elected one Senator each from the new Senate districts, so that the new apportionment would have had immediate state-wide effect. Also, because every Senator would have been a member of a specific set of Senators—the “first class” or the “second class”—there would never have been any question as to which districts to use in order to fill Senate vacancies resulting from deaths or resignations. Any vacancy would have been filled from the district which was part of the districting plan under which the rest of the members of that class were chosen.

However, the Constitutional Convention was preoccupied with the principle of single-member districting. The motion to change the Senate provision from 2-member to single-member districting was made by Mr. Theodore Prentiss (an attorney and, later, mayor of Watertown).

In support of his amendment, Mr. PRENTISS said, section 5 provided that senators should be chosen by double districts. He was in favor of the single district system and believed it to be the most correct. By that system representatives knew their constituents and constituents their representatives. His amendment only modified the article by making the senatorial districts single. One half of the senate would be elected annually, so that one half would consist of old, and one half of new members.²

Frederick S. Lovell, the Kenosha (Southport) attorney who served as the chairman of the Committee on Executive, Legislative and Administrative Provisions, opposed the amendment,

. . . inasmuch as its necessary results would be that one half of the people would be called upon to vote for senators one year, and the other half the next.

¹Milo M. Quaife, *The Attainment of Statehood*, published as volume 29 of the Wisconsin Historical Collections, Madison, 1928; pp. 303-04.

²*Journal of the Convention to Form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin*, Madison, 1848; Tenney, Smith and Hold edition, p. 220.

He thought that if the senatorial apportionment were made by single districts it could not be made by any means so accurately, as by double. Great injustices would then be done to many counties.²

On January 6, 1848, the proponents of single-member Senate districting carried the day but, over the years, Chairman Lovell's observations certainly proved themselves to be an accurate assessment of the difficulties inherent in that approach. Even in the apportionment promulgated by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1964—an apportionment completely dedicated to the aim of achieving population equality among districts—Senate districts still varied from 100,615 (16.0% short of the state-wide average for Senate districts of 119,780) to 137,134 (14.5% above the average). But, the most persistent problem has been that of senatorial succession.

The Rosenberry apportionment resulting from the 1950 Census was scheduled to enter into effect on January 1, 1954. On December 21, 1953, Senator Clifford W. Krueger (Rep., Merrill) called the Attorney General's attention to the fact that, as the result of the apportionment, the people of Lincoln, Dunn and Portage Counties would not be able to vote for a state Senator for 6 years and would, from 1955 to January 1957, not be represented in the Senate by a member for whom they had been able to vote.

In view of the above, and in view of the fact that taxation and regulation without representation violates the most basic rights of Citizens of this State and in this Nation, is not Chapter 728 of the Laws of 1951 (the Rosenberry Act) totally and completely unconstitutional?³

The answer by Attorney General Vernon W. Thomson, mailed on Christmas Eve, was sympathetic, but had to point out that in a single-member Senate districting system from which the members are elected to staggered terms this situation was unavoidable. Dunn (29), Lincoln (25) and Portage (23) Counties had all been parts of odd-numbered Senate districts. As the result of the 1951 reapportionment, they were assigned to even-numbered districts (Dunn—10, Lincoln—12 and Portage—24). The odd-numbered Senate districts had last voted for a state Senator in 1950 and were slated to vote again in November 1954, but the 3 counties transferred from odd-numbered to even-numbered districts would not be eligible to vote again for a state Senator until 1956. Wrote the Attorney General:

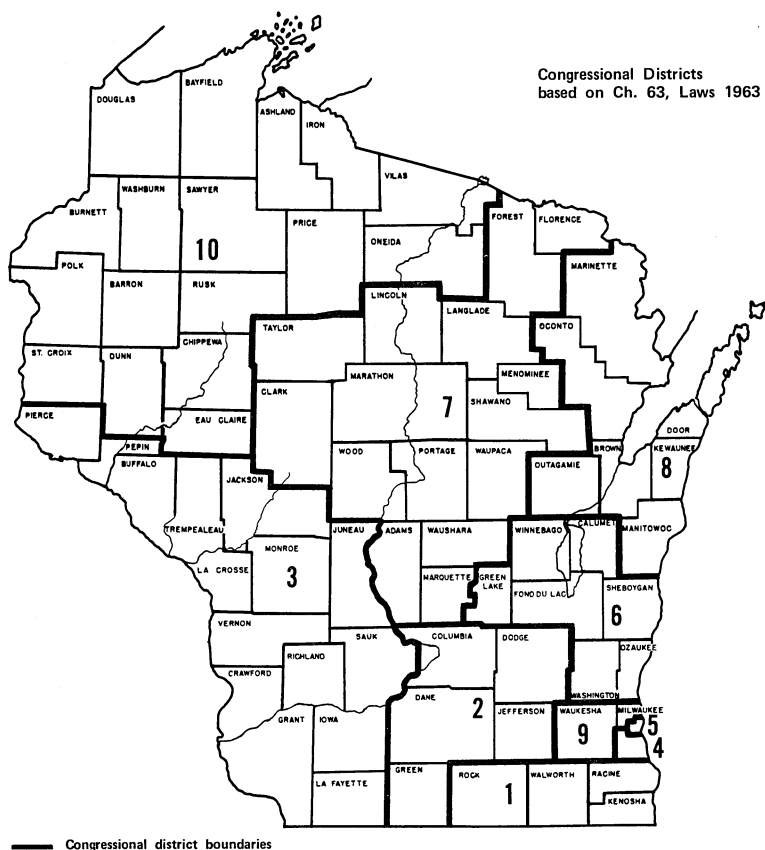
The situation which you point out, while it has elements of injustice, is a necessary concomitant of reapportionment of the Senate. It arises because of the constitutional requirements under which Senators are not all elected at the same time . . .

Since population is the principal basis of apportionment, in order to equalize the population of senatorial districts, at times it becomes necessary to move a county from an even-numbered district into an odd-numbered district, or vice versa . . .

However, they are able to vote for their representative in the Assembly, and have such claim on the services of the Senator from the new-numbered district as may arise from his desire to secure favor in the 1956 election.³

The difficulty of transferring territory from an odd-numbered to an even-numbered Senate district has confronted Wisconsin in every apportionment since equal population districting was substituted for equal representation apportionment. It was cited as one of the reasons for seeking the invalidation

³Copy of letter on file in Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, File 328.13/W7z/pt. 11, "Apportionment in Wisconsin".



of the 1891 apportionment law in *State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham*, but the Wisconsin Supreme Court found numbering of Senate districts one of the few points on which it could not find fault with the 1891 apportionment:

The complaint charges that the senate districts are so numbered in ch. 482 that large numbers of electors who were last permitted to vote for senators in 1888 cannot do so again until 1894, while other large numbers of electors who voted for senators in 1890 may again do so in 1892. This is alleged as a reason why the act is invalid. This court finds in the constitution no authority conferred upon it to interfere with the numbering of the senate districts. In that respect the power of the legislature is absolute.⁴

⁴81 Wis. (1892) 440, 531.

A related problem deals with the filling of Senate vacancies—resulting from death or resignation during a term of office—following a reapportionment. There is no Wisconsin Supreme Court decision on the subject; when Governor Warren P. Knowles raised the question in 1965 in preparation of calling a special election to fill the Senate vacancy in the 27th Senate District resulting from the death of Senator Jess Miller, Attorney General Bronson C. LaFollette based his reply on Congressional precedent.⁵ As the result of the Supreme Court's 1964 reapportionment, the 27th Senate District comprised Adams, Columbia, Juneau, Marquette and Sauk Counties; prior to reapportionment, the composition had been Columbia, Crawford, Richland and Sauk Counties. The Attorney General advised that "the special election to fill the vacancy . . . should be held in the district as it existed at the time of the commencement of the term" because, he reasoned, "reapportionment laws are prospective in operation only and are intended to affect only full terms commencing after the date of the reapportionment law."

. . . In two well-considered cases passing upon special congressional elections to fill vacancies in the house of representatives arising during the term and wherein a reapportionment law had been passed after the general election, it was held that the special election should be held in the district which existed at the commencement of the term and not in the district as it existed after the passage of the reapportionment law. *Hunt v. Menard*, 2 Bartlett's Cases on Contested Elections 477; *Sican v. Donoghue* (1942), 20 Cal. (2d) 607, 127 P. (2d) 922.⁶

While all Wisconsin special elections to fill post-apportionment Senate mid-term vacancies seem to have followed these precedents, the Wisconsin practice appears to be a misapplication of a rule which is entirely reasonable as to the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. In the House, all members are elected at the same time. When it becomes necessary to call a special election, that election should be called from the district as it existed at the time the remaining members of the house were elected, because all other citizens are already represented in the House by a Congressman for (or against) whom they had a chance to vote.

This is, of course, not the case in a system of staggered terms. In such a system, if the vacancy occurs after the apportionment law becomes effective but before any district has voted under the new law, the situation is identical to the U.S. Congress and the vacancy should be filled from the old district. However, as soon as one-half of the members of the Senate have been elected from the new districts—as was true for the members of the 1965 Wisconsin Senate in which the representatives of even-numbered districts had been elected in 1964 from the new districts—it might be better to fill vacancies arising in the remaining half from the new districts. This would follow the rule of the 1964 case of *Davis v. Mann*:

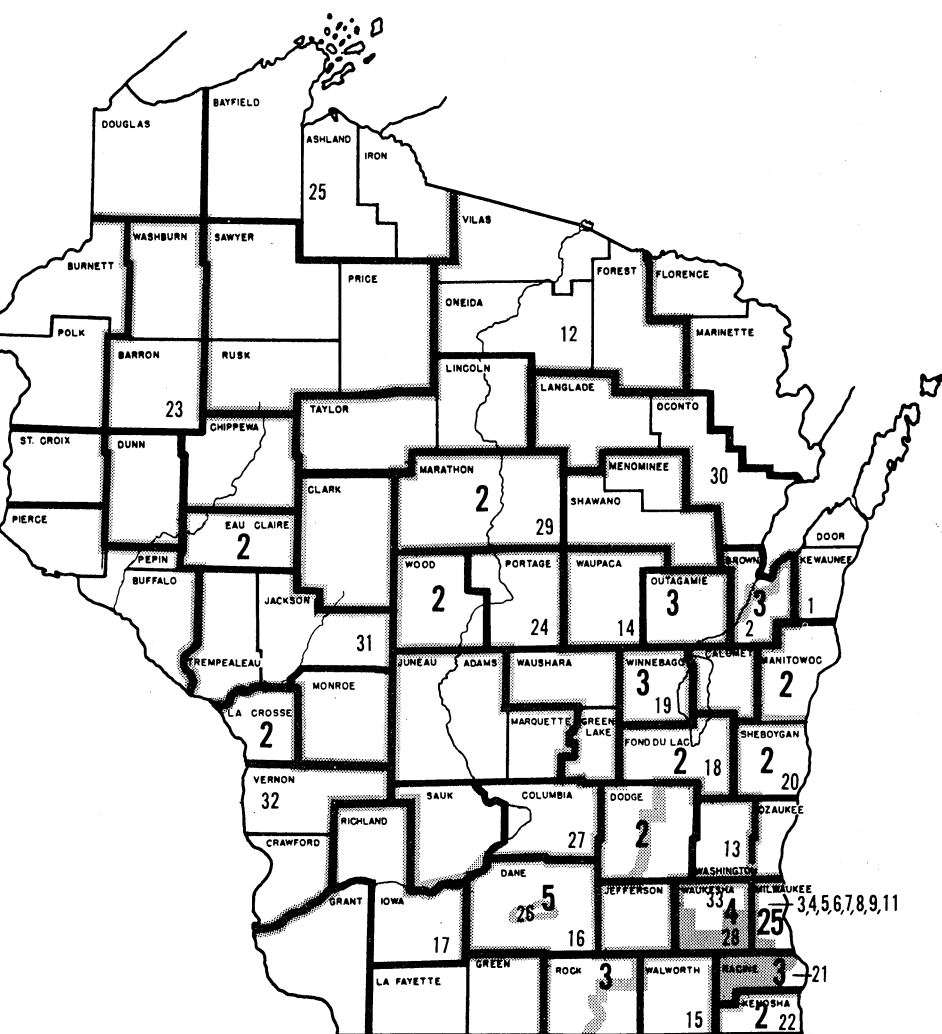
. . . It [the district court] can then proceed, should it become necessary, to grant relief under equitable principles to insure that *no further elections* are held under the unconstitutional scheme. (emphasis supplied)⁷

⁵Although he received his reply on 12/24/65, Governor Knowles waited until 2/1/66 to issue his proclamation for a special election, and set the date of the special election for 11/8/66, the date on which the election would have been held anyway. Only the residents of the new district voted in the election.

⁶Copy of letter, dated 12/24/65 and issued in the form of a press release, on file in Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, File 324/Z/pt. 7, "Elections".

⁷377 U.S. 678.

Assembly and Senate districts established by
Wisconsin Supreme Court, May 14, 1964.

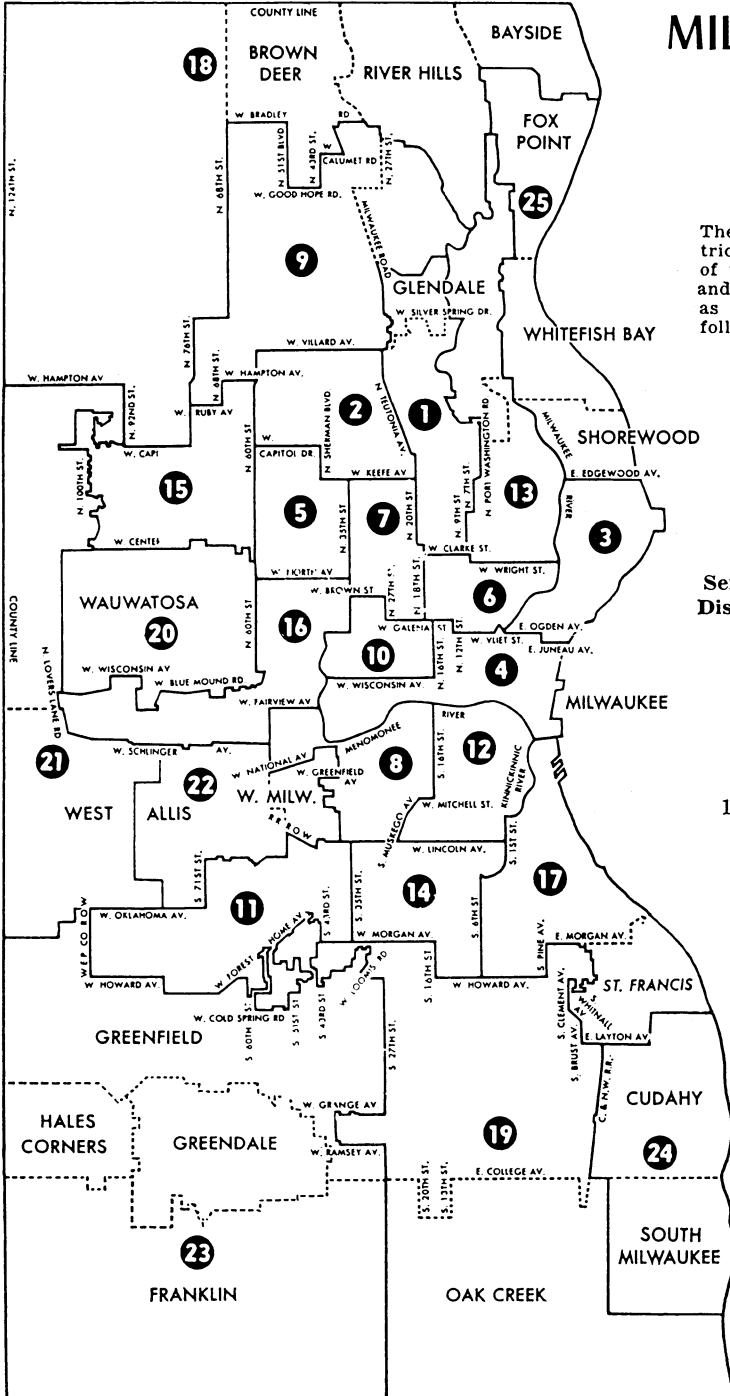


— Assembly district boundaries

- - - Senate district boundaries

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS MILWAUKEE COUNTY

The first 19 Assembly districts each contain a ward of the City of Milwaukee and are numbered the same as the ward. Ward lines follow Ordinance 730.



Senate District	Assembly District
3	11, 12, 14
4	3, 18, 25
5	2, 9, 15
6	1, 5, 7
7	17, 19, 24
8	20, 21, 22
9	4, 6, 13
11	8, 10, 16

A CHRONOLOGY OF WISCONSIN REAPPORTIONMENT, 1836 to 1970

This appendix combines, by date, brief descriptions of the laws, court actions and vetoes which have shaped reapportionment in Wisconsin from the creation of the Territory. For the decade of the 1960's, the listing includes the most significant federal court decisions which have had an influence on Wisconsin reapportionment or which will have a bearing on the reapportionment to be made in 1971. With one exception, the listing does not include the several acts of the Wisconsin Legislature, creating new counties, which stated that the territory included in the new county would remain a part of the legislative district to which it had been assigned by the most recent apportionment, until a new apportionment could be made along county lines. The exception concerns Chapter 259, Laws of 1959—the creation of Menominee County—which was included because two years later a special apportionment act combined all of the new county into the same Assembly, Senate and Congressional district.

1836

The Wisconsin Territory was created on April 20, 1836. The population of the new Territory was 11,683. The United States Congress passed *An Act establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin*, 5 U.S. Stat. 10, which, in Section 4, set forth the method for the apportionment of the Territorial Legislature and, in Section 14, provided for the election at large of a "delegate" to the House of Representatives of the United States:

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative power shall be vested in a Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members . . . whose term of service shall continue for four years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six members . . . whose term of service shall continue two years. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be . . . The first election shall be held at such time and place, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct: and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties is entitled under this act . . . Thereafter . . . the apportioning the representation in the several counties to the Council and House of Representatives, according to population, shall be prescribed by law . . .

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been granted to the Delegates from the several Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and place or places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to the person so elected.

1838

Chapter 18, Laws of the 1838 Special Session (approved June 23, 1838), established 17 "electoral districts" and apportioned the membership of the Territorial House of Representatives among these districts (the Council was not mentioned). The act remained inoperative because the Iowa Territory was separated from the Wisconsin Territory prior to the first election scheduled under the new act. For the creation of the Iowa Territory, see 5 U.S. Stat. 235.

1840

The population of the Wisconsin Territory, as enumerated in the 6th Census of the United States, has increased to 30,945. Based on the results of the census, the Territorial House of Representatives was reapportioned by *Chapter 25, Laws of the 1840 Special Session* (approved August 8, 1840). As in 1838, again the Council of the Territorial Legislature was not mentioned in the apportionment law.

1842

A law of the Territorial Legislature approved February 18, 1842 (published at page 47 of the 1841-42 Laws) provided for a special census and directed the Governor to reapportion the Territory based on the results of the census and in compliance with specific guidelines set forth in the act. These guidelines established a working model of the "equal representation" method of legislative apportionment, as follows:

In making said apportionment, the Governor shall proceed in the manner following, viz.

1st. The whole number of representative population of the Territory, excluding soldiers and officers of the United States army, and Indians, not citizens, shall be divided by the number fifty-two, the whole number of units of representation, the quotient shall be the ratio, or the number of population entitled to an unit of representation.

2d. The representative population of each election district shall be divided by said ratio. The quotients shall be the numbers of units of representation in the whole Legislative Assembly assigned to such district, and the remainders shall be the fractions.

3d. The difference between the sum of the quotients and fifty-two, shall be made of the fractions, having regard to the size of the fractions and one unit of representation, shall be assigned to the district entitled thereto, for each fraction so taken, until the whole number of fifty-two is complete.

4th. In dividing the whole representation of the several election districts between the two branches of the Legislative Assembly, every district shall be secured at least one representative in each branch.

5th. From the whole number of units assigned to each district, one unit shall be taken for each member of the House of Representatives, and two units for each member of the Council apportioned to such district, until nothing remains in their apportioning. The weight of representation of every district in the Legislative Assembly, shall be divided as equally as it may be between the two branches.

1846

A law of the Territorial Legislature approved February 3, 1846 (published at page 24 of the 1845-46 Laws) revised the electoral districts (the new law called them "election districts") in the Territory of Wisconsin. It created 11 such districts, each consisting of whole counties. The Governor was by the law instructed to reapportion the members of the Council and the House of Representatives in accordance with the results of an 1846 special census and in compliance with the rules established by the 1842 law. A 12th election district, to consist of the County of Waukesha, was tentatively established by the law to become effective only if the residents of Waukesha voted for division from Milwaukee County (they did).

1847

A special census of the territory, held in anticipation of the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention and in preparation for statehood, established the population of the Territory at 210,546.

1848

In March of 1848, the people of Wisconsin ratified the new proposed Constitution by a vote of 16,799 to 6,384. The results evidenced little interest in the election; a year earlier, the first proposed Constitution had been rejected by the much larger vote of 14,119 to 30,231. The stage was set for Wisconsin statehood, approved by Congress on May 29, 1848.

The original Congressional apportionment of the State of Wisconsin, enacted as *Section 10 of Article XIV* of the Wisconsin Constitution, divided the State into 2 Congressional districts. Mason C. Darling of Fond du Lac and William P. Lynde of Milwaukee were elected from the 2 districts and took their seats on June 9 and June 5, respectively, in 1848.

The original division of the State of Wisconsin into Senate and Assembly districts was enacted by *Section 12 of Article XIV* of the Wisconsin Constitution. It created a Senate of 19 members and an Assembly of 66 members. The allocation which, as proposed, had included a 64-member Assembly, had been worked out by the Constitutional Convention's Committee on Legislative, Executive and Administrative provisions on the basis of the December 1847 state census and in compliance with the 1842 rules. From the statistical evidence, it appears that the 1842 rules—including a 2-for-1 ratio between Senators and Assemblymen—had been applied even though the aim of the new plan was a 3-for-1 relation between Senate and Assembly (20 Senators; 60 Assemblymen). The constitutional apportionment was, therefore, an "equal representation" apportionment rather than an equal population districts plan. The "equal representation" approach continued to be the basis of apportionment until 1866.

Section 7 of the Statehood Act (9 U.S. Stat. 233) provided that "from and after" March 4, 1848, the State of Wisconsin would be entitled to 3 U.S. Representatives. The 3-district division of the state was enacted by Chapter 11, Laws of the 1848 State Legislature (approved June 29, 1848). Charles Durkee of Kenosha, Orsamus Cole of Potosi and James Duane Doty of Menasha were elected and took their seats in Congress on December 3, 1849, at the beginning of the Thirtieth Congress.

1850

The 7th Census of the United States established the population of the State as 305,391. This represented an increase for the decade of 274,446 or 886.9%. According to the 1850 Census, only 9.4% of the population of Wisconsin was classified as urban. The population increase was the largest percentage increase during any census decade although, in actual numbers, it has been surpassed many times.

1851

On March 17, Governor Nelson Dewey vetoed *1851 Assembly Bill 381*, the first legislative apportionment bill ever considered by a Wisconsin state legislature. The Governor's stated reason for the veto was population inequality among Senate and Assembly districts within a single county (Milwaukee) as well as inequalities among Senate districts in other parts of the state. It appears, that Governor Dewey's veto applied to the proposed apportionment, based on the "equal representation" principle established in 1842, the standards of "equal population" districting commonly advanced in the apportionment debates of the 1960's.

1852

Wisconsin had a new Governor, Leonard J. Farwell. Apparently, he had no objection to the principles of "equal representation" apportionment. *Chapter 499, Laws of 1852*, was approved by Governor Farwell on April 19 to reapportion the Senate and Assembly. The provisions of the new law were identical to the bill vetoed a year earlier by Governor Nelson Dewey. Membership was increased to 25 in the Senate and to 83 in the Assembly. The new districts gave representation to the recently created counties (primarily in the east-central part of the state), and increased the combined Senate-Assembly representation of some southern counties. One Assembly district, consisting of Waushara County and part of Marquette County, crossed county lines. The number of every Senate district was changed, although odds and evens were observed. In 3 of the 6 new Senate districts, initial elections were held for ½ terms.

1855

Article IV, the "Legislative" article of the Wisconsin Constitution, as originally ratified provided annual terms for Assemblymen and biennial terms for Senators. Apportionment was to occur every 5 years: following the federal census in the years ending in "0", and following each state census in the years ending in "5" beginning in 1855. *Chapter 71, Laws of 1855*, set up the mechanics for the first state census. It reported a state-wide population total of 552,109.

1856

Chapter 109, Laws of 1856, again increased the membership of the 2 houses: to 30 in the Senate and to 97 in the Assembly. Both the new northwestern counties, and the established southeastern counties, gained representation. The law reflected the effect of *Chapter 27, Laws of 1852*, which had transferred the string of 5 southernmost Dodge County towns to Jefferson County; these towns (including the City of Watertown), are shown as part of the Jefferson County Assembly districts. Apparently, however, the Dodge-Jefferson territorial transfer was never implemented and was repealed by Chapter 216, Laws of 1861. Meanwhile, 3 of the Jefferson County Assembly districts, and the 14th Senate district, straddled the county line. Of the 5

new Senate districts, 3 held initial elections for $\frac{1}{2}$ terms; this included the new 28th and 30th which, together, comprised the territory of the old 19th.

Chapter 144, Laws of 1846, attached the Town of Primrose to the 4th Assembly District of Dane County to correct an apparent omission in Chapter 109 of that year. The Town of Primrose had been in existence since 1849.

1860

The 8th Census of the United States showed the Wisconsin population as 775,881, an increase of 470,490 or 154.1% over the 1850 total. The percentage of population classified as urban had increased to 14.4%.

1861

Chapter 216, Laws of 1861, ended the membership expansion in both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature, with the Assembly (100) and the Senate (33) each reaching the maximum number allowed under the Constitution. The Counties of Door, Oconto and Shawano were together made an Assembly district, the first "rowboat" district in Wisconsin legislative apportionment. The description of the 18th Senate District listed the "south ward of the village of Waupun" as one of the component parts of the district, indicating that in the language usage of the Constitution drafters the word "ward" in the apportionment provisions might have been considered to cover all incorporated village and city territory.

There had been no Congressional reapportionment following the 1850 Census. Based on the results of the 1860 Census, Wisconsin was apportioned 6 Congressmen and the state was redistricted by *Chapter 238, Laws of 1861*.

The first judicial interpretation of the apportionment provisions of the Wisconsin Constitution came in *Slauson et al. v. City of Racine*, decided March 12. The case held that, by requiring apportionment following each census, the Constitution did not impliedly prohibit incidental changes resulting from changes in the boundaries of "the towns, cities or counties of which such districts may be composed"; 13 Wis. 398.

1862

Two discrepancies occurred in the description of Dodge County districts in the 1861 act. One, the apparent omission of the Town of Trenton—it was correctly shown as one of the component territories in the Dodge—2 Assembly district but failed to be listed in the description of the 18th Senate District—was corrected by *Chapter 72, Laws of 1862*. The other—the omission of the "south ward of the Village of Waupun" from the description of the Dodge—3 Assembly district—remained uncorrected until 1865.

In Green County, *Chapter 198, Laws of 1862*, moved the town of Decatur from the first to the second Assembly district in the county. As the result, the county was divided into 2 geographically equal parts, but the act undoubtedly violated the rule of having only one apportionment in each census period.

1865

The "south ward of the village of Waupun"; correctly shown as one of the component parts of the 18th Senate District since the 1861 apportionment, was finally added—by *Chapter 39, Laws of 1865*—to the territorial description of Assembly district Dodge-3.

According to the state census held in 1865, Wisconsin's population had increased to 868,937. The census had been ordered by *Chapter 471, Laws of 1865*.

1866

The reapportionment of the Wisconsin Legislature by *Chapter 101, Laws of 1866*, was the first reapportionment in which the Legislature could no longer go the easy route of increasing the number of legislators so as to assure each established area that it would not lose representation. Instead, the apportionment ratio had to be increased so that, in general, the west-central portion of the state, and Milwaukee County, gained representation while the southeastern part of the state lost it. The 1866 apportionment was also the last apportionment in which the method of "equal representation" apportionment—basing the representation equality on the total representation assigned an area between the 2 houses, rather than on equal population districts in each house—was consistently applied to the entire state-wide apportionment.

1867

Chapter 146, Laws of 1867, moved the Brown County Town of Bellevue from the Second to the First Assembly District of Brown County. Like *Chapter 198, Laws of 1862*, this seems to have been an afterthought to the apportionment made a year earlier which would seem to conflict with the constitutional rule of making only one apportionment per census period.

Enrolled Joint Resolution 4, approved February 13, 1867, notified the United States Congress of the Wisconsin Legislature's ratification of the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

1870

Increasing 278,789 persons or 35.9% during the Civil War decade, Wisconsin's population, as shown by the 9th Census of the United States, now totalled 1,054,670. Only 19.6% of the population were as yet classified as urban.

1871

The 1871 legislative apportionment, under *Chapter 156, Laws of 1871*, contained a number of innovations. Several Assembly districts crossed county lines, including one Assembly district consisting of Shawano County in combination with parts of both Outagamie and Waupaca Counties; the remainder of Waupaca County was made an Assembly district by itself while the remainder of Outagamie County was combined with Calumet County to form an Assembly district. Part of Brown and Kewaunee Counties were combined into an Assembly district. The City of Watertown, which straddles the Dodge-Jefferson County line, was made an Assembly district. All Senate districts were renumbered although the Senate districts which had been given an odd-number under the preceding apportionment, and thus contained hold-over Senators at the time of the 1871 election, were all assigned odd numbers under the new numbering scheme. The 21st Senate District, consisting of Marathon, Oconto, Shawano and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population ($\frac{2}{3}$ of the area) of Outagamie County, contained nearly a quarter of the state's land area, including all of Wisconsin north of today's northern boundaries of Wood, Portage and Brown Counties.

Chapter 157, Laws of 1871, corrected an apparent drafting error in the 1871 apportionment act by listing the 6th Ward of the City of Oshkosh as part of the territory constituting the Third Assembly District of Winnebago County.

1872

Chapter 48, Laws of 1872, redistricted Wisconsin into 8 Congressional districts. It seems probable that the publication of the results of the 1870 Census, and Congress' subsequent enactment of a reapportionment law, had occurred too late to permit redistricting in the 1871 Session. In any case, the delay made no difference: published on March 9, 1872, the new apportionment was implemented sufficiently early to apply to the 1872 Congressional elections.

Chapter 62, 1872 Private and Local Laws, abolished the Town of Eaton in Monroe County. That county contained 2 Assembly districts under the 1871 apportionment. Conformably to the 1861 *Slauson* decision the Legislature, by *Chapter 70, Laws of 1872*, revised the boundary description for the 2 Assembly districts so that they followed the new town lines. This was an optional change neither required nor prohibited by the Constitution at that time although, in later years, the Constitution has been interpreted as prohibiting the changing of legislative district lines as the result of municipal annexations or ward line changes.

1875

The 3rd state census was arranged by *Chapter 201, Laws of 1875*. Wisconsin's population was found to have increased to 1,236,729.

1876

The legislative apportionment under *Chapter 343, Laws of 1876*, as the result of the change-over from "equal representation" apportionment to "equal populations" districting, for the first time since statehood increased the number of Senate districts allocated to Milwaukee County (from 2 to 3). Dane County, allotted 2 Senate districts but only 3 Assembly districts, was the last example of equal representation apportionment; in all other cases, Senate districts now contained at least 2 and not more than 4 Assembly districts. A part of Buffalo County was combined with Pepin County to form an Assembly district, and the Dodge-Jefferson City of Watertown remained an Assembly district. The combination of Door, Kewaunee, Oconto and Shawano Counties into the First Senate District created a rowboat district which was to continue, in some form, for 45 years (it was abolished in 1921).

1880

Based on the results of the 10th Census of the United States, Wisconsin's population had increased to 1,315,497. This represented an increase of 260,827 (only the great depression of the 1930's led to a lesser decennial increase in the population of Wisconsin) or 24.7%. Nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the population of Wisconsin (24.1%) was now classified as urban.

1881

1881 Senate Bill 253, to reapportion Wisconsin's Senate and Assembly districts, was vetoed by Governor William E. Smith for the unexpected reason that the name of a town (the Town of Ridgeway in Iowa County) had been inadvertently omitted in the description of an Assembly district. It was a strange argument inasmuch the Second Assembly District of the county was properly described, and the First Assembly District, without the missing Town of Ridgeway, would have consisted of 2 noncontiguous parts separated by the entire length of the Town of Ridgeway (at the time, its territory appears to have included also that of today's Town of Brigham). Said Governor Smith:

It is well known that similar errors have occurred in previous apportionments, but it is believed that these omissions were not brought to the attention of the governor until after the bills had been approved, and consequently the action of my predecessors upon such bills cannot be accepted as establishing a precedent for my guidance in this case. The question, therefore, comes up for determination upon its merits. The argument against the validity of the bill is that if the legislature, whether by accident or design, can omit or include one town in its apportionment, it can omit two towns, or an entire county, or other portion of the state, and thereby practically disfranchise a portion of the people by taking from them their right of representation in one or both houses of the legislature. I am unable to find any sufficient answer to this objection, and must therefore concur in the opinion that the bill is unconstitutional.

Senate Bill 216 of the same year, relating to Congressional districts, was indefinitely postponed. The bill had been drafted in anticipation of Congressional passage of a reapportionment bill increasing Wisconsin's membership in the U. S. House of Representatives from 8 to 9; apparently, Congressional action came too late to complete this task at the 1881 Session.

In November of 1881, the people of Wisconsin approved a constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, 2-year terms for Assemblymen and 4-year terms for state Senators. The amendment was ratified by a vote of 53,532 "for" the proposition with only 13,936 voting "against".

1882

The 1882 Legislature, by *Chapters 242* (Senate and Assembly) and *244* (Congress), *Laws of 1882*, implemented the apportionment proposals which had failed in 1881. Based on the 1881 experience, Chapter 242 included a provision to cover against inadvertent omissions: "If any county shall be omitted by this act, it shall be attached to and form a part of the assembly and senate districts adjoining, having the smallest population."

1885

The biennial sessions amendment to the Constitution had done nothing about the state census requirement. A state census was held in 1885 on the basis of *Chapter 161, Laws of 1885*. The census counted 1,563,423 residents in the state. The results were published too late for legislative action in the 1885 Session and, as the result of the biennial sessions amendment, no regular session was scheduled for 1886. Thus, the apportionment based on the 1885 state census was to occur in 1887, only 4 years prior to the date on which a new apportionment would have to be made based on the results of the 1890 federal census. Given 4-year terms for Senators, a new apportionment would thus apply to only a single set of Senators and would, as soon as it was fully implemented state-wide, be superseded by a new legislative apportionment.

1887

The apportionment of the Senate and Assembly by *Chapter 461, Laws of 1887*, marks the most extensive cross-county lines districting actually used in Wisconsin legislative elections. Five years later, the practice was prohibited as the result of the *Cunningham* cases' interpretation of the Wisconsin Constitution. In each of the following 2-county combinations, there was a minimum of 3 Assembly districts with the middle district straddling the county

line: Green-Lafayette, Shawano-Waupaca, Outagamie-Winnebago, and Kewaunee-Manitowoc. In every case, county line crossing was confined to a pair of counties (in other words, no Assembly district consisted of parts of 3 counties).

In the 1887 apportionment, there seems to have been a real effort to reunite in Senate districting those counties which had been split in Assembly districting; thus, the Counties of Green and Lafayette were combined into a Senate district, as were the Counties of Shawano and Waupaca and of Kewaunee and Manitowoc. On the other hand, the City and Town of Menasha, combined with parts of Outagamie County into an Assembly district, was not reunited with the rest of Winnebago County in Senate districting.

Counties split internally for Assembly districting (but, without crossing county lines), were in several instances divided in Senate districting so that Senate districts crossed county lines: Marathon County was partly in the 9th and partly in the 21st Senate District; Waukesha County was partly in the 23rd and partly in the 33rd Senate District; and Fond du Lac County was split between the 18th and 20th Senate Districts.

While the apportionment, on the whole, appears to have been a good faith effort to achieve population equality among districts, there appear to have been at least 2 instances in which overrepresentation in one house was consciously balanced against underrepresentation in the other. Racine County, which had been a multi-Assembly district county from the beginning of the state, was reduced to a single Assembly district but remained a Senate district. At the same time, all of Dane County was included in a single Senate district although the county contained 4 Assembly districts. The 9th Senate District, containing 4 Assembly districts of low population, stretched from Green Lake County through Waushara and Portage Counties into the western one-half of Marathon County.

Two days after the 1887 reapportionment act was approved on April 12, the Governor approved *Chapter 496, Laws of 1887*, which altered the division of towns between the 2 western Assembly districts of Dane County.

1890

The 11th Census of the United States showed that Wisconsin's population had, during the decade of the 1880's, increased by 28.7% or 377,833 people, and its urban population from 24.1% of the state's total population to 33.2%. The total population was now 1,693,330. In the November election, the state elected its only Democratic Governor from 1876 to 1933, George W. Peck; a Democratic United States Senator, William F. Vilas; retired 6 of the 7 Republicans in its 9-member delegation to the U. S. House of Representatives; changed the composition of the state Senate from 6 Democrats, 24 Republicans, 2 Union Labor and 1 Independent to 19 Democrats and 14 Republicans; and altered the Assembly lineup from 29 Democrats and 71 Republicans to 66 Democrats, 33 Republicans, and 1 Union Labor.

1891-92

Both Congressional districts and state legislative districts were revised on the basis of the 1890 Census. The number of Congressional districts increased from 9 to 10; the new districts were enacted by *Chapter 398, Laws of 1891*. For the first time, Wisconsin had a Congressional district of less than a whole county: the southern one-half of Milwaukee County became a Congressional district by itself.

Legislative reapportionment became the subject of extended litigation. The first revision of state Senate and Assembly districts based on the 1890 Census was invalidated in *State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham*, 81 Wis. 440, decided on March 22, 1892. The second revision, enacted in a spe-

cial session, was invalidated in *State ex rel. Lamb v. Cunningham*, decided September 27, 1892. The third proposed revision apparently was not challenged; enacted October 27, 1892, it was made to apply to the legislative elections held on November 8, 1892.

Chapter 482, Laws of 1891, the apportionment invalidated in the first *Cunningham* case, contained more Assembly districts across county lines than any of its predecessors, yet failed to achieve substantial population equality among districts. In the 3-county combination of Green, Iowa and Lafayette, 2 of the 4 Assembly districts crossed county lines; Lafayette County was split and its western one-half combined with parts of Iowa County while its eastern one-half was combined with parts of both Iowa and Green Counties. A similar split was made in Walworth County, both the northern and the southern halves of that county were combined with parts of Rock County. In each of the following 2-county combinations, 3 districts were established with the middle district straddling the county line: Pierce-St. Croix, Marathon-Shawano, Portage-Waupaca, and Monroe-Vernon; in addition, another piece of Monroe County was attached to the Juneau County Assembly district. A part of Trempealeau County was combined with Jackson County to form an Assembly district. The western towns of Waukesha County were combined into an Assembly district with the southeastern one-quarter of Dodge County, and the center section of Waukesha County, beginning at the Walworth County line, was combined with the southeastern one-half of Washington County. Part of Columbia County was attached to the Marquette County Assembly district, and a few towns of Winnebago County were made part of the Adams-Waushara Assembly district.

In the first *Cunningham* case, the Wisconsin Supreme Court established the principle—observed until the present day—that Assembly districts cannot cross county lines. Instead, an Assembly district can consist of a single county or several counties in combination, or a single county can internally be divided into several Assembly districts.

The apportionment made by *Chapter I, First Special Session 1892*, was invalidated in the second *Cunningham* case because of the large population differences among the districts. The largest Senate district (17th; Green and Rock Counties; 65,952) consisted, at 129.0% of the 51,117 population norm, of 4 Assembly districts while the smallest Senate district (4th; 60.1%; 30,732) consisted of only 2 Assembly districts in Milwaukee County. In the Assembly, populations varied from 148.9% of the 16,868 population norm (Vernon; 25,111) to 51.1% (Florence-Forest-Oneida; 8,626).

The apportionment made by *Chapter I, Second Special Session 1892*, was approved only 2 weeks prior to the general election but was applied to it. All Assembly districts observed county lines. Of the 33 Senate districts only one, the 24th, contained 4 Assembly districts; all others contained 3 Assembly districts each. Eleven Senate districts—the 7th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th and 33rd—crossed county lines and contained part of one county in combination with all or part of another county. The population deviation range for Senate districts (a spread of 68.9% in the invalidated act of the First Special Session) had been narrowed to 43.0%: the smallest Senate district (the 30th) contained 42,142 persons or 82.4% of the population norm and the largest (the 31st) contained 64,119 or 125.4% of a population norm. In the Assembly, the spread had been narrowed from 97.8% to 81.2%; the largest district was Portage County with 24,798 (147.0%) and the smallest was Milwaukee—12 with 11,107 (65.8%) consisting of the 14th Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

As concerns population equality among districts, the precision of the 1892 legislative apportionment was not again equalled until the Rosenberry apportionment of 1951 and the Supreme Court apportionment of 1964.

1895

The state census established the population of Wisconsin as 1,937,915. Publication of the census results came too late for the 1895 regular session; as shown by its foreword, the census was published after January 1, 1896. The procedures for the 1895 state census followed Chapter 45 of the Wisconsin Statutes of 1889; this chapter was the result of the codification of the state census law enacted 10 years earlier.

1896

The Legislature was convened in special session to revise the legislative districts on the basis of the 1895 state census. The new apportionment was enacted as *Chapter 1, Laws of the 1896 Special Session*. In the new apportionment, the 20th, 21st and 27th Senate Districts each contained 4 Assembly districts, while the 10th and 13th Senate Districts only contained 2 Assembly districts each.

1900

The beginning of the new century showed that Wisconsin's population now exceeded 2 million. According to the 12th Census of the United States, it was 2,069,042; an increase of 375,712 or 22.2% during the decade. Urban population had increased to 38.2% of the state's total.

1901

The Wisconsin apportionment in the U. S. House of Representatives increased from 10 to 11. Assembly, Senate and Congressional districts were revised by 3 separate acts. *Chapter 398, Laws of 1901*, which created the new Congressional districts, established 2 districts within Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties. The 4th Congressional District continued to consist of the southern one-half of Milwaukee County. The new 5th Congressional District, consisting of Waukesha County and the northern one-half of Milwaukee County, had roughly the same outline as today's 9th Congressional District.

To devise a plan of legislative apportionment, the 1901 Legislature created a joint committee consisting of 7 Senators and of 13 Assemblymen. This committee divided itself into 10 subcommittees corresponding to the state's 10 Congressional districts, to propose to the whole committee plans for Senate and Assembly districts within the area assigned to each subcommittee. Each proposed district was submitted to a vote of the whole committee before it was incorporated into the overall plan (1901 Senate Journal, pp. 454-460). Having decided on the overall Assembly plan, the committee created 2 subcommittees, each consisting of one Senator and 2 Assemblymen, to review the proposed internal divisions within multi-Assembly district lines. The committee's recommendations were offered in both houses on March 15, 1901, and the Assembly version of the bill providing for Assembly reapportionment was approved by the Governor on April 12 as *Chapter 164, Laws of 1901*. With the Assembly reapportioned, the special joint committee now developed a Senate redistricting plan, which was introduced in both houses on May 1, 1901, just 2 weeks prior to the end of the session. The Senate version of that plan was passed by both houses within the same week, and approved by the Governor on May 6 as *Chapter 309, Laws of 1901*.

In the Assembly, Portage, Sheboygan and Walworth Counties each lost one district while Marinette and Milwaukee Counties picked up an additional district and Ashland County and Lincoln County each gained Assembly district status. In the Senate, the careful population equality approach of the 1892 apportionment was all but forgotten. All Senate districts now consisted of whole counties; the 10th, 13th and 28th Senate Districts each con-

tained only 2 Assembly districts while the 1st, 24th and 27th Senate Districts, and one of the Senate Districts in Milwaukee County, contained 4 Assembly districts each.

The case of *State ex rel. Hicks v. Stevens*, 112 Wis. 170, decided November 29, 1901, attacked the creation of Gates (Rusk) County by *Chapter 469, Laws of 1901*, because the new county crossed the Assembly district lines established by Chapter 164. The Wisconsin Supreme Court (at p. 180) held that it was proper for an Assembly district to consist of part of the old and all of the new county:

. . . A county, as such, has no representation in the assembly. Its chief value to its people is the right to arrange and handle local affairs, largely independent of the rest of the state. The right to representation in the assembly rests rather upon residence in an assembly district than in any given county, so that no right of the individual as a resident of a particular locality is in the least affected by the circumstance that the south boundary line of Gates county divides the Second district of Chippewa county.

1905

In compliance with Chapter 45 of the Wisconsin Statutes of 1889, a state census was held. The tabulation showed the number of Wisconsin residents as 2,228,949.

1907

The Legislature created a special joint committee on apportionment consisting of 5 Senators and 9 Assemblymen. On June 14, the committee introduced Assembly Bill 1018, to revise Wisconsin's Assembly districts, and Assembly Bill 1019, revising Wisconsin's Senate districts. Six days later, the same committee—with one dissenting vote—recommended both bills for indefinite postponement, and on June 26 both bills were killed. The action followed by one day the Assembly approval of *1907 Senate Joint Resolution 18*, which initiated the constitutional amendment process for the repeal of the state census and, with it, of the requirement to reapportion in mid-decade.

1909

The Legislature gave second consideration approval to the proposed constitutional amendment for the repeal of the state census and the mid-decade reapportionment requirement; *1909 Senate Joint Resolution 35*.

1910

The 13th Census of the United States showed that Wisconsin's population now numbered 2,333,860. The rate of increase for the decade had been 12.8%; the absolute increase was 264,818. Forty-three per cent of the state's population were now classed as urban.

In the November election the state census provision of the Wisconsin Constitution was repealed. There was little interest in the proposition; 54,932 voted for the repeal and 52,634 voted against it, but 319,522 votes were cast in the gubernatorial race at the same election.

1911

Governor Francis E. McGovern, whose home was in Milwaukee County, vetoed *1911 Assembly Bill 1065*—the first bill to combine into one document the reapportionment of Assembly, Senate, and Congressional districts—because of population differences among Assembly districts in the City of Milwaukee, and because of the geographic configuration of Senate districts in

the same county. Within one week after the veto, the Legislature enacted, and the Governor approved, the same state-wide reapportionment plan (but changed inside Milwaukee County to satisfy the Governor's objections) as *Chapter 661, Laws of 1911*, the only apportionment act ever to combine all 3 district types into one document.

Wisconsin retained 11 Congressional districts. For the first time, the 1911 act established 2 Congressional districts wholly within Milwaukee County. The Assembly reapportionment affected mainly multi-Assembly district Counties. Eau Claire, Rock and Waupaca Counties each lost a district, and Milwaukee County gained all 3 (bringing its total to 19). Milwaukee County gained a 6th Senate district.

1912

The new ward lines of the City of Milwaukee enacted in June of 1911 were challenged in *State ex rel. Neacy v. Milwaukee*, 150 Wis. 616, because they ranged in population from 9,238 to 19,517 in violation of *Chapter 436, Laws of 1901*, which had required such wards to be made "as nearly equal in population as may be". The facts were not disputed. The Supreme Court held that the "question of the division of a city into wards is a legislative question" and that the subsequent use of the Milwaukee wards in the state-wide apportionment enacted by *Chapter 661, Laws of 1911*, had cured any defect resulting from a possible conflict with the 1901 law.

1915

Chapter 382, Laws of 1915, was a revision bill. It made no changes in the descriptions of the Assembly, Senate and Congressional districts, but revised their placement in the Wisconsin Statutes. Since that time, the Congressional districts have been described in Chapter 3 of the Statutes, and the legislative districts in Chapter 4.

1920

The 14th Census of the United States was the last to show the majority of Wisconsin's population (52.7%) as rural; 47.3 were now urban. During the decade the population had increased by 298,207 (12.8%) to 2,632,067.

1921

By *1921 Senate Joint Resolution 15*, the Legislature set up a committee of 5 Senators and 11 Assemblymen (one from each Congressional district). The resolution began with the words "Whereas, This legislature is required by law to reapportion congressional and legislative districts according to the 1920 census"; however, it appears that no recommendation was made for Congressional redistricting.

Chapter 470, Laws of 1921, revised the Senate and Assembly districts, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee Counties each gained a district; the losers were Jefferson County (from 2 to 1), Winnebago County (from 3 to 2), and Green Lake and Waushara Counties (combined into a 2-county Assembly district).

Section 87 of *Chapter 590, Laws of 1921*, added to the description of the Third Assembly District of Dane County the names of the Villages of Blue Mounds and Cross Plains. This was part of a Revisor's correction bill.

1928

A decision by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in that year—*State ex rel. Witkowski v. Gora*, 195 Wis. 515—held that a "ward" is a local geographical subdivision of the city or village. The case is important to legislative apportionment only inasmuch as the word "village" is not mentioned in the

rule that Assembly district boundaries must follow "county, precinct, town or ward lines"; if a village is considered to be composed of wards (in most cases, a single ward), then Assembly district boundaries can follow village lines also.

1929

Chapter 235, Laws of 1929, resulted from an effort of the Assembly Committee on Municipalities to up-date the descriptions of the several Congressional, Senate and Assembly districts for name changes of municipal corporations, and new municipal incorporations, which had occurred since the 1921 apportionment.

1930

The 15th Census of the United States showed that the population balance of Wisconsin had shifted from predominantly rural to predominantly urban; the latter classification now applied to 52.9% of the state's population of 2,939,006. During the decade, the state's population had increased by 11.7% or 306,006. Although Wisconsin continued to rank 13th in population in the United States (it held this rank from 1900 until it dropped to 14th in 1950 and 15th in 1960), other parts of the country experienced population increases at a faster rate. Wisconsin, for the first time in its history, was slated to lose one member of its U. S. House of Representatives delegation (from 11 to 10).

1931

Introduced early in the 1931 Session, *Assembly Joint Resolution 5* called for the creation of a joint committee on reapportionment; a version of the proposal finally received Senate concurrence on April 30 to create a joint committee "on the reapportionment of congressional districts" consisting of 5 Senators and 11 Assemblymen. Meanwhile, *1931 Senate Joint Resolution 50*, received concurrence on April 23. It created an identically composed committee for the creation of a joint committee "on legislative reapportionment".

The Joint Committee on Congressional Reapportionment offered its proposal on June 19 as *1931 Senate Bill 411* and on June 20 as *1931 Assembly Bill 998*. The 1931 Session ended on June 27, and on that date the Joint Committee on Legislative Reapportionment offered *1931 Assembly Bill 1006* for the revision of legislative districts. The session was over, and no action was taken on reapportionment.

Governor Philip F. LaFollette called a special session to begin on November 24, and to deal with 24 enumerated subjects. Item 14 of the enumeration was "to enact legislation to redistrict the Congressional Districts of this State, and also the Assembly and Senatorial Districts of this State, in accord with the census of 1930.

Chapter 27, Laws of the 1931 Special Session was the legislative districts bill. It did not reapportion; the distribution of Senate and Assembly seats among the counties remained the same. Within the multi-district counties, however, the act did make changes in district lines and recorded the most recent municipal incorporations.

Chapter 28, Laws of the 1931 Special Session, redistricted the Congressional districts and reduced their number from 11 to 10. Milwaukee County retained 2 Congressional districts (the dividing line was changed); thus, the reduction was really a reduction from 9 to 8 districts in that part of Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee County.

1932

The 1931 legislative redistricting act was attacked in *State ex rel. Bowman v. Dammann*, 209 Wis. 21, decided October 11, 1932. The court agreed that in 3 instances it appeared that the Legislature could have accomplished a fairer apportionment but found, nevertheless, that the act was constitutional, holding that "every presumption in favor of the validity of a reapportionment act and the good faith and fairness of the legislature should be indulged in".

1940

The 16th Census of the United States showed the smallest 10-year Wisconsin population increase in the history of the state, 6.7% or 198,581 people. The total population was now 3,137,587, and the urban percentage had risen to 53.5%.

1941

1941 Senate Joint Resolution 11 created a 5-member (2 Senators, 3 Assemblymen) Joint Committee on Reapportionment, and instructed it to "report its findings to the 1941 legislature". The appointments to the committee were made on the last day of the session and the 1942 Blue Book (p. 259) notes that no report was made.

Chapter 205, Laws of 1941, added the 21st Ward of the City of Green Bay to the First Assembly District of Brown County. Apparently, this ward consisted of territory annexed to the City of Green Bay between 1920 and 1930; in the 1931 apportionment, it had been described as a part of the Second Assembly District of Brown County (thus, in that county, the division between the 2 Assembly districts in 1931 remained unchanged). With the transfer, the First Assembly District of Brown County once more contained the entire City of Green Bay.

1943

1943 Senate Joint Resolution 55, and 1943 Assembly Joint Resolution 79, both proposed to create joint committees on reapportionment; both were rejected in the Assembly. There was no further attempt to initiate state-wide Wisconsin reapportionment based on the 1940 Census of Population.

Chapter 79, Laws of 1943, was a correction bill for the purpose of updating the district descriptions of Congressional, state Senate and Assembly districts in line with recent municipal annexations and incorporations. Similarly, Chapter 116, Laws of 1943, revised the description of Douglas County Assembly districts to reflect new ward lines in the City of Superior.

1945

Chapter 337, Laws of 1945, revised the description of Kenosha County Assembly districts to reflect the new ward lines in the City of Kenosha.

1946

In *State ex rel. Martin v. Zimmerman*, 249 Wis. 101, the attempt was made to declare the 1931 reapportionment act unconstitutional because of population shifts since the law was enacted. The Wisconsin Supreme Court held that, although the 1941 Legislature had not fulfilled its constitutional duty to reapportion, the courts had no way to force a coordinate branch of government to comply with its constitutional duties. Rather, the court declared that the 1931 apportionment would remain "in force and effect" until a new one is enacted by the Legislature.

1948

In their state platforms for the 1948 November elections, both of Wisconsin's major political parties pledged to take reapportionment action.

1950

The 17th Census of the United States established the Wisconsin population as 3,434,575. This represented an increase of 802,499 since the 1920 Census which had been the basis for the legislative inter-county apportionment then in effect. For the decade of the 1940's, the increase had been 296,988 or 9.5%. The urban share of the state's population had increased to 57.9%.

On July 17, the Wisconsin Joint Legislative Council (the interim research arm of the Legislature) created a Reapportionment Committee consisting of 2 Senators, 3 Assemblymen, and 3 public members. The committee became known as the "Rosenberry Committee" after its Chairman Marvin B. Rosenberry, a former chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Apparently, the Rosenberry Committee did not address itself to Congressional redistricting. Its recommendations for legislative reapportionment were submitted to the 1951 Legislature in Volume IV of the 1950 *Report* of the Legislative Council.

1951

Chapter 728, Laws of 1951, reapportioned both houses of the Legislature and became known as the "Rosenberry Act". The Rosenberry Act was the first full state-wide reapportionment since 1921. In addition, it was probably the first state-wide legislative apportionment since the *Cunningham* litigation of 1892 that was entirely based on the premise of making legislative districts as equal as possible "according to the number of inhabitants." Under the act, Milwaukee County gained 4 Assemblymen, Dane County gained 2, and Brown, Eau Claire, Rock, Winnebago and Wood Counties each gained 1 Assemblyman. Among the multi-Assembly district counties, only Grant County lost representation (from 2 to 1). The Rosenberry Act created only one Senate district consisting of two Assembly districts (the 16th, rural Dane County). Senate districts 19 (Winnebago and Calumet) and 24 (Clark, Portage and Wood) each contained 4 Assembly districts; all other Senate districts contained 3 Assembly districts each.

The Rosenberry Act consisted of 4 sections:

Sections 1 and 2 apportioned the Senate and Assembly "according to the number of inhabitants" on the basis of the 1950 Census of Population, in conformity with the requirements of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution.

Section 3, which was made part of the proposal by amendments sponsored by Senators Leverich and Kaftan and by Assemblyman Ludvigsen, provided for an advisory referendum to be held in connection with the general election in November 1952 on the question: whether apportionment of either house of the Wisconsin Legislature should be based on area as well as on population. Further, Section 3 provided Sections 1 and 2 of the act would become operative on January 1, 1954, *only if* the voters *rejected* the area apportionment concept in the referendum.

Section 4 of the act was a nonseverability clause stating that the entire act should become inoperative if the courts should hold any one of the preceding 3 sections invalid.

Chapter 669, Laws of 1951, provided that until December 31, 1953, the wards of Milwaukee referred to in the apportionment sections of the Wisconsin Statutes were the wards created by the common council in 1931, and

that within 90 days after January 1, 1954, and thereafter following each decennial census, the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee readjust the wards to create wards as nearly equal in population, and as compact in area, as possible.

1951 *Senate Joint Resolution 50* proposed to amend the Wisconsin Constitution so as to provide for Senate apportionment on an "area and population" basis (the relation was not specified) and to permit Senate districting independent of Assembly district boundaries.

1952

The Rosenberry Act was challenged in *State ex rel. Broughton v. Zimmerman*, 261 Wis. 398, on the grounds that the Legislature, having once apportioned the Senate and Assembly in accordance with the latest census, had exhausted its apportionment power and could not make the act dependent upon the outcome of a referendum. In its decision of April 8, 1952, the Wisconsin Supreme Court disagreed with the challenge, holding:

(1) "While the Legislature may not delegate its power to make a law, it can make a law to become operative on the happening of a certain contingency . . . on which the law makes or intends to make its own actions depend."

(2) On the postponement of the effective date of Chap. 728, Laws of 1951 (January 1, 1954) the court said that the duty of the Legislature to apportion "is a continuing one so that, if the legislature fails to reapportion at its first session after the census, it may do so at a subsequent session."

In the election of November 4, 1952, the people of Wisconsin voted 753,092 to 689,615 against the proposition to amend the Constitution "to provide for the establishment of either senate or assembly district on an area as well as a population basis". Thus, by the provision of its Section 3 the Rosenberry Act, as the result of the referendum, was slated to become effective January 1, 1954.

1953

Despite the outcome of the 1952 referendum on the area representation question, the Legislature by February 18 completed second consideration approval of the constitutional amendment started in 1951 (1953 *Assembly Joint Resolution 7*) to provide for Senate districting based on a formula including both area and population factors. The amendment was submitted to the people in the spring election. On April 7, with a voter turn-out considerably below that of the preceding November election, the constitutional amendment was ratified with 433,043 votes "yes" to 406,133 votes "no".

Chapter 242, Laws of 1953 (approved June 3), redistricted the Senate based on a 30% area, 70% population formula. The legislation became known as the "Rogan Act" after Senator Paul J. Rogan who had requested drafting of the measure. The act was designed to take effect on January 1, 1954, together with the Rosenberry Act, and to supersede the Senate districting provisions of the Rosenberry Act.

Chapter 550, Laws of 1953 (approved July 14), by its title was identified as a corrective measure designed to eliminate "errors in the apportionment of assemblymen" under the Rosenberry Act. It made changes in the Assembly district descriptions for Brown, Dane, Dodge, Eau Claire, Marathon and Milwaukee Counties.

After the Rogan Act was enacted in implementation of the constitutional amendment, Secretary of State Fred Zimmerman let it be known that he would call the 1954 legislative elections on the basis of the Rosenberry Act, and ignore the Rogan Act. Attorney General Vernon W. Thomson brought an original action in the Wisconsin Supreme Court seeking to force the Secre-

tary of State to apply the Rogan Act as the later law. Deciding the case of *State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman* (264 Wis. 644) on October 6, the Wisconsin Supreme Court invalidated the ratification of the constitutional amendment as well as the Rogan Act which relied on the constitutional amendment for its validity. The court found that the amendment had covered several issues which were not separately stated in the referendum question, thus denying the people their right to vote on each issue separately. No attempt was made in the Legislature, which began its fall session on October 26, to resubmit the area-factor amendment to the people with a properly worded set of referendum questions; perhaps this inaction was based on frustration over the secondary holding of the *Thomson v. Zimmerman* case that, even if the constitutional amendment had been validly ratified, the passage and approval of the 1951 Rosenberry Act had exhausted the legislative apportionment powers for the decade of the 1950's.

Chapter 687, Laws of 1953, "repealed" the Rogan Act Senate districting (it had never gone into effect) and corrected the Rosenberry Act so as to describe Senate districts as composed of Assembly districts rather than of wards. It also made corrections in the internal descriptions of 2 Assembly districts.

On December 24, Attorney General Thomson issued an informal reply to Senator Clifford W. Krueger who had questioned the validity of the Rosenberry Act's Senate districts because the people of Dunn, Lincoln and Portage Counties would not be able to vote for a state Senator from 1950 to 1956. Citing the first *Cunningham* case of 1892 (81 Wis. 440, 531), the Attorney General advised that the Legislature has absolute power to make Senate districts, even though some electors might be unable to vote for 6 years.

1954

The correctional nature of *Chapter 550, Laws of 1953*, particularly as it applied to Brown County, was challenged in *State ex rel. Smith v. Zimmerman*, 266 Wis. 307, decided on March 2. The Wisconsin Supreme Court agreed that the act had indeed changed the boundaries of the 3 Assembly districts in Brown County as established under the Rosenberry Act. This, it held, was in violation of the one-apportionment-per-federal-census interpretation of the Wisconsin Constitution established in the *Thomson v. Zimmerman* decision, and the Brown County provisions of Chapter 550 were held invalid.

1955

Although no attention was given to Congressional redistricting of Wisconsin during the 1950's, *1955 Assembly Bill 522* was passed to revise the line separating the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts in Milwaukee County. The press alleged that the bill was designed to alter the political balance between the 2 districts. The bill was vetoed by Governor Kohler after the Legislature adjourned sine die; in a press release the Governor recommended that the 1957 Legislature should address itself to a state-wide revision of Congressional districts.

Chapter 665, Laws of 1955, corrected the statutory descriptions of legislative districts to reconcile these with the *Smith v. Zimmerman* decision and to reflect recent municipal annexations, incorporations and ward line changes.

1956

When the City of Madison annexed a substantial area on its west side the Secretary of State, Mrs. Glenn M. Wise, asked for an Attorney General's ruling on the effect of the annexation on the 26th Senate District, described as consisting of "the city of Madison". Attorney General Thomson issued a

formal opinion (45 O.A.G. 276) advised that an annexation by a political subdivision of the state "cannot work any alteration of the boundaries of the assembly and senate districts" since not even the Legislature itself could "alter the boundaries of assembly and senate districts as laid out in" the Rosenberry Act "until after the next decennial census." The decisions in 1953 (*Thomson v. Zimmerman*) and 1954 (*Smith v. Zimmerman*) had clearly overruled the 1861 holding of the *Slauson* case that the Constitution did not impliedly prohibit incidental changes in the boundaries of legislative districts as the result of changes in the boundaries of the towns, cities or counties of which the legislative district were composed

1957

The same issue was raised once more in *Fish Creek Park Company v. Bayside*, 274 Wis. 533. The complaint sought to invalidate a Village of Bay-side annexation of lands in Ozaukee County, across Assembly and Senate district lines. The court disagreed; the annexed area became part of the village only for purposes for which the village could properly annex it, and did not change the lines of legislative districts.

Chapter 483, *Laws of 1957*, was the first truly "modern" correction of the internal description of Assembly districts. When the City of La Crosse changed its ward lines, the act retained the description of the 2 districts as stated in the 1951 Rosenberry Act but specified that it referred to wards "as such wards existed on August 17, 1951".

1959

1959 *Senate Joint Resolution 12* began the constitutional amendment process to remove the "Indians not taxed" exclusion from the "number of inhabitants" requirement of the Wisconsin Constitution.

Chapters 98 (Congressional) and 100 (Senate and Assembly), *Laws of 1959*, revised district descriptions to reflect municipal annexations and incorporations.

Chapter 259, *Laws of 1959*, created Wisconsin's 72nd county, Menominee. Conforming to long-established practice and constitutional interpretation, the law stated that the 2 parts of Menominee County would remain parts of the Congressional, Senate and Assembly districts to which they were then assigned.

1959 *Senate Joint Resolution 94* directed the Wisconsin Joint Legislative Council to create a committee on reapportionment. The committee was created by the council to consist of 4 Senators, 6 Assemblymen, and 5 public members. It was instructed to "prepare 2 separate bills, one relating to reapportionment of legislative districts and the other relating to reapportionment of congressional districts."

1960

Wisconsin's population, as shown by the 18th Census of Population, now numbered 3,952,765. The increase during the decade of the 1950's—517,202—was the largest absolute increase ever experienced by the state (the relative increase was, however, only 15.1%). Of the state's total population, 63.8% were now classed as urban. As the first census of population relying entirely on computers for its computations, the 1960 Census had a particularly slow publication schedule. The first printed "preliminary report" for Wisconsin by minor civil divisions—Series PC (P1)/51—was received on September 26; the raw data for Milwaukee block statistics (not yet in printed form) were received by the City of Milwaukee Planning Commission on December 25 and had to be translated into the populations of existing wards before ward line revision could be started.

1961

Assemblyman Glen E. Pommerening (Rep., Wauwatosa) offered *1961 Assembly Bill 578* which retained Milwaukee County at 24 Assembly districts. The Assembly Committee on Rules, at the request of Assemblymen Allen J. Flannigan and Wilfred Schuele, introduced *1961 Assembly Bill 645* which was based on the work of the Legislative Council's Reapportionment Committee (though not approved by the council because the work was completed too late) which would have increased the Milwaukee County Assembly delegation to 26 members, and *1961 Assembly Bill 647*, relating to Congressional districts. On January 12, 1962, the Wisconsin Legislature recessed under *1961 Assembly Joint Resolution 147* until January 9, 1963 (one hour prior to the convening of the 1963 Legislature) without enacting any of these apportionment bills.

Chapter 679, Laws of 1961, reapportioned Menominee County so that all of the county would be in the same Assembly, Senate and Congressional district with neighboring Shawano County.

1962

Attorney General John W. Reynolds brought suit in the Wisconsin Supreme Court to prevent Secretary of State Robert C. Zimmerman from conducting the 1962 legislative elections under the existing apportionment. In March, the court dismissed the petition subject to the proviso that it could be renewed after June 1, 1963 (reported in 22 Wis. 2d 544, 549). On March 26, the United States Supreme Court decided the Tennessee Case of *Baker v. Carr* (369 U. S. 186; 82 S.Ct. 691), holding that legislative apportionment was a justiciable issue, that the citizen's right to equal representation was protected against "invidious discrimination" under the equal protection clause of the XIVth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and that legislative election districts had to be substantially equal in population subject to such minor deviations from the average as flowed from a rational design. The Attorney General renewed his suit in the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, but received a preliminary setback when he was told by the court, on May 26, that the State of Wisconsin was not a "person" whose rights are protected by the XIVth Amendment (205 F.Supp. 673). The court suggested that the Attorney General could amend his complaint to include 5 citizens as parties plaintiff, and suggested that the Legislature should reconvene meanwhile to perform its constitutional reapportionment duty.

Governor Gaylord Nelson called a special reapportionment session to begin on June 18. When the legislators assembled in the Capitol on that date, a majority of the members of each house signed a petition to reconvene the 1961 Session under the terms of the adjournment resolution, *1961 Assembly Joint Resolution 147*. For the first time, the Wisconsin Legislature was simultaneously in regular and special session.

At the session, the Legislature considered 4 bills for Congressional redistricting, 5 bills for legislative reapportionment, and 8 joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution relating to reapportionment. Two bills for Congressional redistricting, and one bill for legislative reapportionment, were passed and vetoed: Congressional—*1961 Senate Bills 814 and 817*; legislative—*1961 Senate Bill 815*. The Legislature tried to re-pass the legislative apportionment in the form of *1961 Senate Joint Resolution 125*, but the attempt failed in the Assembly. Once more, the Legislature adjourned until January 1963.

Attorney General Reynolds renewed his suit in federal district court. The court appointed Emmert L. Wingert, a former justice of the Wisconsin Su-

preme Court, as a special master to hold hearings on the issue. On August 14, and based on the master's findings, the court held that the disparities in Wisconsin legislative districts did not amount to invidious discrimination and that, because of the impending 1962 elections, it was impractical to grant any relief at that time. In invited renewal of the suit "after August 1, 1963 if, by that time, the State of Wisconsin has not been redistricted"; *Reynolds v. Zimmerman*, 209 F.Supp. 183.

1963

State Treasurer Dena A. Smith refused to countersign the Attorney General's vouchers for payment of the expenses in the federal court suit. In *State ex rel. Reynolds v. Smith*, decided on April 2, 1963 (19 Wis. 2d 577), the Wisconsin Supreme Court reaffirmed that as a matter of Wisconsin law the state was a proper party plaintiff in an apportionment suit, and ordered release of the voucher.

Chapter 36, *Laws of 1963*, approved May 20, revised Wisconsin's Congressional districts and reduced the population deviation among the state's 10 districts to the then unheard-of close range from minus 3.2% to plus 3.4% of the average district population (395,276). The Milwaukee-Waukesha area was given 3 whole Congressional districts, with the 4th and 5th situated entirely in Milwaukee County, and the 9th consisting of Waukesha County and the northern and northwestern suburban areas of Milwaukee County.

1963 *Senate Bill 575*, which again provided for only 24 Assembly districts in Milwaukee County, was vetoed by Governor Reynolds; passed by the Senate notwithstanding the Governor's objections, but failed in the Assembly.

1963 *Senate Bill 627*, offered by Senator Jerris Leonard (Rep. Bayside) on the day after the veto, failed in the house of origin. Both houses then proceeded to repass the vetoed legislative apportionment in the form of 1963 *Senate Joint Resolution 74*.

1963 *Senate Bill 677*, designed only to shift the dividing line between the Assembly districts in La Crosse County (it was, therefore, an amendment to the 1951 Rosenberry apportionment), was also vetoed.

Governor Reynolds renewed the apportionment litigation before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin (alleging that the new Attorney General, George Thompson, was not prepared to commence the suit.) He sought to enjoin Secretary of State Robert Zimmerman from conducting the 1964 legislative elections on the basis of the Rosenberry apportionment of 1951, to be held instead under an apportionment plan to be promulgated by the Wisconsin Supreme Court or, on the alternative, at large. The Secretary of State replied that he intended to conduct the elections based on the provisions of 1963 *Senate Joint Resolution 74* or (if that be invalid) from the existing districts unless otherwise directed by the court.

1964

In *State ex rel. Reynolds v. Zimmerman* (22 Wis. 2d 544), decided on February 28, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held that Wisconsin Legislative apportionment requires participation by the Governor and, hence, that 1963 *Senate Joint Resolution 74* was not a valid apportionment. The court reviewed Wisconsin apportionment law and pointed out that the "county . . . town or ward lines" limitation on Assembly district boundaries made perfect population equality impossible. Nevertheless, the court admonished the Legislature to reapportion the legislative districts to achieve as close an approximation to exact population equality as possible. The court set a May 1 deadline for legislative reapportionment and promised that, if the deadline was not met, it would itself by May 15 devise an apportionment plan for the conduct of the 1964 legislative elections.

Governor Reynolds pledged publicly to veto any legislative apportionment bill which did not give Milwaukee County 26 Assembly districts. When the Legislature returned on April 13 for its regularly scheduled continuation of the 1963 Session, it again gave the apportionment issue full debate. 1963 *Senate Bill 679* was passed, increasing the number of Assembly districts in Milwaukee County from 24 to 25, and reducing the population differences among Assembly districts in several other multi-Assembly district counties. Governor Reynolds, true to his pledge, vetoed the bill 4 days later, and the attempt to override the veto failed in the Senate 20 to 11 (short of the required $\frac{2}{3}$ majority). As a parting gesture, the Legislature passed 1963 *Senate Joint Resolution 109*, instructing the Chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau "to provide such technical assistance as is required by the Wisconsin Supreme Court for legislative apportionment" and to "give precedence to this task over all other tasks" until May 15.

Assisted by the Reference Bureau's maps, statistics and analysis of all legislative apportionment proposals considered by the Legislature since 1960, the Wisconsin Supreme Court on May 14, 1964, promulgated its own "temporary" legislative apportionment plan, to be used for the 1964 legislative elections and thereafter until the enactment of a valid apportionment by the Legislature (none was enacted during the decade of the 1960's). The plan was, for the Assembly, a composite of the many different proposals considered by the Legislature, assigning 25 Assembly districts to Milwaukee County (the proper allocation according to the statistical method of Equal Proportions which is used for Congressional apportionment) and selecting for all other multi-Assembly district counties that plan which would result in the least population deviation among districts within the county. For the Senate, the Supreme Court's plan was largely new and balanced, in the Racine-Kenosha area, a substantial underrepresentation in the Assembly against an intentional overrepresentation in the Senate. The plan, published at 23 Wis. 2d 606, included an explicit "statement of principles" outlining the formula on which the apportionment was based. The formula observed county lines. Undoubtedly it constituted, as required by *Baker v. Carr*, a "rational design" which, had the plan been enacted 3 years earlier, might have served as a national model for legislative apportionment. Unfortunately, by 1964 nearly every state in the Nation was engaged in apportionment litigation, and on June 15, 1964, the United States Supreme Court issued a series of *Reapportionment Decisions* which required strict adherence to population equality among districts for each house of a 2-house legislature.

The *Reapportionment Decisions*, led by the Alabama case of *Reynolds v. Sims* (377 U.S. 533; 84 S.Ct. 1362), included 2 other cases from Alabama and one case each from Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, New York and Virginia. Based on these cases, the only constitutionally valid approach to legislative apportionment would be an "honest and good faith effort" to reduce to a minimum the population differences among districts by constructing such districts along town, ward (city or village) or even precinct lines if necessary.

1965

In *State ex re. Sonneborn v. Sylvester*, decided on January 5 (26 Wis. 2d 43), the Wisconsin Supreme Court held that the constitutional protection of population equality among election districts applied to the election of members of the county board. Until that time, Wisconsin county board members had been elected, one each, from every town, village or ward (or part of a village or ward) in the county. A new system of county-wide equal population districting for supervisory elections was enacted as *Chapter 20, Laws of 1965*.

1968

The United States Supreme Court, in the Texas case of *Avery v. Midland County* (390 U.S. 474), held that every elective body of "general" decision-making power must be apportioned on the basis of equal population. "The Equal Protection Clause reaches the exercise of state power however manifested, whether exercised directly or through subdivisions of the state."

1969

In the Missouri case of *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler* (394 U.S. 526) the United States Supreme Court made it clear that the proposed Missouri Congressional districting plan—ranging for the 10 districts from minus 2.84% to plus 3.13%—did not satisfy the "honest and good faith effort" requirement of achieving mathematical equality among districts as long as it was possible—as was shown in the case—to reduce the population differences among the districts by the "simple device of transferring entire political subdivisions of known population between contiguous districts."

1970

On February 25, 1970, the U. S. Supreme Court issued its decision in the case of *Della Hadley v. Junior College District of Metropolitan Kansas City, Mo.* (397 U. S. 50). The case represents the final word, to-date, on equal population apportionment. The majority opinion was written by Justice Hugo L. Black; Justice Stewart and Chief Justice Burger joined in the dissent of Justice Harlan. As stated in the majority opinion:

This case involves the extent to which the Fourteenth Amendment and the "one man, one vote" principle applies in the election of local governmental officials.

. . . We hold that the Fourteenth Amendment requires that the trustees of this junior college district be apportioned in a manner which does not deprive any voter of his right to have his own vote given as much weight, as far as is practicable, as that of any other voter in the junior college district . . .

When a court is asked to decide whether a State is required by the [federal] Constitution to give each qualified voter the same power in an election open to all, there is no discernible, valid reason why constitutional distinctions should be drawn on the basis of the purpose of the election. If one person's vote is given less weight through unequal apportionment, his right to equal voting participation is impaired just as much when he votes for a school board member as when he votes for a state legislator. While there are differences in the powers of different officials, the crucial consideration is the right of each qualified voter to participate on an equal footing in the election process. It should be remembered that in cases like this one we are asked by voters to insure that they are given equal treatment, and from their perspective the harm from unequal treatment is the same in any election regardless of the officials selected.

The majority opinion reemphasized the same point several times to assure that there could be no further misreading of the sweeping applicability of the Equal Protection Clause:

. . . We therefore hold today that as a general rule, whenever a state or local government decides to select persons by popular election to perform governmental functions, the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires that each qualified voter must be given an equal opportunity to participate in that elec-

tion, and when members of an elected body are chosen from separate districts, each district must be established on the basis which will insure, as far as is practicable, that equal numbers of voters can vote for proportionally equal numbers of officials.

At the same time, the Supreme Court in the *Hadley* decision also called attention to the fact that apportionment according to the number of inhabitants aims toward equal representation, rather than sterile map-making with perfect population numbers exactness, as its sole and ultimate goal:

In holding that the guarantee of equal voting strength for each voter applies in all elections of governmental officials, we do not feel that the States will be inhibited in finding ways to insure that legitimate political goals of representation are achieved . . . Viable local governments may need many innovations, numerous combinations of old and new devices, great flexibility in municipal arrangement to meet changing urban conditions. We see nothing in the Constitution to prevent experimentation. But once a state has decided to use the process of popular election and once the class of voters is chosen and their qualifications specified, we see no constitutional way by which equality of voting power may be evaded.

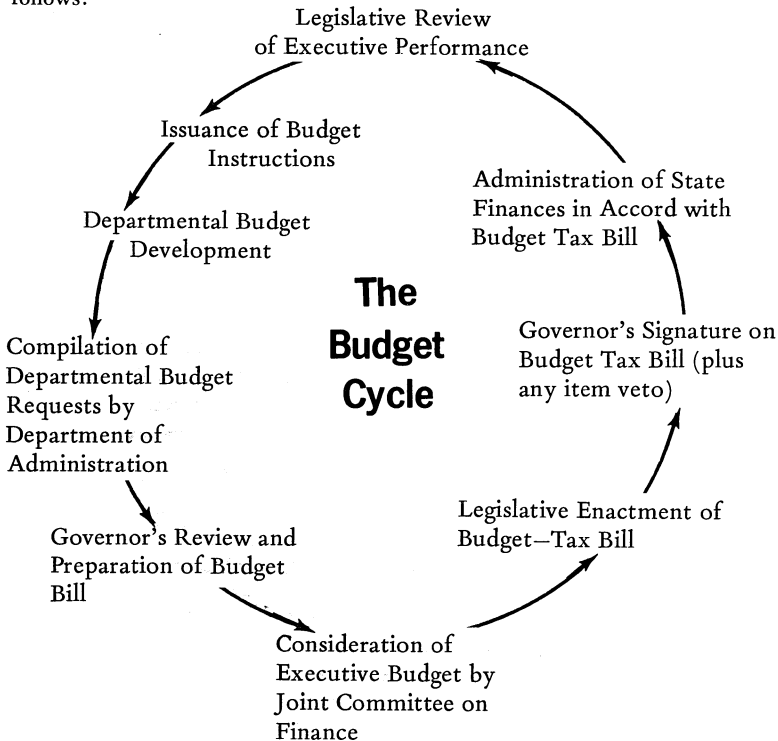
THE BUDGET—STATE FISCAL POLICY DOCUMENT

Dale Cattanaach and Terry A. Rhodes

Legislative Fiscal Bureau

Taxes and appropriations—the essence of state fiscal policy—are among the key issues facing the Governor and Legislature every biennium. The resolution of these particular issues is accomplished primarily through the state budget process. Given the Legislature's prime function of determining state policies and programs, and reviewing the performance of existing programs, the budget process and the accompanying budget documents—including but not limited to the budget bill—represent the financial expression of public policy.

Many people might view the budget process as encompassing only the period of time from the Governor's submission of his recommended budget to the legislative enactment of a budget bill. However, budgets and budgeting are really a cyclical, on-going process and state government is always at one point or another in the process. This cyclical process may be diagrammed as follows:



Definition of State Budget

When someone talks about the state budget, he usually means the level of state expenditures authorized for the current period and the taxes imposed to finance those expenditures. Thus, the "budget" really deals with both income and outgo; that is, with both the revenues and the expenditures of state government.

The Wisconsin Constitution provides that "No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law." It is further provided in the constitution that "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."

Budget bill. Since the constitution specifies that the state must operate under a balanced budget, the biennial budget bill is frequently a combined expenditure and revenue bill, inasmuch as the amount of revenue produced from existing taxes is often insufficient to finance all the expenditures contemplated in the budget. The budget and tax bill, then, specifies state fiscal policy regarding state government revenues (taxes) and state government expenditures (costs).

Revenues. The taxes collected to finance government programs do not end, of course, with the end of the biennial appropriation period, just as the state programs do not end with the close of a biennium. The existing taxes tend to yield increased amounts in future years, but these larger amounts are usually hard put to keep pace with the biennial demands for appropriations. Generally, most changes in tax policy will be made at the same time that the expenditure levels for the next biennium are being set, in line with the constitutional mandate for a balanced budget. However, the tax policies adopted in the budget may provide sufficient revenues to finance additional program authorizations which might be contained in separate legislation subsequent to the enactment of the budget. And, of course, taxes can be increased by legislation other than the budget bill.

Expenditures. As noted above, authorization to expend funds, at least in terms of total spending levels, is governed by legislative enactment. In general, appropriation levels can be increased over amounts authorized by budget enactment only through passage of either additional expenditure authorizations or through special interim supplements from the Board on Government Operations.

It is important to note, however, that there is one special type of appropriation—known as a sum sufficient appropriation—which means literally that the expenditure level authorized is the amount necessary to accomplish the purpose specified. Expenditures under sum sufficient appropriations are estimated at budget time and financing to cover those estimated amounts is included in the budget and tax bill; however, if actual expenditures under these appropriations exceed estimates, a deficit situation could occur, as happened in the 1967-69 biennium.

The budget and tax bill usually has four distinct parts: the complete appropriations schedule for the ensuing biennium, any new or revised appropriation language relating to the appropriation schedule, substantive program language changes relating to new or changed programs, and any tax law changes needed to produce additional revenue sufficient to fund the level of expenditures set in the budget. The appropriations schedule itself consists of a series of appropriation lines which list the maximum amounts that can be

In the budget book, legislators find a great deal of background information for each budget request. Every agency of state government states its purpose, organization, and recent accomplishments. Each program assigned to the agency is described in some detail. In addition, there is usually an explanatory statement outlining the Governor's policy decisions relating to the agency's budget request.

LEGISLATURE

DEPARTMENT PURPOSE

The legislative branch of Wisconsin state government enacts the laws which govern the state through representatives who are popularly elected to the Senate and Assembly.

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION

The Legislature consists of a 33 member Senate and a 100 member Assembly divided into 37 standing committees. In addition to the operations of the two houses, there are a number of special committees, commissions and councils which are discussed in Program II.

Five legislative service agencies provide continuing, professional staff support to the Legislature. These agencies, discussed in Program III, include Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Legislative Reference Bureau, Legislative Fiscal Bureau, Legislative Audit Bureau, and Legislative Council. Clerical, secretarial and other assistance is provided each house by the staff of the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A significant improvement which the Legislature implemented in the 1967-69 biennium was the computerization of the statutes. In a joint effort the Legislative Reference Bureau and the Revisor of Statutes Bureau placed the statutes on magnetic tape for computer use. This achievement will enable the Revisor to do computerized statute searches and to compile an up-to-date edition of the statutes more quickly and more accurately; in addition it will enable the Legislative Reference Bureau to begin computerized bill drafting, at a considerable savings of time and effort.

Another accomplishment was the extensive legislative reorganization study carried out by four subcommittees of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization and the Eagleton Institute of Politics. It is anticipated that these recommendations, if implemented, will enable the legislative branch to more effectively carry out its traditional responsibilities as the policy-making branch of state government.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Program I: Enactment of State Laws - This program contains the operations of the Senate and Assembly, including the activities of the Chief Clerks, Sergeants-at-Arms and policy research staffs.

Program II: Special Study Groups - The special Study Groups program is a grouping of statutory joint survey committees, commissions and a council which has the responsibility of providing research

spent for the purposes specified. Expenditures from any appropriation line is governed by statutory appropriation language, but even though the appropriation amounts are changed every biennium, the appropriation language is not necessarily changed.

Budget documents. While they do not have the force of law like the budget bill itself, many of the budget documents that are used in the budget process are important parts of "the budget" and serve a significant function in the budget process. The major budget document used in the budget process is the biennial state budget report, more commonly referred to as the executive budget book (actually two or more books). The 1969-71 state budget report was contained in three bound volumes totaling over 1,500 pages. The executive budget book contains reams of material about state agency programs as well as detailed information on the amounts of money being requested and why. In addition to the detailing of the amounts requested for the approaching biennium, the budget book also shows actual or estimated program expenditures for the previous and current biennia. In addition to the official budget book, considerable amounts of independent information are provided by the individual departments. There is also the vast amount of backup data used in compiling the budget book itself.

In the budget book can be found information on every department and the programs that the department administers. For each program, there is information as to the program purpose, the scope and objectives of the program, how the agency is trying to achieve the stated program objectives, anticipated involvement of the program in the four years following the biennium covered by the budget under consideration, the intended accomplishments of the program projecting how the purpose of the program will be met in the coming biennium, and performance indicators showing measures of progress toward the stated objectives of the program.

Who Sets the State Budget

If the budget and tax bill represents the major biennial expression of state fiscal policies, then the biennial budget process is the arena in which state fiscal policy is set.

The budget process. In the executive branch, the operating departments submit their expenditure requests to the Governor, who consolidates all the requests into a single budget with his recommendations. The Governor then submits his recommended budget to the Legislature. On the legislative side, the Joint Finance Committee and both houses of the Legislature consider the Governor's recommended budget and tax bill, propose changes thereto and finally enact a budget and tax bill.

Operating departments. All state departments (other than the Legislature and the courts) are required by statute to submit estimates of their financial needs in the succeeding biennium to the Department of Administration. Such estimates must be accompanied by a full explanation of the appropriation requests, including a statement of the work proposed to be done and the activities to be carried on and such other information as requested by the department. The Department of Administration usually issues budget forms and instructions regarding submission of budget requests to the operating departments in about March of the even-numbered years and expects submission of departmental requests in September and October of the same year.

The large state departments begin preparation of their budget requests soon after the budget instructions are received from the Department of Administration. This is because a department's budget request is usually compiled by starting with the smallest organizational units within the department. Each of these units may initiate a budget request; these requests are

LEGISLATURE

DEPARTMENT BIENNIAL FISCAL SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTAL REQUESTS

PROGRAM TITLES	1967-69 BIENNIUM	1969-71 TOTAL REQUESTS	TOTAL INCREASE REQUESTED	REQUESTED INCREASES BY CATEGORIES		
				CONTINUING	WORKLOAD	NEW OR CHANGED SERVICES
EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAMS						
I. Enactment of State Laws	\$5,403,100	\$6,261,600	\$858,500	\$858,500		
II. Special Study Groups	363,500	297,000	-66,500	-110,300	17,000	26,800
III. Legislative Services	1,879,000	3,121,600	1,242,600	546,600	515,500	180,500
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>7,645,600</u>	<u>9,680,200</u>	<u>2,034,600</u>	<u>1,294,800</u>	<u>532,500</u>	<u>207,300</u>
State Operations	7,645,600	9,680,200	2,034,600	1,294,800	532,500	207,300
EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE OF REVENUE						
General Purpose Revenue	(7,499,600)	(9,634,200)	(2,134,600)	(1,394,800)	(532,500)	(207,300)
State Operations	7,499,600	9,634,200	2,134,600	1,394,800	532,500	207,300
Program Revenue, Non-Fed	86,900		-86,900	-86,900		
Program Revenue, Fed	15,000		-15,000	-15,000		
Segregated Revenue, Non-Fed	44,100	46,000	1,900	1,900		

This is a sample of the fiscal information summarized for each agency in the budget book. Note that the table shows the moneys appropriated in the biennium then concluding as well as the moneys requested for the new biennium, the increase or decrease, and a breakdown of the change as to changed costs to continue current activities, workload changes, and new or changed services. The table also shows the source of the moneys: from the state's general fund (general purpose revenues), from program revenues (revenues collected to fund a specific program) whether state collected or contributed by the federal government, and from segregated revenues (revenues which can be applied only to specified activities, such as highway maintenance or conservation programs).

consolidated and reviewed at succeeding higher organizational levels of the department until they reach the head of the department. He then reviews the requests and decides upon the size of the total departmental request to be submitted to the Department of Administration.

Department of Administration. The Department of Administration is directed to submit to the Governor (or governor-elect) by the end of November of the even-numbered years a compilation of all the budget requests submitted by the various departments. The Bureau of Budget and Management in the Department of Administration is responsible for directing the preparation of budget requests by the various state agencies, compiling and analyzing the budget, aiding the Governor in preparing his budget recommendations, and explaining the Governor's budget to the Legislature. The Bureau also has the responsibility of overseeing the actual execution of the appropriations law to insure that the operation of state programs is consistent with the policy decisions made by the Governor and the Legislature.

Governor. The Governor, after receiving the compilation of departmental budget requests from the Department of Administration, usually holds public budget hearings for at least the larger state departments. After the completion of the budget hearings, the Governor, with the assistance of the Department of Administration, finishes his review of departmental budget requests and develops his recommended budget. The Governor is required by statute to deliver to the Legislature by February 1 his budget message, the biennial state budget report and the executive budget bill.

Legislative Joint Finance Committee. After introduction of the Governor's recommended budget bill, the bill is referred to the Joint Committee on Finance for detailed consideration. The committee holds public budget hearings on all departmental budgets. After conclusion of the public hearings, the committee considers the amount recommended by the Governor for each department, makes any changes in these amounts that it sees fit, and returns to the house in which the bill was introduced a substitute bill incorporating all the changes adopted by the Joint Finance Committee.

Much of the work of legislative bodies is done through committees. On the budget, the magnitude of the task facing the Joint Finance Committee is staggering. In general, the Joint Finance Committee will be the only part of the Legislature to have the time to look at agency programs and program requests in a level of detail sufficient to be able to adequately use the amount of information available in the budget book. Joint Finance Committee changes in the Governor's budget may be large or small (deleting an entire program or a single position). In contrast, budget changes on the floor of the houses will generally—but not necessarily—be mainly larger changes (dealing with whole parts of programs or aid levels or formulas).

While much depends on the political complexion of the Legislature at the time, it is often true that much of the floor action in the respective houses will be to restore or (less frequently) delete major budget items dealt with by Joint Finance Committee actions.

Legislative Fiscal Bureau. The Legislature, and especially the Joint Committee on Finance, has available to it the services of the Legislative Fiscal Bureau. This bureau is the most recently created of the legislative service agencies and was initiated due to a desire on the part of the Legislature to develop "new techniques and procedures for examining department appropriation requests, and particularly the effectiveness of the programs financed by such appropriations." An early consultant study recommended the creation of a permanent staff to assist the Joint Finance Committee and to serve the particular needs involved in legislative review of executive budget and tax proposals.

This is a sample page of the text of the budget law which creates the legal expenditure authorization (in this case, for the Legislature). Note that the majority of the statements limit expenditures to not exceeding "the amounts in the schedule", while a few appropriate "a sum sufficient to carry out the functions" or "all moneys assigned to this appropriation by . . .".

20.765 LEGISLATURE. There is appropriated to the legislature for the following programs:

(1) ENACTMENT OF STATE LAWS. (a) General program operations. A sum sufficient to carry out the functions of the senate, the assembly, and the office of the lieutenant governor.

(b) Contingent expenses. Biennially, the amounts in the schedule for the contingent expenses of the senate and assembly.

(2) SPECIAL STUDY GROUPS. (a) Joint survey committee on retirement systems. For the joint survey committee on retirement systems, the amounts in the schedule to perform its functions under s. 13.50.

(b) Commission on uniform state laws. For the commission on uniform state laws, the amounts in the schedule to perform its functions under s. 13.55 and to pay the state's annual contribution to the national conference.

(c) Membership in national associations. To be disbursed as directed by the commission on interstate cooperation, the amounts necessary to pay the annual fees entitling the legislature to membership in national organizations including, without limitation because of enumeration, the council of state governments, the national legislative conference, the national conference of state legislative leaders and the national committee on uniform traffic laws and ordinances.

(ca) Interstate cooperation commission; contingent expenditures. For the interstate cooperation commission, biennially, the amounts in the schedule for contingent expenditures of the commission.

(d) Midwestern regional conference. The amounts in the schedule to help defray the expense of holding the midwestern regional conference of the council of state governments at the Dells area in 1970.

(e) Menominee Indians committee. For the Menominee Indians committee, biennially, the amounts in the schedule for the purpose of assisting the Menominee Indians in the establishment of government for Menominee county and to perform its functions under s. 13.83 (3).

(f) Insurance laws study committee. For the insurance laws study committee, as a continuing appropriation, the balance in the appropriation made by s. 20.765 (5) (b), 1967 stats., for the purpose of conducting the study under s. 13.84.

(g) Council for home and family. For the council for home and family, all moneys assigned to this appropriation by s. 245.15, for its functions under s. 13.53.

(gm) Gifts and grants: council for home and family. For the council for home and family, as a continuing appropriation, all gifts, grants, bequests and devises for the purposes for which made not inconsistent with s. 13.53.

(h) Gifts and grants: Menominee Indians committee. For the Menominee Indians committee, as a continuing appropriation, all gifts, grants, bequests

The stated purpose of the Legislative Fiscal Bureau is to provide fiscal information, analyses, alternatives or recommendations to individual legislators, legislative committees, and the Legislature as a whole so that the legislative branch may more effectively review the budget and the programs and efficiency of the administrative offices of the state. After the Joint Finance Committee has held its public hearings, the bureau issues analyses—both independently and at the specific request of legislators—to the committee on various aspects of the budget recommendations of the Governor to aid the committee in its deliberations.

Assembly and Senate. Whichever house the original bill recommended by the Governor was introduced in, that house receives back from the Joint Finance Committee the original bill plus the committee's recommended budget bill (a substitute to the original bill). The house of origin considers the budget bill and eventually passes its recommended version, which is then considered by the other house. If both houses agree on a bill, the bill is then sent to the Governor for his signature. If the two houses cannot agree on a bill, then a committee of conference may be called.

Budget law. After an agreed-upon budget and tax bill is passed by both houses, the bill is sent to the Governor for his signature. The Governor can, as with any legislative bill, choose to sign or veto the entire bill. Because of the importance of the budget and tax bill, however, a Governor may exercise, if he is opposed to certain items in the bill, the power of partial veto given him by the Constitution for appropriation measures. Thus, rather than vetoing the entire bill, he can delete what he may consider undesirable provisions. The bill, when signed, becomes the budget law for the ensuing fiscal biennium.

How Much Should the Budget Be?

Budget and tax bills are a mixture of several general parameters which are always involved in fiscal policy decisions. Such parameters include levels of taxation (the most noticeable measurement of the costs of government), the objectives of state programs, the budget process as a means of matching decisions as to acceptable levels of taxation with decisions as to acceptable levels of program efforts, and the types of fiscal control to be used in governing expenditures of tax funds.

Taxes. It seems almost unnecessary to discuss taxes in any detail. And yet, every political campaign and innumerable political issues are inextricably intertwined with the question of taxes. Not only is the level of taxation a constant issue, but the method of taxation (e.g., property vs. income vs. sales) is also a continuing issue.

Taxes finance the programs and services that government provides. At the state level, the Governor and the Legislature—the elected representatives of the people—face the difficult decision of determining what is an “acceptable” level of taxation. Each voter, perhaps, has his own definition of what is an acceptable level of taxation. The problem for the elected representative is determining what level of taxes he will say is acceptable, ever mindful of what he sees as the consensus of his constituency as to the acceptable level of taxation.

Objectives of state programs. Broadly stated, the objectives of state programs are set in laws that authorize the conduct of state programs. State programs or activities are legislatively authorized and funded to provide services to, meet the needs of and solve the problems of facing the citizens of the state. As with taxes, there are a variety of definitions as to the acceptable levels of services, and the needs and problems of citizens that must be met by state government programs using public tax funds.

This is a sample page of the budget schedule which supplies the amounts, or spending estimate, for each appropriation.

Statute, agency and purpose	Source Type	1969-70	1970-71
<u>20.765</u> <u>LEGISLATURE</u>			
(1) ENACTMENT OF STATE LAWS			
(a) General program operations	GPR S	3,034,100	3,240,700
(b) Contingent expenses	GPR B	5,000	5,000
(1) Program totals			
General purpose revenues		3,039,100	3,245,700
Total — all sources		3,039,100	3,245,700
(2) SPECIAL STUDY GROUPS			
(a) Joint survey committee on			
retirement systems	GPR A	31,900	33,300
(b) Commission on uniform state laws	GPR A	4,500	4,200
(c) Membership in national associ-			
ations	GPR S	25,000	25,000
(ca) Interstate cooperation commis-			
sion; contingent expenditures	GPR B	5,000	5,000
(d) Midwestern regional conference	GPR B	10,000	—0—
(e) Menominee Indian committee	GPR B	16,000	16,000
(f) Insurance laws study committee	GPR C	—0—	—0—
(g) Council for home and family	PR C	50,000	50,000
(gm) Gifts and grants — council			
for home and family	PR C	—0—	—0—
(h) Gifts and grants — Menominee			
Indian committee	PR C	—0—	—0—
(i) Gifts and grants — insurance			
laws study committee	PR C	—0—	—0—
(2) Program totals			
General purpose revenues		92,400	83,500

Even if the stated objectives of a program are agreed to by all—and despite legislative authorization of programs, such common agreement is rare—there can be considerable diversity of opinion as to the level of expenditures needed to reach those objectives.

Budget process. The budget process may be viewed in its broadest sense as the principal means by which the elected policymakers of the people—members of the state Legislature—strive to balance an “acceptable” level of taxation with an “acceptable” level of state government services. They want programs that deliver the services and solve the problems that they feel their constituents want and are willing to pay for. At the same time, they want through the budget process to eliminate inefficiency and waste and, especially, to either improve or eliminate those programs or activities that are ineffective.

Within the budget process, legislative budget review serves an important purpose. Since it is the Legislature which ultimately must impose the taxes to finance the costs of state government, thorough examination of the appropriation requests, programs and operations of the administrative offices of the state aid the legislative branch in performing its historic duty and function of exercising close control over expenditures of public tax funds.

Broad Techniques

In presenting the information in the budget book, certain budgeting techniques are used in an effort to aid legislators in making budget-making decisions, especially in relation to decisions on expenditure levels.

Categorizing requests. One of these techniques is to categorize requests for increased expenditures as to whether they represent costs of continuing the present level of a program, costs to meet increases in the program’s workload level, or costs to make program improvements or to initiate new programs. As a broad generality, new or improved programs tend to receive the most scrutiny and are the most likely to be cut during the budgetary process. One side effect of this situation is to create a propensity for requestors to categorize as many cost increases as possible under categories other than “new or changed services”.

Program budgeting. One of the big trends in public budgeting currently is to adopt a program budgeting system. Wisconsin began the conversion to program budgeting in 1965.

Program budgeting can, perhaps, be best described by contrasting it with the more traditional style of budgeting known as line-item budgeting. The basic distinction between the two is that one is output oriented and the other is input oriented. The line-item budget used prior to 1965 discussed proposed expenditures in terms of the inputs into a program. Thus, the budget “lined-out” proposed expenditures in terms of types of positions and corresponding salaries, materials and supplies expenses (such as paper, telephone, subscriptions), contractual expenses (such as computer time) and capital expenses (such as desks, chairs and beds). When Wisconsin converted to a program budgeting system in 1965, the underlying concept was that there could be a shift in orientation from the items to be “bought” (input orientation) to the goals, objectives, and accomplishments to be attained (output orientation) as a result of a given expenditure level.

One of the key concepts of program budgeting is that real program alternatives will be developed, so that given a problem the budget decision-maker can choose among alternative ways of solving the problem—that is, different types of activities or programs to which to commit funds. It should

be noted that in the process of selection of priorities such alternatives include the decision to reject all the suggested approaches to the solution of the problem. Program budgeting is still in a process of development in Wisconsin, but from the legislative perspective, the biggest shortcoming of the system—given the kinds of decisions a legislator is faced with in terms of budget-making—is that the cost of continuing existing programs is almost assumed as nonreducible and therefore “guaranteed” funding; and, thus, no real alternative is presented. Secondly, for proposed new programs, the real alternatives to a given request—except that of no program at all—are considered and rejected before the Legislature sees the budget and, thus, the Legislature is presented with only a single alternative—the one proposal considered best by the requesting department or the Governor, or by both of them.

Performance auditing. Another budget technique—useful both at budget-making time and as a monitor and review of program performance—is performance or program auditing. The formal legislative declaration for the conduct of performance auditing came in 1965 when the Legislature created the state Legislative Audit Bureau. The legislation creating the Audit Bureau specified that among the functions of the bureau should be the following: 1) to conduct post-audits of the accounts and other financial records of the state agencies to assure that all financial transactions have been made in a legal and proper manner; 2) to review, in connection with such post-audits, the performance and program accomplishments of the agency to determine whether the agency carried out the policy of the Legislature and Governor during the period for which the appropriations were made; and 3) to make recommendations for efficiency and economy in the expenditure of appropriations made by the Legislature.

The goal of performance auditing is to provide information to the Legislature as to whether the services that have been bought under program budgeting have actually been delivered as “promised” and whether the services and programs actually accomplish what it was “promised” they would. The use of such measures as performance indicators and program accomplishments are steps toward providing the tools needed to accomplish performance auditing and provide the information needed to truly evaluate program alternatives.

Performance auditing is closely linked to program budgeting, and both are in the process of development in the state on the way to becoming fully functional tools. As the Legislative Audit Bureau develops and refines the techniques of performance auditing, there is considerable legislative expectation and anticipation that such audit reports will prove a valuable aid in the budget-making process and fill what is at present a substantial shortcoming of the program budgeting system.

Conclusion

The budget, then, is a plan for the type and level of taxes to be levied and the type and level of services to be rendered. Contrary to the belief of at least some people, the budget recommended by the Governor is not a closed, sacred book. Legislative changes in the Governor’s recommended budget are not an infringement on executive responsibility. The Legislature is the branch of government charged with determining state policies and programs, and reviewing the performance of existing programs. The Legislature has an obligation to alter agency budgets to gain compliance with its established goals and policies. Budgeting can be summarized as the process of translating program operating plans into financial language (appropriations

and accounts) and the evaluation of these program plans in relation to the stated objectives of the programs. The legislative task in this process is to make certain that these program plans reflect the will of the people and that these plans are carried out in such a manner as to maximize the attainment of the stated objectives.

In reaching its budget decisions, the Legislature seeks answers to the following kinds of questions: Is the budget too big or too small? Are the right programs included in the budget and at the proper level of funding? Could some programs included in the budget actually be discontinued altogether with no real loss to the citizens of the state? Are the programs included in the budget using the proper mix of personnel and are the program efforts placed in the best departments for the purpose and do our programs overlap? Are we really efficient in state government? Are the needs of the citizens of this state being met? The budget is a basic tool for arriving at answers to these questions.

THE PROGRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET BILLS THROUGH THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, 1931-1969

Chapter 97, Laws of 1929, provided for an executive budget bill with a single composite appropriation for state expenditures. It was first used in the legislative session of 1931. Prior to that time the Governor was not responsible for submitting a budget bill to the Legislature; instead, individual appropriation bills were introduced for each department.

As used in this brief the term "executive budget bill" means the general fund budget bill and excludes the segregated fund budget bills. Abbreviations used are: AB—Assembly Bill; A.—Assembly; SB—Senate Bill; S.—Senate; Am.—Amendment; Sub.—Substitute Amendment; C.—Chapter of session laws.

Session	Bill Number	Date Introduced	Date Reported Out by Com.	Am. Intro. in Hse. of Origin	Am. Adopted by Hse. of Orig	Mes-saged to 2nd House	Am. Offered in 2nd House	Am. Adopted by 2nd House	Date Passed 2nd House	Final Leg. Action	Pub-lished	Date of Adjourn-ment
1931	AB 107	1/30	3/4	7 am. 1 am. to am.	4 am.	3/11	4 am.	2 am.	3/19	4/23 (a),(b)	4/27, C. 67	6/27 (c)
1933	SB 64	1/27	3/24	37 am. 4 am. to am.	None	4/1	22 am. 20 am. to am.	5 am. 6 am. to am.	4/13 (d)	5/18 (b)	5/22, C. 140	7/25 (c)
1935	AB 17	1/18	4/25	1 sub. 43 am. 2 am. to am.	A. Sub. 1 12 am.	5/10	1 sub. 46 am. 3 am. to am.	S. Sub. 1 26 am.	6/27	9/18 (e)	9/30, C. 535	9/27 (c)
1937	AB 74	1/27	3/23	1 sub. 57 am. 5 am. to am.	A. Sub. 1 11 am. 3 am. to am.	4/14	1 sub. 46 am. 3 am. to am.	2 am.	5/6	5/12 (f)	5/29, C. 181	7/2 (c)
1939	AB 194	2/3	4/14	3 sub. 45 am.	A. Sub. 3 (a)	5/9	20 am.	None	5/19	5/23 (b)	6/10, C. 142	10/6 (c)
1941	AB 35	1/16	2/19	1 sub. 45 am.	A. Sub. 1	3/5	6 am.	None	3/13	3/14 (b)	4/18, C. 49	6/6 (c)
1943	AB 61	2/2	3/18	1 sub. 19 am.	A. Sub. 1	3/31	9 am.	None	4/15	4/16	5/15, C. 132	8/3
1945	AB 1	1/18 (h)	3/16	1 sub. 11 am.	A. Sub. 1 2 am.	4/11	7 am. 1 am. to am.	None	4/26	6/6 (b)	6/12, C. 293	6/20
1947	AB 198	2/13	5/28	1 sub. 38 am.	A. Sub. 1	6/11	17 am.	None	6/19	7/2 (b)	6/30, C. 332	7/19

THE PROGRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET BILLS THROUGH THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, 1931-1969—Continued

Session	Bill Number	Date Introduced	Date Reported Out by Com.	Am. Intro. in Hse. of Origin	Am. Adopted by Hse. of Orig.	Mes-saged to 2nd House	Am. Offered in 2nd House	Am. Adopted by 2nd House	Date Passed 2nd House	Final Leg. Action	Published	Date of Adjournment
1949	AB 24	1/20 (i)	5/3	1 sub. 19 am.	A. Sub. 1	5/13	16 am.	None	5/20	5/24	6/29, C. 360	7/9
1951	AB 174	2/2	4/4	1 sub. 4 am.	A. Sub. 1	4/18	1 am.	None	4/25	4/25	6/12, C. 319	6/14 (c)
1953	AB 139	1/27	2/24	1 sub. 15 am. 1 am. to am.	A. Sub. 1 2 am.	3/18	11 am.	None	4/1	6/10 (j)	6/13, C. 251	6/12
1955	AB 73	2/1	4/14	1 sub. 8 am.	A. Sub. 1	4/28	2 am.	None	5/5	5/5	6/27, C. 204	6/24
1957	AB 77	1/31	5/2	1 sub.	A. Sub. 1	5/14	None	None	5/16	9/24 (b)	6/29, C. 259	6/29
1959	AB 106	2/4	4/16	2 sub. 7 am.	A. Sub. 1 (k)	4/29	1 sub. 32 am. 2 am. to am.	S. Sub. 1 7 am. 1 am. to am (l)	5/19	6/23 (m)	6/30, C. 135	7/25
1961	AB 111	2/2	4/27	1 sub. 13 am. 2 am. to am.	A. Sub. 1 2 am.	5/10	11 am.	None	5/22	6/28 (b)	6/30, C. 191	8/12
1963	AB 255 SB 615	2/19 6/18	See 1963 6/24	SB 615 69 am. 9 am. to am.	42 am.(m) 6 am. to am.	6/28	2 sub. am. 95 am. to a. sub. 1 7 am. to am. to a. sub. 1 (o)	A. Sub. 2	7/19	7/30 (p)	8/10, C. 224	8/6

THE PROGRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET BILLS THROUGH THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, 1931-1969—Continued

Session	Bill Number	Date Introduced	Date Reported Out by Com.	Am. Intro. in Hse. of Origin	Am. Adopted by Hse. of Orig.	Mes-saged to 2nd House	Am. Offered in 2nd House	Am. Adopted by 2nd House	Date Passed 2nd House	Final Leg. Action	Published	Date of Adjournment
1965	SB 99	2/4	5/14	3 sub. am. 58 am. to sub. am. 8 am. to am. to sub. am. 28 am. to am.	S. Sub. 3 6 am. to s. sub. 3 5 am. to am. to s. sub. 3	6/4	5 am.	(a) See AB903				
	AB 903	6/29	6/29			7/1	8 am. 7 am. to am.	5 am. 1 am. to am.	7/8	7/27 (b),(r)	7/30, C. 163	7/30
1967	AB 99	1/31	4/28	6 am. 1 sub. 50 am. to sub. am. 3 am. to am. to sub. am.	A. Sub. 1 6 am. to a. sub. 1 2 am. to am. to a. sub. 1 (s)	5/12	52 am.	None	6/7	6/8	6/24, C. 43	7/28
1969	SB 95	1/31	5/20	22 am. 2 sub. 4 am. to s. sub. 1 169 am. to s. sub. 2 41 am. to am. to s. sub. 2	S. Sub. 2 79 am. to s. sub. 2 23 am. to am. to s. sub. 2	6/20	1 sub. 2 am. to a. sub. 1	A. Sub. 1 1 am. to a. sub. 1	7/18 (t)	8/19	8/30, C. 154	11/15

^aAssembly refused to concur in S.Amdt. 4, Senate refused to recede, Com. of Conference recommended that Senate recede, conference report adopted. 4/2/31.

^bPartial veto by Governor was sustained.

^cAdjournment was sine die on the date shown. Other sessions reconvened at a later date for one or more adjourned sessions.

^dSenate concurred in A.Amdts. 4/13.

^eAssembly adopted 19 amdt. to Senate-passed bill, but then nonconcurrent in bill. Senate adhered to S.Sub.Amdt.1, and Assembly to its position. Com. of Conference reported A.Sub. Amdt. 2. Assembly adopted it Sept. 17, the Senate on Sept. 18, and the Governor approved it on Sept. 28.

¹Senate concurred in A.Amdts. on 5/12.

²A.Sub.Amdt.2, and A.Amdt.10, to it were adopted also, but were replaced by the adoption of A.Sub.Amdt.3.

³1/18 Introduced by Jt. Finance; 2/20 Report introduction recommended by Jt. Finance; 2/20 Rereferred to Jt. Finance; 3/16 Jt. Finance reported.

⁴Introduced by Jt. Finance 1/19; 1/20 Record expunged and reintroduced.

⁵Partial veto by Governor was overridden.

⁶A.Amdt.1, to A.Sub.Amdt.2, was adopted, but A.Sub.Amdt.2, was then rejected.

⁷Two amds. to bill were adopted, but were then replaced by passage of S.Sub.Amdt.1.

⁸Assembly refused to concur in S.Sub.Amdt.1; Senate refused to yield; Com. of Conference brought in S.Sub.Amdt.2, which was adopted by both houses on June 23.

⁹In addition, one amdt. to an amdt. was adopted but the amdt. was then rejected.

¹⁰The Assembly adopted 10 amds. and 2 amds. to amds., to A.Sub.1, then rejected A.Sub.1 and adopted A.Sub.Amdt.2, with no amds.

¹¹Senate passed one amdt. and an amdt. to the amdt. to A.Sub.Amdt.2 and messaged it to the Assembly on July 26. The Assembly concurred in bill as amended on July 30.

¹²On June 15 the Assembly nonconcurred in bill.

¹³Assembly concurred in 2 of the 5 amds. on July 9. Senate adhered to its position on all 5 amds. and asked for a conference on July 13. The conference committee reported on July 22. It recommended an Assembly amdt. to one Senate amdt. and that the Senate recede on the other 2 amds. Both houses agreed to the conference report on July 22.

¹⁴Assembly Amdt. 1 to Assembly Amdt. 3 to Assembly Sub. Amdt. 1 was adopted but the Assembly subsequently refused to adopt Assembly Amdt. 3 to Assembly Sub. Amdt. 1.

¹⁵Senate nonconcurred in Assembly Sub. Amdt. 1 and requested a conference committee. Assembly adhered to A.Sub.Amdt.1. Conference committee reported on 8/12. Senate adopted report on 8/15. Assembly concurred 8/19.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PREVIOUS BLUE BOOKS 1956 to 1968

For a complete listing of special articles found in

1919 to 1933 *Blue Book*: see 1954 *Blue Book*, pages 177 to 182

1935 to 1962 *Blue Book*: see 1964 *Blue Book*, pages 227 to 232

Agriculture

Alice in Dairyland and Her Associates — An Example of State Promotional Activity, by Willard T. Reese, 1956 *Blue Book*, pp. 101-104.

An Example of Technical Assistance — The Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, by E. P. Pope, 1956 *Blue Book*, pp. 105-106.

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 Soils of Wisconsin, by Marvin T. Beatty, Ingvald O. Hembre, Francis D. Hole, Leonard R. Massie, and Arthur E. Peterson, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 149-170.

The State's Activity in Assuring That Dairy Farmers Are Paid for Their Milk, by Richard Powers, 1956 *Blue Book*, pp. 83-89.

Wisconsin's Agriculture, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 103-113.

Cities

The Cities of Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 149-163.

Climate

The Climate of Wisconsin, by Marvin W. Burley, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 143-148.

Conservation

The Forest Resource of Wisconsin, by Louis A. Haertle, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 113-129.

The Wildlife Resource of Wisconsin, by Ruth L. Hine, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 91-112.

Elections

The Election Processes in Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 177-184.

Geography

The Landscape Resources of Wisconsin, by Philip H. Lewis, Jr., 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 130-142.

The Physical Geography of Wisconsin, by Robert F. Black, 1964 Blue Book, pp. 171-177.

Wisconsin's Land, 1958 Blue Book, pp. 89-95.

Government

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In the People's Service: Wisconsin state government and the services it provides for the people of Wisconsin, 1966 Blue Book, pp. 71-296.

The Local Government System of Wisconsin, by James R. Donoghue, 1968 Blue Book, pp. 69-281.

Handicapped, Vocational Rehabilitation

Opening Employment Opportunities to the Handicapped, by C. L. Greiber, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 124-128.

Highways

The State as a Buyer — Building a Highway, by William F. Steuber, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 146-154.

History

Famous People, Wisconsin's, 1958 Blue Book, pp. 193-202.

Governors, Wisconsin's Former, 1848-1959, 1960 Blue Book, pp. 67-206.

History, Some Land Marks in Wisconsin, 1958 Blue Book, pp. 213-222.

Industry and Business

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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.

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.

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The University Promotes Community Employment Development, by Kenneth E. Rindt, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 168-173.

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Natural Resources

The Natural Resources of Wisconsin, 1964 Blue Book, pp. 69-225.

The Mineral Resources of Wisconsin, by George F. Hanson, 1964 Blue Book, pp. 199-211.

Population

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Wisconsin's People, 1958 Blue Book, pp. 79-88.

Public Welfare

The Care of the Unfortunates in Wisconsin, 1958 Blue Book, pp. 185-192.

Recreation

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Schools

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Symbols, State

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Unemployment Compensation

Another Wisconsin First — A Systematic Procedure for Payments to Workers During Periods of Unemployment, by Paul A. Raushenbush, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 118-123.

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Adjutant General, The, 1962 Blue Book, pp. 199-206.

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Military Manpower, Wisconsin, 1962 Blue Book, pp. 251-258.

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Veterans Home at King, The, 1962 Blue Book, pp. 221-230.

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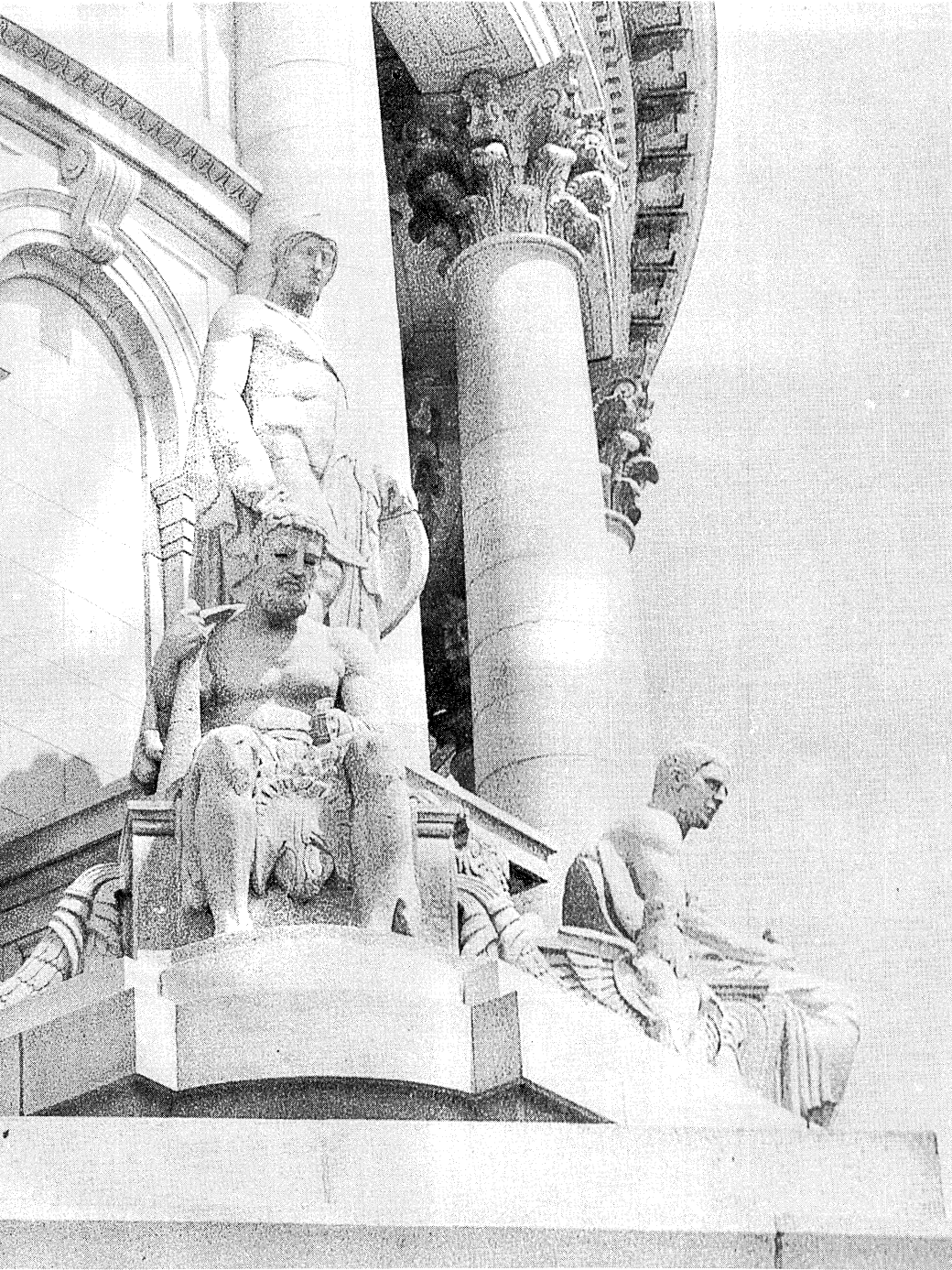
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Two Wisconsin Firsts, 1962 Blue Book, pp. 267-270.



CONSTITUTION

Wisconsin Constitution, including prior texts of amended sections, and the history of all constitutional amendments and state-wide referenda submitted to the people

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 tranquility and promote the general welfare do establish this CONSTITUTION.

Article I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. ALL men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, among which 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.

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.

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 law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions, or indictments for libels, 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 facts.

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.

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 provided by law.

Section 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual

One of the original handwritten copies of the Wisconsin Constitution, carefully lettered in 1848, is still on file in the Office of the Secretary of State located in the State Capitol.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

As Amended through April 1969

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3. Free speech; libel.
4. Right to assembly and petition.
5. Trial by jury; verdict in civil cases.
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7. Rights of accused.
8. Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.
9. Remedy for wrongs.
10. Treason.
11. Searches and seizures.
12. Attainder; ex post facto; contracts.
13. Private property for public use.
14. Feudal tenures; leases; alienation.
15. Equal property rights for aliens and citizens.
16. Imprisonment for debt.
17. Exemption of property of debtors.
18. Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds.
19. Religious tests prohibited.
20. Military subordinate to civil powers.
21. Writs of error.
22. Maintenance of free government.
23. Transportation of school children.

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2. Enabling act accepted.

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3. Votes to be by ballot.
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5. Military stationing does not confer residence.
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4. Assemblymen, how chosen.
5. Senators, how chosen.
6. Qualifications of legislators.
7. Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance.
8. Rules; contempts; expulsion.
9. Officers.
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11. Meeting of legislature.
12. Ineligibility of legislators to office.
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14. Filling vacancies.
15. Exemption from arrest and civil process.
16. Privilege in debate.
17. Style of laws; bills.
18. Title of private bills.
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22. Powers of county boards.
23. Uniform town and county government.
- 23a. Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto.
24. Lotteries and divorces.
25. Stationery and printing.
26. Extra compensation; salary change.
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- 1n. Lieutenant governor; term.
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5. Compensation of governor [repealed].
6. Pardon power.
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8. Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor.
9. Compensation of lieutenant governor [repealed].
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5. Judicial circuits.
6. Alteration of circuits.
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8. Circuit court, jurisdiction.
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12. Clerks of circuit and supreme courts.
13. Removal of judges.
14. Judges of probate.
15. Justices of the peace [repealed].
16. Tribunals of conciliation.
17. Style of writs; indictments.
18. Suit tax.
19. Testimony in equity suits; master in chancery.
20. Rights of suitors.
21. Publication of laws and decisions.
22. Commissioners to revise code of practice.
23. Court commissioners.
24. Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges.

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1. Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes.
2. Appropriation; limitation.
3. Credit of state.
4. Contracting state debts.
5. Annual tax levy to equal expenses.
6. Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation.
7. Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes.
8. Vote on fiscal bills; quorum.
9. Evidences of public debt.
10. Internal improvements.

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2. Territorial property.
3. Ultimate property in lands; escheats.

ARTICLE X.

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2. School fund created; income applied.
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4. Annual school tax.
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7. Commissioners of public lands.
8. Sale of public lands.

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2. Dueling.
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2. Territorial laws continued.
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9. Ratification of constitution; election of officers.
10. Congressional apportionment [omitted as obsolete]
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12. Legislative apportionment [omitted as obsolete].
13. Common law continued in force.
14. Officers, when to enter on duties.
15. Oath of office.

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 tranquility 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 assembly 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. [*As amended Nov. 1922*] 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. [*1919 AJR26; 1921 AJR14; 1921 c. 504*]

Trial by jury. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] 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.

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 prosecution 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. [*As amended Nov. 1870*] 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 case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. [*1869 AJR6; 1870 SJR3; 1870 c. 118*]

Criminal procedure. SECTION 8. [*Original form*] No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment, or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war, or public danger; 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.

*Present provisions of the constitution are printed in type running across the page, and previous forms are printed in type underneath, in double column. The history of each form follows it; these histories must be cumulated to obtain the complete history of the present section. Where no note follows, the section is still in its original form.

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 likes 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.

Transportation of school children. SECTION 23. [Added April 1967] Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from providing for the safety and welfare of children by providing for the transportation of children to and from any parochial or private school or institution of learning. [1965 AJR70; 1967 AJR7]

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 north-east 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 Cram; 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.

The following material, adopted by the convention as part of Art. II, sec. 1, was rejected by the act which admitted Wisconsin:

"Provided, however, that the following alteration of the foresaid boundary be, and hereby is proposed to the congress of the United States as the preference of the state of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the congress of the United States, then the

same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the state of Wisconsin, viz.: Leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence in a direct line, bearing south-westerly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of said Mississippi river as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary."

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1951*] 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 [1949 *AJR64*; 1951 *AJR7*]

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] 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 no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; 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 five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by 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. [*As amended Nov. 1934*] 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. [1931 *AJR52*; 1933 *SJR74*]

Qualifications of electors. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] Every male 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, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

[*First.*] White citizens of the United States.

[*Second.*] White persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

[*Third.*] 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.

[*Fourth.*] Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. Provided, that 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 at such election.

Qualifications of electors. SECTION 1. [*As amended Nov. 1882*] Every male 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

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.

qualified elector at such election.

1. Citizens of the United States.

2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization. [*For further amendment of this subsection see below.*]

3. 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.

4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe; provided that 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 at such election; and provided further, that in incorporated cities and villages, the legislature may provide for the registration of electors and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor. [*1881 AJR26; 1882 SJR18; 1882 c. 272*]

[*Article III, section 1, subsection 2, as amended Nov. 1908*] 2. Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A.D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A.D. 1912. [*1905 AJR16; 1907 AJR17; 1907 c. 661*]

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. [*As amended Nov. 1962*] 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 soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [*1959 SJR12; 1961 SJR11*]

Census and apportionment. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year one

thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumera-

tion 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, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [*As amended Nov. 1910*] 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, ac-

Assemblymen, how chosen. SECTION 4. [*As amended Nov. 1881*] 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. [*1880 SJR9; 1881 AJR7; 1881 c. 262*]

Assemblymen, how chosen. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [*As amended Nov. 1881*] 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. [*1880 SJR9; 1881 AJR7; 1881 c. 262*]

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The senators shall be chosen 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 reg-

Qualifications 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 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. [*As amended Apr. 1968*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, 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. [*1965 AJR5; 1967 AJR15*]

Place and time of meeting. SECTION 11. [*Original form*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in

each year and not oftener, unless convened by the governor.

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. [*As amended Nov. 1881*] The legislature

Apportionment. SECTIONS 3, 4 and 5. [*Vote Apr. 1953*] An amendment to Art. IV, secs. 3, 4, 5, apportionment and election of members of legislature, was approved by 1951 SJR50 and 1953 AJR7. However, the Supreme Court held the amendment not validly submitted to the voters in State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman, 264 W. 644, 60 NW (2d) 416.

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.

ular series, and the senators chosen by the odd-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the senators chosen by the even-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.

No person shall be eligible to the legisla-

ture 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.

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.

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.

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.

The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, 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. [*1965 AJR5; 1967 AJR15*]

The legislature shall meet at the seat of government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in

each year and not oftener, unless convened by the governor.

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. [1880 *SJR*9; 1881 *AJR*7; 1881 c. 262]

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. [As amended April 1966] 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. This restriction shall not prohibit a legislator from accepting short periods of active duty as a member of the reserve or from serving in the armed forces during any emergency declared by the executive. [1963 *SJR*24; 1965 *SJR*15]

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. [Original form] 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, 1927 *SJR*61; 1929 *SJR*7]

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [Original form] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services two dollars and fifty cents for each days attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route.

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [As amended Nov. 1867] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof either directly or indirectly. [1865 *SJR*20; 1866 *SJR* 10;

1867 c. 25]

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [As amended Nov. 1881] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisite except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member. [1880 *SJR*9; 1881 *AJR*7; 1881 c. 262]

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. [As amended April 1969] The

legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, except that the requirement of uniformity shall not apply to the administrative means of exercising powers of a local legislative character conferred by section 22 upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [1967 AJR18; 1969 SJR8]

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [Original form] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [As amended Nov. 1962] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government,

which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every four years of a chief executive officer in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [1959 AJR121; 1961 AJR61]

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto. SECTION 23a. [As amended April 1969] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and noes and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than 6 days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of 60 days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [1967 AJR18; 1969 SJR8]

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto. SECTION 23a. [Added Nov. 1962] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution

or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and noes and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than six days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of sixty days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [1959 AJR121; 1961 AJR61]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [As amended April 1965]. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce. Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, to listen to or watch a television or radio program, to fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required, or to visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee does not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery. [1963 SJR42; 1965 SJR13]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce. [Original form] The legislature shall

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 legisla-

ture or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1967*] 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 except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. 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. [1965 AJR162; 1967 AJR17]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*Original form*] 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.

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1956*] 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. [1953 SJR21; 1955 SJRs]

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. [*As amended Nov. 1892*] 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.

2nd. 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. [1889 SJR13; 1891 SJR13; 1891 c. 362]

Special or private laws. SECTION 31. [*Added Nov. 1871*] 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.

2nd. 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.

3rd. 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 town or village or to amend the charter thereof. [1870 *SJR*14; 1871 *AJR*29; 1871 c. 122]

General laws on enumerated subjects. SECTION 32. [Added Nov. 1871] 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. [1870 *SJR*14; 1871 *AJR*29; 1871 c. 122]

Auditing of state accounts. SECTION 33. [Added Nov. 1946] 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. [1943 *SJR*35; 1945 *SJR*24]

Continuity of civil government. SECTION 34. [Added April 1961] The legislature in order to ensure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from enemy action in the form of an attack, shall (1) forthwith provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and (2) adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for attaining the objectives of the section. [1959 *AJR*48; 1961 *SJR*1]

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.

Governor; term. SECTION 1m. [Added April 1967] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a governor to hold office for a term of four years. [1965 *AJR*4; 1967 *AJR*9 & *SJR*12]

Lieutenant governor; term. SECTION 1n. [Added April 1967] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a lieutenant governor to hold office for a term of four years. [1965 *AJR*4; 1967 *AJR*9 & *SJR*12]

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. [As amended April 1967] 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. They shall be chosen jointly, by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices beginning with the general election in 1970. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes cast jointly for them for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more slates shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the slates so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law. [1965 *AJR*3; 1967 *AJR*8 & *SJR*11]

Election. SECTION 3. [Original form] 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 1929 SJR81; 1931 SJR6; vote Nov. 1932*]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [*As amended Nov. 1869*] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. [1868 AJR13; 1869 SJR6; 1869 c. 186]

Compensation of governor. SECTION

5. [*As amended Nov. 1926*] The governor shall receive, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of not less than five thousand dollars, to be fixed by law, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The compensation prescribed for governor immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment shall continue in force until changed by the legislature in a manner consistent with the other provision of this constitution. [1923 AJR88; 1925 AJR50; 1925 c. 413]

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 the 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 1929 SJR82; 1931 SJR7; vote Nov. 1932*]

Compensation of lieutenant governor. SECTION 9. [*Original form*] The lieutenant governor shall receive double the per diem allowance of members of the senate, for every day's attendance as president of the senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of

the legislature.

Compensation of lieutenant governor. SECTION 9. [*As amended Nov. 1869*] The lieutenant governor shall receive during his continuance in office an annual compensation of one thousand dollars. [1868 AJR13; 1869 SJR6; 1869 c. 186]

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. [*As amended Nov. 1930*] 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. [1927 SJR35; 1929 SJR40]

Approval of bills. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] 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. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, 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, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three 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.

Approval of bills. SECTION 10. [*As*

amended Nov. 1908] 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. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, 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 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. [*1905 AJR45; 1907 AJR46; 1907 c. 661*]

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.

Election of secretary of state. SECTION 1m. [*Added April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a secretary of state to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR4; 1967 AJR9 & SJR12*]

Election of treasurer. SECTION 1n. [*Added April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a treasurer to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR4; 1967 AJR9 & SJR12*]

Election of attorney general. SECTION 1p. [*Added April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen an attorney general to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR4; 1967 AJR9 & SJR12*]

Secretary of state; duties, compensation. SECTION 2. [*As amended Nov. 1946*] 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. [*1943 SJR35; 1945 SJR24*]

Secretary of state. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] 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 be ex officio auditor, and 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. [*As amended April 1967*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; 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. [1965 AJR72; 1967 SJR7]

County officers. SECTION 4. [Original form] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds and district attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen; sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law, to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices 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 officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

County officers. SECTION 4. [As amended Nov. 1882] 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 be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; 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. [1881 AJR16; 1882 SJR20; 1882 c. 290]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [As amended April 1929] 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. [1963 AJR14; 1965 SJR17]

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. [1927 AJR8; 1929 AJR8]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [As amended Nov. 1962] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive 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. [1959 AJR121; 1961 AJR61]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [As amended April 1965] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. 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. [1963 AJR14; 1965 SJR17]

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. SECTION 1. [As amended Nov. 1932] 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 gover-

nor 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. [1929 SJR103; 1931 SJR8]

Impeachments. SECTION 1. [Original form] The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The house of representatives 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 ac-

quittal. 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. [As amended April 1966] The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and courts of probate. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and may authorize the establishment of inferior courts in the several counties, cities, villages or towns, 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. [1963 SJR32; 1965 SJR26]

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. [Original form] 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]. [As amended Apr. 1903] 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. [1901 AJR33; 1903 AJR5; 1903 c. 10]

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 4. [Original form] For the term of five years, and thereafter until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several circuit courts, shall be judges of the supreme court, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary

to provide by law, for the organization of a separate supreme court, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this constitution, to consist of one chief justice, and two associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at such time and in such manner as the legislature may provide. The separate supreme court when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the legislature; the judges thereof shall be

so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time; and their term of office shall be the same as is provided for the judges of the circuit court. And whenever the legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate supreme court, they shall have power to reduce the number of circuit court judges to four, and subdivide the judicial circuits, but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of said judges, or till a vacancy occur by some other means.

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 4. [*As amended Nov. 1877*] The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court to hold their offices respectively for terms

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. [*As amended Nov. 1924*] 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. [*1921 SJR24; 1923 SJR27; 1923 c. 408*]

Circuit judges, election. SECTION 7. [*Original form*] For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as chief justice in such manner as the legislature shall provide. And the legislature shall at its first session provide by law as well for the election of, as for classifying the judges of the circuit court to be elected under this constitution, in such manner that one of said judges shall go out of office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years and one in six years, and thereafter the judge

ending two and four years respectively after the end of the term of the justice of the said court, then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justice and associate justices of the said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years. [*1876 SJR16; 1877 SJR2; 1877 c. 48*]

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 1 [4]. [*As amended Apr. 1889*] The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as justices of said court with the same terms of office, respectively, as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of five justices (any three of whom shall be a quorum), to be elected as now provided. The justice having been longest a continuous member of the court (or in case two or more of such senior justices having served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires), shall be ex officio the chief justice. [*1887 SJR19; 1889 AJR7; 1889 c. 22*]

elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

Circuit judges, election. SECTION 7. [*As amended Apr. 1897*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof, one circuit judge, except that in any circuit composed of one county only, which county shall contain a population, according to the last state or United States census, of one hundred thousand inhabitants or over, 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. [*1895 SJR9; 1897 SJR10; 1897 c. 69*]

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. [*As amended April 1953*] 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. [*1951 SJR3; 1953 SJR5*]

Vacancies; judicial elections. SECTION 9. [*Original form*] 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

when elected such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. [*As amended Nov. 1912*] 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. [*1909 AJR36; 1911 AJR26; 1911 c. 665*]

Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; 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. [*As amended Nov. 1882*] 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. [*1881 AJR16; 1882 SJR20; 1882 c. 290*]

Clerks of courts. SECTION 12. [*Original form*] 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 the power to ap-

point 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; and when elected shall hold his office for a full term. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and the clerk of a circuit court may be appointed 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. [*Repealed, 1963 SJR32; 1965 SJR26*]

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. [*Original form*] The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two 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 two 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.

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. [*As amended April 1945*] 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. [*1943 SJR9; 1945 SJR6*]

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. [*As amended Apr. 1968*] 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 July 31 following the date on which he attains the age of seventy. A person who has served eight or more years as a supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve temporarily, on appointment by the chief justice of the supreme court or by any associate justice designated by the supreme court, as a judge of a circuit court, under such general laws as the legislature may enact. [*1965 SJR36; 1967 SJR96*]

Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges. SECTION 24. [Added April 1955] 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. [1953 SJR6; 1955 SJR10]

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [As amended April 1961] 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. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes; privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [1959 AJR120; 1961 SJR34]

Uniform rule of taxation. SECTION 1. [Original form] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe.

Uniform rule of taxation; income tax. SECTION 1. [As amended Nov. 1908] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property 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. [1905 AJR12; 1907 SJR19; 1907 c. 661]

Rules of taxation; income taxes. SECTION 1. [As amended April 1927] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and 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. [1925 AJR51; 1927 AJR3]

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [As amended April 1941] 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. [1939 AJR37; 1941 AJR15]

Appropriation; limitation. SECTION 2. [As amended Nov. 1877] 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. [1876 SJR14; 1877 SJR5; 1877 c. 158]

Appropriations. SECTION 2. [Original form] No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

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; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. [As amended April 1969] (1) 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.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power to acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such non-profit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and installments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [1967 AJR1; 1969 AJR1]

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. [*As amended Apr. 1968*] 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 or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; of the moneys appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount not to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment may be raised by a tax on property. [*1965 SJR28; 1967 SJR18*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] 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 improvements, 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.

[*Amended Nov. 1908, by adding thereto the following:*

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. [*1905 SJR14; 1907 SJR22; 1907 c. 238*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. An amendment to VIII—10, appropriations for water powers and forests, was approved by 1907 SJR 43. There was no 2d resolution but an act, 1909 c. 514. The procedure was declared invalid by the Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Owen v. Donald*, 160 W 21, 151 NW 331.

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended Nov. 1924*] 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. 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. [*1921 SJR30; 1923 AJR70; 1923 c. 289*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1945*] 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. 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. [*1943 SJR16; 1945 SJR7*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1949*] 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. [SPL. S 1948 SJR2; 1949 SJR5]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [As amended Apr. 1960] 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 or the improvement of port facilities. 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. [1957 AJR39; 1959 SJR20]

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 fall from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [As amended Nov. 1902] 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. [1899 SJR21; 1901 SJR24; 1901 c. 253]

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [Original form] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent, and such other officers as the legislature shall direct. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the

state, in such manner as the legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

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. [As amended April 1961] No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established in the manner prescribed by the legislature. [1959 AJR 22; 1961 SJR8]

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] 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. [*As amended April 1966*] "(Article XI) 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 may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. 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. 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, city or special district, 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, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at such debt limitation." [1963 SJR59; 1965 AJR10]

Organization of cities and villages. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses [sic] assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. [*Amended Nov. 1874, by adding thereto the following:*]

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 by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

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 said debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principle [sic] thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. [1872 AJR17; 1873 SJR6; 1874 c. 37]

Organization of cities and villages. SECTION 3. [*As amended Nov. 1912*] It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered to provide for the organization of cities and incorpo-

rated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. 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 by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. 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. [1909 SJR32; 1911 SJR26; 1911 c. 665]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended Nov. 1924*] 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 by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. 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. [*1921 SJRS; 1923 SJR18; 1923 c. 203*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended Nov. 1932*] 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 by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. 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 per centum debt limitation. [*1929 AJR61; 1931 AJR14*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1951*] 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 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; 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 8 per centum of the value of such property. 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 20 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 150,000 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 50 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 5 or 8 per centum debt limitation. [*1949 SJR11; 1951 SJR9*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1955*] 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 district, 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. [1953 SJR17; 1955 AJR18]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended Nov. 1960*] 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 and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over 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. [1957 SJR47; 1959 SJR53]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1961*] 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 and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment

for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over 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 and except that for any school district offering no less than grades one to twelve and which is at the time of incurring such debt eligible for the highest level of school aids, the total indebtedness of such school district shall not exceed ten 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. 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. [1959 SJR6; 1961 AJR1]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [As amended April 1963] 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 may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. 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. 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. [1961 AJR92; 1963 AJR19]

Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [As amended Apr. 3, 1956] 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. [1953 SJR29; 1955 SJR9]

Acquisition of lands by state and cities; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [Added Nov. 1912] The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, 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;

General banking law. SECTION 4. [Added Nov. 1902] 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. [1899 AJR16; 1901 SJR25; 1901 c. 73] This section was proposed and adopted as a substitute for sections 4 and 5, *infra*.

Legislature prohibited from incorporating banks. SECTION 4. [Original form] The legislature shall not have power to create, authorize or incorporate, by any general, or special law, any bank, or

Referendum on banking laws. SECTION 5. [Repealed. 1899 AJR16; 1901 SJR25; 1901 c. 73; vote Nov. 1902]

Referendum on banking laws. SECTION 5. [Original form] 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 the 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, with such restrictions and under

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. [1909 SJR63; 1911 SJR25; 1911 c. 665]

Banking power or, privilege, or any institution or corporation having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article. [Repealed. See history note to section 4, *supra*]

5. [Repealed. 1899 AJR16; 1901 SJR25;

such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. Provided, that no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the state, at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election. [Repealed. See history note to section 4, *supra*]

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 amendment 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. [As amended Nov. 1882] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each

year, and the general elections 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. [1881 AJR16; 1882 SJR20; 1882 c. 290]

Political year; general election. SECTION 1. [Original form] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in Janu-

ary in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

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 infamous 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 the 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. [As amended Nov. 1936] 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 employees 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 employees of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section. [1933 AJR50; 1935 AJR67]

Free passes forbidden. SECTION 11. [Added Nov. 1902] No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employee 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 employee 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, co-partner-

ship, 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.

The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment. [1899 SJR12; 1901 AJR8; 1901 c. 437]

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. [Added Nov. 1926] 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. [1923 SJR39; 1925 SJR12; 1925 c. 270]

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 prosecution 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 constitution 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 for further notice of such election shall be required.

Congressional apportionment. SECTION 10. Two members of congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green, shall

constitute the first congressional district, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, shall constitute the second congressional district, and shall elect one member.

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 members 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. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the senators and members of the assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one senator or member of the assembly, as the case may be.

[Enumeration of districts omitted as obsolete: see R.S. 1849 pp. 40-43; R.S. 1858 pp. 49-53]

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.

Note: For attached resolutions and signatures see end of Constitution as printed in R.S. 1849 and R.S. 1858.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval				Second Approval				Submission to People			Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor	
															For	Against		
IV	4	Assemblymen, 2-year terms		Ch.	95	1853		Ch.	89	1854	Ch.	"	89	1854	Nov. "	6,549	11,580	.....¹
IV	5	Senators, 4-year terms		"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,348	11,885	"
IV	11	Biennial legislative sessions		"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,752	11,589	"
V	5	Governor's salary, changed from \$1,250 to \$2,500 a year	SJR	35	JR	4 1861	SJR	15	JR	6 1862	Ch.	202	1862	Nov. 1862		14,519	32,612	.....¹
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to \$350 a year	SJR	26	JR	9 1865	SJR	16	JR	3 1866	Ch.	25	1867	Nov. 1867		58,363	24,418	142,522
V	5	*Governor's salary, changed from \$1,250 to \$5,000 a year	AJR	13	JR	9 1868	SJR	6	JR	2 1869	Ch.	186	1869	Nov. 1869		47,353	41,764	130,781
V	9	*Lt. governor's salary increased to \$1,000 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
I	8	*Grand jury system modified	AJR	6	JR	7 1869	SJR	3	JR	3 1870	Ch.	118	1870	Nov. 1870		48,894	18,606	146,953 ²
IV	31,32	*Private and local laws, prohibited on 9 subjects	SJR	14	JR	13 1870	AJR	29	JR	1 1871	Ch.	122	1871	Nov. 1871		54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR	12	JR	2 1871	AJR	16	JR	8 1872	Ch.	111	1872	Nov. 1872		16,272	29,755	.....¹
XI	3	*Indebtedness of municipalities limited to 5%	AJR	17	JR	11 1872	SJR	6	JR	4 1873	Ch.	37	1874	Nov. 1874		66,061	1,509	.....¹
VII	4	*Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR	16	JR	10 1876	SJR	2	JR	1 1877	Ch.	48	1877	Nov. 1877		79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Claims against state, 6-year limit	SJR	14	JR	7 1876	SJR	5	JR	4 1877	Ch.	158	1877	"		33,046	3,371	"
IV	4,5,11	*Biennial sessions; assemblymen 2-year, senators 4-year terms ..	SJR	9	none	1880	AJR	7	none	1881	Ch.	262	1881	Nov. 1881		53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to \$500 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
III	1	*Voting residence 30 days; in municipalities voter registration ..	AJR	26	none	1881	SJR	18	JR	5 1882	Ch.	272	1882	Nov. 1882		36,223	5,347	.....¹
VI	4	*County officers except judicial, vacancies filled by appointment ..	AJR	16	none	1881	SJR	20	JR	3 1882	Ch.	"	290	1882	"	60,091	8,089	"
VII	12	*Clerk of court, full term election ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	1	*Political year; biennial elections ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	1	State superintendent, qualifications and pay fixed by legislature	AJR	16	JR	34 1885	AJR	2	JR	4 1887	Ch.	357	1887	Nov. 1888		12,967	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme court, composed of 5 justices of supreme court	SJR	19	JR	5 1887	AJR	7	JR	3 1889	Ch.	22	1889	Apr. 1889		125,759	14,712	211,111 ³
IV	31	*Cities incorporated by general law	SJR	13	JR	4 1889	SJR	13	JR	4 1891	Ch.	362	1891	Nov. 1892		15,718	9,015	371,559

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
X	1	State superintendent, pay fixed by law	AJR	15 JR 10 1893	SJR	7 JR 2 1895	Ch.	177 1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110
VIII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR	9 JR 8 1895	SJR	10 JR 9 1897	Ch.	69 1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,513	119,572 ³
X	1	*State supt., nonpartisan election 4-year term, pay fixed by law	SJR	21 JR 16 1899	SJR	24 JR 3 1901	Ch.	258 1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XI	4	*General banking law authorized	AJR	16 JR 13 1899	SJR	25 JR 2 1901	Ch.	73 1901	"	64,836	44,620	
XI	5	*Banking law referenda requirement repealed	"	" " "	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	11	*Free passes prohibited	SJR	12 JR 8 1899	AJR	8 JR 9 1901	Ch.	437 1901	"	67,781	40,697	"
VII	4	*Supreme court, 7 justices, 10-year terms	AJR	33 JR 8 1901	AJR	5 JR 7 1903	Ch.	10 1903	Apr. 1903	51,377	39,857	114,468 ³
III	1	*Suffrage for full citizens only	AJR	16 JR 15 1905	AJR	47 JR 25 1907	Ch.	661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days	AJR	45 JR 14 1905	AJR	46 JR 13 1907	Ch.	661 1907	"	85,958	27,270	"
VIII	1	*Income tax	AJR	12 JR 12 1905	SJR	19 JR 29 1907	"	"	"	85,696	37,729	"
VIII	10	*Highways, appropriations for	SJR	14 JR 11 1905	SJR	22 JR 18 1907	Ch.	238 1907	"	116,421	46,739	"
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census	SJR	18 JR 30 1907	SJR	35 JR 55 1909	Ch.	478 1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
IV	21	Legislators' pay \$1,000 a year ..	AJR	8 JR 35 1907	AJR	33 JR 7 1909	Ch.	508 1909	"	44,153	76,278	"
VIII	10	*Water power and forests, appropriations for	SJR	43 JR 31 1907	SB	553 ** 1909	Ch.	514 1909	"	62,468	45,924	"
VII	10	*Judges' salaries, time of payment	AJR	36 JR 34 1909	AJR	26 JR 24 1911	Ch.	665 1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XI	3	*City or county debt for lands, discharge within 50 years	SJR	32 JR 44 1909	SJR	26 JR 42 1911	"	"	"	46,369	34,975	"
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.	SJR	63 JR 38 1909	SJR	25 JR 48 1911	"	"	"	48,424	33,931	"
IV	1	Initiative and referendum	AJR	36 JR 74 1911	AJR	4 JR 22 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
IV	21	Legislators' pay \$600 a year, 2¢ a mile for additional round trips	AJR	78 JR 66 1911	AJR	8 JR 24 1913	"	"	"	68,907	157,202	"
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR	134 JR 67 1911	AJR	11 JR 26 1913	"	"	"	63,311	154,827	"
VIII	new	State annuity insurance	SJR	72 JR 65 1911	AJR	38 JR 35 1913	"	"	"	59,909	170,338	"
VIII	new	State insurance	AJR	119 JR 56 1911	AJR	9 JR 12 1913	"	"	"	58,490	165,966	"
XI	new	Home rule of cities and villages	SJR	31 JR 73 1911	SJR	19 JR 21 1913	"	"	"	86,020	141,472	"
XI	new	Municipal power of excess condemnation	AJR	104 JR 37 1911	AJR	10 JR 25 1913	"	"	"	61,122	154,945	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submissions after 3/5 approval by one legislature	SJP.	57 JR 71 1911	SJR	22 JR 17 1913	"	"	Nov. 1914	71,734	160,761	325,430

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval	Second Approval	Submission to People	Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
							For	Against	
XII	new	Constitution amended upon petition	AJR 36 JR 74 1911	AJR 4 JR 22 1913	" "	"	68,435	150,215	"
XIII	new	Recall of civil officers	SJR 9 JR 41 1911	SJR 18 JR 15 1913	" "	"	81,628	144,386	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay fixed by law	AJR 16 JR 23 1917	AJR 13 JR 37 1919	Ch. 480 1919	Apr. 1920	126,243	132,258	.....¹
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 74 JR 20 1917	SJR 100 JR 92 1919	Ch. 604 1919	"	113,786	116,436	"
I	5	*Jury verdict, 5/6 in civil cases	AJR 26 JR 58 1919	AJR 14 JR 17 1921	Ch. 504 1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 22 JR 38 1919	AJR 39 JR 36 1921	Ch. 437 1921	"	161,832	207,594	"
XI	new	Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 21 JR 53 1919	AJR 16 JR 37 1921	Ch. 566 1921	"	105,234	219,639	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay \$750 a year	SJR 8 JR 28 1921	SJR 5 JR 18 1923	Ch. 241 1923	Apr. 1924	189,635	250,236	344,137 ^a
VII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 24 JR 24 1921	SJR 27 JR 64 1923	Ch. 408 1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
VIII	10	*Forestry, appropriations for	SJR 30 JR 29 1921	AJR 70 JR 57 1923	Ch. 289 1923	"	336,360	173,563	"
XI	3	*Home rule for cities and villages	SJR 5 JR 39 1921	SJR 18 JR 34 1923	Ch. 203 1923	"	299,792	190,165	"
V	5	*Governor's salary fixed by law	AJR 88 JR 79 1923	AJR 50 JR 52 1925	Ch. 413 1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials	SJR 39 JR 39 1923	SJR 12 JR 16 1925	Ch. 270 1925	"	205,868	201,125	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay \$1,000 for session	AJR 16 JR 33 1925	AJR 2 JR 12 1927	.....	Apr. 1927	151,786	199,260	308,885 ^a
VIII	1	*Severance tax: forests, minerals	AJR 51 JR 61 1925	AJR 3 JR 13 1927	.....	"	179,217	141,888	"
IV	21	*Legislators' salary repealed; to be fixed by law	SJR 61 JR 57 1927	SJR 7 JR 6 1929	.....	Apr. 1929	237,250	212,846	397,912 ^a
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves for 2 terms	AJR 8 JR 24 1927	AJR 8 JR 13 1929	.....	"	259,881	210,964	"
V	10	*Item veto on appropriation bills	SJR 35 JR 37 1927	SJR 40 JR 43 1929	JR 41 of 1925, which became Joint Rule 16 of the Wis. legislature,	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V	5	*Governor's salary provision repealed; fixed by law	SJR 81 JR 69 1929	SJR 6 JR 52 1931	established a new procedure to incorporate the "submission to the people"	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
VII	1	*Lieutenant governor's salary repealed; fixed by law	SJR 82 JR 70 1929	SJR 7 JR 53 1931	legislature, established a new procedure to incorporate the "submission to the people"	"	427,768	267,120	"
XI	3	*Wording of section corrected	SJR 103 JR 72 1929	SJR 8 JR 58 1931	to incorporate the "submission to the people"	"	436,113	221,563	"
III	1	*Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 61 JR 74 1929	AJR 14 JR 71 1931	clause into the proposal at second approval.	Nov. 1934	401,194	279,631	"
XIII	11	*Woman suffrage	AJR 52 JR 91 1931	SJR 74 JR 76 1933	the "submission to the people"	Nov. 1936	411,088	166,745	953,797
VIII	1	*Free passes, permitted as specified	AJR 50 JR 63 1933	AJR 67 JR 98 1935	clause into the proposal at second approval.	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095
VII	15	*Installment payment of real estate taxes	AJR 37 JR 88 1939	AJR 15 JR 18 1941	second approval.	Apr. 1941	330,971	134,808	547,213 ^a
		*Justice of peace, abolish office in first class cities	SJR 9 JR 27 1943	SJR 6 JR 2 1945	.....	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	381,192 ^a

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval				Second Approval				Submission to People	Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor		
													For	Against			
VIII VI	10 4	*Aeronautical program Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	SJR	16	JR	37	1943	SJR	7	JR	3	1945	.....	"	187,111	101,169	"
IV VI	33 2	*Auditing of state accounts *Auditing (part of same proposal)	AJR	6	JR	36	1943	AJR	10	JR	47	1945	.....	Apr. 1946	121,144	170,131	306,354 ³
X	3	Public transportation of school children to any school	SJR	35	JR	60	1943	SJR	24	JR	73	1945	.....	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444
XI	2	Repeal; relating to exercise of eminent domain by municipali- ties	SJR	48	JR	73	1943	SJR	19	JR	78	1945	.....	"	437,817	545,475	"
II	2	Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	SJR	30	JR	89	1945	SJR	15	JR	48	1947	.....	Nov. 1948	210,086	807,318	1,266,139
VIII II	10 2	*Veterans' housing	AJR	26	JR	33	1947	SJR	6	JR	2	1949	.....	Apr. 1949	245,412	297,237	633,606 ³
		*Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	SJR	2	JR	1	1948	SJR	5	JR	1	1949	.....	"	311,576	290,736	"
XI	3	*City debt limit 8% for combined city and school purposes	AJR	64	JR	11	1949	AJR	7	JR	7	1951	.....	Apr. 1951	305,612	186,284	515,822 ³
IV	3,4,5	***Apportionment based on area and population	SJR	11	JR	12	1949	SJR	9	JR	6	1951	.....	"	313,739	191,897	"
VII VII	9 24	*Judicial elections to full terms .. *Judges: qualifications, retirement	SJR	50	JR	59	1951	AJR	7	JR	9	1953	.....	Apr. 1953	433,043	406,133	735,860 ³
VI	3	*School debt limit, equalized value	SJR	3	JR	41	1951	SJR	5	JR	12	1953	.....	"	386,972	345,094	"
IV VI	26 4	*Teachers' retirement benefits Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	SJR	6	JR	46	1953	SJR	10	JR	14	1955	.....	Apr. 1955	380,214	177,929	520,554 ³
XI XIII VIII XIII	3 11 10 3	*School debt limit, equalized value *Teachers' retirement benefits Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	SJR	17	JR	47	1953	AJR	18	JR	12	1955	.....	"	320,376	228,641	"
		*Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	SJR	21	JR	41	1953	SJR	8	JR	17	1955	.....	Apr. 1956	365,560	255,284	740,411 ³
		*Dedication of land to cities, etc.	AJR	13	JR	23	1953	AJR	22	JR	53	1955	.....	"	269,722	328,603	"
		Free passes, not for public use ..	SJR	29	JR	35	1953	SJR	9	JR	36	1955	.....	"	376,692	193,544	"
		*Port development	AJR	12	JR	61	1953	AJR	47	JR	54	1955	.....	"	188,715	380,207	"
		*Debt limit in populous counties, 5% equalized	AJR	39	JR	58	1957	SJR	20	JR	15	1959	.....	Apr. 1960	472,177	451,045	1,182,160 ⁴
IV IV VI	26 34 4	Salary increases during term .. *Continuity of civil government .. Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	SJR	47	JR	59	1957	SJR	53	JR	32	1959	.....	Nov. 1960	686,104	529,467	1,728,009
		*Continuity of civil government ..	SJR	21	JR	29	1959	SJR	6	JR	11	1961	.....	Apr. 1961	297,066	307,575	765,807 ³
		Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR	48	JR	50	1959	SJR	1	JR	10	1961	.....	"	498,869	132,728	"
VIII	1	*Personal property classified for tax purposes	AJR	31	JR	48	1959	AJR	7	JR	9	1961	.....	"	283,495	388,238	"
XI	2	*Municipal eminent domain, abol- ished jury verdict of necessity	AJR	120	JR	77	1959	SJR	34	JR	13	1961	.....	"	381,881	220,434	"
XI	3	*Debt limit 10% equalized value for integrated aid school district	AJR	22	JR	47	1959	SJR	8	JR	12	1961	.....	"	348,406	259,566	"
			SJR	6	JR	35	1959	AJR	1	JR	8	1961	.....	"	409,963	224,783	"

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval				Second Approval				Submission to People	Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor		
													For	Against			
IV	3	*"Indians not taxed" exclusion re- moved from apportionment formula	SJR	12	JR	30	1959	SJR	11	JR	32	1961	.....	Nov. 1962	631,296	259,557	1,265,900
IV	23	*County executive officer; 4-year term	AJR	121	JR	68	1959	AJR	61	JR	64	1961	.....	"	527,075	331,393	"
VI	4	*County executive (part of same proposal) .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	"	"	"	"
IV	23a	*County executive veto power	AJR	162	JR	96	1961	AJR	23	JR	9	1963	.....	Apr. 1963	524,240	319,378	"
IV	3	Apportionment at second session	SJR	76	JR	68	1961	SJR	4	JR	7	1963	.....	"	232,851	277,014	635,510 ^a
IV	26	Salary increases during term	AJR	92	JR	71	1961	AJR	19	JR	8	1963	.....	"	216,205	335,774	"
XI	3	*Equalized value debt limit	AJR	133	JR	90	1961	AJR	73	JR	32	1963	.....	Apr. 1964	285,296	231,702	"
VIII	10	Maximum state appropriation for forestry increased	AJR	134	JR	91	1961	AJR	74	JR	33	1963	.....	"	440,978	536,724	1,046,801 ^a
XI	3	Property valuation for debt limit adjusted	AJR	15	JR	30	1961	SJR	1	JR	1	SS'63	.....	"	336,994	572,276	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, sub- mission of related items in a single proposition	SJR	14	JR	30	1963	SJR	17	JR	5	1965	.....	Apr. 1965	317,676	582,045	"
VI	4	*Coroner and surveyor abolished in counties of 500,000	SJR	42	JR	35	1963	SJR	13	JR	2	1965	.....	"	380,059	215,169	738,831 ^a
IV	24	*Lotteries, definition revised	SJR	24	JR	34	1963	SJR	15	JR	14	1965	.....	Apr. 1966	454,390	194,327	"
IV	13	*Legislators on active duty in armed forces	SJR	32	JR	48	1963	SJR	26	JR	50	1965	.....	"	362,935	189,641	564,132 ^a
VII	2	*Establishment of inferior courts ..	SJR	32	JR	48	1963	SJR	26	JR	50	1965	.....	"	321,434	216,341	"
VII	15	*Justices of the peace abolished ..	SJR	59	JR	44	1963	SJR	11	JR	51	1965	.....	"	307,502	199,919	"
XI	3	*Special district public utility debt limit	AJR	70	JR	46	1965	AJR	7	JR	13	1967	.....	Apr. 1967	494,236	377,107	856,650 ^a
I	23	*Transportation of children to pri- vate schools	AJR	162	JR	96	1965	AJR	17	JR	17	1967	.....	"	489,989	328,292	"
IV	26	*Judicial salary increased during term	AJR	4	JR	80	1965	AJR	9	JR	15	1967	.....	"	534,368	310,478	"
V	1m, 1n	*4-yr. term for governor & lt. gov.	AJR	3	JR	45	1965	SJR	12	JR	10	1967	.....	"	"	"	"
V	3	*Joint election of governor and lt. gov.	SJR	11	JR	11	1967	AJR	8	JR	14	1967	.....	"	507,339	312,267	"
VI	1m	*4-yr. term for secretary of state	AJR	4	JR	80	1965	AJR	9	JR	15	1967	.....	"	520,326	311,974	"
VI	1n	*4-yr. term for state treasurer	AJR	4	JR	80	1965	SJR	12	JR	10	1967	.....	"	"	"	"
			AJR	9	JR	15	1967	SJR	12	JR	10	1967	.....	"	514,280	314,873	"
													"	"	"	"

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval	Second Approval	Submission to People	Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
							For	Against	
VI	1p	*4-yr. term for attorney general ..	AJR 4 JR 80 1965	AJR 9 JR 15 1967 SJR 12 JR 10 1967	.....	"	515,962	311,603	"
VI	4	*Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 72 JR 61 1965	SJR 7 JR 12 1967	.....	"	508,242	324,544	"
IV	11	*Legislative sessions, more than one permitted in biennium	AJR 5 JR 57 1965	AJR 15 JR 48 1967	.....	Apr. 1968	670,757	267,997	884,996 ³
VII	24	*Uniform retirement date for justices and circuit judges	SJR 36 JR 101 1965	SJR 13 JR 22 1967 SJR 96 JR 56 1967	.....	"	734,046	215,455	"
VII	24	*Temporary appointment of justices and circuit judges	SJR 36 JR 101 1965	SJR 13 JR 22 1967 SJR 96 JR 56 1967	.....	"	678,249	245,807	"
VIII	10	*Forestry appropriation from sources other than property tax	SJR 28 JR 43 1965	SJR 18 JR 25 1967	.....	"	652,705	286,512	"
IV	23	*Uniform county government modified	AJR 18 JR 49 1967	SJR 8 JR 2 1969	.....	Apr. 1969	326,445	321,851	706,324 ³
IV	23a	*County executive to have veto power	AJR 18 JR 49 1967	SJR 8 JR 2 1969	.....	"	"	"	"
VIII	7	*State public debt for specified purposes allowed	AJR 1 JR 58 1967	AJR 1 JR 3 1969	.....	"	411,062	258,366	"

*Ratified.

Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Owen v. Donald*, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N.W. 331.*Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, 264 Wis. 644, 60 N.W. 2nd 416.¹No election for state-wide office.²Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court.³Total vote for State Superintendent.⁴Total vote in presidential delegate election.

Source: Information copied from official records in the Office of the Secretary of State.

STATE-WIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Vote	
			For	Against
Territorial				
*Formation of a state government	Territorial Laws 1846, p. 5 (Jan. 31)	Apr. 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of first constitution	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution	Apr. 1847	14,119	30,231
Equal suffrage to colored persons	Supl. resolution to 1846 Constitution; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755	Apr. 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of second constitution	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution	Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384
State				
*Extend suffrage to colored persons**	Ch. 137 1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks; advisory referendum	Ch. 143 1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law	Ch. 479 1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Liquor prohibition; advisory referendum	Ch. 101 1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extend suffrage to colored persons**	Ch. 44 1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amend general banking law; redemption of bank notes	Ch. 98 1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amend general banking law; circulation of bank notes	Ch. 242 1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Amend general banking law; interest rate 7% a year	Ch. 203 1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extend suffrage to colored persons**	Ch. 414 1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amend general banking law; taxing shareholders	Ch. 102 1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
	JR 12 1867			
*Abolish office of bank comptroller	Ch. 28 1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Incorporation of savings banks and savings societies	Ch. 384 1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
*Woman suffrage upon school matters	Ch. 211 1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
Revise banking law of 1897; banking dept. under commissioner	Ch. 303 1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
*Primary election law	Ch. 451 1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems	Ch. 522 1905	Apr. 1906	45,958	111,139
Woman suffrage***	Ch. 227 1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Soldiers' bonus financed by 3-mill property tax and income tax	Ch. 667 1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Prohibition, Wisconsin enforcement act (Mulberger)	Ch. 556 1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*U. S. prohibition act (Volstead); memorializing congress to amend	SJR 42 JR 47 1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,602
*Repeal of Wisconsin prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum.....	SJR 14 JR 16 1929	Apr. 1929	350,337	195,402
*Modification of prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum	SJR 14 JR 16 1929	Apr. 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses; advisory referendum	SJR 26 JR 11 1931	Apr. 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal advisory referendum	AJR 116 JR 114 1931	Apr. 1932	396,436	271,786
*Old-age pensions; advisory referendum	AJR 42 JR 64 SS'33	Apr. 1934	531,915	154,729
*Teacher tenure law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR 67 JR 100 1939	Apr. 1940	403,782	372,524

STATE-WIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election—	Vote		
			For	Against	
Property tax levy for high school aid, 2 mills of assessed valuation	Ch. 525	1943	Apr. 1944	131,004	410,315
Daylight saving time; advisory referendum	SJR 24 JR 4	1947	Apr. 1947	313,091	379,740
3% retail sales tax for veterans bonus; advisory referendum	SJR 58 JR 62	1947	Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990
4-year term for constitutional officers; advisory referendum	SJR 11 JR 13	1951	Apr. 1951	210,821	328,613
Apportionment of legislature by area and population; advisory referendum	Ch. 728	1951	Nov. 1952	689,615	753,092
*New residents entitled to vote for president and vice-president	Ch. 76	1953	Nov. 1954	550,056	414,680
State-wide educational television tax-supported; advisory referendum	AJR 74 JR 66	1953	Nov. 1954	308,385	697,262
*Daylight saving time	Ch. 6	1957	Apr. 1957	578,661	480,656
*Ex-residents entitled to vote for president and vice-president	Ch. 512	1961	Nov. 1962	627,279	229,375
Gasoline tax increase for highway construction	AJR 3 JR 3	SS'63	Apr. 1964	150,769	889,364
New residents entitled to vote after 6 months	Chs. 88, 89	1965	Nov. 1966	582,389	256,246
State control and funding of vocational education	AJR 12 JR 4	1969	Apr. 1969	292,560	409,789
Recreational lands bonding	AJR 17 JR 5	1969	Apr. 1969	361,630	322,882
Water pollution abatement bonding	AJR 17 JR 5	1969	Apr. 1969	446,763	246,968

*Ratified.

**In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Supreme Court ruled that Ch. 137, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

***Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Ch. 5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

Source: Information copied from official records in the Office of the Secretary of State.



FRAMEWORK OF GOVERNMENT

The Framework of Wisconsin Government: an over-all description of Wisconsin government and a chart of its organization

THE FRAMEWORK OF WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

The Structure

State Government Has 3 Branches. The United States Constitution, in Section 4 of Article IV, guarantees "to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government." As used in this provision, "republican" means "representative"—a people governing themselves through their representatives.

Like the federal government itself and all the other state governments, it carries out this theme in the traditional 3 branches: a legislative branch consisting of the Wisconsin Legislature (the Senate and the Assembly) and its subordinate service agencies; an executive branch under the direction of the Governor, in whom is vested the executive power and who is assisted by 5 elected, constitutional officials plus 14 departments (including the 2 headed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and by the Attorney General) and 14 independent agencies created by statute; and a judicial branch consisting of a Supreme Court with 7 justices, circuit courts and inferior courts created by statute law (these are the county courts and municipal courts as we know them today).

Other Units of Government. In order to carry out its numerous responsibilities, every state has created subordinate units. These subordinate units are the creation of state law and may be abolished by state law, or changed, or given increased powers and duties. In Wisconsin, these subordinate units of government consist of counties, towns, villages, cities, school districts, and special districts. Each unit, within the limits established by state law, has the power to tax and to make legally binding rules for the government of its own affairs.

Wisconsin has 72 counties. Together, they include the entire territory of the state. Our state constitution does not invest the county with home rule powers—the Wisconsin Statutes contain a long and detailed listing of the powers and duties of Wisconsin counties. The county governing board is called the board of supervisors. Elected county officials include the members of the county board and administrative and judicial officers.

In Wisconsin, cities and villages are incorporated under general law. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1924, they have home rule powers to determine their local affairs. There are 569 such municipal corporations, including 186 cities and 383 villages. Minimum population for incorporation as a village is 150 persons, and for a city 1,000 persons, but towns exceeding the minimum population are not required to become municipal corporations. The basic responsibility for the government of each city or village is vested in its governing body; in a city, this body may be a common council or a commission and in a village the governing body is the village board. There are 3 forms of executive organization of city government: mayor-council, council-manager, and commission. In villages the executive power is administered by the village president, who presides over the board but cannot veto its actions.

The town governments are found in all areas of Wisconsin except those

within the corporate boundaries of cities and villages. Wisconsin has 1,269 towns (in addition, the County of Menominee is also considered a town). Towns have no powers other than those granted by the Wisconsin statutes. In addition to local road maintenance, Wisconsin town governments carry out a variety of functions and, in some instances, even undertake urban type services, usually through town-established sanitary and utility districts. The governing body is the town board composed of 3 supervisors. The positions of supervisors are largely administrative; annual town meetings authorize and direct and the policy set at the town meeting is carried out by the town board.

There are 457 school districts in Wisconsin. These are special units of government organized to carry out a single function, the operation of the public schools. Each district is run by an elected school board, which appoints the administrators of the system. In some cases the school system is part of city government and, hence, fiscally dependent on that city, but usually school districts are fiscally independent.

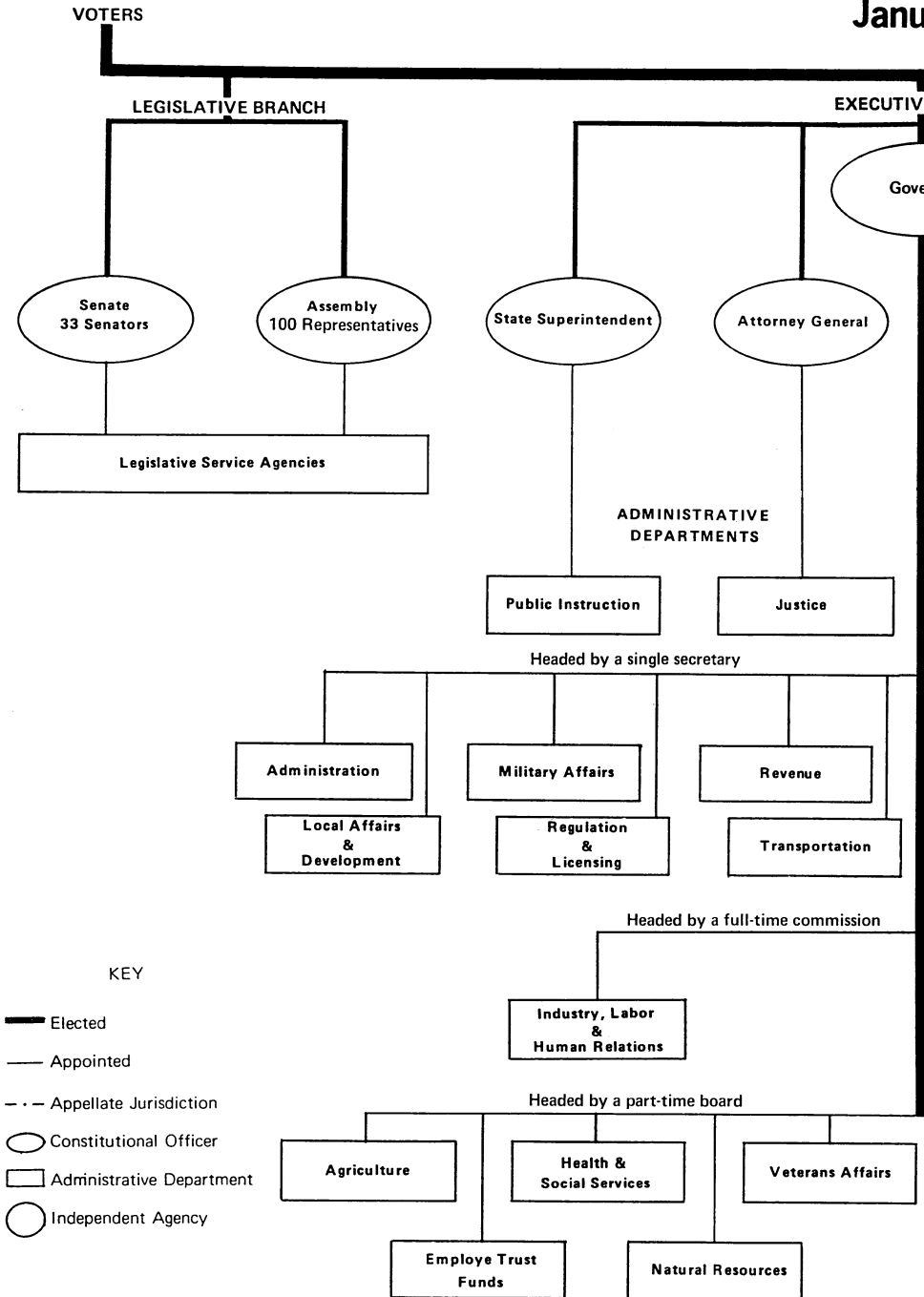
Special districts are also created in Wisconsin to carry out functions which are strictly local in nature, involving no state-level agency. The number of special districts in Wisconsin is estimated at 62. A typical example of a special district is a metropolitan sewerage district, but there are many other kinds. Each special district seeks to solve a specific problem or perform a specific function, usually across municipal boundaries. Special districts are corporate bodies, may sue and be sued, levy taxes and special assessments, spend money, and may acquire property. Some special districts are designed to be permanent; others are temporary. Because of the single function of each district, organization and operational staffing are relatively simple.

Increasing Services. Wisconsin has been a state for over 12 decades. In its 1848 beginning, the needs for state government were relatively simple—in his annual report of 1849, the Secretary of State reported payments to only 14 people (including the 6 constitutional officers) performing functions for the State of Wisconsin comparable to today's executive branch. In 1969, state employes number about 45,127 (39,827 if the over 5,000 limited term employes are excluded).

This growth is not inherent in government—even though it is often alleged that any bureaucracy will grow as long as it is permitted to grow—this growth is the result of the ever increasing development of the society in which we live. Time was when many did not have the opportunity to learn the “3 R's”; today, over 165,000 students are enrolled in the public and private universities and colleges in Wisconsin and another 33,000 (including about 4,600 in apprenticeship enrollment) are enrolled full time in vocational and technical schools and colleges (with about 250,000 enrollments in all types of vocational school programs). Time was when the “Watertown Plank Road” constituted an unequaled technological advancement over the muddy wagon trails of the day—in 1969, the State of Wisconsin contains about 167 airports, 6,007 miles of railroads and 101,727 miles of paved highways and streets. As recently as 1900, the average U.S. life expectancy at birth was 47.3 years—by 1968 it had reached 70.1 years and scientists foresee the day when it will be 75 or even 80 years. All facets of our modern society indicate that the need for governmental services will increase rather than diminish. We are faced with the problems of water pollution and urban slums, agricultural surpluses and pest control, highway construction and traffic safety, primary and secondary education, services for the aged—there cannot be a complete catalog because each succeeding day brings new problems and every new generation has to face up to them.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WIS

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From Wilderness to Statehood. Wisconsin became a "territory" in 1836 and a "state" in 1848.

The area was in the French sphere of influence as the result of the Marquette-Joliet exploration of 1673. In 1763, at the end of the French and Indian Wars, it was ceded to England. In the Second Treaty of Paris in 1783, the British not only gave formal recognition to the independence of the United States—they also ceded to the new nation the territory including Wisconsin. However, actual English control of the area did not end until the conclusion of the War of 1812. As part of the United States, Wisconsin was successively governed by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the laws of the Indiana Territory, the Illinois Territory, the Michigan Territory and, finally, the Wisconsin Territory.

On August 6, 1846, the Congress of the United States authorized the people living in what was then called the Territory of Wisconsin "to form a constitution and State government, for the purpose of being admitted into the Union". Based on this enabling act, the Wisconsin people called a constitutional convention to draft a fundamental law for the government of their state. The convention submitted its draft constitution to the people in April of 1847, but this first draft was rejected by the voters with only 14,119 votes cast for the proposed constitution, while 30,231 votes were cast against it.

A second draft was submitted in March of 1848 and it was ratified by a vote of 16,799 "for" and 6,384 "against". The constitution then adopted has remained the Wisconsin Constitution to this day; however, in the intervening years the electorate has voted 82 times to ratify 95 changes affecting 52 sections of the Constitution.

State Powers and Duties. Wisconsin became a state on May 29, 1848. It was the 30th state to be admitted to the Union. It became a state, according to the Wisconsin Enabling Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1846, "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever." The original 13 states, in forming the Union by ratifying the U.S. Constitution, had delegated certain powers to the federal government; when Wisconsin became a state it consented, by becoming a state, to the same delegation of a portion of its sovereign powers to Washington. Thus, from the moment of its birth the State of Wisconsin—its people, its lawmaking bodies, its administrative machinery, its courts—were subject to the provisions of the U.S. Constitution and to the express prohibitions of Section 10 of Article I of that document:

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision, and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

The prohibitions enumerated in the preceding excerpt from the U.S. Constitution are absolute. In addition, there are a number of other areas, enumerated in Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution, in which the original states told the U.S. Congress to act in their stead. Among these are the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, the maintenance of armed forces and the declaration of war, the coinage of money, the imposition and collection of taxes, the establishment of a postal system, and the granting of patents and copyrights. Congress can also "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" their delegated powers. Since all states admitted to the Union after it was formed by the original 13 states are on an equal footing with the original states, any restriction on the sovereignty of the original states also applies to all other states. But, in all areas in which the states did not delegate their sovereign powers to the federal government they remain sovereign, and this was specified in the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

Although the powers delegated to the federal government and the powers reserved to the states are neatly delineated in the United States Constitution and seem clear-cut, in practice it has not turned out to be that simple. Many powers are exercised concurrently by the federal government and the states. Through judicial interpretation, the powers exercised by Congress have been greatly expanded to include practically every topic once considered reserved to the states.

Many Sources of State Law

The Pilgrim Fathers, landing at Plymouth Rock, allegedly could govern their settlement by the brief Mayflower Compact. As the needs for government have become more complicated, the legal framework in which government operates has become more detailed.

Actually, even the Pilgrim Fathers did not start in a legal vacuum. They had brought with them a European, Anglo-Saxon legal heritage the origins of which became lost in antiquity. The law continued to develop in the American colonies. It moved inland from the Atlantic coast as the frontier advanced to the west.

When the first Wisconsin Territorial Legislature met in Belmont in 1836, it passed a law:

that the existing laws of Michigan, as declared in full force in this territory by the act of congress organizing the territory of Wisconsin, be taken and construed liberally and beneficially, for the purpose of giving the said laws full force and effect, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

The Wisconsin Constitution continued the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, by providing in Section 2 of Article XIV:

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.

Today, the government of the State of Wisconsin is regulated, in addition to the U.S. Constitution and the Wisconsin Constitution, by the laws contained in over 4,300 pages of Wisconsin Statutes. And, even this body of law is not detailed enough. The Wisconsin Legislature has found—and this experience is shared by all other states—that there are some areas which are so

technical and so complicated that the detailed implementation must be left to the specialists charged with administering the law. To make this possible, the law invests certain administrative agencies with "rule-making power".

In spite of all the detail of modern law, there are still areas not adequately covered or in which reasonable men cannot agree on the proper interpretation of several seemingly conflicting provisions. In these areas, the formal law is further implemented by courts or administrative commissions. Thus, while the current text of our Wisconsin Constitution occupies only 24 pages, and the statutes, 2 volumes, the opinions of the Wisconsin Supreme Court alone, explaining the meaning of specific portions of the Constitution and of the statutes, fill shelf upon shelf with the printed volumes of the Supreme Court's *Wisconsin Reports*.

Making State Government Work

Frequently it is said that in our state government of 3 branches the legislative branch makes the law or sets the public policy, the executive branch carries out the law, and the judicial branch interprets the law. This very simple description of state government, like so many simple descriptions, tells only half the story. Actually, all 3 branches have a part in determining what the law is, setting public policy, and seeing to it that the laws are faithfully administered.

"Public policy" is closely related to "law"—all law is the formal expression of public policy but not everything that might be considered public policy has already been incorporated into law. When we think of "law", we usually tend to regard it as something restrictive—a rule by which certain actions are prohibited. This aspect does exist, of course, but it is the effect of law and not the reason for the existence of law.

Laws govern our democratic society to give the greatest freedom to the greatest number, and the only manner in which this can be achieved is by the establishment of a firm set of rules which tell every citizen the precise limits of his rights and obligations.

Where Does Public Policy Come From? Since the formal responsibility for enacting new laws lies in the Legislature with the concurrence of the Governor, the legislators and the Governor are prime sources of public policy. Public policy cannot become law without their volition. Every member of the Legislature has the right to introduce bills proposing new laws, joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments, or simple and joint resolutions dealing with other matters; he has the right, also, to offer amendments to proposals placed before the Legislature by other members.

Within the executive branch, both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor have been assigned constitutional functions in the development of formal public policy. The Governor is required to recommend to the Legislature "such matters . . . for their consideration as he may deem expedient." This he does in his state of the state message and in special messages devoted to particular problems that he may send to the Legislature from time to time during the course of the session. If he feels that a particular problem of the state needs immediate legislative attention, he may even call the Legislature into special session. Moreover, all proposed new laws passed by the Legislature must be approved by the Governor (or passed over his veto, which requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote in each house) before they can become effective. This veto power invests the Governor with a great deal of control over the program content of any new law. Once a new proposal has become law the Governor, as the chief executive officer of the state, participates in the implementation and perfection of public policy on a day to day basis. The Gover-

nor "shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The Lieutenant Governor, who presides over the Senate, frequently has an opportunity to make decisions which may have a lasting influence on the development of formal state policy. Not only does he, as the presiding officer, rule on parliamentary points of order, but the Wisconsin Constitution also invests him with a tie-breaking vote. Usually, points of order are raised and tie votes occur only when the subject matter under discussion is particularly difficult or controversial. As a result, the actions by the Lieutenant Governor carry great weight. In fact, Wisconsin Lieutenant Governors have occasionally added their prestige to the defeat of a proposition although this action was not required because a proposition is lost when the house is evenly divided and the tie-breaking vote is needed only to permit a proposition to carry.

Even the judicial branch has an official role to play in the development of public policy. Although courts have no official lawmaking function, they do have to resolve conflicts and clear up misunderstandings of the existing law; that is, they interpret the law and tell us what it really means. Sometimes such interpretation results in a considerably different understanding of an effect on public policy than was originally considered.

From the above we see who is responsible for enacting policy, but this does not necessarily tell us from where the ideas for such policy come. What are the sources of inspiration for public policy? Where does the Governor get the ideas he recommends and the legislator the idea for the bill he introduces? A major source is you, a member of the general public, a citizen of this state. As a result of the problems you run across in your everyday life, you may talk to or write to your legislator or to the Governor. If the lake you want to sail on is polluted, if the information on the amount of interest you have to pay on a loan seems inadequate, or if your car is damaged and you are injured by a drunken driver, you may decide "there ought to be a law." You may write a letter to the editor, you may "buttonhole" your Representative or Senator, or you may tell the Governor about it the next time he is visiting in your city. An association to which you belong may send a lobbyist to Madison to persuade a legislator to introduce a bill and to explain the matter at legislative hearings.

Another primary source of ideas for public policy is the state departments that administer current policies. In the normal course of their activities, they are in a natural position to see how the policies are working and whether they need to be changed, expanded or abandoned altogether. They can ascertain the problems involved in administering a program as well as see the effect of that program. As a result, department heads tell legislators and the Governor of their problems—the Governor holds cabinet meetings for discussion of the problems of the state departments—and they are invited to testify at legislative hearings on pending measures when they can contribute expert information.

When the Legislature is faced with a difficult—and probably controversial—problem, it frequently decides to make an interim research study in an effort to find a solution to the problem. Therefore, when the Legislature is not in session many legislative committees are hard at work gathering information, exploring the possibilities, and reaching a decision on the best way of solving the problem.

A useful source of information on possible legislative proposals is current legislation in other states. Through studies issued by the legislative service agencies, through relevant publications and by attendance at interstate

conferences, many legislators find out about innovations that have been developed in other jurisdictions that might have some applicability for adoption by this state. New ideas spread rapidly, and every state likes to come up with a unique solution to some problem that other states will want to emulate. Closely allied with this are ideas developed by the federal government—either federal departments or special study commissions—and by private foundations which conduct research on particular problems.

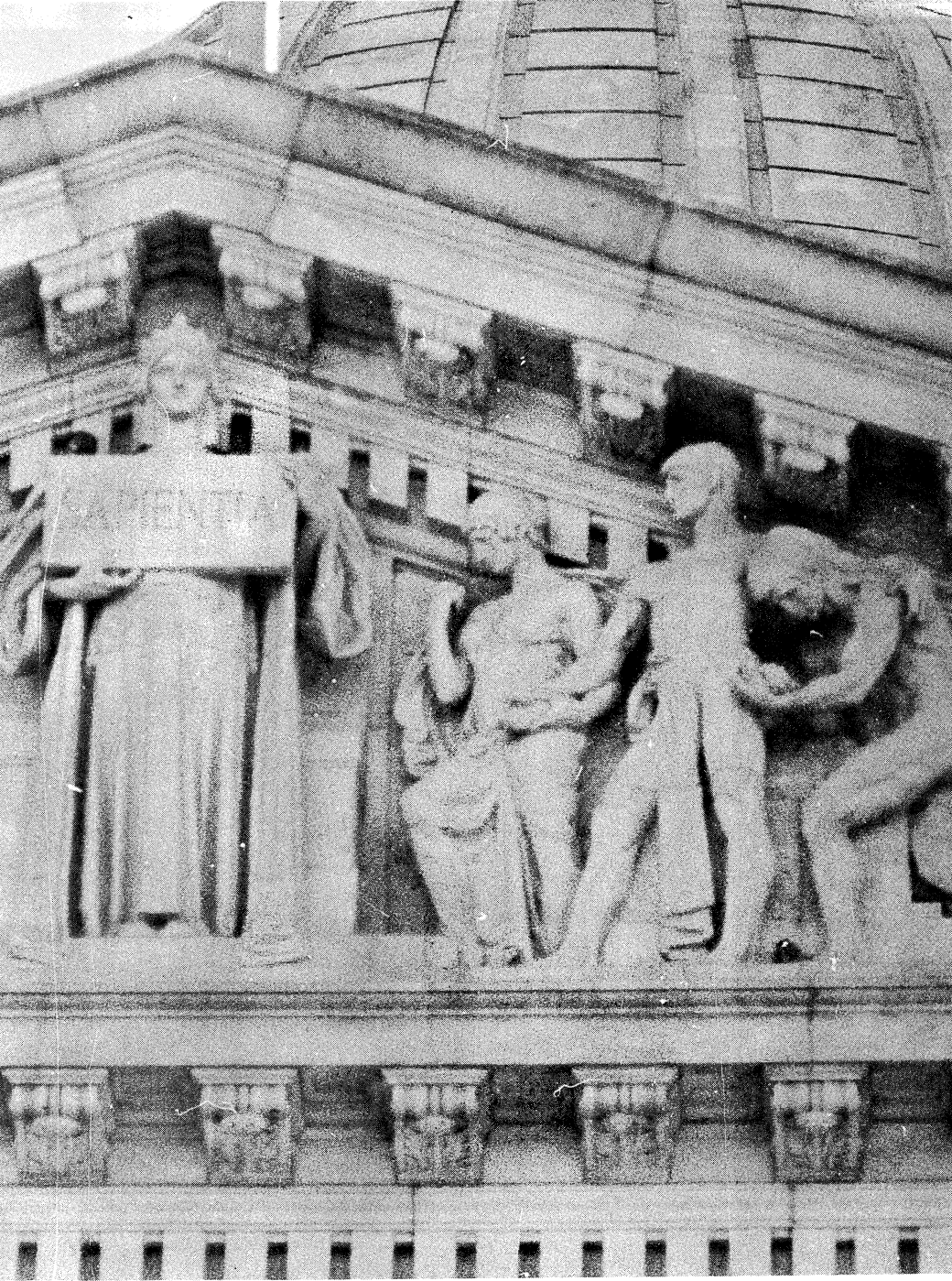
The Budget Process. When we know what the public policy is in a particular field, we still have to ask “how much,” or “how extensive,” or “how often.” Here we enter the field of dollars and cents, and frequently the amount of funds available will serve to establish a limit on the extent of the program which, as a matter of public policy, we have already decided to undertake. This is the field of the budget. Again we have an example of how many people must cooperate and of how much information is required before public policy can be firmly established.

The State of Wisconsin employs a budget method called program budgeting. Instead of thinking in terms of allocating so much for personnel, so much for supplies, and so much for capital equipment, program budgeting is result oriented to determine how much is being spent for the various functions of state government and how effectively each is administered. This is part of a system known as PPBS—planning-programming-budgeting system—that is applied to plan for both the immediate needs of state government and also for anticipated future needs.

Each biennium the departments of state government submit to the Department of Administration estimates of how much it will cost in the next 2 years to continue their existing programs. They also compile information to show how existing programs could be improved. The department's Bureau of Budget and Management compiles this data for the state budget report and gives it to the Governor-Elect. Following the November election in the even-numbered years, the Governor-Elect reviews these estimates and holds hearings on each department's request, at which department heads and interested citizens may be heard. The Bureau of Budget and Management assists him in this process. The new Legislature convenes the following January. Not later than February 1, the Governor delivers his budget message to the Legislature, together with the state budget report and the executive budget bill, which is introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance at the request of the Governor.

The bill is then referred to the Joint Committee on Finance, which holds hearings on each department's requests. When its hearings are completed, it reports the bill out in the form of a substitute amendment, and from then on the bill follows the normal legislative procedure through both houses of the Legislature and is enacted. It may be further amended in its course through the 2 houses before passage. When passed, it is submitted to the Governor for his approval. He may either sign the measure, veto it (this would be rare in the case of a budget bill), or—since this is an appropriation bill—veto it in part.

The biennial budget constitutes the most detailed review that public policy is regularly subjected to. Here, the Governor and the Legislature assess the effectiveness of past performance. Here, state government makes the detailed plans for its future.



LEGISLATURE

The legislative branch: profile of the legislative process, summary of 1969 legislation, description of legislative committees and service agencies

THE LEGISLATURE

Officers of the 1969 Legislature

Senate

LT. GOV. JACK B. OLSON,
president
 238 South, State Capitol
 266-3556

SEN. ROBERT P. KNOWLES,
pres. pro tem.
 204 South, State Capitol
 266-1055

SEN. ERNEST C. KEPPLER,
maj. leader
 213 S. E., State Capitol
 266-3380

SEN. FRED A. RISSER,
min. leader
 212 South, State Capitol
 266-1627

WILLIAM P. NUGENT,
chief clerk
 241 South, State Capitol
 266-1803

KENNETH NICHOLSON,
serg. at arms
 246 South, State Capitol
 266-1801

Assembly

REP. HAROLD V.
 FROEHLICH, *speaker*
 211 West, State Capitol
 266-3387

REP. ELMER C. NITSCHKE,
speaker pro tem.
 234 North, State Capitol
 266-0315

REP. PAUL R. ALFONSI,
maj. leader
 216 West, State Capitol
 266-2401

REP. ROBERT T. HUBER,
min. leader
 205 West, State Capitol
 266-2417

WILMER H. STRUEBING,
chief clerk
 218 West, State Capitol
 266-1501

LOUIS C. ROMELL,
serg. at arms
 210 West, State Capitol
 266-1503

Mailing Address: State Capitol.

Number of Employees: 230 (Senate-79; Assembly-151).

Total Budget 1969-71: \$6,284,800.

Publications: During the session each house issues the following: Manuals (Senate Manual; Assembly Manual); Journals; Calendars; Bulletins of Proceedings; Bulletins of Hearings; bills, joint resolutions, and acts.

A PROFILE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Structure. The legislative branch of Wisconsin state government consists of the bicameral Wisconsin Legislature comprising the Senate and Assembly; the staff employed by each house; and the legislative service agencies which the Legislature has created. The Wisconsin Legislature makes policy by enactment of laws, while its service agencies carry out research, bill drafting and housekeeping functions on its behalf.

Constitutional Restrictions. In our discussion of the framework of Wisconsin government, we noted that the United States Constitution guarantees each state a republican form of government, that it specifically prohibits a state from doing certain things (such as making treaties, coining money, and imposing import or export duties), and that it gives certain powers exclusively to the Congress of the United States (power to legislate with regard to foreign affairs, interstate and foreign commerce, the postal system, coinage of money, and patents and copyrights).

Constitutional Legislative Powers. After prohibiting these powers to the states and delegating specified powers to Congress, the United States Constitution reserves all other powers to the states or to the people. Under the system of separation of powers in effect in this nation, the power to determine the state's policies and programs lies primarily in the legislative branch of state government. The broad sweep of legislative power to enact laws can be seen from the Wisconsin Constitution's provision, "The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly." There are few limitations on this power. The Legislature must provide as uniform a system of town and county government as practicable, cannot authorize a lottery or grant a divorce, and cannot enact private or special laws on certain subjects. In addition, no legislation can be enacted that would infringe on the citizen's rights under the Declaration of Rights of the Wisconsin Constitution. Otherwise, except for the framework provided by the Constitution, the Legislature has wide latitude in the field of legislation.

A different kind of restriction on its powers is provided by the right of the Governor to veto legislation, which can then only be enacted by an overriding vote of two-thirds in both houses.

History. Since its adoption in 1848, the Wisconsin Constitution has provided that the members of the Assembly shall be not less than 54 nor more than 100, while the members of the Senate shall consist of not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of Assembly members. The first Legislature numbered 85 members (19 Senators and 66 Assemblymen). This figure prevailed until 1853, when the membership was increased to 107 (25 Senators, 82 Assemblymen). Beginning with the 1858 Legislature, 30 Senators and 97 Assemblymen constituted the 127-member Legislature. This lasted until the Legislature became a 133-member body in 1862.

By law enacted in 1969, members of the Assembly are known as Representatives to the Assembly.

In the beginning, Representatives served for terms of a single year's duration, while Senators served 2-year terms. By constitutional amendment adopted in 1881, the terms were changed to 2 and 4 years respectively, while the Legislature went from annual to biennial sessions at the same time.

PERSONAL DATA ON WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS, 1955-1969*

	1955		1957		1959		1961		1963		1965		1967		1969	
	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.
Age																
Oldest	83	77	72	79	74	74	76	76	79	77	80	74	77	77	75	71
Youngest	28	23	29	25	31	28	29	21	23	24	25	24	28	26	31	25
Average	52	49	50	48	50	49	50	47	52	48	56	47	56	47	54	46
Politics																
Democrat	8	36	10	33	13	55	13	45	11	46	13	53	12	46	11	48
Republican	25	64	23	67	20	45	20	55	22	54	20	47	21	54	22	52
Occupations																
Attorney	7	25	9	30	12	26	14	21	11	20	11	16	12	19	11	21
Farmer	4	13	5	14	7	22	5	24	5	20	7	18	5	24	5	18
Other	19	56	16	45	13	45	13	50	16	53	11	62	10	54	12	58
Retired	3	5	3	11	1	7	1	5	1	7	4	4	6	3	5	3
Marital status																
Single	3	7	4	7	2	4	2	10	2	9	1	6	2	8	1	7
Married	29	90	28	90	30	95	30	89	30	88	30	88	30	88	32	91
Widowed	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	5	0	2
Veterans	18	38	21	39	20	41	20	45	20	34	15	38	19	42	18	44
No. serving prior terms																
In Senate	20	0	10	1	28	0	27	1	26	1	19	0	27	0	26	0
In Assembly	14	64	7	72	11	66	13	65	4	80	17	70	13	76	18	75
No. with experience																
On county board ..	10	22	10	29	8	31	8	30	8	30	12	33	7	27	7	25
Municipal governing-body	12	29	11	26	11	26	11	23	12	33	10	33	7	29	8	22
Education																
Not beyond high school	8	28	6	29	6	35	5	29	6	28	4	25	6	36	6	22
Business or tech. school	1	15	3	9	4	7	5	11	6	12	7	17	4	13	3	16
Attended college ..	24	57	24	62	23	58	23	60	22	60	22	64	22	51	25	67
Academic degree ..	13	38	18	45	19	39	18	33	14	36	16	43	21	44	17	43
Higher degree															11	22

*Data for each session are compiled on the basis of the most recent legislator representing each district; cutoff date is December 1 of the odd-numbered years.

The Wisconsin Legislature

Elections. Every 2 years at the general election in November the voters of Wisconsin elect 100 Representatives and one-half of the 33 Senators, who comprise the Legislature. These 133 legislators then proceed to the Capitol at Madison, leaving behind them their own affairs, to assume the role of lawmakers. As elected officials, the lawmakers act as the representatives of the people. Therefore, "the people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly," make the laws.

In our state, all 133 members of the Legislature are elected from single-member districts. These districts are reshaped following the publication of each 10-year federal census "according to the number of inhabitants." Reapportioning itself is one of the constitutional duties of the Legislature. The Wisconsin Legislature—both houses—was apportioned according to population from the beginning of the state, long before the U. S. Supreme Court decided that all states must follow this practice.

The 33 Senators are elected for 4-year terms from single-member districts numbered from 1 to 33. The 16 Senators representing even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur. The 17 Senators who represent odd-numbered districts are elected in the even-numbered years in which gubernatorial elections occur.

All 100 Representatives to the Assembly are elected biennially in the November general elections. All elections to fill legislative vacancies are for the remainder of the unexpired term. Mid-term vacancies can be filled only through special elections called by the Governor.

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 either the Democratic or the Republican Party; since 1949 all legislators have been affiliated with one of these 2 political parties. 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.

Party Caucus. In the Legislature party organization is maintained through the party caucus. In each house, the members of the political party combine to form that party's caucus; occasionally the caucuses of both houses will meet in joint caucus. A party caucus is 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 intervals, such as daily, or when the caucus is convened by the party leaders. Usually a caucus meeting is held prior to the opening of the session to select candidates for the house offices.

Legislative Officers. 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 a tie. The corresponding officer in the Assembly is the Speaker, who is a Representative chosen by the members. The Senators elect one of their number President pro tempore; in the Assembly the corresponding officer is the Speaker pro tempore. The other officers are a Chief Clerk and a Sergeant at Arms in each house, elected by the members from outside the membership. The 1967 Senate accorded Senator Frank Panzer the unique honor of choosing him to be *president emeritus*.

Both parties normally nominate candidates for President pro tempore of the Senate, Speaker and Speaker pro tempore of the Assembly, and for Chief

Clerk and Sergeant at Arms of both houses. The positions are usually held by the nominees of the majority party.

In each house each party has a floor leader and assistant floor leader (they are called "Majority Leader," "Minority Leader," etc.). To a varying degree, these party officers direct the activities of the party members during the daily sessions. No effort is made to direct the action on every measure under consideration. It is highly doubtful that the individualistic legislators of Wisconsin might ever submit to the very stringent party controls exercised in some states.

POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE 1885-1969*

Leg. Year	Senate						Assembly					
	D	P	R	S	SD	M	D	P	R	S	SD	M
1885	13	....	20	....	....	....	39	....	61	....	....	....
1887	6	....	25	....	....	2 ²	31	....	57	....	....	12 ¹
1889	6	....	24	....	....	3 ³	29	....	71	....	....	....
1891	19	....	14	....	....	....	66	....	33	....	....	1 ⁴
1893	26	....	7	....	....	....	55	....	44	....	....	....
1895	13	....	20	....	....	....	19	....	81	....	....	....
1897	4	....	29	....	....	....	8	....	91	....	....	1 ⁵
1899	2	....	31	....	....	....	19	....	81	....	....	....
1901	2	....	31	....	....	....	18	....	82	....	....	....
1903	3	....	30	....	....	....	25	....	75	....	....	....
1905	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	9	....	23	....	1	....	37	....	57	....	6	....
1915	11	....	21	....	1	....	29	....	62	....	8	1 ⁶
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	....	1 ⁷
1931	1	....	30	2	....	....	2	....	89	9	....	....
1933	....	....	23	1	....	....	59	....	36	3	....	2 ⁸
1935	14	11	8	....	....	....	33	44	18	3	....	2 ⁹
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	....	....	....	12	....	88	....	....	....
1949	6	....	27	....	....	....	26	....	74	....	....	....
1951	7	....	26	....	....	....	24	....	76	....	....	....
1953	7	....	26	....	....	....	25	....	75	....	....	....
1955	8	....	25	....	....	....	36	....	64	....	....	....
1957	10	....	23	....	....	....	33	....	67	....	....	....
1959	13	....	20	....	....	....	55	....	45	....	....	....
1961	13	....	20	....	....	....	45	....	55	....	....	....
1963	11	....	22	....	....	....	46	....	54	....	....	....
1965	13	....	20	....	....	....	53	....	47	....	....	....
1967	12	....	21	....	....	....	47	....	53	....	....	....
1969	11	....	22	....	....	....	48	....	52	....	....	....

Symbols: D—Democrats; P—Progressive; R—Republican; S—Socialist; SD—Social Democrat; M—Miscellaneous.

¹ 3 Independent Democrats, 6 People's or Labor and 3 Independent.

² One People's or Labor and one Independent.

³ 2 Union Labor, one Independent.

⁴ One Union Labor.

⁵ One Fusion.

⁶ One Progressive Republican.

⁷ One Independent.

⁸ One unknown; one Independent.

⁹ Unknown.

*Data for each session are compiled on the basis of the most recent legislator elected from each district and political affiliation when elected; cutoff date is December 1 of the odd-numbered years.

Salary and Compensation. Each member of the 1969 Legislature, except the 16 holdover senators elected in 1966, receives a salary of \$8,900 per year; for the holdover senators elected in November 1966 the salary is still \$8,400 a year since salaries of elected officials cannot be changed during their term of office. The salary of the Chief Clerks and of the Sergeants at Arms of the 2 houses is set by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

In addition, members of the Legislature, the Chief Clerks and the Sergeants at Arms are for each day on which they attend a legislative session in Madison (if they certify by affidavits that they have established temporary residences in the capital) entitled to an allowance of \$15 per day for living expenses. The weekly travel allowance is 10 cents per mile for the first 400 miles per month and 7 cents per mile for additional mileage. Legislators also receive interim expense allowances for postage and clerical assistance (the amount is based on the size of each legislator's district) for each month during which the Legislature is in session 3 days or less, and are reimbursed for expenses while serving as legislative members of any state or interstate agency, or incurred while specifically authorized to attend meetings of such agencies.

Legislative Sessions. The members of each new Legislature convene in the Capitol at 2 p.m. on the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year to take the oath of office, select officers, and organize for business. Two weeks later—on the first Tuesday after January 15 at 2 p.m.—the regular session begins. These regular sessions usually continue about 6 to 8 months. In 13 of the last 14 sessions the Legislature has then recessed for a few months after completion of most of its work. It has reconvened later to consider vetoes and appointments, react to revised fiscal estimates, correct errors in legislative measures, act on measures on which action had not been completed, and to deal with significant problems arising since the last meeting.

Representative Hutnik addresses his colleagues in a typical session of the Assembly. Microphones are scattered throughout the chamber to enable legislators to be heard by both members and visitors. This view looks toward the rear of the Assembly Chamber.



WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1969

Year	Date ¹	Length of Session		Measures Introduced			Vetoes ⁴		Laws Enacted	
		Calendar Days ²	Meeting Days ³	(S)	(A)	Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.		Sus-tained	Over-riden
1848	6/5 to 8/21	78	58	59		217	....	....	....	155
1849	1/10 to 4/2	83	69	65		428	....	....	1	220
1850	1/9 to 2/11	34	29	29		438	....	....	1	284
1851	1/8 to 3/17	69	59	59		707	....	....	9	407
1852	1/14 to 4/19	97	78	78		813	....	....	2	504
1853	1/12 to 4/4	183	100	104		1,145	....	....	3	521
	6/6 to 7/13									
1854	1/11 to 4/3	83	66	66		880	....	....	2	437
1855	1/10 to 4/2	83	79	79		955	....	....	6	500
1856	1/9 to 3/31	125	94	103		1,242	....	....	1	688
	9/3 to 10/14									
1857	1/14 to 3/9	55	46	46		895	....	....	....	517
1858	1/13 to 3/31	116	95	97		1,364	157	342	28	436
	4/10 to 5/17									
1859	1/12 to 3/21	69	58	57		986	113	143	9	680
1860	1/11 to 4/2	83	66	67		1,024	69	246	2	489
1861	1/9 to 4/17	99	81	80		857	100	235	2	387
1861SS	5/15 to 5/27	13	11	11		28	24	23	....	13
1862	1/8 to 4/7	105	86	88		1,008	125	207	27	8
	6/3 to 6/17									
1862SS	9/10 to 9/26	17	15	15		43	25	37	....	17
1863	1/14 to 4/2	79	65	67		895	101	157	7	383
1864	1/13 to 4/4	83	68	69		835	66	141	....	509
1865	1/11 to 4/10	90	73	72		1,132	82	190	2	565
1866	1/10 to 4/2	93	75	74		1,107	64	208	5	733
1867	1/9 to 4/11	93	71	72		1,161	97	161	2	790
1868	1/8 to 3/6	59	46	45		987	73	119	....	2
1869	1/13 to 3/11*	58	40	43		887	52	81	12	1
1870	1/12 to 3/17	65	51	51		1,043	54	89	2	657
1871	1/11 to 3/25	74	58	60		1,066	55	82	4	671
1872	1/10 to 3/26	77	61	60		709	79	124	2	322
1873	1/8 to 3/20	72	49	55		611	62	122	4	308
1874	1/14 to 3/12	58	50	49		688	91	111	2	349
1875	1/13 to 3/6	53	44	42		637	39	93	2	344
1876	1/12 to 3/14	63	50	50		715	57	115	2	415
1877	1/10 to 3/8	58	41	41		720	59	95	4	384
1878	1/9 to 3/21	72	55	55		735	79	134	2	342
1878SS	6/4 to 6/7	4	4	4		6	14	10	....	5
1879	1/8 to 3/5	57	43	43		610	49	105	....	256
1880	1/14 to 3/17	64	50	49		669	58	93	3	323
1881	1/12 to 4/14	83	63	64		780	104	100	3	334
1882	1/11 to 3/31	80	57	57		728	57	90	6	330
1883	1/10 to 4/4	85	57	57		705	75	100	2	360
1885	1/14 to 4/13	90	65	66		963	97	108	8	471
1887	1/12 to 4/15	94	69	68		1,293	114	60	10	553
1889	1/9 to 4/19	101	64	64		1,355	136	82	5	529
1891	1/14 to 4/25	102	68	69		1,216	137	91	8	483
1892SS	6/28 to 7/1	4	4	4		3	7	7	....	1
1892SS	10/17 to 10/27	11	9	9		8	6	14	....	2
1893	1/11 to 4/21	101	62	62		1,124	135	86	6	312
1895	1/9 to 4/20	102	70	70		1,154	139	88	....	387
1896SS	2/18 to 2/28	11	8	8		3	10	15	....	1
1897	1/13 to 4/21	182	75	76		1,077	155	39	11	381
	8/17 to 8/20									
1899	1/11 to 5/4	114	78	77		910	113	40	4	357
1901	1/9 to 5/15	127	89	89		1,091	81	39	22	470
1903	1/14 to 5/23	130	87	89		1,115	65	81	23	451
1905	1/11 to 6/21	162	114	117		1,357	134	101	19	523
1905SS	12/4 to 12/19	16	12	14		24	15	26	....	17
1907	1/9 to 7/16	189	114	123		1,685	205	84	26	1
1909	1/13 to 6/18	157	100	101		1,567	213	49	24	550
1911	1/11 to 7/15	186	137	138		1,710	267	37	15	665
1912SS	4/30 to 5/6	7	6	6		41	7	6	....	22
1913	1/8 to 8/9*	214	138	147		1,847	175	79	23	778
1915	1/13 to 8/24	224	147	148		1,560	220	79	15	637
1916SS	10/10 to 10/11	2	2	2		2	8	4	....	2
1917	1/10 to 7/16	188	130	133		1,439	229	115	18	679
1918SS	2/19 to 3/9	19	14	14		27	22	28	2	16
1918SS	9/24 to 9/25	2	2	2		2	6	9	....	2
1919	1/8 to 7/30	204	107	106		1,350	268	100	40	703
1919SS	9/4 to 9/8	5	4	3		7	4	6	....	7
1920SS	5/25 to 6/4	11	7	7		46	10	22	2	32
1921	1/12 to 7/14	184	116	116		1,199	207	93	41	1
1922SS	3/22 to 3/28	7	4	4		10	7	12	1	4

Year	Date ¹	Length of Session		Measures Introduced			Vetoes ⁴		Laws Enacted	
		Calendar Days ²	Meeting Days ³	(S)	(A)	Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.		Sus- tained	Over- ridden
1923	1/10 to 7/14	186	114	120	1,247	215	93	52	....	449
1925	1/14 to 6/29	167	103	107	1,144	200	115	73	....	454
1926SS	4/15 to 4/16	2	2	2	1	8	12	....	....	1
1927	1/12 to 8/13	214	121	128	1,341	235	167	88	2	542
1928SS	1/24 to 2/4	12	9	8	20	35	23	....	....	5
1928SS	3/6 to 3/13	8	6	6	13	9	17	....	....	2
1929	1/9 to 9/20	255	137	135	1,366	278	185	44	....	530
1931	1/14 to 6/27	165	98	104	1,429	291	160	36	....	487
1931SS	11/24 to 2/5/32	74	48	42	99	93	83	2	....	31
1933	1/11 to 7/25	196	111	121	1,411	324	157	14	....	496
1933SS	12/11 to 2/3/34	55	30	34	45	160	53	....	....	20
1935	1/9 to 9/27	262	153	156	1,662	346	190	27	....	556
1937	1/13 to 7/2	171	97	114	1,404	228	127	10	....	432
1937SS	9/15 to 10/16	32	23	23	28	18	23	....	....	15
1939	1/11 to 10/6	269	154	154	1,559	268	133	29	....	535
1941	1/8 to 6/6	150	90	93	1,368	160	109	17	....	333
1943	1/13 to 8/3	375	105	104	1,153	202	136	19	20	577
	1/12/44 to 1/22/44									
1945	1/10 to 6/20	240	97	93	1,156	208	109	26	5	590
	9/5 to 9/6									
1946SS	7/29 to 7/30	2	2	2	2	6	14	....	....	2
1947	1/8 to 7/19	247	114	114	1,220	195	97	9	1	615
	9/9 to 9/11									
1948SS	7/19 to 7/20	2	2	2	....	5	11	....	....	....
1949	1/12 to 7/9	245	105	106	1,432	188	86	15	2	643
	9/12 to 9/13									
1951	1/10 to 6/14	156	91	90	1,559	157	73	18	....	735
1953	1/14 to 6/12	297	97	98	1,593	175	70	28	3	687
	10/26 to 11/6									
1955	1/12 to 6/24	283	111	114	1,503	256	74	38	....	696
	10/3 to 10/21									
1957	1/9 to 6/28	262	107	108	1,512	246	71	34	....	706
	9/23 to 9/27									
1958SS	6/11 to 6/13	3	3	3	3	7	13	....	....	3
1959	1/14 to 7/25	500	159	162	1,769	272	84	32	4	696
	11/3 to 12/23									
	1/6/60 to 1/22/60									
	5/16/60 to 5/27/60									
1961	1/11 to 8/12	729	184	185	1,592	295	67	68	2	689
	10/30 to 12/22									
	1/8/62 to 1/12/62									
	6/18/62 to 7/31/62 ⁵									
	12/27/62 to 12/28/62									
	1/9/63 adjournment									
1963	1/9 to 8/6	736	150	142	1,619	241	110	64	4	580
	11/4 to 11/21									
	4/13/64 to 4/29/64									
	11/9/64 to 11/11/64									
	1/13/65 adjournment									
1963SS	12/10 to 12/12	3	3	3	9	10	10	....	....	3
1965	1/13 to 7/30	720	161	157	1,818	293	86	23	1	666
	10/4 to 11/4									
	5/2/66 to 6/10/66									
	1/2/67**									
1967	1/11 to 3/9	727	122	126	1,700	215	61	18	....	355
	4/4 to 7/28									
	10/17 to 11/16									
	12/5 to 12/16									
	1/6/69 expiration									
1969 ⁶	1/6 to 11/15	...	163	164	2,014	232	101	34	1	501
	1/5/70 to 1/16/70									
1969SS ⁷	9/29 to 1/17/70	111	28	18	5	5	8	....	....	1

¹Actual opening and adjournment dates for each session. "SS" denotes special session.
²Number of calendar days from opening date of the session to final adjournment.
³Number of days on which the Senate (S) and Assembly (A) actually met, as recorded in the *Senate Journal* and *Assembly Journal*.
⁴Partial vetoes not included.
⁵During this period the Legislature was in both regular and special session.
⁶The 1969 Legislature recessed 1/16/70, until 1/6/71, but provided for a possible reconvening of the 1969 regular session prior to the 1971 date. All 1969 session data is as of 3/25/70.
⁷Because the regular and special session ran concurrently, they frequently met on the same day. Each has been counted as a separate "meeting day". The Senate adjourned the special session sine die 11/15/69; the assembly 63 days later, 1/17/70.
⁸The Senate adjourned sine die 3/8/1869; the Assembly 3 days later, 3/11/1869. The Senate adjourned sine die 8/7/1913; the Assembly 2 days later, 8/9/1913.
^{*}Although the 1965 Legislature adjourned to 1/11/67, terms of the members automatically expired on 1/2/67, the day the oaths of office of members of the incoming 1967 Legislature took effect.

These so-called adjourned sessions are not considered separate sessions and hence did not come under the constitutional ban (repealed in 1968) on more than one session a biennium.

Traditionally, when the Legislature completed its work for the session it adjourned sine die, that is, the session was over, and the Legislature could not return unless called into special session by the Governor. Since 1961, however, a procedure has been followed which permits the Legislature, adjourned to a specific date (usually an hour before the convening of the next Legislature), to call itself back into session at an earlier date.

During the regular session, the Legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. The Governor, however, may call special sessions, which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the calls of the Governor. There have been 26 special sessions since 1848. The longest special session lasted 2½ months. It is also possible for a regular session and a special session to run concurrently, as occurred in 1962 and 1969.

Meetings of the respective houses 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. Afternoons are usually devoted to committee hearings. Frequently, however, the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m., and they sometimes hold—particularly late in the session—evening sessions or night sessions. Although the usual schedule is for the Legislature to meet Tuesdays through Thursdays of each week, toward the end of session the houses meet almost continuously during the mornings and afternoons—with some evening sessions—Monday through Friday.

Session Records. Each house of the Legislature keeps a record of its actions known as the *Journal*. This record differs from the federal *Congressional Record* in that it does not provide an account—either verbatim or abbreviated—of speeches given and debates conducted on the floor of the house. It is, instead, an outline record of the business before the house, including procedural actions taken on all measures considered on that particular day, roll call votes, communications received from the Governor and from the other house, special committee reports, and miscellaneous other items.

Bulletin of Proceedings. A bulletin is issued every week during the session by each house summarizing the status of all legislation introduced. In a separate volume, the bulletin provides a subject and author index to legislation and a subject index to the journal. The index volume also contains an alphabetical list of registered lobbyists.

Although no verbatim record is kept of committee hearings, a record is kept of the names of the persons appearing at committee hearings to testify for or against a bill. This record, after the session, is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, together with the bill and the votes thereon. In recent years, copies of these records of committee appearances have also been on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Each week during the session each house issues a *Bulletin of Committee Hearings*, listing the bills scheduled to be heard by the various committees during the coming week together with the time and place of the hearings. Each house also issues daily *Calendars* indicating the business to be taken up on that day.

The above publications are always on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau for perusal by interested visitors to the Capitol. Numerous libraries throughout the state also receive these publications. Individuals can subscribe to them during a legislative session for a fee through Document Sales,

Department of Administration, State Office Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Standing Committees. The work of each house of the Legislature is carried on to a great extent in committee. The Senate has 10 standing committees and 3 procedural committees, while the Assembly has 19 standing and 6 procedural committees. The Committees on Finance in each house together constitute the Joint Committee on Finance. The Senate and Assembly Committees on Organization, which have ex officio members, together constitute the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Standing committees, which are provided for in the rules of each house, are composed only of legislators and are operative primarily during the legislative session to hold hearings on the measures introduced in the Legislature. Each committee is concerned with a broad subject matter area of state government, and all bills are referred to the appropriate committee for consideration.

By joint resolutions adopted both in 1967 and 1969, the Legislature authorized standing committees to meet during legislative recesses, hold hearings and conduct studies, investigations and reviews. The committees were further authorized to request the services of the Legislative Council staff, the Legislative Reference Bureau and the Legislative Fiscal Bureau for necessary technical assistance.

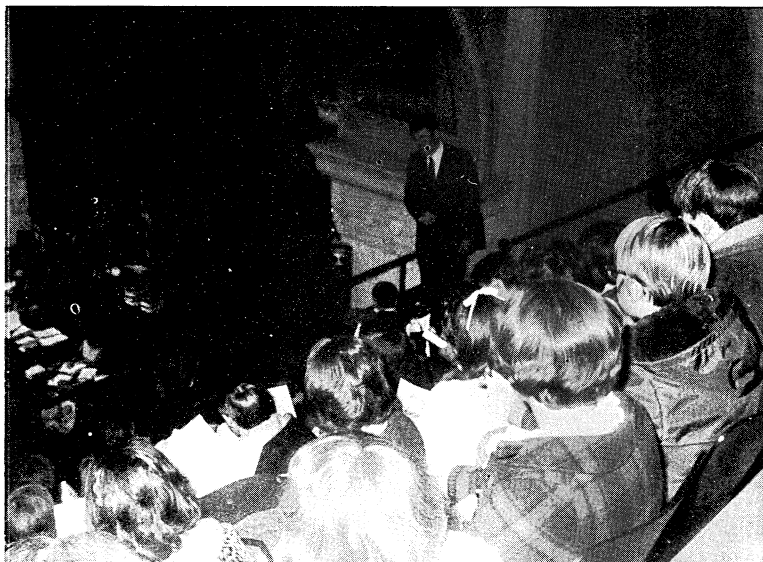
In the Senate, appointments to standing committees are made by the Senate upon nomination by a Committee on Committees, but the proposed nominations of specific members of the minority party are made by the Senate group of that party. Senate rules require that each senator must serve on at least one committee. The exceptions to this method of appointment are the Senate Committee on Organization, composed ex officio of the President pro tempore and the Senate Majority and Minority Leaders, and the Committee on Legislative Procedure, composed of the President pro tempore and the chairmen of all other Senate standing committees. The Committee on Committees is created by motion of the Senate.

The Speaker of the Assembly appoints all the committees of that body except the Committee on Assembly Organization, which consists of the Speaker and the Assembly Majority and Minority Leaders. Customarily, every member serves on at least one committee, although the rules are silent on the distribution of committee assignments. The Speaker may appoint himself to one or more standing committees and is a nonvoting member of all others.

Special Committees. In addition to the standing committees, special committees may be appointed during a legislative session to study specific problems or conduct designated investigations and to report before the conclusion of the session.

Prior to 1947 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 studies have been referred to the Legislative Council, which coordinates the study and investigation program. Because the Legislature now recesses instead of adjourning sine die and may convene at intervals during the biennium, as a practical matter the interim period scarcely exists. The council may appoint committees to study specific matters and may appoint committees which parallel the standing committee structure. These latter committees usually comprise the membership of the standing committees in the respective houses plus several public members.

Employees of the Legislature. Each house of the Legislature has staff services, managed by the Chief Clerk and the Sergeant at Arms under the



Many school children from all over the state make a special trip to Madison to watch the Wisconsin Legislature in session. Here Representative Alberts went up to the visitors' gallery overlooking the Assembly Chamber to greet a class from his Assembly district. Teachers planning a trip to Madison should check the dates when the Legislature is in session, notify the Guides Service, Room 41 North, in the Capitol when their classes are coming and the number in each group (preferably not exceeding 60), and also let their Senator and Assemblyman know of the visit. When possible, classes should avoid coming during the peak periods of April 15 – June 15. Tours are conducted at 9, 10 and 11 a.m., and 1, 2 and 3 p.m. From May 30 to October 4, there is also a 4 p.m. tour. When notified of the presence of a class in the visitors' gallery, the presiding officer welcomes the students on behalf of the legislators.

direction of the Committee on Senate Organization and the Committee on Assembly Organization respectively. These staff services are directly related to the legislative procedures in that house. Of the staff positions in the 2 houses of the Legislature, a limited number—including the policy research personnel assigned to party caucuses and legislative committees, and the secretaries and assistants assigned to legislative leaders—are outside the classified service and may be filled by the respective appointing officer at his discretion; all others are classified service positions to be filled by limited-term employment for the duration of the legislative session. Persons seeking employment in the limited-term category must pass a qualifying examination conducted by the Bureau of Personnel; all persons who successfully demonstrate that they possess the requisite qualifications for the position in which they seek employment are eligible for appointment. All employees of the 2 houses are paid in accordance with a compensation and classification plan recommended by the Bureau of Personnel and approved by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Legislation. The process of deciding policy and enacting it into law is carried out by the Legislature through the passage of bills, joint resolutions and simple resolutions. The purpose of a bill is to enact a law. The overwhelming proportion of measures introduced in the Legislature consists of bills. Bills must go through both houses of the Legislature and be signed by the Governor to become law. Joint resolutions, which do not require the Governor's signature, can be introduced either for the purpose of amending the constitution—the major purpose of such resolutions—or for a variety of miscellaneous reasons, such as offering condolences or congratulations to individuals or expressing the opinion of the Legislature on a given subject.

Resolutions do not create law. Simple resolutions are those adopted only by one house and may be for such purposes as organizing the house at the beginning of the session or asking the Attorney General for an opinion on a bill. Joint resolutions to amend the constitution must be approved in identical wording by 2 successive legislatures and submitted to a vote of the electorate before becoming effective.

Introducing a Bill. The progress of a bill through the Wisconsin Legislature begins with the introduction of a bill by one or more members or by a legislative committee. The bill usually repeals, rennumbers, rennumbers and amends, amends, repeals and recreates, or creates a section of the Wisconsin Statutes. A bill can be introduced in either house of the Legislature by a member of that house, in both houses, or in one house with co-sponsors from the other house. Whichever way it is done, the measure must go through the regular procedures and be passed by the house of origin before it can go to the other house, where the process is repeated.

Fiscal Notes and Bill Analyses. On a routine basis the members of the Wisconsin Legislature are supplied with factual information regarding every measure introduced. In 1953, Wisconsin pioneered "fiscal notes" to legislation, a procedure which has been widely copied by other states. Fiscal notes put a price tag on legislation—every measure which increases or decreases state revenues or expenditures must be accompanied by a reliable estimate of its short-range and long-range fiscal effects. Most of the fiscal notes are prepared by the agency which would ultimately administer the program if the measure is enacted into law. In the 2 highly technical areas of public retirement systems and of tax exemptions, the fiscal notes are prepared by a "joint survey committee" of legislators and others who, together with their own research assistants, evaluate not only the fiscal effect of a proposal, but also its legality under state and federal law, and its desirability as a matter of continuing public policy. All bills bearing fiscal notes must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before they can be enacted into law.

Beginning in 1967, the Legislative Reference Bureau has compiled an analysis of each proposal introduced in the Legislature. This analysis is designed to explain, in laymen's language, what the existing law is and how it will change if the measure becomes the law of Wisconsin. It is printed in the bill immediately following the title.

Hearing. Upon introduction, a bill is given a number, read the first time by title and then referred to an appropriate committee by the Speaker of the Assembly or—if a Senate bill—by the President of the Senate. Printed slip copies of bills are usually available the day following introduction. The committee schedules and holds a hearing on the bill, at which anyone may appear to speak or register in favor of or against it. The committee then decides whether to return the bill to the house of origin with a favorable or adverse recommendation or with no recommendation at all. It may also recommend the bill in an amended form. The committee's decision is contained in a brief report to the house.

To Calendar. The bill is then placed on the calendar to be taken up under the proper order of business. When a bill is reached on the calendar,

it is given a second reading by short title. The question before the house becomes: "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and read a third time?" At this stage of the proceedings amendments to the bill may be considered. Amendments to a bill may be offered at any time prior to the third reading. A simple amendment would make changes in the bill, while a substitute amendment would completely replace the original bill. Before a vote is taken on the question before the house, the amendments are debated and voted on. After third reading, the question becomes: "Shall the bill pass?" The bill can again be debated at this point. The bill may be passed by voice vote or by roll call (in the Assembly an electric roll call machine is used); on some types of bills a roll call vote is required. The question could also be: "Shall the bill be indefinitely postponed?"

To Second House. If the bill passes, it is messaged to the other house, where it goes through substantially the same procedure as in the first house. However, a bill could be referred directly to the calendar in the second house instead of to a standing committee. If the bill is concurred in by the second house, whether it be with or without additional amendments, it is messaged back to the house of origin (if the bill is not concurred in, it is dead). If no amendments were added to the bill by the second house, the first house is ready to enroll it, that is, prepare it with any amendments incorporated into the text.

If the second house did adopt some amendments, these must first be voted upon in the house of origin. If any amendments are rejected or further amended by the latter, the bill could again go back to the other house, or a conference committee, made up of representatives from both houses, could be appointed to iron out the differences between the Senate-passed version and the Assembly-passed version. When both houses have agreed on the

A typical view of the Assembly at work. Representative Lynn has the floor, while Representative Atkinson listens, Representatives Jackson, Day and Groshek (from left to right) confer, and Representatives Kessler (left) and Hephner (right) work at their desks.



identical bill and amendments, the house of origin enrolls it, it is signed by the Chief Clerks of both houses and by the Speaker if it is an Assembly bill, and then sent to the Governor.

The Governor's Signature or Veto. The Governor has 6 days (excluding Sundays) in which to approve or veto a bill. He can either 1) sign a bill, in which case it becomes law; 2) fail to sign it within 6 days, whereby—if the Legislature is still in session—it would become law without his signature; 3) veto it in whole or, if an appropriation bill, in part; or 4), if the Legislature has adjourned sine die, fail to sign it within 6 days, thus killing the bill (a so-called pocket veto).

Ordinarily, if he vetoes a bill, he returns it to the house of origin together with his objections to the measure. That house can pass the bill over his veto (override it), but it requires a two-thirds vote to do so. If this is done, it goes to the other house, and again a two-thirds vote is necessary for passage. It can then become law in spite of the Governor's veto. If either house fails to muster the sufficient number of votes, the bill dies, and the Governor's veto is said to be sustained.

Session Laws. After passage the bill is assigned a chapter number (that is, each enacted bill is numbered in consecutive order of enactment) and is printed in the *Wisconsin State Journal*, which, for purposes of publication of the laws, has been designated the official state paper. The day after publication, the chapter takes effect unless the text contains a clause specifying another effective date. The chapters become available in printed slip copies and are ultimately bound into a volume of session laws called *Laws of Wisconsin*, which are the laws enacted by that particular session of the Legislature. These laws are then incorporated by the Revisor of Statutes into that

EXECUTIVE VETOES, 1931 TO 1969

Year	Total Vetoes	Full Vetoes	Partial Vetoes	Pocket Vetoes ¹	Veto During Session	Sustained	Overridden in 1 House	Overridden in 2 Houses
1931	38	36	2	0	38	38	0	0
'31SS	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
1933	15	14	1	0	15	15	0	0
'33SS	No Vetoes							
1935	31	27	4	0	31	30	1	0
1937	10	10	0	5	5	5	0	0
'37SS	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
1939	26*	22	4	0	26	23	2	0
1941	18	17	1	13	5	5	0	0
1943	40	39	1	4	36	11	4	21
1945	33	31	2	0	33	22	5	6
'46SS	No Vetoes							
1947	11	10	1	0	11	9	1	1
'48SS	No Vetoes							
1949	19	17	2	0	19	15	1	3
1951	18	18	0	14	4	4	0	0
1953	35	31	4**	0	35	29	3	3
1955	38	38	0	10	28	27	1	0
1957	38	35	3	1	37	36	1	1
'58SS	No Vetoes							
1959	37	36	1	0	37	32	1	4
1961	72	69	3	0	72	56	14	2
1963	73	72	1	0	73	54	15	4
'63SS	No Vetoes							
1965	28	24	4	0	28	25	2	1
1967	23	18	5	0	23	3	0	0
1969***	45	34	11	0	45	44	1	1
'69SS	No Vetoes							
TOTAL	651	600	51	47	604	486	52	47

SS—Special session.

*Attorney General ruled veto of 1939 S.B. 43 was void (see Vol. 28, *Opinions of the Attorney General*, p. 423).

**1953 A.B. 141 was partially vetoed in 2 separate sections, by separate veto messages.

***1969 session data as 2/9/70.

¹The Legislature has no opportunity to override a "pocket" veto (see Article V, Section 10, *Wisconsin Constitution*).

year's edition of the Wisconsin Statutes. Thus, the 1969 *Wisconsin Statutes* includes all changes made by the laws enacted by the 1969 Wisconsin Legislature: All sections that were repealed have been deleted, all sections that have been amended are printed in their new version, all sections that have been created have been inserted in their proper order in the statutes.

That, very briefly and very broadly, is how a bill becomes a law in this state, and a substantially similar procedure is followed by all states (except Nebraska, which has a single-house or unicameral legislature). The procedure, of course, is more detailed and complex than is explained here, but the rules of parliamentary procedure followed by each house are printed in the *Senate Manual* and the *Assembly Manual*.

The parliamentary process often seems unduly complex and cumbersome to the onlooker. It has, however, slowly evolved over many generations, and much current usage is based on rules devised by Thomas Jefferson for the Congress of the United States. It is true that it is a slow process, but the elaborateness of the procedure serves to prevent hasty, ill-considered legislation and to protect the minority in its right to urge its viewpoint. It is intended to promote careful deliberation and consideration of all legislation.

Legislative Service Agencies

To help the Legislature with its work by providing information and bill drafting services, a number of legislative service agencies have over the years been established.

Statutory Committees. Several statutory committees exist to study particular matters and make recommendations thereon to the Legislature. They consist either entirely of legislators or of legislators and a few other state officers. The Committee for Review of Administrative Rules studies and makes recommendations with regard to rules promulgated by state agencies; the State Building Commission coordinates and plans the state's building program; the Board on Government Operations supplements departmental appropriations in emergency situations when the Legislature is not in session; the Council for Home and Family studies and recommends changes in the area of strengthening family life; the Commission on Interstate Cooperation promotes interstate cooperation; the Legislative Council directs the work of interim study committees; the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization supervises 3 service bureaus; the Legislative Programs Study Committee studies legislative improvement and supervises one bureau; the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and the Retirement Research Committee study proposed retirement legislation; the Committee to Visit State Properties visits and makes recommendations concerning the institutions and office buildings of the state; the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions makes recommendations with regard to proposals exempting property or persons from taxation; and the Commission on Uniform State Laws advises the Legislature concerning model and uniform laws.

Bureaus and Council Staff. The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization supervises the activities of 3 bureaus: the Legislative Audit Bureau, which conducts post-audits of all state agency accounts; the Legislative Reference Bureau, which drafts legislation, and carries on reference, research and library functions for the Legislature; and the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, which edits the *Wisconsin Statutes* and *Administrative Code* and prepares revision and correction bills.

The Legislative Council supervises a staff which performs research for the interim study committees.

The Legislative Fiscal Bureau, under the supervision of the Legislative Programs Study Committee, assists the Joint Committee on Finance in fiscal and budgetary matters.

NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES COVERING THE 1969 LEGISLATIVE SESSION*

Newspapers and Wire Services

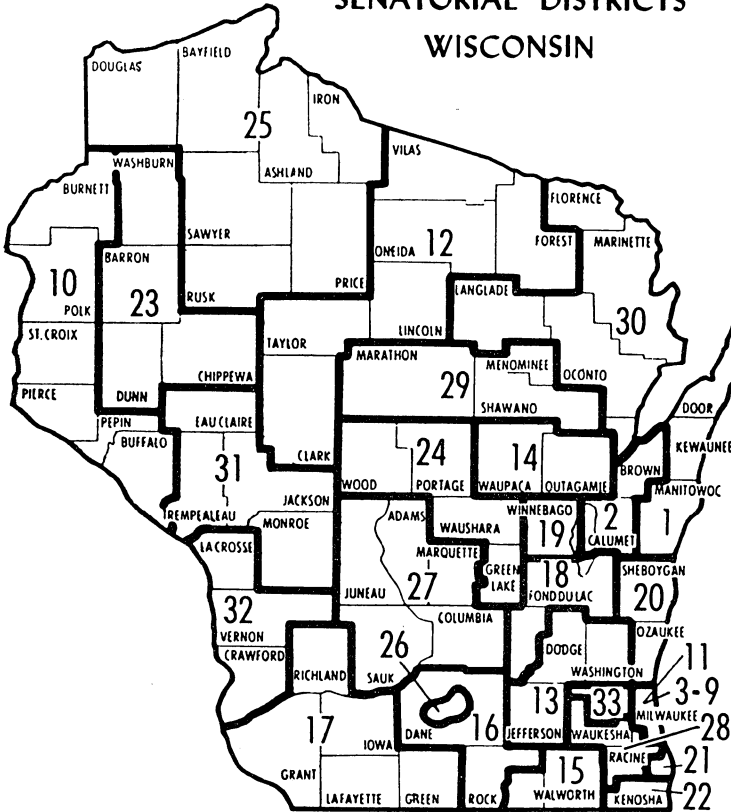
Appleton Post-Crescent	John W. Wyngaard, Tim Wyngaard
Associated Press	Gloria B. Anderson, Fred Snyder, Arthur L. Srb, David L. Todd
Badger Herald	Patrick Korten
Capital Times	John Patrick Hunter, David Zweifel
Daily Cardinal	Neil Donlop, David Fine, Gregory Graze, Leila Pine, Stevie Twin
Green Bay Press-Gazette	John W. Wyngaard, Tim Wyngaard
Melvin News Service	Everett K. Melvin
Milwaukee Journal	Charles Friederich, Eugene C. Har- rington, Richard S. Vonier
Milwaukee Sentinel	Kenneth Roesslein, Neil Shively
Sheboygan Press	Everett K. Melvin
Stoughton Courier, Stoughton Hub ..	Harry F. Miedema, Jr.
United Press International	Dennis P. Connor, William E. Hauda, John M. Kelly, Frank Ryan
Wisconsin Press Association	Carl Zielke
Wisconsin State Journal	Steven Barney, John Keefe, James Selk

Radio and Television

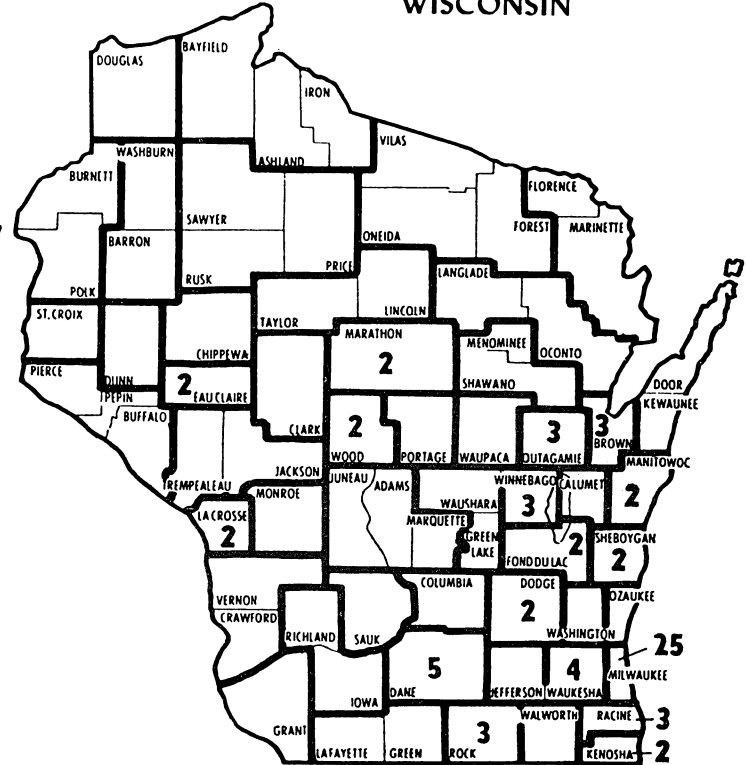
Green Bay, WBAY-TV	John Flynn, Donald Love
WFRV-TV	Larry Jorgensen, Dick Randall, Del Vaughn
Madison, WHA, WHA-TV	Mary C. Macken, Jack Marlowe, Jack Mitchell, Ray Vogelmann
WIBA	Robert Banko, Liz Beyler, John English, Leonard Iaquina, Tom Jones, Robert King
WISC-TV	Jerry Deane, Jim Schoenmann
WISM	Pat Patton, P. K. Powers, James St. John
WKOW, WKOW-TV	Harold Heidtke, Arnold Hughes, Ray Lapine, Sid Oviatt, Roger Sutton
WMTV	Peter Lakin, Jon McCall, Don Schmitt
Milwaukee, WISN	Everett K. Melvin
WISN-TV	Mike Crivello, Bill Rice, Hal Tab- ler, Jim Vogt
WITI-TV	Bob Homberg, Carl Zimmerman
WTMJ-TV	Jack Krueger, Arthur Olszyk, James Schlosser
Poynette, WIBU	W. C. Forrest

*Those listed served during some part of the legislative session, but not necessarily the entire session.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS WISCONSIN

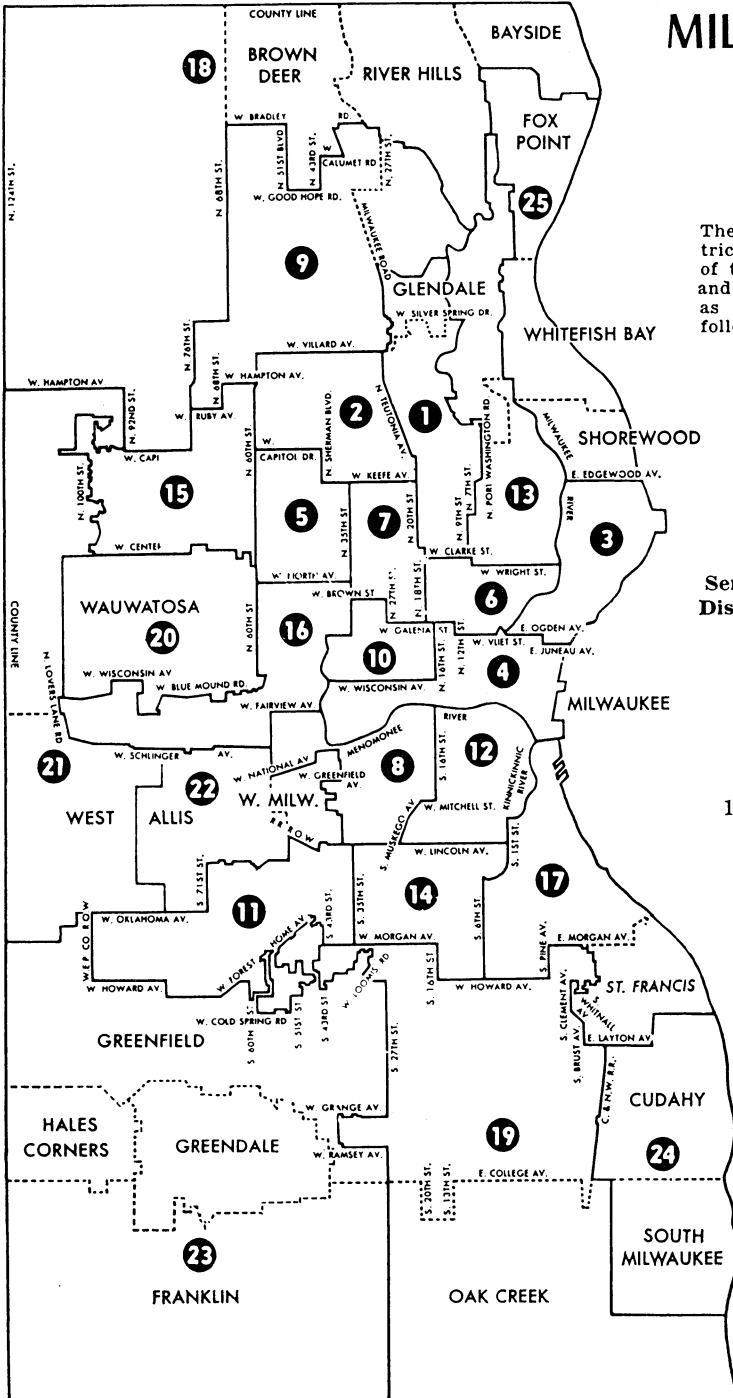


ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS WISCONSIN



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS MILWAUKEE COUNTY

The first 19 Assembly districts each contain a ward of the City of Milwaukee and are numbered the same as the ward. Ward lines follow Ordinance 730.



Senate District	Assembly District
3	11, 12, 14
4	3, 18, 25
5	2, 9, 15
6	1, 5, 7
7	17, 19, 24
8	20, 21, 22
9	4, 6, 13
11	8, 10, 16

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS: 1960 CENSUS POPULATION

1960				Deviation		1960				Deviation	
Popu- lation				from Average Number %		Popu- lation				from Average Number %	
District						District					
SENATE											
1st Sen. Dist. ..	114,182	- 5,598	- 4.7	21st Sen. Dist. ..	103,717	-16,063	-13.4				
2nd Sen. Dist. ..	105,460	-14,320	-12.0	22nd Sen. Dist. ..	100,615	-19,165	-16.0				
3rd Sen. Dist. ..	121,755	+ 1,975	+ 1.6	23rd Sen. Dist. ..	115,823	- 3,957	- 3.3				
4th Sen. Dist. ..	126,741	+ 6,961	+ 5.8	24th Sen. Dist. ..	124,984	+ 5,204	+ 4.3				
5th Sen. Dist. ..	124,104	+ 4,324	+ 3.6	25th Sen. Dist. ..	120,762	+ 982	+ 0.8				
6th Sen. Dist. ..	128,242	+ 8,462	+ 7.1	26th Sen. Dist.* ..	135,795	+16,015	+13.4				
7th Sen. Dist. ..	125,278	+ 5,498	+ 4.6	27th Sen. Dist. ..	107,447	-12,333	-10.3				
8th Sen. Dist. ..	130,123	+10,343	+ 8.6	28th Sen. Dist. ..	116,175	- 3,605	- 3.0				
9th Sen. Dist. ..	123,980	+ 4,200	+ 3.5	29th Sen. Dist. ..	123,486	+ 3,706	+ 3.1				
10th Sen. Dist. ..	107,383	-12,397	-10.4	30th Sen. Dist. ..	124,752	+ 4,972	+ 4.2				
11th Sen. Dist. ..	115,784	- 3,996	- 3.3	31st Sen. Dist. ..	128,069	+ 8,289	+ 6.9				
12th Sen. Dist. ..	110,694	- 9,086	- 7.5	32nd Sen. Dist. ..	114,479	- 5,301	- 4.4				
13th Sen. Dist. ..	127,260	+ 7,480	+ 6.2	33rd Sen. Dist. ..	120,172	+ 392	+ 0.3				
14th Sen. Dist. ..	137,134	+17,354	+14.5	AVERAGE SENATE							
15th Sen. Dist. ..	130,493	+10,713	+ 8.9	DISTRICT				119,780			
16th Sen. Dist.* ..	122,088	+ 2,308	+ 1.9	AVERAGE							
17th Sen. Dist. ..	125,727	+ 5,947	+ 5.0	DEVIATION ...				± 7,894 ± 6.6			
18th Sen. Dist. ..	107,208	-12,572	-10.5	Largest—14th ...				137,134 +17,354 +14.5			
19th Sen. Dist. ..	107,928	-11,852	- 9.9	Smallest—22nd ..				100,615 -19,165 -16.0			
20th Sen. Dist. ..	124,925	+ 5,145	+ 4.3								

ASSEMBLY

Adams-Juneau- Marquette	33,572	- 5,956	-15.1	Milwaukee—5 ...	39,648	+ 120	+ 0.3
Ashland-Bayfield- Iron	37,115	- 2,407	- 6.1	Milwaukee—6 ...	42,603	+ 3,075	+ 7.8
Barron-Washburn.	44,571	+ 5,043	+12.8	Milwaukee—7 ...	44,230	+ 4,702	+11.9
Brown—1	41,832	+ 2,304	+ 5.8	Milwaukee—8 ...	39,465	- 63	- 0.2
Brown—2	41,360	+ 1,832	+ 4.6	Milwaukee—9 ...	42,988	+ 3,460	+ 8.8
Brown—3	41,890	+ 2,362	+ 6.0	Milwaukee—10 ...	36,635	- 2,893	- 7.3
Buffalo-Pepin- Pierce	44,037	+ 4,509	+11.4	Milwaukee—11 ...	39,918	+ 390	+ 1.0
Burnett-Polk	34,182	- 5,346	-13.5	Milwaukee—12 ..	43,595	+ 4,067	+10.3
Calumet	22,268	-17,260	-43.7	Milwaukee—13 ...	44,240	+ 4,712	+11.9
Chippewa	45,096	+ 5,568	+14.1	Milwaukee—14 ..	38,242	- 1,286	- 3.3
Clark	31,527	- 8,001	-20.2	Milwaukee—15 ..	42,122	+ 2,594	+ 6.6
Columbia	36,708	- 2,820	- 7.1	Milwaukee—16 ..	39,684	+ 156	+ 0.4
Crawford-Vernon.	42,014	+ 2,486	+ 6.3	Milwaukee—17 ..	45,954	+ 6,426	+16.3
Dane—1*	45,068	+ 5,540	+14.0	Milwaukee—18 ..	46,369	+ 6,841	+17.3
Dane—2	46,635	+ 7,107	+18.0	Milwaukee—19 ..	41,042	+ 1,514	+ 3.8
Dane—3	44,092	+ 4,564	+11.5	Milwaukee—20* ..	42,258	+ 2,730	+ 6.9
Dane—4*	42,522	+ 2,994	+ 7.6	Milwaukee—21* ..	42,245	+ 2,717	+ 6.9
Dane—5	43,778	+ 4,250	+10.8	Milwaukee—22* ..	45,620	+ 6,092	+15.4
Dodge—1	31,047	- 8,481	-21.5	Milwaukee—23 ...	40,034	+ 506	+ 1.3
Dodge—2	32,123	- 7,405	-18.7	Milwaukee—24 ..	38,282	- 1,246	- 3.2
Door-Kewaunee	38,967	- 561	- 1.4	Milwaukee—25 ..	41,695	+ 2,167	+ 5.5
Douglas	45,008	+ 5,480	+13.9	Monroe	31,241	- 8,287	-21.0
Dunn	26,156	-13,372	-33.8	Outagamie—1 ...	34,307	+ 5,221	+13.2
Eau Claire—1	29,017	-10,511	-26.6	Outagamie—2 ...	33,952	- 5,576	-14.1
Eau Claire—2 ...	29,283	-10,245	-25.9	Outagamie—3 ...	33,535	- 5,993	-15.2
Florence- Marinette	38,097	- 1,431	- 3.6	Ozaukee	38,441	+ 1,087	+ 2.7
Fond du Lac—1 ...	37,750	- 1,778	- 4.5	Portage	36,964	- 2,564	- 6.5
Fond du Lac—2 ...	37,335	- 2,193	- 5.5	Price-Rusk- Sawyer	38,639	- 889	- 2.2
Forest-Oneida- Vilas	38,986	- 542	- 1.4	Racine—1	51,980	+12,452	+31.0
Grant	44,419	+ 4,891	+12.4	Racine—2	51,737	+12,209	+30.9
Green-Lafayette ...	43,993	+ 4,465	+11.2	Racine—3	38,064	- 1,464	- 3.7
Green Lake- Waushara	28,915	-10,613	-26.8	Rock—1	39,351	- 177	- 0.4
Iowa-Richland ...	37,315	- 2,213	- 5.6	Rock—2	35,788	- 3,740	- 9.5
Jackson- Trempealeau ..	38,528	- 1,000	- 2.5	Rock—3	38,774	- 754	- 1.9
Jefferson	50,094	+10,566	+26.7	St. Croix	29,164	-10,364	-26.2
Kenosha—1	50,339	+10,811	+27.4	Sauk	37,167	- 2,361	- 6.0
Kenosha—2	50,276	+10,748	+27.2	Sheboygan—1 ...	45,747	+ 6,219	+15.7
La Crosse—1	36,308	- 3,220	- 8.1	Sheboygan—2 ...	40,737	+ 1,209	+ 3.0
La Crosse—2	36,157	- 3,371	- 8.5	Walworth	52,368	+12,840	+32.5
Langlade-Oconto.	44,765	+ 5,237	+13.2	Washington	46,119	+ 6,591	+16.7
Lincoln-Taylor ...	40,181	+ 653	+ 1.7	Waukesha—1 ...	38,996	- 532	- 1.3
Manitowoc—1	38,322	- 1,206	- 3.0	Waukesha—2 ...	40,772	+ 1,244	+ 3.1
Manitowoc—2	36,893	- 2,632	- 6.7	Waukesha—3 ...	40,404	+ 876	+ 2.2
Marathon—1	45,932	+ 6,404	+16.2	Waukesha—4 ...	38,077	- 1,451	- 3.7
Marathon—2	42,942	+ 3,414	+ 8.6	Waupaca	35,340	- 4,188	-10.6
Menominee- Shawano	34,612	- 4,916	-12.4	Winnebago—1 ...	35,779	- 3,749	- 9.5
Milwaukee—1 ...	44,364	+ 4,836	+12.2	Winnebago—2 ...	37,172	- 2,356	- 6.0
Milwaukee—2 ...	38,994	- 534	- 1.4	Winnebago—3 ...	34,977	- 4,551	-11.5
Milwaukee—3 ...	38,677	- 851	- 2.2	Wood—1	28,544	-10,984	-27.8
Milwaukee—4 ...	37,137	- 2,391	- 6.0	Wood—2	30,561	- 8,967	-22.7
AVERAGE ASSEMBLY							
DISTRICT					39,528		
AVERAGE					DEVIATION ...		
						± 4,430	±11.3
Largest—					Walworth	52,368	+12,840
							+32.5
Smallest—					Calumet	22,268	-17,260
							-43.7

*Estimate.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE ACTION, 1969 SESSION

Leonard G. Adent and Jerome L. Fox
Legislative Reference Bureau

Background

The 1969 Session of the Wisconsin Legislature was not an easy session. Like many of her sister states, Wisconsin faced a fiscal crisis. University campuses rebelled against traditions and against "the establishment". Welfare marchers came into the capital city and, on one occasion, took over the Assembly Chambers in the Capitol. The people throughout the state were concerned about drug abuse, environmental pollution and urban problems. Some of these issues were resolved by legislation; in other instances, 1969 legislative action represents a beginning on which future Legislatures may build; in yet others, no acceptable solutions were found.

The number of measures placed before the 1969 Legislature through its January 16, 1970, recess day represents an all-time record. By that date, the total of 2,014 bills (including 1,200 introduced in the Assembly and 814 originating in the Senate) exceeded by almost 200 the previous record of 1,847 bills established in the legislative session of 1913. It is likely that no other session of the Wisconsin Legislature had been faced with so many voluminous proposals: the bill to revise the probate code consisted of 273 pages; 5 bills to conform the text of Wisconsin's statutory law to the 1967 reorganization of the executive branch together comprised 736 pages; and the budget act, first introduced as a 304-page document with an explanatory appendix of 13 pages, prior to its passage was reshaped by 4 substitute amendments, an engrossed copy, 197 simple amendments and 41 amendments to amendments, for a total of 2,365 pages.

Continuing a trend begun in 1963, the 1969 Legislature used its recess periods for committee activity so that during many session periods the entire day—morning, afternoon and, frequently, also evening—could be used for floor debates. In spite of this procedure, the Senate still spent 163 days in floor sessions, and the Assembly 164 days, a number of session days exceeded only in the 1961 session.

The simple recitation of the university and welfare demonstrations as instances worthy of historical note can do little to accurately convey the mood they engendered in the Legislature. It cannot, for instance, impart the sense of frustration, of anger, the hours of bitter debate and rhetoric that accompanied legislative deliberation of the demonstrations and their implications. Instead, it is necessary to look at the demonstrations as a partial backdrop against which the Legislature viewed some of the more politically volatile governmental expenditures and acted (or reacted) accordingly.

Student unrest erupted on the campus of the Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh even before the 1969 Legislature convened; at issue were the demands of militant students for a "black studies" department. Later, the Governor had to mobilize units of the National Guard to help restore order on the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin. Spring weather brought the "Mifflin Street" disorders in the city of Madison, and Father James Gropi's first welfare march to Madison, which completely disrupted traffic in the downtown area.

A special session, called by the Governor to convene on September 29 to consider the appropriation of additional moneys for urban problems including welfare expenditures, could not begin its business because the Assembly Chambers were occupied by hundreds of sympathizers to the cause of a wel-

fare protest march which Father Groppi led from Milwaukee to the Capitol. In the budget act, welfare expenditures had been increased by 36% over the 1967-69 level, but per capita expenditures were cut back in certain areas. Again the Governor had to bring in National Guard units to reinforce the police and sheriffs units of Dane and surrounding counties called to restore order at the Capitol. For 3 weeks, the state house was guarded by armed personnel and public access was severely restricted. On October 1, 1969, the Assembly in special session passed a resolution citing Father Groppi for contempt of the Assembly and sentencing him to the Dane County jail for 6 months or until the adjournment of the 1969 regular session, whichever would be the briefer period (he was later released by federal court order, pending his appeal of that sentencing).

The 1969 Legislature met for the first time on Monday, January 6, 1969, for organizational purposes. On Tuesday, January 21, 1969, the Legislature commenced meeting in regular session. The Governor delivered his state of the state message to the Legislature on January 23 and, one week later, his budget message. The Legislature then met regularly until after the passage of the budget bill in late August. From August 22 until September 29, 1969, the Legislature did not meet formally but continued by holding skeleton sessions to comply with the constitutional meeting requirements.

On September 29, 1969, the Legislature reconvened in a special session called in accordance with the Governor's proclamation. The Governor was scheduled to address a joint session of the Wisconsin Legislature in the Assembly Chamber at 2 p.m. that day, but did not because of the occupation of the chamber by the welfare demonstrators. Thereafter, the special session and the regular session proceeded concurrently until November 15, 1969, when the Legislature recessed until January 5, 1970.

By the terms of the joint resolution providing for the recess, the Legislature reconvened on January 5, 1970, in a session which terminated on January 16, 1970, when the Legislature again recessed until January 4, 1971, to reconvene one hour before its constitutional expiration. Under the joint resolution, however, the Legislature reserved the right to reconvene itself earlier if necessary.

HIGHLIGHTS OF LEGISLATIVE ACTION

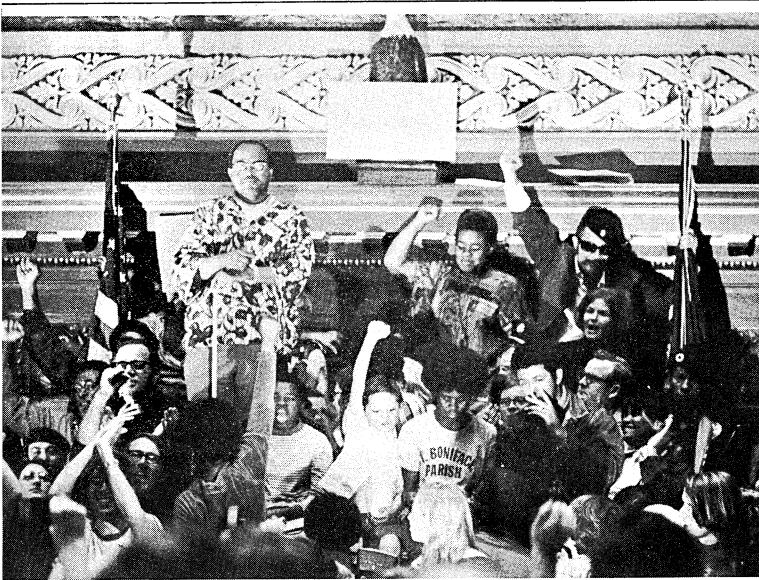
Appropriations. Early in the session a bill was passed to fund deficiencies in 1967-69 appropriations. The act provided slightly more than \$26 million in appropriations for school aids and veterans housing loans. The controversy which surrounded this measure—what passed was radically different from the originally introduced version which proposed to fund the deficiencies by reducing other appropriations and was vetoed by the Governor—was an indicator of the problems the proposed budget was to raise.

On January 31, 1969, the Governor's 1969-71 budget bill was introduced. Few individuals realized that the final version of this budget would not pass until August 19, 1969. The final version of the budget did not include the conservation fund budget and the highway fund budget, which were placed in different bills during the debate. The debate included the introduction of 3 separate substitute amendments and the adoption of the 4th substitute amendment resulting from a conference committee called to resolve differences between the Senate and Assembly.

Among the prime budgetary issues were: The level of expenditures for welfare; school aids; state assistance in solving urban problems; and the best method of raising revenue to meet the increasing cost of state government. At the time of adjournment on January 16, several measures were still pending in the form of "trailer bills" to the budget act. They demonstrated that

the issues raised in the budget confrontation were far from final resolution. An act providing additional school aids, funded by a "windfall" surplusage caused by an over-estimate of the costs of school aid provided in the budget act, did pass one day prior to adjournment.

The budget act set the levels of welfare, educational and urban expenditures at lower amounts, in dollars and programs, than were sought by many. However, the amounts allocated for welfare and educational aids were increased by 36% and 17% respectively. The budget also made substantive changes in portions of the welfare aid laws. Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) was eliminated for children of unemployed parents and for stepchildren. The level of AFDC payments was cut back to 120% of the national average, reducing the amount of payments per individual welfare recipient from the then-existing level. All of these measures generated controversy and were factors in the Governor's call for a special session of the Legislature.



An historic event was the occupation of the Assembly Chamber by Father Groppi and his followers on September 29, 1969, in protest against legislative cuts in welfare benefits. Speaker Froehlich, barely visible on the right among the crowd of demonstrators, was obliged to recess the session; Father Groppi is among the throng on the left. (Capital Times photo)

The principal method of raising revenue chosen by the 1969 Legislature was an increase and expansion of the sales tax. Prior to passage of the budget, Wisconsin had a 3% sales tax which was selectively imposed on certain items. Most items classified as necessities were not included in the tax. The new budget raised the sales tax to 4% and made it a general sales tax; major exemptions include food purchased for off-premises consumption, drugs and medical supplies, and motor fuel and cigarettes which are subject to excise taxes. The major newly taxed item is clothing. The increased revenue for the state by the changes in the sales tax is estimated to be

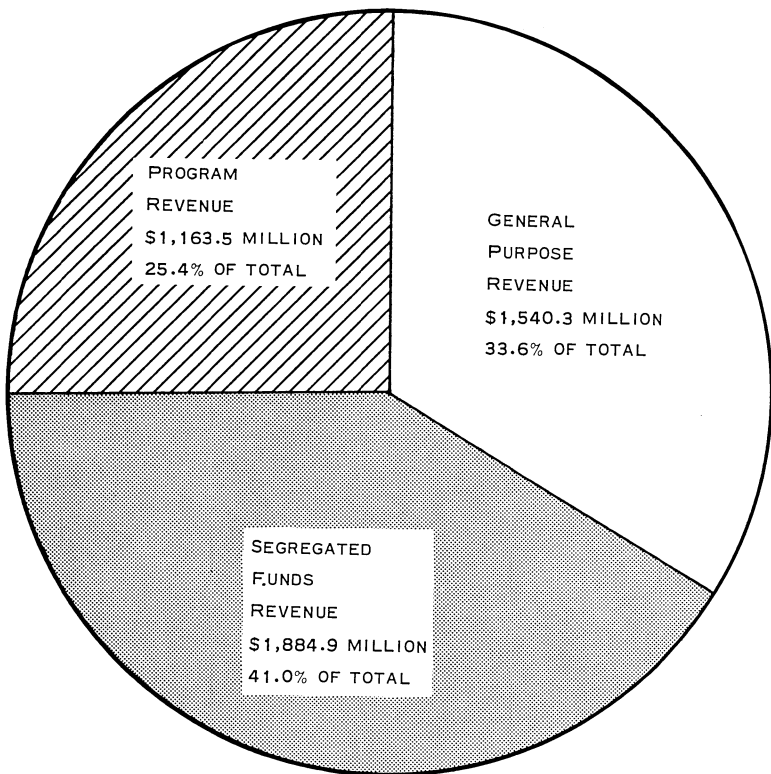
\$263,500,000 in the 1969-71 fiscal biennium. The size of the increase is more evident when one realizes that the total amount of taxes collected by the state for the 1969-71 biennium (including amounts returned to local units of government) is estimated at \$2,258,000,000. Thus, the increase in the sales tax will account for about 11.7% of the total tax revenue of this state during that period.

In addition, the cigarette tax was raised by 4¢ a pack. This raise will yield an additional \$29,000,000. Seven million dollars will also be raised by a premium tax acceleration for foreign insurance companies.

The executive budget bill appropriates \$753,301,000 for the fiscal year 1969-70 and \$808,713,100 for the fiscal year 1970-71 in general purpose revenues. Total state expenditures (including shared taxes) by the state from all sources for both fiscal years are estimated to be \$4.4 billion.

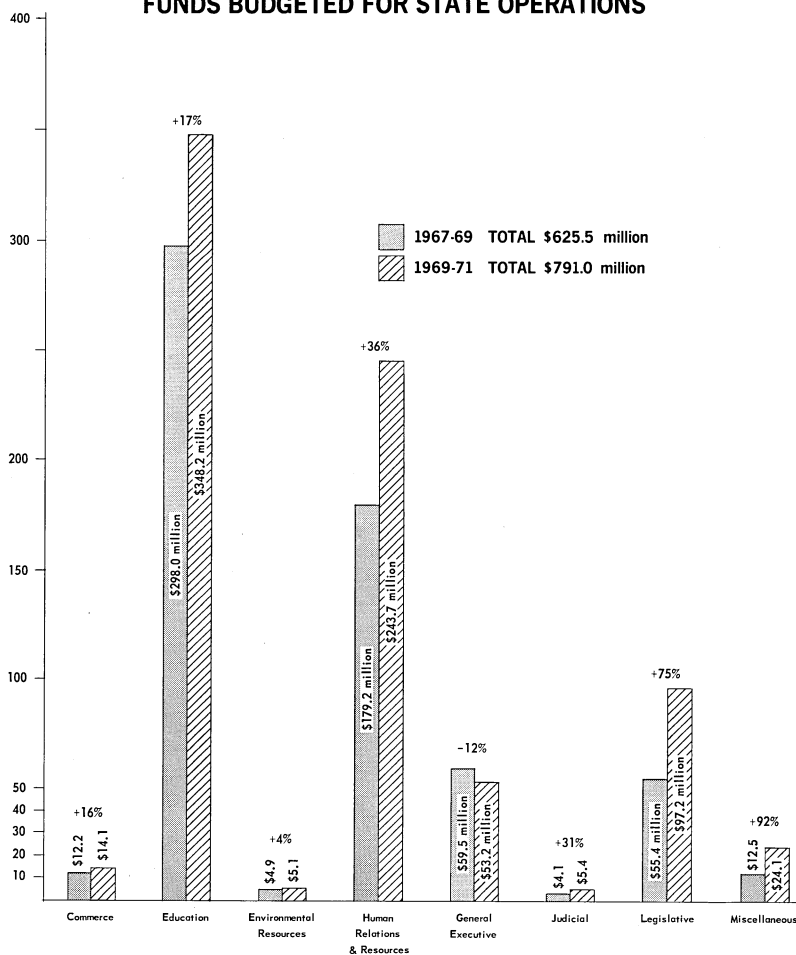
The highway fund budget and the conservation fund budget were passed on August 15 and August 22, respectively. The conservation fund budget provides for the expenditure of \$48,642,700 in the 1969-71 biennium. The highway fund budget calls for an expenditure of \$591,439,000 in that biennium. The funds for these expenditures are provided from segregated fund revenues and derived for the most part from license fees, special taxes and federal funds.

The following "pie" chart shows what part is played by general purpose revenue, segregated fund revenue and program revenue in the 1969-71 fiscal biennium:



The following chart indicates, in general, the various increases or decreases in the general fund executive budget for state operations as compared to the original general fund budget for the previous biennium. The expenditures for state operations are categorized by functional areas. These figures do not include approximately 770.8 million dollars of general purpose revenues which are used for local assistance. Of that amount approximately 618.4 million was returned by the state to local government for educational aids and 139.9 million was returned for human relations and resources. These amounts represented an increase of 30.2% and 32.7%, respectively from the previous biennium. Shared taxes and tax relief is also excluded.

FUNDS BUDGETED FOR STATE OPERATIONS



Athletics. Of interest to sports fans was the passage of a bill designed to aid the University of Wisconsin athletic program. This act allows the Wisconsin athletic director to recommend and the University to grant the full remission of fees and resident and nonresident tuition for the maximum num-

ber of athletes allowed by Big Ten rules.

Beer tax increase. An interesting sidelight to the Marquette Medical School aid act (discussed later) was that the final version of the act included a \$1 per barrel increase in the beer tax. Upon the repeal of prohibition in 1933 Wisconsin had imposed a \$1 per barrel beer tax, and this was the first increase in the tax since that date. It is estimated that the beer tax increase will bring the state an additional \$6,000,000 in the next biennium.

Bonding. From the time of its adoption, the Wisconsin Constitution placed strict limitations on state debt. In recent decades, as both needs and costs have skyrocketed, the debt ceiling of \$100,000 contained in the constitution has been circumvented by the establishment of dummy building corporations which functioned as private entities issuing bonds whose proceeds were used for the construction of state buildings. A constitutional amendment authorizing direct state debt for enumerated purposes and terminating the use of dummy corporations for building construction gained passage on 1st consideration in the 1967 Legislature. After 2nd consideration approval in the 1969 Legislature, the proposal was submitted to the voters and ratified at the April 1969 election.

To implement the amendment, an act creating a statutory procedure for contracting indebtedness was passed by the 1969 Legislature. The act provides for a State Bond Board attached to the Department of Administration to supervise public debt and to issue state bonds and notes backed by the full faith and credit of the state. Consisting of the Governor, 4 Senators and 4 State Representatives, with the Attorney General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Administration as nonvoting advisory members, the board is empowered to approve public indebtedness for state university and University of Wisconsin improvements, water pollution abatement facilities, state recreation facilities, highway and bridge improvements, improved mental health and correctional facilities, housing state departments and other agencies and other purposes authorized by law. This act and 2 others gave specific authorization for the issuance of bonds for these purposes.

Courts and judicial procedure. The office of justice of the peace was abolished by a 1966 amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution. Following this, the 1967 Legislature enacted legislation removing statutory references to "justices of the peace". As a part of this same legislation, the powers of municipal justices were considerably reduced but the scope of their jurisdiction was made unclear by the failure to wipe out statute sections granting jurisdiction ostensibly barred by the reduced powers. To clear away the problems in this area, the 1969 Legislature clarified and expanded on the theme set by its predecessor. Municipal court jurisdiction was removed from all cases except actions to recover forfeitures from violations of municipal ordinances. Jury trials were prohibited in municipal courts and criminal jurisdiction reserved to county and circuit courts. Municipal court procedure and jurisdiction were revised and consolidated to help resolve the uncertainties found in prior legislation.

To comport with the federal truth-in-lending act, the state's new garnishment law prohibits the commencement of a garnishment action affecting earnings prior to the taking of a judgment against the defendant. Formerly, the law permitted garnishment before judgment was taken. Another feature of the truth-in-lending law incorporated in Wisconsin's provision is the removal of earnings garnishment taken on the basis of a cognovit note.

A series of property law revisions drafted by the State Bar of Wisconsin, all emphasizing procedural conformity and legal modernity, recodify and consolidate the laws of property in the areas of landlord and tenant law; the

law of trusts; the law of conveyances, mortgages and land contracts; and the law dealing with condominiums and certain other interests in property. The landlord and tenant law revision attempts to more fairly balance the interests of the landlord and tenant. Many obsolete laws are dropped or updated by the revision of conveyance, mortgage and land contract law. Several chapters on trusts and trust uses are combined into a single chapter in the revision of the law of trusts. Revision of the law concerning certain interests in property and condominiums sets apart condominiums into a separate chapter and, in another chapter, brings together statutes on real and personal property interests, a reflection of the similar treatment accorded real and personal interests by modern law.

First introduced in 1967, the probate code was the product of another state bar study. The bill failed to pass that session and was directed to the Legislative Council for further study and revision during the 1967-69 interim. Passed by the 1969 Legislature, the new probate code harmonizes statutory law with current case law and modernizes testate and intestate proceedings.

Crimes. The "stop and frisk law" passed by the 1969 Legislature allows any peace officer, having identified himself as such, to reasonably stop any person, question him and search him if he has reason to believe the person is armed with a deadly weapon. If a dangerous weapon or material for which possession may be a criminal offense is found, the material or weapon may be seized. If the officer determines probable cause for arrest exists, the person may be arrested. Any action taken under the stop and frisk statute must be reported in writing within 24 hours to the peace officer's department.

A bill was passed which increased the powers at the disposal of state government in the fight against organized crime. The act:

1. Allows the Attorney General to authorized reimbursement, from state funds, of county costs incurred as the result of grand jury investigations of intercounty crime.
2. Enlarges the jurisdiction of the Division of Criminal Investigation.
3. Increases the protection provided for witnesses and jurors.
4. Allows the jailing of uncooperative witnesses in grand jury or John Doe proceedings until they testify or until the proceedings end, but in no case exceeding one year.
5. Provides for the forfeiture to the state of any private vehicles, boats or aircraft used for the illegal transportation of dangerous drugs, narcotics or gambling devices.
6. Redefines the specific crimes of "B-girl" operations, prostitution, gambling, loan sharking and interference with lawful commerce, and defines prohibited practices in connection with cigarette sales or coin-operated juke boxes and amusement devices.

Another tool for the state's war against organized crime was provided by an act which prohibits wiretapping or other electronic eavesdropping by persons other than law enforcement officers duly authorized by court order and engaged in the investigation or prevention of specific categories of offenses. Evidence so gathered is made admissible in civil and criminal actions if obtained in compliance with law.

After considering different versions for several years, the Legislature enacted a law which creates criminal and civil sanctions against selling or exhibiting to persons under 18 certain materials which depict or describe nudity, sexual excitement or conduct or sadomasochistic abuse.

Dangerous situations on campus are common to the nation and to Wisconsin. Confronted with disturbances on the campus of the University of Wis-

consin and several state university campuses, the Legislature reacted by passing some tightened rules for student conduct on campus. These included requiring permission for expellees convicted of a crime to visit state campuses, prohibiting the unauthorized use of sound-amplifying equipment on campus and granting to campus administrators the power during periods of immediate danger to declare a campus off-limits to persons other than students and authorized personnel. In addition, causing or participating in an unlawful assembly was made a misdemeanor and the suspension of any person enrolled as a student or employed by a public institution of higher education for not to exceed 6 months for such participation was authorized. The boards of regents were also specifically authorized to seek injunctive relief to enforce the requirements of their laws and rules made thereunder.

Perhaps because of civil disturbances on campuses and on public property the 1969 Legislature created a crime of misconduct on public grounds. It provides for a \$500 fine or imprisonment for not more than 6 months or both for all violators. In addition, the penalty for disorderly conduct was increased.

A general national discontent with the adequacy of existing drug laws to deal with the broad range of newly synthesized drugs was manifested in Wisconsin by several acts which reorganized drug law administration and enforcement and directed the establishment of educational programs on the dangers of drug abuse. A similar feeling that present penalties were too harsh in their application to the 1st-time user of marijuana resulted in reducing that penalty from a felony to a misdemeanor and a change in the statutory classification of marijuana from a narcotic drug to a dangerous drug. The same act stiffened penalties applying to trafficker violations of drug laws.

Environmental Protection. A Pesticide Review Board was created in the Department of Health and Social Services to assist in determining state policy on the use of pesticides. The board consists of the Secretaries of Agriculture, of Natural Resources and of Health and Social Services. Rules adopted by the Department of Natural Resources or the Department of Agriculture governing pesticides are subject to the approval of the review board. The review board is directed to appoint a 9-member council to assist it in gathering scientific data and collecting pertinent information on pesticides.

As further evidence of its concern for the biochemical poisoning of our environment, the legislature later enacted a law which prohibits the distribution, sale or use of DDT except where specifically authorized by the Pesticide Review Board for an epidemic situation.

The electorate responded affirmatively in the spring of 1969 to 2 advisory referendum questions asking 1) whether they favored greater state aids to municipalities for accelerated water pollution facilities financed through the issuance of bonds, and 2) whether they favored an expansion of the state program for acquisition and development of land for recreational purposes. The propositions alluded to in the referendum, called the ORAP-200 program, passed the Legislature in a form authorizing \$144 million in bonds for the construction of municipal pollution abatement facilities and \$56 million to finance the outdoor recreation program. The Legislature limited 1969-71 biennium expenditures for the outdoor recreation program to \$4 million for land acquisition and \$9,232,000 for development of forest recreation lands.

The Legislature also expanded an existing law which prohibits the operation of boats equipped with toilets on Wisconsin's inland waters, unless the toilet wastes are retained for shore disposal, so that this prohibition will also apply to Wisconsin's jurisdictional portion of the Mississippi River and, ef-

fective in 1971, Lakes Superior and Michigan. Boats engaged in international or interstate commerce are exempted from the prohibition as it applies to Lakes Superior and Michigan.

Implied consent. For a decade, one or more bills have been introduced in each session of the Legislature which would place into Wisconsin law the concept of "implied consent"—the idea that any person who operates a motor vehicle in this state is deemed to have consented to take a chemical test, when requested by law enforcement officials, for the purpose of determining the alcohol level in his body. The test results assist in determining whether he should be charged with operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicant. Such bills have been opposed on the grounds that they are an infringement on individual liberties and have little effect on highway safety, and have always been defeated. (As of November 1969, Wisconsin was one of only 5 states without such a law.) The 1969 Legislature was again embroiled in this controversy. This time, however, after session-long debate, a modification of the usual implied consent proposal was passed in the closing hours of the session.

Insurance revision. The 1965 Legislature, recognizing that "the rapidly growing field of insurance requires a unified, comprehensive study of the state insurance laws", created an interim study committee to study the present insurance law and make recommendations for revision and codification. This committee has continued working on this complex area of the law and the 1969 Legislature adopted a part of their work which makes changes in the area of risk-sharing plans. Specifically, the bill affects the residual property insurance market, the residual automobile insurance market and the workmen's compensation residual market. The system of rate regulation based on price competition was revamped and the powers of the commissioner of insurance were increased. Also, the termination of insurance contracts was revised with emphasis on the cancellation and nonrenewal of policies and measures were taken to protect the consumer from insurer insolvencies. In addition, this session also saw enactment of bills proposed by the committee relating to the administration and enforcement of insurance laws and insurance holding companies and intercorporate transactions.

Legislature. The budget act eliminated the publication of *The Wisconsin Book*, which was published in every odd-numbered year and made available at the beginning of each session such information as biographies of current state officials and election statistics—all material later contained in the Blue Book, which is published in late summer of the even-numbered year.

Local Government. After several sessions of consideration, a bill authorizing a county assessor system was passed. In its final form, the act makes the establishment of a county assessor optional with each county board (a $\frac{2}{3}$ affirmative vote of the entire membership is required). If the office is established, the county assessor replaces the town, village and city assessors in the county.

Marquette Medical School. Early in the 1969 session, legislators were confronted with the startling announcement that the Marquette University Medical School might have to close because of extreme financial difficulties. Since Marquette and the University of Wisconsin produce a majority of Wisconsin's physicians and the ratio of physicians to population in Wisconsin is below both the Midwest and national averages, it was suggested that the state aid Marquette in this time of financial trouble. However, the point was raised that any aid by the state to Marquette University, an educational institution owned and operated by a religious group, might violate Article I, Section 18 of the Wisconsin Constitution. Section 18 provides that no "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”.

To avoid some of these problems, the Marquette University Medical School became the Marquette School of Medicine, Inc., an independent corporation. The Legislature then passed and the Governor signed a “test case” bill appropriating \$1,000 to the Marquette School of Medicine, Inc. and ordering the Attorney General to “promptly commence an action seeking a declaratory judgment” relating to the constitutionality of such aid to the school. The Wisconsin Supreme Court, in *State ex rel. Warren v. Reuter*, (1969) 44 Wis. 2d 201, upheld the validity of this act. With the constitutionality of such appropriations established, the Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$3,200,000 to the Marquette School of Medicine, Inc. to support medical education in Wisconsin and to prevent a worsening of the present situation.

State government organizational structure. As a continuation of its review of agency structure in the executive branch which has extended over recent sessions, the Legislature abolished the Grain and Warehouse Commission and transferred the functions of that body to the Department of Agriculture. The elimination of the commission, an “independent agency” in statutory parlance, was, however, offset by the later creation of a Drug Control Commission (which would have been more aptly named an interagency “council” on drug control), so that the number of principal administrative agencies in Wisconsin remains at 4 “offices” headed by constitutional officers, 14 “departments” and 14 “independent agencies”.

The Legislature also completed the task of revising the statutes to reflect the many changes made by the 1967 act which generally reorganized the executive branch of Wisconsin state government. Because of its great scope, the 1967 act had made no specific changes in the statutes but directed that bills be prepared to make the corresponding statute changes. This has now been achieved and the statutes once again reflect the existing agency structure.

Uniform laws. The uniform anatomical gifts act, with some modification, was enacted to regulate the transfer of anatomical gifts and resolve some of the questions raised by heart transplants and similar operations. A provision limits the organizations eligible to receive anatomical gifts to assure that no improper use is made of such gifts. Age requirements, the rights of a decedent's survivors and the form which a gift is to take are all found in the act.

The uniform securities act was also enacted. It establishes simplified provisions for the state registration of securities already registered under the federal securities act.

In addition, the uniform disposition of unclaimed property act, the uniform recognition of acknowledgements act, the revised uniform reciprocal enforcement of support act and the uniform code of military justice became law.

Women. The Legislature passed, but the Governor vetoed, a proposal offered by Wisconsin's 2 lady legislators. Unprecedented in the legislation of any state, the proposal would have authorized a woman to elect, at the time of issuance of a marriage license, to retain her maiden name or another previous name rather than assume her husband's name; the name so retained would have been that woman's name for all legal purposes. Signed into law, on the other hand, was a lesser proposal which permits a woman in public office to seek reelection under the name by which she was elected to office, even if her legal name changes as the result of a subsequent marriage.

COMMITTEES OF THE 1969 LEGISLATURE

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

(Sen. Rule 20, Senate Manual)

- Agriculture** — TERRY, *chairman*; KRUEGER, *vice chairman*; SWAN, PANZER (died 8/26/69), THOMPSON, LOTTO (appointed alternate to Panzer 4/17/69), McKENNA (appointed to succeed Lotto 11/11/69).
- Education** — RASMUSEN, *chairman*; SOIK, *vice chairman*; HEINZEN, THOMPSON, SCHREIBER.
- Finance** — HOLLANDER, *chairman*; DEMPSEY, *vice chairman* (died 10/4/69); MEUNIER (vice chairman to succeed Dempsey), SWAN, DORMAN, JOHNSON (appointed 10/8/69).
- Governmental and Veterans' Affairs** — DRAHEIM, *chairman*; ROSELEIP, *vice chairman*; DEVITT, KNUTSON, SUSSMAN (died 4/20/69), LOURIGAN (appointed alternate to Sussman 4/17/69), PARYS (appointed 10/14/69 to succeed Lourigan).
- Health and Social Services** — CIRILLI, *chairman*; RASMUSEN, *vice chairman*; CHILSEN, HEINZEN, SUSSMAN (died 4/20/69), WHITTOW (appointed alternate to Sussman 4/17/69), PARYS (appointed to succeed Whittow 10/14/69).
- Interstate Cooperation** — LORGE, *chairman*; JOHNSON, *vice chairman*; KEPPLER, KNOWLES, RISSER, TERRY.
- Judiciary** — BUSBY, *chairman*; JOHNSON, *vice chairman*; CIRILLI, McPARLAND, RISSER.
- Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking** — LORGE, *chairman*; CHILSEN, *vice chairman*; LOTTO, LOURIGAN, SCHREIBER.
- Natural Resources** — KRUEGER, *chairman*; ROSELEIP, *vice chairman*; TERRY, WHITTOW, SCHUELE.
- Transportation** — LA FAVE, *chairman*; DEVITT, *vice chairman*; KNOWLES, KEPPLER, KENDZIORSKI.

SENATE PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

- Committee on Committees** — LORGE, *chairman*; LA FAVE, HOLLANDER.
- Legislative Procedure** — KNOWLES, *chairman*; BUSBY, CIRILLI, DRAHEIM, HOLLANDER, KEPPLER, KRUEGER, LA FAVE, LORGE, RASMUSEN, ROSELEIP, TERRY.
- Senate Organization** — KEPPLER, *chairman*; KNOWLES, RISSER.

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

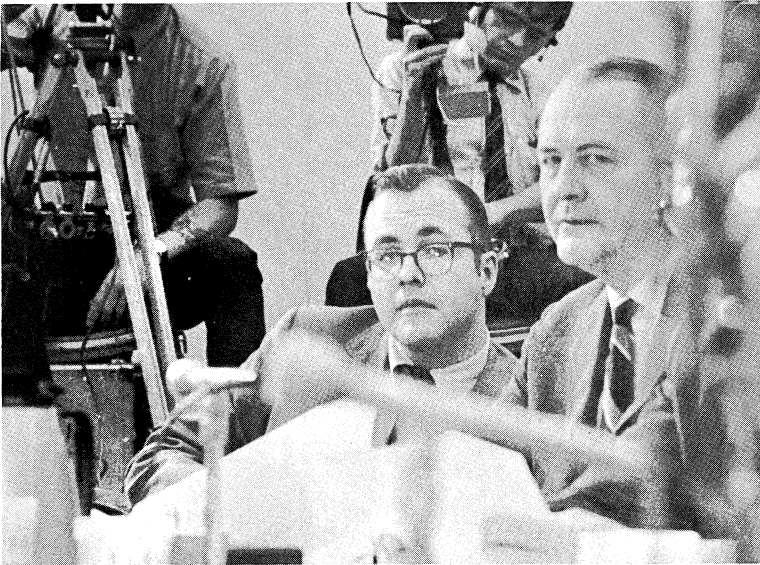
(Assembly Rule 20, Assembly Manual)

- Agriculture** — NUTTELMAN, *chairman*; TREGONING, *vice chairman*; SCHROEDER, BOCHE, WEISENSEL, KAFKA, BLANCHARD, O'MALLEY, DUEHOLM, GROSHK, OTTE.
- Commerce and Manufactures** — SCHROEDER, *chairman*; TAMMS, *vice chairman*; GEE, SCHWEFEL, PARKIN, SCHOWALTER, WING, NAGER, BARBEE (resigned 12/4/69), LYNN, CZERWINSKI.
- Conservation** — ALFONSI, *chairman*; WILGER, *vice chairman*; LEWISON, SCHWEFEL, WING, BRADLEY, ALBERTS, BYERS, ANDERSON, ORLICH, MITTNESS, PABST (resigned 12/5/69), DAY, RADCLIFFE (appointed 12/5/69).
- Education** — L. H. JOHNSON, *chairman*; YORK, *vice chairman*; HUTNIK, LAPER, KLICKA, VAN HOLLEN, LUCKHARDT, SCHNEEBERG, OBEY (resigned from Assembly 4/3/69), PELOQUIN, GROVER, BROWN, KORPELA, EARL (appointed 10/14/69).

- Elections** — YORK, *chairman*; SENSENBRENNER, *vice chairman*; McESSY, QUINN, WILCOX, KESSLER, HANNA.
- Excise and Fees** — McESSY, *chairman*; QUINN, *vice chairman*; NITSCHKE, CONRADT, KENYON, McDUGAL, SCHROEDER, BOLLE, MATHEWS, TOBIASZ, W. A. JOHNSON.
- Finance** — WACKETT, *chairman*; STALBAUM, *vice chairman*; SHABAZ, MARTIN, OLSON, MERKEL, THOMPSON, MOLINARO, PARYS (resigned from Assembly 10/14/69), BARBEE (appointed 12/4/69).
- Highways** — HUTNIK, *chairman*; CONRADT, *vice chairman*; NITSCHKE, QUINN, LEWISON, BOCK, McESSY, McDUGAL, WARREN, BOLLE, JONES, SWEDA, HANNA.
- Insurance and Banking** — KENYON, *chairman*; ALBERTS, *vice chairman*; ALFONSI, LUCKHARDT, PACKARD, WILGER, SCHNEEBERG, LIPSCOMB, SICULA, JACKSON, KLECZKA.
- Judiciary** — BELTING, *chairman*; WILCOX, *vice chairman*; KENYON, UEHLING, STEINHILBER, SENSENBRENNER, LA FAVE, MCCORMICK, NIKOLAY, ANDERSON, KESSLER.
- Labor** — AZIM, *chairman*; SCHWEFEL, *vice chairman*; WILGER, LAPER, HELGESON, BYERS, BRADLEY, W. A. JOHNSON, NAGER, ORLICH, LOOBY.
- Municipalities** — STEINHILBER, *chairman*; PARKIN, *vice chairman*; AZIM, BELTING, PACKARD, HELGESON, TAMMS, SCHOWALTER, MATHEWS, VANDERPERREN, ATKINSON, TOBIASZ, LIPSCOMB.
- Printing** — CONRADT, *chairman*; KLIKA, *vice chairman*; TAMMS, SCHNEEBERG, HEPHNER, OTTE.
- Public Welfare** — GEE, *chairman*; BLANCHARD, *vice chairman*; YORK, VAN HOLLEN, TREGONING, PARKIN, GREIDER, ROGERS, BROWN, VANDERPERREN, CONTA.
- State Affairs** — LEWISON, *chairman*; LUCKHARDT, *vice chairman*; BOCK, NUTTELMAN, HUTNIK, KLIKA, WING, WARREN, PABST, BALDUS, BOECKMANN.
- Taxation** — UEHLING, *chairman*; LAPER, *vice chairman*; AZIM, WEISENSEL, BOCHE, WILCOX, BLANCHARD, DUEHOLM, O'MALLEY, HEPHNER, SANASARIAN.
- Tourism** — PACKARD, *chairman*; BOCHE, *vice chairman*; L. H. JOHNSON, ALFONSI, SCHOWALTER, PELOQUIN, SICULA.
- Transportation** — NITSCHKE, *chairman*; McDUGAL, *vice chairman*; CONRADT, TREGONING, BOCK, GREIDER, LA FAVE, SWEDA, BARBEE (resigned 12/4/69), RADCLIFFE, JONES, STACK.
- Veterans' and Military Affairs** — VAN HOLLEN, *chairman*; KAFKA, *vice chairman*; BYERS, BRADLEY, LA FAVE, HELGESON, ATKINSON, RADCLIFFE, MATO, GROSEK, MITTNESS.

ASSEMBLY PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

- Assembly Organization** — FROELICH, *chairman*; ALFONSI, *vice chairman*; HUBER.
- Engrossed Bills** — LUCKHARDT, *chairman*; WEISENSEL, *vice chairman*; LYNN.
- Enrolled Bills** — KAFKA, *chairman*; GREIDER, *vice chairman*; LOOBY.
- Revision** — QUINN, *chairman*; BRADLEY, *vice chairman*; BALDUS.
- Rules** — BOCK, *chairman*; HUTNIK, *vice chairman*; KENYON, LEWISON, NUTTELMAN, NITSCHKE, ALFONSI, FROELICH, HUBER, NIKOLAY, ROGERS.
- Third Reading** — BLANCHARD, *chairman*; PARKIN, *vice chairman*; BOECKMANN.



Representatives Kessler and Quinn are shown at a committee hearing. Some committee hearings attract considerable public interest and are covered by newspaper correspondents and by television news cameramen.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Finance — SENATORS: HOLLANDER, *chairman*; DEMPSEY, *vice chairman* (died 10/4/69); MEUNIER (vice chairman to succeed Dempsey); SWAN, DORMAN, JOHNSON (appointed 10/8/69 to succeed Dempsey); REPRESENTATIVES: WACKETT, *chairman*; STALBAUM, *vice chairman*; SHABAZ, MARTIN, OLSON, MERKEL, THOMPSON, MOLINARO, PARYS (resigned from Assembly 10/14/69), BARBEE (appointed 12/4/69).

Legislative Organization — REPRESENTATIVE ALFONSI, *chairman*; SENATOR KEPPLER, *vice chairman*; SENATOR RISSER, *secretary*; SENATOR KNOWLES; REPRESENTATIVES: FROEHLICH, HUBER.

Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws — SENATORS: ROSELEIP, *chairman*; LOURIGAN; REPRESENTATIVES: SENSENBRENNER, *chairman*; BELTING, *vice chairman*; SICULA.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

Committee Created in 1969 to Report to 1969 Legislature

Joint Committee to Study Disruptions at the University of Wisconsin (Senate Joint Res. 20, 1969) — SENATOR KNUTSON, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE SHABAZ, *vice chairman*; SENATORS TERRY, ROSELEIP, THOMPSON; REPRESENTATIVES STEINHILBER, YORK, GROVER, JACKSON.

Report: Printed in *Senate Journal*, October 15, 1969; Minority Report printed in *Senate Journal*, October 23, 1969.

The committee, composed of 4 Senators, including one minority party member, and 5 Representatives, including 2 minority party members, was appointed on February 27, 1969 pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 20, as amended. The purpose of the committee was to study the recent disruptions at the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin and disturbances at

other public higher educational institutions in the state, reviewing their causes, the happenings themselves and their results. The committee ceased to exist when its report was issued on October 15, 1969.

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Senate Bill 95, the executive budget bill. SENATORS: HOLLANDER, *chairman*; LA FAVE, MEUNIER; REPRESENTATIVES: WACKETT, ALFONSI, SHABAZ. The committee recommended that both houses recede from their respective positions and concur in Senate Substitute Amendment 3, which was offered by the conference committee as a compromise reconciling the positions of the 2 houses on the budget and the revenue to finance it. The report was adopted by both houses and became Chapter 154, Laws 1969; partial vetoes by Governor.

Senate Bill 188, removing "school board member" from the law prohibiting school employes and board members from having an interest in the sale of school books and supplies, making them subject to the general criminal law on public officers, which permits an interest involving receipts and disbursements of not exceeding \$2,000 per year. Senate Amendment 1 would also have removed "school teacher" from the list, but would not apply to school teachers who are authors of books. SENATORS: RASMUSEN, *chairman*; SOIK, SCHREIBER; REPRESENTATIVES: YORK, SCHNEEBERG, KORPELA. The committee recommended concurrence in Assembly Amendment 1, which would nullify Senate Amendment 1. The report was adopted by both houses and became Chapter 315, Laws 1969.

Senate Bill 219, providing for implied consent to chemical tests for intoxication. SENATORS: CHILSEN, *chairman*; DEVITT, THOMPSON; REPRESENTATIVES: KENYON, SHABAZ, NIKOLAY. The committee recommended that the Senate recede from its position on Senate Bill 219, that the Assembly recede from its position on Assembly Substitute Amendment 1 and that Senate Substitute Amendment 1, which was the committee's compromise between the positions of the 2 houses, be adopted. The report was adopted by both houses.

Senate Bill 334, providing for additional requirements to obtain a school bus operator's license. SENATORS: RASMUSEN, *chairman*; LA FAVE, KENDZIORSKI; REPRESENTATIVES: VAN HOLLEN, LA FAVE, HEPHNER. The committee recommended that the Senate agree with the Assembly on Assembly Amendment 2, which deleted from the bill the requirement that the operator present a certificate to the driver examiner showing completion of a course in safety education. The report was adopted by both houses and became Chapter 365, Laws 1969.

Senate Bill 522, clarifying and modifying the state teachers retirement system, the Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Fund and the Wisconsin Retirement Fund. SENATORS: LA FAVE, *chairman*; KEPPLER, WHITTOW; REPRESENTATIVES: LEWISON, McESSY, ANDERSON. The committee recommended concurrence by the Senate in Assembly Substitute Amendment 3 as amended by Senate Amendment 1 and concurrence by the Assembly in Senate Amendment 1. The report was adopted by both houses.

Senate Bill 655, establishing a statutory procedure for incurring state public debt. SENATORS: KEPPLER, *chairman*; LA FAVE, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES: MARTIN, GEE, GROVER. The committee recommended that the Assembly recede from its position on Assembly Amendment 1 and concur in Senate Amendment 4 to Senate Substitute Amendment 2. The area of disagreement related to the composition of the State Bond Board created by the measure. The report was adopted by both houses

and became Chapter 259, Laws 1969.

Senate Bill 789, changing several effective dates of the newly-enacted probate code from 1970 to 1971. Assembly Amendment 1 would change some dates from July to January. SENATORS: BUSBY, *chairman*; RISSE, DORMAN; REPRESENTATIVES: FROELICH, NITSCHKE, ANDERSON. The committee recommended adoption of Senate Substitute Amendment 1, which it offered as a compromise of the positions of both houses, changing most dates to April 1971. The report was adopted by both houses.

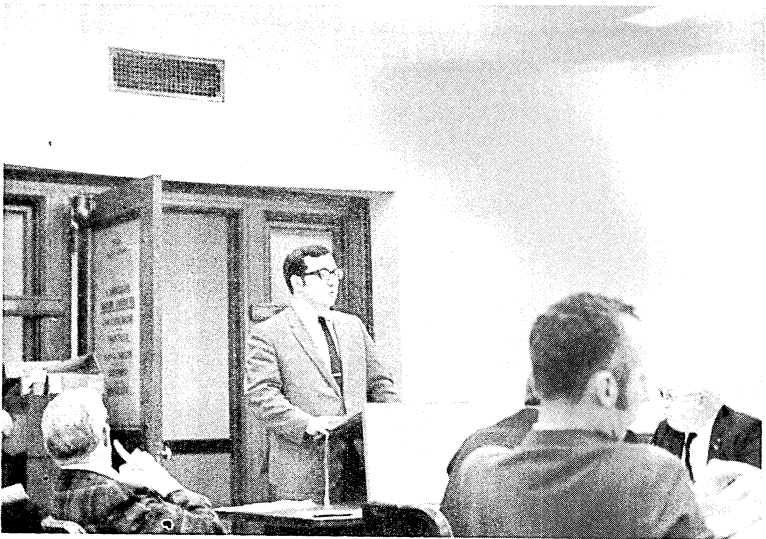
Assembly Bill 42, providing an additional penalty for committing a felony while armed with a dangerous weapon. SENATORS: BUSBY, *chairman*; MCPARLAND, DEVITT; REPRESENTATIVES: LEWISON, KLUICKA, BOECKMANN. The committee recommended that the Senate recede from Senate Amendment 1, which would have provided the additional penalty only when the person attempting to commit a felony is "using" rather than is "armed with" a dangerous weapon, and concur in the bill. The report was adopted by both houses, vetoed by the Governor, passed by the Assembly over his veto, but failed to pass the Senate over the veto.

Assembly Bill 58, prohibiting the distribution of unsolicited credit cards. SENATORS: WHITTOW, *chairman*; KNOWLES, CHILSEN; REPRESENTATIVES: KENYON, STALBAUM, W. A. JOHNSON. Senate Amendments 1 and 2 (as amended by Senate Amendments 1 and 2 to 2) were nonconcurrent in by the Assembly. These amendments would have excluded cards issued to bank depositors from the definition of "unsolicited credit card" and would have eliminated the liability of a person for unauthorized use of an unsolicited credit card which he himself had not used. The committee did not report as of January 16, 1970 (see Assembly Bill 86).

Assembly Bill 86, eliminated the liability of a recipient of an unauthorized credit card for unauthorized charges. SENATORS: CHILSEN, *chairman*; SWAN, PARYS; REPRESENTATIVES: ALBERTS, KENYON, W. A. JOHNSON. The Assembly had passed the bill as amended by Assembly Amendment 1; the Senate had passed it in the form of Senate Substitute Amendment 1. The committee recommended the adoption of Senate Substitute Amendment 1 as amended by Senate Amendment 1, which provided that the previous holder shall not be liable unless he had legally used the card in the previous 12 months. The conference report was adopted by both houses and became Chapter 395.

Assembly Bill 188, expanding grounds for termination of parental rights to a minor and preventing parents who are minors or incompetents from using such incompetency in subsequently attacking the termination of parental rights. SENATORS: CIRILLI, *chairman*; THOMPSON, LOTTO; REPRESENTATIVES: STEINHILBER, YORK, VANDERPERREN. The committee recommended that the Senate recede from its position on Senate Amendment 1, adopt Senate Amendment 2 and concur in the bill as amended; and that the Assembly concur in Senate Amendment 2. They related to the conditions for termination of parental rights. The report was adopted by both houses and became Chapter 293.

Assembly Bill 379, providing for custody of unclaimed property by the state. SENATORS: HOLLANDER, *chairman*; MEUNIER, BUSBY; REPRESENTATIVES: WACKETT, SHABAZ, BARBEE. The committee recommended that the Senate recede from its position on Senate Amendment 4 and that both houses adopt Senate Amendment 6, which would change the date for filing reports on unclaimed property by holders thereof from an odd-numbered to an even-numbered year. The report was adopted by both houses and became Chapter 404.



Representative Orlich speaks to a committee on a measure in which he is interested. Seated at the committee table are Representatives Mathews (left), Atkinson (right) and Lipscomb (center).

STATUTORY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES AND LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES, COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF

Members: REPRESENTATIVE SHABAZ, *chairman*; SENATOR CIRILLI, *vice chairman*; SENATOR MCPARLAND, *secretary*; SENATORS HEINZEN, LOTTO; REPRESENTATIVES T. THOMPSON, STALBAUM, MATHEWS, PABST.

Secretary: JAMES J. BURKE.

Mailing Address. Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Room 25 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-2011.

Publications. 1967-68 Biennial Report, printed in *Senate Journal* and *Assembly Journal*, October 30, 1969.

History. Created as a special joint legislative committee in 1955, the membership was enlarged by Chapter 659, Laws 1965, and its duties are set by Section 13.56 of the statutes.

Organization. The committee consists of 4 Senators and 5 Representatives appointed as are standing committees. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house.

Functions. The committee's function is to promote adequate and proper rules by state agencies and an understanding on the part of the public respecting such rules. It may hold public hearings to investigate complaints

with respect to rules and may suspend a rule, but must introduce a bill to repeal the rule. If the bill is defeated, the rule stands and may not be suspended again. If enacted, the rule is thereby repealed and shall not be enacted again unless authorized by law.

The committee makes a biennial report to the Governor and the Legislature containing its recommendations.

BUILDING COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES (*ex officio*), *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE DAVID O. MARTIN, *vice chairman*; ROGER L. SCHRANTZ (citizen member), *secretary*; SENATORS KNOWLES, KNUTSON, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES GEE, GROVER; RALPH D. CULBERTSON (head of the engineering function, Dept. of Administration), WAYNE F. MCGOWN (secretary of administration), JOHN HIPP (ranking architect, Dept. of Administration) (nonvoting, *ex officio* advisory members).

Mailing Address. Room B-130 Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3382.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$74,932,500.

History. The State Building Commission was created by Chapter 563, Laws 1949. Another 1949 law (Chapter 604) gave the commission authority to organize a nonprofit-sharing corporation (the Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation) to construct public buildings, while Chapter 267, Laws 1961, authorized financing of public welfare buildings by nonprofit corporations. This resulted in the creation of the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation. Additional powers were given to the commission in 1957 for financing university and state college academic buildings (Chapter 593).

A recent amendment to the Constitution as implemented by Chapter 259, Laws 1969, providing for direct state borrowing, has terminated the future use of the various building corporations and enlarges the powers of the commission to finance capital facilities for all state agencies.

Organization. The commission consists of the Governor, who shall be chairman, one citizen member appointed by him and serving at his pleasure, and 3 legislators from each house appointed as are standing committees. One legislator shall be a member of the Committee to Visit State Properties. The Secretary of Administration, the head of the engineering function and the ranking state architect in the Department of Administration shall be *ex officio*, nonvoting, advisory members. Terms of legislative members expire on the second Wednesday in January of the odd-numbered years.

Functions. The commission was created to coordinate the state building program and to establish a long-range plan for development of the state's physical plant. It is the duty of the commission to determine projects to be incorporated into a long-range program. In a separate building program message to the Legislature the Governor shall include the amounts for projects in the state's building program as he and the Building Commission recommend shall be appropriated. In the construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings used for general state purposes, the commission shall function with respect to such construction in the same manner as other state agencies function with respect to buildings constructed for them. The commission may also authorize the advance of sums from the State Building Trust Fund for the purpose of agricultural lands to be acquired by the University of Wisconsin and for the expenses of selling presently held lands.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, BOARD ON

Members: SENATOR HOLLANDER (ex officio, chairman, Senate Finance Committee), *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE WACKETT (ex officio, chairman, Assembly Finance Committee), *vice chairman*; SENATORS DRAHEIM, SCHREIBER; REPRESENTATIVES SHABAZ, OLSON, PABST.

Secretary: PAUL L. BROWN (ex officio designee of Secretary of Administration).

Mailing Address. Bureau of Budget and Management, Department of Administration, Room B-114, Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1736.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$14,612,100.

History. The Board on Government Operations was created by Chapter 228, Laws 1959, which established the Department of Administration. Predecessor agencies date back to 1915, when Chapter 609 authorized the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, acting together, to approve the granting of emergency appropriations to departments with insufficient funds to carry out their normal, authorized duties. Chapter 97, Laws 1929, vested this function in the Emergency Board, while the 1959 law created the present board and expanded its authority to include reviewing the operation of the Department of Administration, making investigations to improve state government operations, and making transfers between appropriations.

Organization. The board is composed of the chairmen of the Senate and Assembly standing Committees on Finance and 2 Senators and 3 Representatives chosen as are standing committees in each house. Each house is represented by at least one member of each of the 2 political parties having the greatest representation in that house. The Secretary of Administration or his representative is ex officio secretary of the board, which selects a chairman and vice chairman from its members. Regular meetings are held quarterly.

Functions. The board assumed the old Emergency Board's function of handling unexpected contingencies arising in state finances and acquired new functions in effecting improvement in state administration. The board:

1. Subject to the Governor's approval, supplements appropriations to any state agency if existing funds are insufficient to accomplish the assigned functions, if
 - a. An emergency exists;
 - b. No funds are available for the purpose;
 - c. The Legislature has authorized or directed the purposes for which the money would be used.
2. Subject to the Governor's approval, transfers funds between appropriations and programs if such transfer will permit the more effective performance of activities in accordance with the intent of the Legislature.
3. Prepares and files with the Legislative Council by August 1 of even years recommendations and legislative proposals which will improve the administration of the state's agencies. To this end it may inquire into the work of any state agency for the purpose of determining methods, systems, or procedures for improving state operations.
4. Shall require the filing of progress reports on the work performed and accomplishments of the Department of Administration.
5. Releases funds to the newly elected Governor, if he is not the incumbent, to enable him to hire staff, obtain space, and do other things required for the review and analysis of the next budget.

6. Supplements state aid to elementary and high schools which are in financial distress.
7. Supplements appropriations for salaries, if insufficient, and supplements funds for joint state-federal projects.
8. May reduce appropriations if a fiscal emergency exists.
9. Authorizes the expenditure of gifts, grants, bequests and devises by an agency when it does not have specific authority to receive and spend them.

HOME AND FAMILY, COUNCIL FOR

Members: SENATOR ALLEN J. BUSBY (ex officio, chairman Senate Judiciary Committee), *chairman*; ROBERT H. GOLLMAR (family court judge), *1st vice chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE B. BELTING (ex officio, chairman Assembly Judiciary Committee), *2nd vice chairman*; JOHN R. DEVITT (assistant corporation counsel), *secretary*; MRS. LORETTA M. ROPELLA (assistant professor of social work), *assistant secretary*; GERALD K. ANDERSON, GREGORY P. GREGORY (attorneys); REV. FREDERIC GILBERT, MSCR. EDWARD M. KINNEY, RABBI RICHARD W. WINOGRAD (clergymen); ALEXANDER BERNSTEIN (family court commissioner); CLAIR H. VOSS, ROBERT W. HANSEN (family court judges); RICHARD Q. SCOTT (county welfare director); CHARLES A. O'NEILL (voluntary social welfare agency representative); SENATOR ARTHUR A. CIRILLI (ex officio, chairman Senate Health and Social Services Committee); REPRESENTATIVE HARVEY F. GEE (ex officio, chairman Assembly Public Welfare Committee).

Executive Director. vacancy.

Mailing Address. Room 412 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1009, 266-1013.

Number of Employees. 3 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$95,000.

Publications. Biennial Report, 1969; Family Code (2nd edition); Proceedings of 1968 Governor's Conference for Home and Family; Newsletter (5 issues yearly).

History. The Council for Home and Family was created by Chapter 569, Laws 1963, and amended by Chapter 59 and 659, Laws 1965, and Chapter 20, Laws 1967.

Organization. The council is composed of 17 members, of whom 4 are chairmen of the Judiciary Committees and Public Welfare Committees in each house of the Legislature, while the remainder are appointed by the Legislative Council for terms of 2 years. The 13 appointive members include 3 family court judges, 3 clergymen, 2 attorneys, one sociologist or college professor, one family court commissioner, one county corporation counsel, one county welfare director, and one voluntary social welfare agency representative. The council meets at least once a quarter.

Functions. The functions of the council are as follows:

1. Study and make recommendations for action to prevent rising trends in family breakdown and divorce, and their resulting cost to children, to parents and to the community.
2. Study the scope and operation of marital and child support laws in Wisconsin and surrounding states.
3. Study causes of family disintegration and need for public and private programs to preserve family unity, with emphasis on premarital counseling and prevention of divorce.

4. Investigate the effect of divorce on public welfare costs and programs.
5. Examine the need for programs to improve wholesome family life and make recommendations to improve marital stability.
6. Conduct workshops and public hearings throughout the state, and sponsor or participate in conferences for home and family on a state or local level and participate in such conferences on a regional, interstate or national level.
7. Co-ordinate and stimulate the activities of county family life councils and other public and private organizations, and such activities of the federal government as apply to this state.
8. Report by May 1 of odd-numbered years to the Legislative Council, the Legislature, the Governor and the Supreme Court its findings, including pertinent statistics, and its recommendations and actions taken thereon.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION, COMMISSION ON

Members: SENATOR ERNEST C. KEPPLER (Majority Leader), *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE ELMER NITSCHKE (Speaker pro tem), *vice chairman*; SENATORS ROBERT KNOWLES (Senate President pro tem) and FRED RISSE (Minority Leader); REPRESENTATIVES HAROLD FROELICH (Speaker of the Assembly), PAUL ALFONSI (Majority Leader), ROBERT HUBER (Minority Leader) (ex officio); SENATORS RAYMOND JOHNSON, GERALD LORGE and WALTER E. TERRY (all appointed by Senate Committee on Committees); REPRESENTATIVES NUTTELMAN and PABST (appointed by Speaker); BRUCE BISHOP, WAYNE F. MCGOWN, JAMES R. MORGAN (appointed by Governor); GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES, H. RUPERT THEOBALD (chief, Legislative Reference Bureau) (ex officio).

Secretary: EARL SACHSE (ex officio, executive secretary of Legislative Council).

Mailing Address. Legislative Council, 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1304.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$70,000.

History. The commission was created by Chapter 273, Laws 1937, as the culmination of an effort to establish machinery for cooperation among the states. Chapter 69, Laws 1969, gave it new functions with regard to interstate compacts.

Organization. The commission consists of 17 members: the members of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, 3 Senators and 3 Representatives appointed as are standing committees, the Chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Governor, and 3 state officials appointed by him. The Executive Secretary of the Legislative Council serves as nonvoting secretary.

Functions. The commission carries forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments; encourages the branches of the state government to maintain friendly relations with other states, the federal government and local units of government; promotes cooperation with other governmental units through the formulation of compacts, the negotiation of uniform or reciprocal agreements either for administrative rules and regulations or for the cooperation of governmental officials, and through any other suitable process; designates by its chairman one or more of its members or other state officials to represent this state in conference with officials of other states or units of government; acts as coordinator and central repository for all interstate compacts to which this state is a party; maintains a continuing review of effect, cost and operation of each compact;

studies proposed compacts and makes recommendations; and reports to the Legislature on federal aid programs and their utilization by or availability to this state and its municipalities.

Based on studies made during the past 2 years, the commission recommended the introduction of 4 bills and a joint resolution in the 1969 session. AB 378, authorizing the commission to review all proposed interstate compacts and make recommendations, became Ch. 69, Laws 1969. AB 381, creating an agreement on detainers act, became Ch. 121, Laws 1969. AB 379, proposing adoption of the uniform disposition of unclaimed property act and unclaimed property compact, and AB 380, directing the commission to present the views of Wisconsin legislators on proposed federal legislation significantly affecting the state and to arrange meetings with members of Congress, were also introduced. AJR 26, also introduced at the request of the commission, directs the Legislative Council's Nuclear Facilities Committee to study and make recommendations as to the adoption of the Midwest Nuclear Compact.

The commission will also host the 1970 meeting of the Midwestern Conference of the Council of State Governments.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JOINT

Members: REPRESENTATIVE FROELICH (ex officio, Assembly Speaker), *chairman*; SENATOR HOLLANDER (ex officio, chairman, Senate Finance Committee), *vice chairman*; SENATOR MCPARLAND, *secretary*; SENATORS DORMAN (ranking minority member, Senate Finance Committee), KEPPLER (Senate Majority Leader), KNOWLES (Senate President pro tem), RISSER (Senate Minority Leader); REPRESENTATIVES ALFONSI (Majority Leader), HUBER (Minority Leader), NITSCHKE (Speaker pro tem), MOLINARO (ranking minority member, Assembly Finance Committee), WACKETT (chairman, Assembly Finance Committee) (all ex officio); SENATORS KRUEGER and LORGE; REPRESENTATIVES HUTNIK, JONES LEWISON, MARTIN and McCORMICK.

Executive Secretary: EARL SACHSE.

Mailing Address. Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1304.

Number of Employees. 27 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. Legislative Council - \$572,200; Highway Committee - \$46,000; Menominee Committee - \$32,000; Insurance Laws Revision Committee - \$72,250.

Publications. 1969 Wisconsin Legislative Council Final Report in 7 volumes: Volume I, General Reports; remaining 6 volumes containing bills recommended by council committees - Vol. II, Education; Vol. III, Probate Code Advisory Committee; Vol. IV, Judiciary; Vol. V, Agriculture, Conservation, Governmental and State Affairs, Highways, Insurance and Banking; Vol. VI, Legislative Council, Jt. Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions, Public Welfare, Veterans' Affairs; Vol. VII, Insurance Laws Revision.

History. The Joint Legislative Council was created by Chapter 444, Laws 1947, and the first council was organized late that year, with 12 members. Later laws increased the membership, and Chapter 659, Laws 1965, made it 19.

Organization. The council is composed of the 6 members of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, the Senate and Assembly chairmen

and ranking minority member of the Joint Committee on Finance, the Assembly Speaker pro tem, and 3 Senators and 5 Representatives appointed as are standing committees in each house and representing each congressional district in the state. Terms of appointive members expire on May 1 of the odd-numbered years.

The council operates through a committee system. Some committees are set by statute, others are created for the interim. Beginning in 1967-69, various standing committees of each house have acted jointly, along with the addition of public members appointed by the council, as the council interim committees.

Functions. The principal function of the Legislative 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 by enactment of a law or passage of a joint resolution, while others are brought to the attention of the council during the interim. The council committees submit their reports, together with legislative proposals to carry out their recommendations, to the Legislative Council for approval. Those proposals which are approved by the council are introduced in the Legislature.

As a result of these interim studies, 54 bills and 5 joint resolutions were recommended for introduction in the 1969 Legislature. As of this time, 22 of these bills have been signed into law. These include some major statutory revision projects, such as Ch. 45, recodification of Milwaukee school laws; Ch. 71, securities law revision; Ch. 144, Insurance Consumers Protection Act of 1969; Ch. 20, Wisconsin Code of Military Justice; Ch. 90, Uniform Anatomical Gift Act; Ch. 87, Municipal Courts; Ch. 339, the Probate Code; and Ch. 286, the revision of state food laws.

Other comprehensive revisions include: the recodification of VTAE laws (SB 1), the revision of the civil service system (SB 25), the mental health revision (SB 61), the administration of the insurance laws (SB 504), the regulation of insurance holding companies and intercorporate transactions (SB 600).

The Legislative Council staff serves not only the council and all of the interim committees and several statutory committees and commissions, but during the recent legislative sessions has provided professional research assistance to all of the standing committees.

Committees Created in 1699 and 1970 to Report to 1971 Legislature, as of January 1970 (Additional committees and advisory committees may be appointed throughout the interim).

Agriculture Committee

Members: SENATOR TERRY and REPRESENTATIVE NUTTELMAN, *cochairmen*; SENATORS KRUEGER, McKENNA, SWAN, THOMPSON; REPRESENTATIVES ALLEN, BOCHE, DUEHOLM, GROSHK, KAFKA, O'MALLEY, OTTE, SCHROEDER, TREGONING, WEISENSEL.

The committee consists of the 5 members of the Senate Agriculture Committee and the 13 members of the Assembly Agriculture Committee, which are the standing committees on agriculture in each house.

Pursuant to AJR 8, the committee is assigned a study of imitation foods, with emphasis on inquiry as to whether consumers are being misled as to nutritional values.

Age of Majority Study Committee

Members: SENATOR DRAHEIM and REPRESENTATIVE YORK, *cochairmen*; SENATORS DEVITT, KNUTSON, PARYS, ROSELEIP; REPRESENTATIVES HANNA, KESSLER, McESSY, QUINN, SENSENBRENNER, WILCOX.

The committee consists of the 5 members of the Senate Governmental and Veterans' Affairs Committee and the 7 members of the Assembly Elections Committee. The assignment contemplates a study of all aspects of the age of majority, including the directives incorporated in AB 169, AB 550, AB 559, SJR 64 and AR 38. It is to consider the ramifications of all legislative proposals to lower the eligible age for persons as to voting, consumption of intoxicants, capability to contract, etc., and report its findings to the Legislative Council.

A technical advisory committee may be authorized to assist in this study.

Conservation Committee

Members: SENATOR KRUEGER and REPRESENTATIVE ALFONSI, *cochairmen*; SENATORS ROSELEIP, SCHUELE, TERRY, WHITTOW; REPRESENTATIVES ALBERTS, ANDERSON, BRADLEY, BYERS, DAY, LEWISON, MITTNESS, ORLICH, RADCLIFFE, SCHWEFEL, WILGER, WING; THEODORE ABRAHAMSON, FRANKLIN JAHNKE, HENRY LIEBZEIT, HOWARD PELLANT and THOMAS TESCHNER (public members).

The committee consists of the 5 members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee and the 13 members of the Assembly Conservation Committee, the 2 standing committees on conservation in each house, plus 5 public members appointed by the Legislative Council.

It is assigned a study of stream-bank stabilization, as proposed in AJR 83, which calls for a study of private stream-bank and lake-edge stabilization measures with particular attention to the effect on local property taxation.

Other studies will be undertaken.

Education Committee

Members: SENATOR RASMUSEN, REPRESENTATIVE L. H. JOHNSON, *cochairmen*; SENATORS HEINZEN, SCHREIBER, THOMPSON; REPRESENTATIVES BROWN, EARL, GROVER, HUTNIK, KLICKA, KORPELA, LAPER, LUCKHARDT, PELOQUIN, SCHNEEBERG, VAN HOLLEN, YORK.

The committee consists of the 5 members of the Senate Education Committee and the 13 members of the Assembly Education Committee, the 2 standing committees on education in each house. Public members may be appointed by the Legislative Council.

Thus far, the committee has been assigned a study of the subject matter of SJR 25, which calls for a thorough review of the operation and effectiveness of the cooperative educational service agencies.

Also assigned is a study of the state's library laws, as proposed in SJR 73, and an advisory committee probably will be created to assist in this study. The committee is to undertake a study and recodification of library laws and other portions of Chapter 43, Wis. Stats.

Governmental and State Affairs Committee

Members: SENATOR DRAHEIM AND REPRESENTATIVE LEWISON, *cochairmen*; SENATORS DEVITT, KNUTSON, PARYS, ROSELEIP; REPRESENTATIVES BALDUS, BOCK, BOECKMANN, HUTNIK, KLIKA, LUCKHARDT, NUTTELMAN, PABST, WARREN, WING.

The committee consists of the Senate Committee on Governmental and Veterans' Affairs and the Assembly Committee on State Affairs.

The committee is to undertake a comprehensive study of drugs, drug abuse penalties and related matters, in accord with the directive incorporated in AR 17. It is contemplated that an advisory committee of experts will be established to assist the committee in its study.

Highway Committee

Members: SENATOR LA FAVE AND REPRESENTATIVE HUTNIK, *cochairmen*; SENATORS DEVITT, KENDZIORSKI, KEPPLER, KNOWLES; REPRESENTATIVES BOCK, BOLLE, CONRADT, HANNA, JONES, LEWISON, McDUGAL, McESSY, NITSCHKE, QUINN, SWEDA, WARREN.

The committee consists of the Senate Committee on Transportation and the Assembly Highways Committee. Public members will also be appointed by the Legislative Council.

The committee is to pursue its studies in accord with the directive contained in SJR 80. This is a comprehensive resolution including matters relating to highway administration, operation and finance, and an over-all inventory of the needs of state and local roads and streets.

Insurance and Banking Committee

Members: SENATOR LORGE AND REPRESENTATIVE KENYON, *cochairmen*; SENATORS CHILSEN, LOTTO, LOURIGAN, SCHREIBER; REPRESENTATIVES ALBERTS, ALFONSI, JACKSON, KLECZKA, LIPSCOMB, LUCKHARDT, PACKARD, SCHNEEBERG, SICULA, WILGER.

The members consist of all members of the Senate Committee on Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking and the Assembly Committee on Insurance and Banking.

A study of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code will be undertaken by this committee. To assist in this technical, comprehensive study an advisory committee has been appointed, as follows:

Advisory Committee on the Uniform Consumer Credit Code

Members: SENATOR CHILSEN AND REPRESENTATIVE KENYON, *cochairmen*; MRS. ADRIENNE DAVIS, *vice chairman*; CLARENCE E. BLESER, *secretary*; SENATOR SCHREIBER, REPRESENTATIVE LIPSCOMB; KENNETH CLARK, K. EARL DERBY, O. K. JOHNSON, JR., JAMES JEFFERIES, THOMAS C. KILGORE, VICTOR MILLER, DALE A. NORDEEN, BEN SCHUYLER, LOUIS SIEGEL, E. K. WATKINS, SENATOR WAYNE WHITTOW (public members).

The advisory committee will study the Uniform Consumer Credit Code and attempt to bring together into one package all aspects of consumer credit regulation. The Code is intended to regulate consumer credit transactions with individuals and firms and to extend protections to consumers that

do not exist under present law. It is intended to regulate these dealings as closely as possible and to prevent abuses. The advisory committee will report its findings to the parent Insurance and Banking Committee.

Insurance Laws Revision Committee

Members: SENATOR MARTIN SCHREIBER, *chairman*; ROBERT WARREN, *secretary*; SENATORS MEUNIER, LORGE and RISSE; REPRESENTATIVES ALFONSI, KENYON and KLECZKA; STANLEY DUROSE, FRANK PELUSO, PAUL ROGAN, GORDON SINYKIN and E. L. WINGERT (public members).

This committee was created during the 1965-67 interim and directed to revise and codify the state's insurance laws (Chapter 406, Laws 1965). The committee consists of 13 members, including 3 Senators and 3 Representatives, a member of the Legislative Council, 3 public members, and 3 ex officio members or their designees (the commissioner of insurance, the Attorney General, the president of the State Bar of Wisconsin).

Research activities are under the direction of Dean Spencer L. Kimball, University of Wisconsin Law School. During 1966-67 two substantial portions of the recodification were completed - Ch. 89, Laws 1967, the delinquency proceedings chapter, and SB 558, the administration chapter. Since there was not sufficient time for the Legislature to act on SB 558 in the 1967 session, it was revised slightly and introduced in the 1969 session as SB 504. It is now Ch. 337, Laws 1969. The committee also completed a package proposal titled the Insurance Consumers Protection Act of 1969, introduced as SB 525, which became Ch. 144, Laws 1969. Another portion of the revision relating to holding companies and intercorporate transactions was introduced as SB 600 and became Ch. 398, Laws 1969. Drafts relating to formation, management, conversion, voluntary dissolution and investments of both domestic and foreign corporations (including town mutuals) are nearly completed. They will be presented soon to the committee as a package proposal. Drafts regarding other portions of the revision are in various stages of preparation. The committee and staff have been assisted in their study by industry representatives serving on the Insurance Industry Advisory Committee.

Insurance Industry Advisory Committee

Members: W. WARREN BARBERG, KENNETH K. BERGER, WALTER F. BOGK, WILLIAM R. CODE, JOHN A. COLBY, ROBERT W. DOUCETTE, JOHN DOWD, WILLIAM S. GIBSON, ARTHUR H. GORDON, DONALD M. GORECTKE, HENRY GRIFFENDORF, GEORGE HARDY, LAWRENCE E. HART, JOHN HOLDEN, ROBERT J. KALUPA, CHARLES KENNEDY, ROGER KRAFFT, CARROLL S. LEWIS, C. H. McDERMOTT, CARROLL METZNER, CYRUS RACHIE, RICHARD SAVAGE, ARTHUR SHUMACHER, JOHN VISSER, J. NASH WILLIAMS, HOWARD WOODSIDES; alternate members: DEAN ARGANBRIGHT, LYMAN R. FRAZIER, JOHN H. S. JAMIESON, ELMER E. KLAPRAT, JEROME F. KOEHLER, JOHN H. SHIELS, DAVID L. SPRINGOB and STUART H. STRUCK.

The committee was created shortly following the creation of the Insurance Laws Revision Committee pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 406, Laws 1965. That act provided that an advisory committee representing the insurance industry doing business in the state be appointed by the Legislative Council to advise and assist the committee and to provide such expert assist-

ance to the committee staff as may be needed. The advisory committee members have held frequent meetings with the staff and given the staff the benefit of opinions within the industry regarding the various drafts under preparation.

Judiciary Committee

Members: SENATOR BUSBY, REPRESENTATIVE BELTING, *cochairmen*; SENATORS CIRILLI, JOHNSON, MCPARLAND, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES ANDERSON, KENYON, KESSLER, LA FAVE, MCCORMICK, NIKOLAY, SENSENBRENNER, STEINHILBER, UEHLING, WILCOX.

The committee is composed of the 5 members of the Senate Judiciary Committee and the 11 members of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, the 2 standing judiciary committees in each house.

It is directed to undertake a comprehensive study involving the subject matter of AJR 35, AJR 53 and SJR 59, relating to compensation of victims of auto accidents, wrongful death limits, interest on judgments and the comparative negligence law. It is anticipated that an advisory committee may be created to assist in this study.

In addition, the committee will continue its review of uniform laws and statutes construed by Supreme Court decisions. It will also continue its study of court reorganization, assigned in 1967, but not as yet completed. The exact plan of procedure for furtherance of this study has not yet been established. Other assignments may be made.

Menominee Indian Study Committee

Members: SENATOR LA FAVE, *chairmen*; ROBERT WARREN, *vice chairman* (alternate, Robert McConnell); JAMES G. FRECHETTE, *secretary*; REPRESENTATIVES FROELICH, GROVER; ALAN DALE, L. W. EMPEY, JOHN FOSSUM, BARNARD GRIGNON, RALPH JEFFERSON, EMIL KAMINSKI, ALAN KINGSTON, JAMES MORGAN, AUTHUR H. SCHULTZ, OSCAR SORENSEN, ARTHUR VAN DUSER, HILARY WAUKAU (public members).

This committee has been operating since 1955 and is directed to study the problems and develop specific recommendations and legislative proposals relating to the transition of the Menominee Indians from federal to state and local control. The directive is contained in Sec. 13.83 (3), Wis. Stats. Many of the public members serve on an ex officio basis. Under the provisions of Chapter 259, Laws of 1959, the committee was directed to report to the 1965 Legislature [Wisconsin Legislative Council 1965 Report, Vol. III, Report of Menominee Indian Study Committee] to determine whether the law creating the county should be repealed. Since neither the 1965 nor 1967 Legislature took action, the law creating the county will continue until July 31, 1969 and if not repealed then, the law would become final. SB 619, 1969 session, extended the final deadline until December 1, 1969, whereupon Ch. 259 became final and the status of Menominee County became permanent. Mr. Raymond S. Mallow serves as consultant to Menominee County. The staff is preparing the final report of the committee.

Nuclear Facilities Committee

Members: SENATOR NILE SOIK; REPRESENTATIVES ALBERTS, KESSLER; CHARLES E. ARNOLD, R. O. BELL, CHARLES E. BLECK, MAX W. CARBON, CLAYTON CRANDALL, WILLIAM L. LEA, JOHN MCCLELLAN, JOSEPH F. PHILLIPS, RALPH E. PURUCKER, B. L. RICHARDSON, FLOYD E. WHEELER, C. T. YOUNG (public members). Officers not elected as of this time.

This committee consists of 15 members—3 legislators and 12 public members, some of whom serve as ex officio members. It was created according to the provisions of Sec. 101.55, Wis. Stats., and has been in operation for the past 3 interims. The committee is directed to study the problem of liability created by the installation of nuclear facilities, including the program and procedures proposed and adopted in states where such facilities have been placed in operation. The committee has divided its assignment between 3 subcommittees: Subcommittee on Cost and Personnel; Subcommittee on Liability; Subcommittee on AEC Agreement.

Public Welfare Committee

Members: SENATOR CIRILLI, REPRESENTATIVE GEE, *cochairmen*; SENATORS CHILSEN, HEINZEN, PARYS, RASMUSEN; REPRESENTATIVES ALLEN, BROWN, CONTA, GREIDER, PARKIN, ROGERS, TREGONING, VANDERPERREN, VAN HOLLEN, YORK.

The committee consists of the 5 members of the Senate Committee on Health and Social Services and the 11 members of the Assembly Public Welfare Committee. It is anticipated that some public members will be added to the committee.

The committee's assignment contemplates a comprehensive, general over-all review of the state's welfare programs. It is directed to review the subject matter of AJR 50, AJR 78, SJR 14, SJR 35, SJR 46. Also included in the assignment was the subject matter of SB 587, which calls for the creation of a task force on public welfare problems. If this bill is enacted, the welfare study will probably be conducted under the auspices of the committee created in the bill.

Remedial Legislation Committee

Members: SENATOR ROSELEIP; REPRESENTATIVES JACKSON, WILCOX; JAMES J. BURKE (revisor of statutes) nonvoting secretary.

Under Sec. 13.83, Wis. Stats., the committee is directed to consider minor substantive correction measures proposed by the various agencies of state government for the improvement of the administration of their offices. The committee introduces its proposals directly to the Legislature rather than through the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council appoints the 3 members.

Taxation Committee

Members: SENATOR LORGE and REPRESENTATIVE UEHLING, *cochairmen*; SENATORS CHILSEN, LOTTO, LOURIGAN, SCHREIBER; REPRESENTATIVES ALLEN, AZIM, BOCHE, DUEHOLM, HEPHNER, LAPER, O'MALLEY, SANASARIAN, WEISENSEL, WILCOX.

The committee is composed of the 5 members of the Senate Committee on Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking and the 11 members of the Assembly Taxation Committee.

It has been directed by the Legislative Council to oversee a comprehensive study on the inheritance and gift tax laws of the state. This directive is contained in SJR 30. To assist the committee in this study, an advisory committee has been appointed.

Advisory Committee on Inheritance and Gift Tax Study

Members: REPRESENTATIVE UEHLING, *chairman*; SENATOR LOTTO, *vice chairman*; SENATOR LOURIGAN, *secretary*; REPRESENTATIVE DUEHOLM; HUGH F. GWIN, GEORGE K. KRONCKE, JR., ROBERT LOVEJOY, ARTHUR F. LUBKE, JR., EDWARD C. SCHRODER, JAMES VANCE, JUDGE J. W. WILKUS, RICHARD E. WILLIAMS (public members).

The committee is to conduct a technical study of inheritance and gift taxes in the state and submit its recommendations in this area to the parent committee for its consideration.

Representative Conradt presides at a meeting of a subcommittee of the interim Highway Committee. Seated around the table are his colleagues, Representatives Nitschke, Quinn and Bock. Also present were members of the Legislative Council staff and Department of Transportation.



LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION, JOINT COMMITTEE ON

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ALFONSI (Majority Leader), *chairman*; SENATOR KEPPLER (Majority Leader), *vice chairman*; SENATOR RISSER (Minority Leader), *secretary*; SENATOR KNOWLES (Senate President pro tem); REPRESENTATIVE FROEHLICH (Speaker of the Assembly), REPRESENTATIVE HUBER (Minority Leader).

Mailing Address. Room 217 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-2401.

History. The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization was created by Chapter 149, Laws 1963, and by Assembly Joint Resolution 91, 1963, and was amended by Chapter 659, Laws 1965.

Organization. The committee consists of 6 ex officio members: the President pro tem of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the majority and minority leaders of each house. It meets at least once every 4 months.

Functions.

1. Serve as policy-making board of the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, and the Legislative Audit Bureau.
2. Determine the types of tasks to be assigned to the 3 bureaus within statutory limitations and the quantity and quality thereof.
3. Consider and approve the budget of each bureau.
4. Make rules and regulations as are necessary for the operation of the bureaus.
5. Select the Revisor of Statutes and the Chiefs of the Legislative Reference Bureau and Legislative Audit Bureau.
6. Employ outside professional consultants to study ways of improving legislative staff services and organization.
7. Inquire into misconduct by members or employees of the Legislature.
8. Contract for the conversion of the *Wisconsin Statutes* to machine-readable form.

Legislative Audit Bureau

State Auditor: ROBERT R. RINGWOOD.

Mailing Address. Room 146 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-2818.

Number of Employees. 33 classified; 1 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$952,600.

Publications. Audit Report (annual audit of state's central accounting records); audit reports of individual state agencies (not reproduced for distribution, on file in Legislative Reference Bureau).

History. The Legislative Audit Bureau was created as a bureau in the legislative branch under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization by Chapter 659, Laws 1967. Prior to that enactment, its functions had been performed by the Department of State Audit, a creation of Chapter 9, Laws 1947.

Organization. The chief of the bureau is the State Auditor, appointed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, outside the classified service.

Functions.

1. Conduct post-audits of the accounts of all state agencies at least once every 3 years to assure that all financial transactions have been made in a legal and proper manner.

2. Review the performance and program accomplishments of the agency audited.
3. Annually audit the books and accounts of the State Treasurer and the central accounting records of the Department of Administration.
4. At least once a year, see that all money belonging to the several funds is in the treasury or state depositories.
5. Make such special examination of the accounts and financial transactions of any department or officer as the Governor or Legislature directs.
6. Certify to the treasurer the balance in the treasury when he came into office and upon leaving office.
7. Require each department to file with it annually a report of all receivables due the state.
8. Disseminate information concerning state government accounting, auditing and fiscal matters.
9. Prepare a statement of recommendations submitted in each audit report pertaining to state government operations.
10. Prepare a biennial report of its activities.

Legislative Reference Bureau

Chief: H. RUPERT THEOBALD.

Director of Legislative Attorneys: MICHAEL R. VAUGHAN.

Director of Reference and Library: PATRICIA V. ROBBINS.

Chief Clerk: MRS. BETTY C. FARR.

Librarian: CHARLOTTE H. CHURCHILL.

Legislative Index: MRS. MINA ELLINGSON.

Mailing Address. Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3561.

Number of Employees. 27 classified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$702,800.

Publications. Wisconsin Blue Book (biennial in even-numbered years); 1969 Wisconsin Book; Research Bulletins, Informational Bulletins, Wisconsin Briefs, Wisconsin Facts, Comparative Facts (issued irregularly; each bulletin, brief or fact on a different topic); Wisconsin Legislative Newsletter (distributed monthly during legislative interim only to Wisconsin Legislators).

History. The Legislative Reference Bureau was originally created by Chapter 168, Laws 1901, as part of the Free Library Commission. It came to be known as the Legislative Reference Library, which was its official name until 1963. Chapter 149, Laws 1963, renamed it a bureau and transferred it to the jurisdiction of the newly-created Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Organization. The bureau is headed by a chief selected by the joint committee under the classified service. The joint committee is the policy-making body for the bureau.

Functions.

1. Collect, index and make available in the most suitable form to legislators, other public officials, students of government and citizens generally, information relating to governmental subjects which will aid the Legislature and others in the performance of their duties.

2. Prepare studies and reports on matters of concern to legislators and others and publish such studies.
3. Draft legislation for legislators and others authorized to utilize such services.
4. Prepare bill analyses for all legislation.
5. As a service to the chief clerks, enroll all bills passed by the Legislature.
6. Maintain a collection of public documents of Wisconsin, other states and the federal government.
7. Carry out loan and exchange arrangements with other states.
8. Prepare copy for and edit the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.
9. The Chief is an ex officio member of the Wisconsin Commission on Interstate Cooperation and the Commission on Uniform State Laws.

Revisor of Statutes Bureau

Revisor of Statutes: JAMES J. BURKE.

Assistant Revisor, Statutes: MRS. DOLORES TOPP THIMKE.

Assistant Revisor, Administrative Code: DOROTHY A. HEIL.

Mailing Address. Room 25 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-2011.

Number of Employees. 6 classified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$164,100.

Publications. Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register; Wisconsin Town Law Forms.

History. Wisconsin was the first state to adopt a plan for continuous revision of its statutes (Chapter 546, Laws 1909). A major function, the editing and distribution of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register*, was acquired in 1955, but the responsibility for sale and distribution was transferred in 1963 to the Department of Administration.

Organization. Until 1963 the Revisor was appointed for a term of 2 years by the trustees of the State Library. Chapter 149, Laws 1963, put the office under civil service, changed the name to Statutory Revision Bureau, and placed it under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. Chapter 659, Laws 1965, renamed it Revisor of Statutes Bureau.

Functions.

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*) or in the current edition of the statutes.
4. 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.
5. Prepare index and table sections of statutes affected by session laws.
6. Edit the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
7. The Revisor of Statutes serves as a member of the Judicial Council, is an ex officio member of the Wisconsin Commission of Uniform State Laws, is required to attend all scheduled meetings of the Committee on Remedial Legislation and is required to attend all scheduled meetings and serve as the nonvoting secretary of the Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS STUDY COMMITTEE (FORD COMMITTEE)

Members: REPRESENTATIVE OLSON, *chairman*; SENATOR SCHUELE, *vice chairman*; SENATOR HOLLANDER, *secretary*; SENATORS KNOWLES, SCHREIBER, PARYS; REPRESENTATIVES HUBER, MOLINARO, WACKETT, WING.

Mailing Address. Legislative Fiscal Bureau, Room 107 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3847.

Publications. The Wisconsin Study, 4th report (the final report of the legislative improvement program).

History. The Legislative Programs Study Committee, commonly referred to as the Ford Committee, was created by Chapter 686, Laws 1961, as the Committee on Legislative Organization and Procedure, to study the possibilities of improving legislative services. The name was changed by Chapter 659, Laws 1965.

Organization. The committee consists of 10 members: 5 Senators and 5 Representatives, appointed as are standing committees. Two members from each house must be members of the minority party.

From 1961 to 1968 the programs supervised by the committee were financed jointly by the Ford Foundation and the State of Wisconsin. Project funds expired during 1968, and the committee staffs operated entirely on state funds thereafter.

Functions. The committee has had on-going responsibility for the entire legislative improvement program project. The project has pursued 3 different areas of study: (1) the area of fiscal review and budget analysis, (2) the area of legislative organization and procedure and (3) demonstration projects regarding staff services. Permanent staff services resulting from this improvement program have been the services of the Legislative Fiscal Bureau and the caucus staffs of the respective houses. In addition, the Legislative Council has incorporated the predecessor legislative intern staff into the council's expanded function of providing professional staff for standing legislative committees. Several studies of legislative organization have also taken place as a result of the legislative improvement program. With the publication of its final "Wisconsin Study" report, no further formal improvement program projects are envisioned at this time. However, as a result of Chapter 154, Laws 1969, the Legislative Programs Study Committee has a continuing function as the policy-making board for and administrative body responsible for general supervision of the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.

Legislative Fiscal Bureau

Director: DALE CATTANACH.

Mailing Address. Room 107 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3847.

Number of Employees. 10 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$258,300.

Publications. The Performance Post-Audit; Compensation of Citizen-Member Boards; Air Travel by State Employees.

History. The Legislative Fiscal Bureau was created by Chapter 154, Laws 1969. The original establishment of a legislative fiscal staff was a result of the recommendation of the legislative improvement program initiated by Chapter 686, Laws 1961. From 1963 to 1968, the fiscal staff (known then as

the Legislative Budget Staff) was financed jointly by the Ford Foundation and the State of Wisconsin as part of a 6-year legislative improvement program grant.

Responsibility for supervision of the improvement program and, therefore, the fiscal staff was vested in the Legislative Programs Study Committee. In February 1968 the committee redesignated the Legislative Budget Staff the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, spelled out the functions of the bureau and subsequently sought the specific statutory authorization which is now reflected in Section 13.95 of the statutes.

Organization. Chapter 154, Laws 1969, provides that the Legislative Programs Study Committee shall be the policy-making board for the bureau and shall in general, supervise the operation of the bureau. The committee is responsible for selecting the director of the bureau and approving his hiring of additional personnel. The bureau serves as staff to the Joint Committee on Finance as well as providing fiscal information services to any legislator or committee requesting such services.

Functions. The bureau is directed to: (1) develop, and make available to the Legislature and its standing, procedural, special or statutory legislative committees, such fiscal information as will assist the Legislature or any legislative committee in its deliberations and it may recommend alternatives to the Legislature and to any legislative committee, concerning (a) the state budget and its long-range implications for every state fund and (b) the revenues and expenditures of the state; (2) perform fiscal and program analysis for the Legislature and its appropriate committees; (3) review existing and proposed programs and present such alternatives to the Governor's recommended programs and budgets as will assist the Legislature or its appropriate committees; (4) review and evaluate requests for appropriations, including proposed plans and policies related to such requests, and make recommendations to the Joint Committee on Finance and the Legislature in relation thereto; (5) at the direction of the Legislature or its appropriate committees, or on its own initiative, conduct such other studies and perform such other duties as the Legislature, its committees and members may require in dealing with the financial affairs of the state; (6) attend all meetings of the Joint Finance Committee; and (7) attend all meetings of the Board on Government Operations.

RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR R. LA FAVE, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE McDUGAL, *vice chairman*; DAVID McMILLAN, SENATOR TERRY, REPRESENTATIVE BALDUS, MARVIN E. VAN CLEAVE, WILLIAM BICKNELL (all ex officio, members of Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems); SENATOR WHITTOW, REPRESENTATIVE QUINN (legislator from each house); WILL G. BALLENTINE, E. L. WINGERT, FREDERICK MACMILLIN (public members); EDMUND OLSZYK (member Board of Trustees, Milwaukee Public School Teachers Annuity and Retirement Fund); RALPH VOIGT (representing municipal or county employers); ROY E. KUBISTA (representing state, county and municipal employes); DARYL K. LIEN (representing State Teachers' Retirement System); HARRY JOYCE (ex officio, administrator, Division of Teachers, Department of Employee Trust Funds); CLYDE M. SULLIVAN (ex officio, administrator, Division of Municipal and State Government, Department of Employee Trust Funds).

Staff: Staff of Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems.

Mailing Address. Room 107 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3019.

Publications. Staff Report No. 16, 1968: Feasibility of Establishing a Program of Reciprocity Designed to Enable Employees to Transfer Retirement Credits and Benefits From One Retirement System to Another Within the State of Wisconsin; Staff Report No. 17, 1968: An Analysis of Selected Programs Providing for Post-Retirement Benefit Payment Adjustments With a View to Determining the Practicability of Implementing Such a Program for Members of State Supported Retirement Systems Within the State of Wisconsin.

History. The Retirement Research Council was created in 1959 (Chapter 395) as a permanent study group. It was renamed the Retirement Research Committee by Chapter 659, Laws 1965.

Organization. The committee's officers and staff are the officers and staff of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, and all members of that committee serve ex officio on the research committee. Two other ex officio members are the administrator of the Division of Municipal and State Government and the administrator of the Division of Teachers, Department of Employee Trust Funds. In addition to the legislative members of the Joint Survey Committee, one Senator and one Representative are appointed as are standing committees to assure representation of the minority party in each house of the Legislature on the committee. Seven other members are appointed by the Governor: 3 of these are selected from the general public and the other 4 represent (a) state, county or municipal employees, (b) a member of the State Teachers' Retirement System, (c) a member of the Milwaukee Teachers' Annuity and Retirement Fund, and (d) a representative of county or municipal employers. The appointees of the Governor hold office for 4 years. Anyone appointed to represent a specific group shall cease to be a member if he ceases to be a member or representative of the group.

Functions. The functions and duties of the committee are set forth in Sec. 13.51 (3) of the statutes. It shall:

1. Investigate and report to the Legislature on any retirement system for public employees.
2. Require of officers or employees administering any public employee pension or retirement plan financial reports.
3. Maintain a library of all public employee pension and retirement plans throughout the United States and may study such plans of foreign countries.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR R. LA FAVE, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE McDUGAL, *vice chairman*; DAVID McMILLAN (Attorney General's appointee), SENATOR TERRY, REPRESENTATIVE BALDUS, MARVIN E. VAN CLEAVE (designee of Commissioner of Insurance), WILLIAM BICKNELL (appointed by Governor).

Research Director: ROBERT P. LOGAN.

Mailing Address. Room 107 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3019.

Number of Employees. 2 classified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$65,200.

Publications. Reports on retirement bills and amendments thereto, introduced in the 1969 Legislature, are printed as appendices to such measures and attached thereto. A summary compilation of such reports is issued at the end of each legislative session.

History. The Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems was created by Chapter 376, Laws 1947; a major change in the law was made by Chapter 395, Laws 1959, and the law was further amended by Chapter 659, Laws 1965.

Organization. The committee consists of 7 members, of whom 2 are Senators and 2 are Representatives appointed as are standing committees, one is an assistant attorney general appointed by the Attorney General, one is the commissioner of insurance or an actuary in his office designated by him, and one is a public member appointed by the Governor. Terms are for 4 years. The committee employs a research director and staff under the classified service.

Functions.

1. Submit a written report on all proposed bills relating to the public employes' retirement systems, concerning costs involved, actuarial soundness, and the desirability of such legislation. The report is attached to the bill as an appendix.
2. Determine eligibility of persons in retirement system when dispute arises concerning which retirement system he is a member of.

STATE PROPERTIES, COMMITTEE TO VISIT

Members: SENATORS SOIK, KEPPLER, TERRY, SCHUELE, HEINZEN; REPRESENTATIVES GEE, MERKEL, BOCK, SCHROEDER, VANDERPERREN, MATO.

Mailing Address. Room 107 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3847.

Publications. Special Report on Mental Health Facilities; State Child-Adolescent Program; Report to the 1969 Legislature.

History. The Committee to Visit State Properties replaces 2 predecessor committees, the Committee to Visit State Institutions and the Committee on Physical Plant Maintenance.

As implied in the name, the Committee to Visit State Institutions was directed to inspect buildings, equipment, lands and management of institutions. Created in 1947 by Chapter 525, the committee consisted of 7 members until 1965 when the membership was increased to 11. However, a similar committee had been created in 1881 and remained in operation until 1927.

The Committee on Physical Plant Maintenance was composed of one Senator and 2 Assemblymen. It was charged with various duties relating to the Capitol and State Office Building, including assessing the state of repair, maintenance, and housekeeping of these buildings and studying legislative space requirements.

Chapter 659, Laws 1965, merged the 2 committees and provided that the successor committee—the Committee to Visit State Properties—assume the functions of the 2 previously existing committees.

Organization. The committee has a membership of 5 Senators and 6 Representatives, appointed as are standing committees in each house. The 2 major political parties shall be represented on the committee (Section 13.48 of the statutes specifies that one member of the Building Commission shall be a member of the visiting committee). The committee meets when the Legislature is not in actual session.

Functions. The Committee to Visit State Properties exists by authority of Sec. 13.47, 1967 Wisconsin Statutes. The committee is charged with the following duties: to "visit all institutions and office buildings owned or leased by the state and the Capitol Building and inspect the grounds and the buildings thereon" and it "shall thoroughly inspect the state buildings or grounds and shall have free access to any part of such state buildings or the surrounding grounds and all persons therein in order to make such examination as it sees fit of the conditions found".

TAX EXEMPTIONS, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR LOTTO, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE UEHLING (ex officio, chairman, Assembly Committee on Taxation), *vice chairman*; SENATOR SWAN (representing Joint Committee on Finance); REPRESENTATIVE WEISENSEL; DANIEL G. SMITH (ex officio designee of secretary of revenue); E. WESTON WOOD (representing Department of Justice); FRANK J. PELISEK (public member).

Mailing address. Legislative Council, Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1304.

Publications. Reports on bills introduced in the Legislature relating to the exemption of property from state or local taxes or special assessments, attached to the bills.

History. The Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions was created by Chapter 153, Laws 1963, as a permanent statutory committee.

Organization. The committee is comprised of one Senate member of the Joint Committee on Finance, appointed by the Senate chairman of that committee, the chairman of the Assembly Committee on Taxation, one Senator and one Representative appointed as are standing committees, a representative of the Attorney General appointed by him, the Secretary of the Department of Revenue or his designated representative, and a public member appointed by the Governor in odd-numbered years who is familiar with tax problems. Terms expire on January 15 of the odd-numbered years. The committee may employ such personnel as necessary outside the classified service.

Functions. It is the purpose of the committee to provide the Legislature with its considered opinion of the legality, fiscal effect, and desirability of each legislative proposal which would modify laws or create new laws relating to the exemption of property or persons from any state or local taxes or special assessments. To carry out its function it shall make investigations and hold hearings. Any measure introduced in the Legislature relating to the exemption of property or persons is referred to the committee, which must submit its written report before the proposal can be considered by either house. The report is printed as an appendix to the bill and attached thereto.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSION ON

Members: JAMES J. BURKE (ex officio, revisor of statutes), *chairman*; MICHAEL VAUGHAN (ex officio designee of chief of Legislative Reference Bureau), *secretary*; EARL SACHSE (ex officio, executive secretary, Legislative Council); RICHARD A. BOLTZ, JUDGE WILLIAM CALLOW (public members).

Mailing Address. Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Room 25 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-2011.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$8,700.

History. The Commission on Uniform Laws was originally created by Chapter 83, Laws 1893, which authorized the Governor to appoint 3 members as the Commission for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States. In 1931 Chapter 67, Sec. 150, designated the Revisor of Statutes as the sole Wisconsin commissioner. The composition was again changed by Chapter 173, Laws 1941, to add the Chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau as a commissioner. The commission was created in its present form by Chapter 312, Laws 1957, with one member added by Chapter 135, Laws 1959.

Organization. The commission consists of 2 members of the Wisconsin bar appointed by the Governor for 4-year terms and 3 ex officio members; namely the executive secretary of the Legislative Council, the chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the revisor of statutes. Ex officio members may each designate an employee to represent them.

Functions. Under Sec. 13.55 of the statutes the commission is authorized to advise the Legislature with regard to uniform laws and model laws. Each commissioner shall attend the annual meeting of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, examine subjects on which uniformity of legislation is desirable, ascertain the best methods to effect uniformity, cooperate with commissioners in other states in preparing uniform acts, and prepare bills adapting such uniform acts to the Wisconsin Statutes for introduction in the Legislature. The commission reports biennially to the Joint Committee on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws.

STATE OF WISCONSIN

1969 Assembly Bill 416

Date published*: January 17, 1970

CHAPTER 353 , LAWS OF 1969

THIS ACT

ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY AS ASSEMBLY BILL 416

IT IS CORRECTLY ENROLLED

Wilbur H. Strubing
Assembly Chief Clerk

THE ASSEMBLY VOTE ON PASSAGE WAS: VIVA VOCE

AYES 95 NOES 3

David L. Froelich
Speaker of the Assembly

THE SENATE VOTE ON CONCURRENCE WAS: VIVA VOCE

AYES 31 NOES 1

William V. Fitzgerald
Senate Chief Clerk

APPROVED JANUARY 15, 1970

Date

Barbara J. Franklin
Governor

THIS ACT WILL BE KNOWN AS CHAPTER 353 LAWS OF 1969

John J. Rasmussen
Secretary of State

A major enactment of the 1969 Legislature was Chapter 353, popularly known as "ORAP-200". The first page of the text plus the official signatures are shown here.

AN ACT to repeal 15.347 (3), 20.370 (3) (a) and (k), 20.545 (1) (i), 23.99, 66.36 (2), 139.31 (2) and (2m), 139.33 (2) and (2m) and 144.21 (3) (b) and (d), (6) (3), (7), (8), (9) and (10); to renumber and amend 20.370 (1) (g), (i) and (k2), (2) (g), (i), (k) and (k2), (3) (g) and (i), (4) (g), (8) (g) and (j) and (9) (k), 20.395 (2) (8), 22.13 (3), 46.70 and 70.113; to amend 66.36 (1) and (3), 92.18 and 144.21 (2), (3) (c) and (6) (intro.) and (a); to repeal and recreate 20.370 (5) (d), 20.370 (7) and 144.21 (6) (b) and (c); and to create 20.245 (1) (d), 20.370 (1) (dk), (do), (e), (em), (f) and (fm), (3) (c), (dn) and (e), (5) (fm), (7) (b) and (8) (c), (d) and (f), 20.866 (title) and (2) (tm) and (tp), 23.09 (17m), (21), (22) and (24), 23.50, 23.51, 44.02 (13) and 70.113 (2) and (3) of the statutes, relating to the outdoor recreation program and state assistance for pollution abatement and prevention facilities, and making appropriations.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It is the intent of the legislature by this act:

(1) To recognize that actual federal aids for water pollution prevention and abatement are falling short of the amount planned when the federal program was enacted; that inadequate funding acts to slow down the rate of necessary facilities construction and prevents the state from meeting its water quality standards; that the state must act in its own interest to protect and enhance its valuable water resources and to establish a cooperative state-municipal program of accelerated construction of necessary water pollution prevention and abatement facilities in anticipation of federal reimbursement.

(2) To coordinate and implement a comprehensive program by all governmental agencies and nongovernmental parties of preserving and developing the outdoor recreation resources of the state to most completely and efficiently satisfy the outdoor recreation needs of its people. To accomplish this purpose, all outdoor recreation programs and all governmental outdoor recreation revenue sources are to be coordinated for comprehensive policy, planning and budget consideration by the governor and legislature. To that end this act authorizes a continuing outdoor recreation program.

SECTION 2. 15.347 (3) of the statutes, as affected by chapter 276, laws of 1969, is repealed.

*Section 900.05, Wisconsin Statutes: Laws and acts; time of going into force. "Every law or act which does not expressly prescribe the time it takes effect shall take effect on the day after its publication."



EXECUTIVE

The executive branch: profile of the executive branch; summary of accomplishments; description of constitutional offices, departments and independent agencies arranged alphabetically within the functional areas of commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, and general executive functions

Elective Constitutional State Officers

Officer	Name	Home Address*	Term Expires	Annual Salary
Governor	Warren P. Knowles	New Richmond	1st Mon. Jan. 1971	\$25,000
Lieutenant Governor	Jack B. Olson	Wisconsin Dells	1st Mon. Jan. 1971	\$ 7,500
Secretary of State	Robert C. Zimmerman	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1971	\$13,500
State Treasurer	Harold W. Clemens	Oconomowoc	1st Mon. Jan. 1971	\$13,500
Attorney General	Robert W. Warren	Green Bay	1st Mon. Jan. 1971	\$20,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction	William C. Kahl	Madison	1st Mon. July 1973	\$21,000

*Home address is the area from which the officer was originally elected.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The “republican form of government” guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution contemplates the separation of powers within state government among the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches of government. The legislative branch, discussed in the preceding section, has the broad objective of determining policies and programs and review of program performance for programs previously authorized, the executive branch carries out these programs and policies, and the judicial branch has responsibility of the adjudication of any conflicts which might arise from the interpretation or application of the laws. It is a traditional concept of American government that the 3 branches are to function separately, without intermingling of authority, except as specifically provided by law.

Government Is Complicated. “The executive branch carries out these programs and policies”—how neatly this can be stated, and how simple it could be structured when our state’s Constitution was ratified by the people of Wisconsin in 1848. In their Constitution, the people provided for a Governor elected to represent them at the seat of government and to see that the laws are faithfully executed. They provided for a Lieutenant Governor to become Governor in case there was a vacancy in the Governor’s office, and made him president of the Senate so that there would be some liaison with the legislative branch. They created an office of State Treasurer to handle all the state’s fiscal affairs: to collect the tax moneys coming in and to pay all the bills arising out of the operation of state government. In deciding to elect a Secretary of State, they provided for just about all the “administration” needed in 1848: a small office to carry on the correspondence between the state government in Madison, the citizens back home, the municipalities, and the federal government, and to keep the written records of all Wisconsin state government transactions. If the Governor or the Legislature needed legal advice, an Attorney General, elected by the people, would take care of the matter. If the people back home wanted advice on how to run a school system, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, elected state-wide, could provide all the advice necessary.

Perhaps state government never really was as simple as the basic outline, established in a state constitution, would lead one to believe. Emphatically, it is not that simple today. The Wisconsin Committee on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch, reporting to the 1967 Legislature, came to the conclusion that modern government can no longer be neatly divided into precise “legislative”, “executive” and “judicial” domains. In many instances the subjects of legislation have become so complicated, so full of technical detail, that the Legislature agreed to leave the detailed implementation of a law to the executive branch by granting “rule-making” authority to an administrative agency; at the same time, so as to free the judicial branch from the

same staggering load of technical detail, these administrative agencies were given "quasi-judicial" powers. Said the Reorganization Committee:

... the complexity of modern life has required the delegation of substantial rule-making and quasi-judicial authority to administrative regulatory agencies of the state government. Some of these regulatory agencies, engaged primarily in the supervision of private business activities, are intended to be relatively independent from executive control.

Reorganization. By the time the Reorganization Committee ended its studies in January 1967, it had concluded that there were 85 state agencies comprising the executive branch of the Wisconsin state government. Since Wisconsin Constitution vests the Governor with the executive power, he holds the ultimate responsibility for state administration. The proliferation of state agencies over the years, however, many of which had no direct relationship to him, made it increasingly impossible for a governor to exercise effective executive authority. The purpose of reorganization was to integrate agencies on a functional basis, thus providing a less unwieldy and more efficient structure which would be more responsive to the chief executive and, consequently, to the people.

When the committee's recommendations were enacted into law by the 1967 Wisconsin Legislature, the structure was considerably altered and the number of agencies drastically reduced from 85 to 32. The executive branch was reorganized to include 4 constitutional offices, 14 operating departments (including 2 headed by constitutional officers), and 14 independent agencies.

Constitutional Officers. The constitutional officers, whether they maintain independent offices or function as heads of departments, are elected by the voters. Their number has remained constant since the adoption of the Constitution in 1848. They include the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, all of whom head offices, and the Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, who head departments. The terms of office of all except the State Superintendent have been 2 years, but, beginning with the 1970 election, they will join him in serving 4-year terms.

Departments. A "department" means the principal administrative agency within the executive branch, but does not include the independent agencies, which frequently have quasi-judicial functions. Of the 14 administrative departments, the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Instruction are headed by the Attorney General and the Superintendent of Public Instruction respectively. Five departments are each headed by a single secretary, who is nominated by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed: Administration, Local Affairs and Development, Regulation and Licensing, Revenue, and Transportation. The Department of Military Affairs is headed by the Adjutant General, who is appointed by the Governor alone. One department—Industry, Labor and Human Relations—is headed by a 3-member, full-time commission appointed to staggered terms by the Governor with Senate consent. The remaining 5 departments are each headed by a part-time board, which—with one exception—appoints the secretary to serve at its pleasure. The exception is the Department of Veterans Affairs, whose secretary is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for an indefinite term. The other 4 departments under part-time boards are Agriculture, Employee Trust Funds, Health and Social Services, Natural Resources, and Veterans Affairs.

Secretaries appointed by the Governor serve at his pleasure, except that the Secretary of Regulation and Licensing serves a 6-year term expiring on

March 1 of an odd-numbered year. Members of the Commission on Industry, Labor and Human Relations also serve staggered 6-year terms expiring on March 1 of odd-numbered years. Members of boards supervising departments are appointed by the Governor with Senate consent for fixed terms expiring on May 1 of odd-numbered years.

Another achievement of the Reorganization Act was the establishment of uniform nomenclature for subunits of departments. Thus, the departments are organized into divisions as the major subunit. Each division, in turn, is divided into bureaus, and bureaus can include sections and—smallest of all—units.

Independent Agencies. In addition to constitutional offices and administrative departments, there are 14 units of the executive branch which have been designated as independent agencies. They either have quasi-judicial functions or are concerned with the higher educational institutions. Four of the independent agencies are each headed by a single commissioner—the Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Insurance, Savings and Loan, and Securities. Commissioners are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years. Two independent agencies are headed by full-time commissions—the Employment Relations Commission and the Public Service Commission. These, too, are appointed by the Governor with Senate consent for staggered terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years.

There are 7 independent agencies headed by part-time boards; namely the Investment Board, the State Historical Society, and the educational agencies—the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, the Board of Regents of State Universities, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. With the exception of the State Historical Society, which has a self-perpetuating board of curators elected by the society's membership, these boards are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Several, however, also have some ex officio members. The number of members and the length of the term varies from board to board, although the Higher Educational Aids Board serves at the pleasure of the Governor and is appointed without Senate confirmation. Terms on these boards expire on May 1.

Finally, there was created in 1969 the Drug Abuse Control Commission, which would have been more appropriately named an interagency council, and which has ex officio and legislative members.

Attached Boards, Councils, Committees. Many departments and agencies have attached boards or subordinate boards, councils and committees within them to carry out specific tasks or to act in an advisory capacity. The Reorganization Act regularized the nomenclature and spelled out the differences in these units. Thus, a board is a "part-time body functioning as the policy-making unit for a department or independent agency or a part-time body with policy-making or quasi-judicial powers". An examining board is a "part-time body which sets standards of professional competence and conduct for the profession under its supervision, prepares and grades the examinations of prospective new practitioners, issues licenses, investigates complaints of alleged unprofessional conduct and performs other functions assigned to it by law". A council, on the other hand, is defined as a "part-time body appointed to function on a continuing basis for the study, and recom-

mentation of solutions and policy alternatives, of the problems arising in a specified functional area of state government", while a committee is considered to be a "part-time body appointed to study a specific problem and to recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem, and intended to terminate on the completion of its assignment".

Boards are always specifically created by law. Councils and committees may be created by law, but each agency head can also create and appoint such councils or committees as the operation of his department or independent agency requires.

Various boards, commissions and divisions which had formerly either been independent or subsidiary to another agency were, under the reorganization, attached to new agencies as distinct units of the new agencies. They continue to exercise their statutory powers independently of the head of the department or independent agency, but the latter supervises budgeting, program coordination and related management functions for these units.

The Executive Power. We said that the Constitution vests the executive power in the Governor. By making the heads of additional major departments subject to direct appointment by the Governor, the reorganization of the executive branch made this provision more of a reality than it had been. As can be seen from the foregoing, however, a considerable number of agencies—and their administrative heads—still remain separated from direct gubernatorial supervision through the interposition of governing boards. The Governor, of course, appoints board members. Since board members serve for staggered terms, a Governor must serve for 2 or more terms to appoint a majority of the typical board. It should be noted, however, that this situation will be modified by the constitutional amendment which extended the length of gubernatorial terms to 4 years beginning in 1971.

Although public administration theorists have frequently contended that effective administration calls for gubernatorial appointment of all department heads, the mixture as it exists and has existed in Wisconsin has served the state remarkably well. The one advantage of appointment of a secretary by a governing board instead of directly by the Governor is the greater likelihood of a longer tenure for the secretary and hence a greater opportunity to develop professionalism in the office. To maintain a fine balance between the 2 systems which would permit Governor control and responsibility along with development of expertise by department heads is indeed an art. With its solid reputation for good government, Wisconsin would seem to have been rather successful at it.

Civil Service. One of the outstanding characteristics of Wisconsin state government is its civil service merit system. Wisconsin was one of the early states to adopt such a system, doing so in 1905. Civil service, which has been defined to mean all offices and positions of trust or employment in the state government, is divided into the classified and the unclassified service. The unclassified service includes all officers elected by the people; all officers and employees appointed by the Governor; certain officials of the State Historical Society; the instructional staffs of the state universities, the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf; certain others specifically exempt by statute, legislative officers and designated employees, deputies and executive assistants to secretaries of departments; Supreme Court employees; and boys employed in youth camps.

The classified service, which comprises the overwhelming majority of state employees, includes all other state employees. Appointments and promotions in the classified service are made on the basis of merit, ascertained—as far as possible—by competitive examination. In most civil service positions the rule

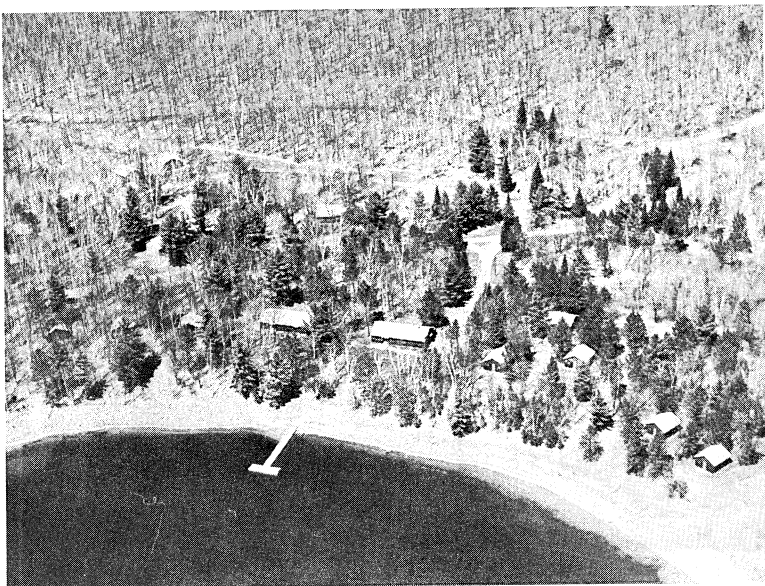
of 3 applies, that is, a department chooses an employe from among the top 3 placements on the examination.

Not only was Wisconsin one of the first states to adopt a merit system, but it is generally considered to have one of the strongest such systems. That is, an infinitesimal part of the total state personnel does not come under the system, and those who do not are omitted for entirely logical reasons. This is in contrast with some states wherein the Governor may have thousands of appointments to make, or where, even under civil service, the recommendations of the political party in power are considered in hiring people.

Salaries. All positions in the civil service are classified to enable positions with similar duties, responsibilities and qualifications for incumbents to be placed in the same category and paid on the same basis. Each such class may contain grades, with a salary range for each grade. Each salary range contains a minimum and maximum for that position. The Director of Personnel, with the advice and approval of the Personnel Board, establishes salary schedules and ranges for each biennium, but these may be modified by the Joint Committee on Finance before becoming effective.

Some salaries are set by statute. Specific salaries are set for the elected constitutional officers, Supreme Court justices, and a small number of others. The majority of agency heads, however, are, under the law, systematically placed in one of 5 groups, and each group is assigned a salary range. The dollar value for the salary range minimum and maximum for each group is determined in the same manner as for the positions in the classified service.

Pigeon Lake Field Station is operated by the State University System as an extension of the campus of each university. A former organization camp acquired from the United States Forest Service in 1959, its rustic cabins overlook Pigeon Lake in the Chequamegon National Forest, 4 miles west of Drummond in Bayfield County. Faculty and students eat, sleep, work and play in a natural laboratory. Summer institutes and workshops are offered in field biology, outdoor education, art education, mapping and music.



Number of State Employees. The increasing size and complexity of state government is reflected in the number of employees. Whereas there was a total of 1,924 people working for the state in 1906, on July 1, 1969, there were 45,127 employees. While almost 5,300 of these were limited term employees, 39,827 comprised 28,827 classified employees and 11,000 unclassified employees. Of the unclassified, most are teaching employees of the University of Wisconsin and the state universities. Limited term employees represent a form of classified service, but are temporary employees who do not have civil service status and benefits.

State Government's Physical Plant. The first Capitol building in Madison in the days of the Wisconsin Territory was a small, 2-story affair, costing just somewhat over \$60,000. Erected in 1837, it was replaced by a bigger structure around 1860, which in turn was greatly enlarged around 1884. When that building was extensively damaged by fire in 1904, construction of the current Capitol was begun. The present Capitol was completed in 1917, at a total cost of \$7,258,763 and 75¢.

Today, the agencies of state government in Madison are housed in the Capitol, the State Office Building on Wilson Street, the Hill Farms State Office Building on the far west side of the city (completed in 1963 at a cost of \$12 million), and still have to rent additional quarters from private landlords. Nor does this complete the catalog of buildings needed for Wisconsin state government: there is the imposing Milwaukee State Office Building; there are other, smaller state office buildings in La Crosse, Eau Claire and Wisconsin Rapids; and there are district offices maintained throughout the state for the field organization of many of the operating departments.

So far, we have talked only about office buildings—we have not even begun to mention the education, correctional and medical institutions maintained by the state. The University of Wisconsin has its main campus in Madison but the enrollment at its second campus, Milwaukee, is almost 19,000. In addition, the university maintains 2-year extension centers (in buildings financed by the respective municipalities) in Baraboo, Janesville, Marshfield, Sheboygan, Waukesha, Wausau, and West Bend. Two additional institutions being built up into 4-year campuses, the Parkside Complex to serve Racine and Kenosha Counties and the Green Bay Complex to serve the northeastern area of the state, were authorized by the 1965 Legislature. The Wisconsin state universities system—the institutions are individually known as Wisconsin State University—has campuses at Eau Claire, La Crosse, Menomonie (Stout), Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior and Whitewater.

The state's correctional institutions are the Wisconsin State Prison at Wau-pun for men and the Wisconsin Home for Women at Taycheedah; the School for Boys at Wales and the Kettle Moraine Boys School at Plymouth, the Lincoln Boys School near Merrill, and the Wisconsin School for Girls at Oregon; the Wisconsin State Reformatory at Green Bay; the Wisconsin Correctional Institution at Fox Lake; the Black River Camp at Hatfield and the Walworth Correctional Center at Elkhorn.

Through the Department of Health and Social Services, the State of Wisconsin operates 7 institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally ill. The institutions are the Central State Hospital at Waupun, the Central Wisconsin Colony and Training School, the Mendota State Hospital and the Children's Treatment Center, all at Madison, the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls, the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Union Grove, and the Winnebago State Hospital at Winnebago.

The state operates a general child care institution, the Wisconsin Child Center, at Sparta. At Janesville, the state maintains a school which offers special training to visually handicapped and blind persons; at Delavan, a similar school is maintained for the hard of hearing and for the deaf.

The state also maintains the Grand Army home at King in Waupaca County. This is a home for Wisconsin veterans of all wars who are 50 years old or older or who are totally disabled and unable to secure adequate care from the federal government. Under certain conditions wives, widows or mothers of veterans are also admitted to the veterans home.

The Building Program. In 1970, providing adequate building space for Wisconsin state services remains a problem, a seemingly never-ending problem of space facilities not catching up to expanding state services. For many generations, the state had been able to add to its physical plant without much thought to eventual replacement. In the depression of the 1930's, the state could not afford an extensive building program; during the years of World War II the state had the revenues but could not obtain the materials and the labor necessary to construct new buildings.

In 1943, the State of Wisconsin began to plan for a building program to begin at the end of the war. Even more important, perhaps, was the action of the 1943 Legislature, which set aside a certain portion of the state's revenues to form the Postwar Construction and Improvement Fund. In 1949, the Legislature added the State Building Trust Fund, specifically designed to prepare for the replacement of obsolete structures.

None of the planning and none of the saving of state funds for new and replacement building was equal to the "population explosion" which followed the war. The birth rate increased every year from 1942 to 1947 and, rather than subsiding at the end of that period, remained relatively constant at a level which exceeds any other decade in this century—right on into the 1960's. Medical advances have improved life expectancy. Despite World War II losses, Wisconsin's population increased from 3,137,587 in 1940 to 3,952,765 in 1960, with an estimated population in July 1969 of 4,230,000.

Since the early 1950's, there have been more children in the public schools than ever before. By 1960, these children began reaching college. There have been more persons in our public welfare institutions. There have been more people in our correctional institutions.

Wisconsin had a proud tradition of financing all its state construction projects out of current revenues and accumulated savings. In fact, our forefathers limited Wisconsin state government to a constitutional state debt—other than "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the state in time of war"—of \$100,000. Wisconsin had begun its savings program for post war construction in 1943, and the money accumulated, supplemented by generous boosts from current revenues, resulted in a construction program of nearly \$192 million from 1949 through 1965. It was not enough.

The state had to find other ways to finance additional construction. The 1953 Legislature passed a law which authorized private corporations to hold loans, secured by future office rentals, for the purpose of building facilities for the state. In the celebrated case of *State ex rel. Thomson v. Giessel*, 267 Wis. 331, decided in 1954, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held:

Where the objective of a lease of an addition to the state office building by the state from the Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, a private corporation, was to benefit the state, and the arrangement was one highly advantageous to the state, the obligation of the state to pay future rentals to the corporations until the corporation's loan to provide funds with which to construct the new addition should be paid, thereby enabling the corporation to obtain the loan, did not constitute giving or

loaning the credit of the state or the benefit of the corporation in violation of the provision in sec. 3, art. VIII, Const., prohibiting the giving or loaning of the credit of the state in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

This decision opened the way for bond financing of buildings required by the state, as long as the bonds were not issued by the state itself. In the press, the new instrumentalities created to provide office buildings for the state, or dormitories for the state universities, were quickly dubbed "dummy corporations". This somewhat derogatory term notwithstanding, the building corporations have been a real boon to the State of Wisconsin at a time when current revenues proved insufficient to provide the facilities required for a rapidly expanding population and to keep abreast of an increasing demand for public services.

Corporation borrowing for the purpose of state building began right after the 1954 decision. In the 1955-57 biennium, corporation borrowing added about \$17 million to the funds available for state building construction; by 1967-69, the biennial amount raised through bond financing had increased to about \$150 million; by October 1969, all corporation debt stood at \$412.6 million.

Direct appropriation of state funds needed to repay this debt will equal about \$31.9 million during the 1969-71 biennium. In addition \$18.4 million will be spent for construction financed through current revenue, and \$9.5 million for state office building operations.

In 1969 the use of "dummy corporations" has been terminated following the adoption of a constitutional amendment allowing the state to contract direct debt. Subsequent legislation has created a State Bond Board, which will administer and approve all matters relating to the incurrence of debt backed by the full faith and credit of the state. Already planned is construction totaling \$200 million, which will be financed through general obligation borrowing.

Functions of the Executive Branch

Following a practice adopted for use in the Wisconsin state budget, the 1970 *Wisconsin Blue Book* groups its descriptions of state agencies into broad subject categories. These categories have been designated as *commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, and general functions*. We shall also do the same in our more abbreviated explanations in this profile. We think such groupings are a most helpful way of grasping the total panorama of activities performed by the state government. Because, inevitably, there are some departmental activities that fit into more than one of the categories, however; some categorization may seem arbitrary. Please bear in mind that the categories chosen merely represent a choice among alternatives.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor

The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor could very properly be classified under the general functions of the executive branch. Since the Governor, however, is the repository of "the executive power" and occupies a supervisory function over the entire executive branch, it seems preferable to consider the functions of the Executive Office separately.

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the state and, as such, repre-



State Treasurer Harold W. Clemens is shown in New York in December 1969 executing on behalf of the State of Wisconsin the first obligation debt which the state had incurred. The notes resulted from action by the people in amending the State Constitution and subsequent legislation passed by the Legislature. Notes issued were in the amount of \$59 million and were the first step in a planned phaseout of the use of building corporations to finance state long-term projects. Mr. Clemens was required to affix his name to 1,249 separate notes in denominations ranging from \$5,000 to \$100,000. Because of the volume of documents, Mr. Clemens affixed his signature in a mechanical way which resulted in the signing of 20 notes at one time. The significance of this first general obligation debt transaction is that the people of the state will have the advantages of better financial management and projected savings on interest costs.

sents all the people of the state. Administratively, his authority is exercised through his appointing power, through consultation with department heads—individually and in cabinet meetings—and through his budget hearings. His influence on the legislative process comes both through the budget, which he submits to the Legislature with his recommendations in the form of a bill, through his state of the state message and other special messages to the Legislature on topics of urgent or desirable legislative action, and through his power to veto legislation. His office is a channel for receiving complaints and suggestions on state affairs. In addition, in his various speaking engagements around the state, he is also kept informed of current prob-

lems and, in turn, informs the people of current problems.

The Lieutenant Governor, like the Vice President of the United States, is the stand-by, who assumes the governorship in the event of the death, incapacitation, or absence from the state of the Governor. He also serves as President of the Senate.

Commerce

While interstate commerce is specifically delegated to Congress by the United States Constitution, intrastate commerce is the province of the states. The 2 areas, of course, are not actually that clearly divided between the 2 jurisdictions. Over the years the U.S. Supreme Court has greatly broadened the meaning of the "commerce clause" in the federal constitution. There is overlapping of activities, including the dual exercise of authority; in short, there is an intricate interrelationship between the federal government and the states in the performance of the function known as commerce. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that there is very little nowadays that has not been interpreted to be interstate commerce, considerable power over commerce continues to be exercised by the states.

If we understand commerce as involving trade in goods, services and commercial paper, as well as transportation and communication, we can readily envision the scope of this area of state concern. The state's interest in this field lies in regulating the conduct of commercial transactions. The primary objective of such regulation is to protect the public as consumers of agricultural and manufactured goods and services and as participants in financial transactions and to maintain an orderly market for the carrying out of these activities.

How does the state protect the consumer of goods and services? One way is to inspect the raw products and the conditions under which they are grown. Thus, cattle are inspected for infectious diseases, research is carried on in animal and plant diseases, fruits and vegetables are graded for marketing, standards are set for the quantity and quality of the grain shipped through Wisconsin ports and for the contents of processed food. The can of peas you buy at the grocery and the ice cream cone you purchase at the drug store are the end products of explicit standards set forth either in the Wisconsin statutes or in departmental regulations.

Another way of protecting the consumer of goods and services is through the licensing of various trades and professions. Generally, these trades and professions involve practitioners whose activities affect the health of individuals, such as doctors and nurses, or on matters where it is considered of importance for public safety to make certain that the practitioner is competent, such as architects and engineers.

The state also protects the consumer by maintaining an orderly market in which to conduct business. This may be done by specifying methods of fair competition, by regulating the rates that public utilities may charge for their services, by setting standards for the operation of banks and savings and loan companies to protect depositors, by regulating the sale of securities and insurance offered for sale in the state, or by approving or disapproving the discontinuance of railroad service.

The state agencies in the field of commerce include the Department of Agriculture, which is concerned with the conditions of the growth and processing of food and with fair trade practices in general; the Department of Regulation and Licensing, which supervises a variety of examining boards in

the various trades and professions; the Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Savings and Loan, Securities, and Insurance, which regulate the several types of financial institutions; and the Public Service Commission, which regulates the rates and services offered by railroads, motor carriers, and heat, light, power and water companies.

Education

Realizing how vital the education function of the state is, the drafters included in the Wisconsin Constitution an article on education. Provision was made for the establishment of local school districts and the free education therein of the children of the state. Each town and city was required to support such schools through taxation, and some state assistance was provided through a school fund. The Constitution further decreed that provision should be made by law for the establishment of a state university and colleges throughout the state as needed.

From this groundwork evolved our present educational system. Under this system over 980,000 students attended the public elementary and secondary schools in 1969, the 1969 fall enrollment in the University of Wisconsin and the state universities reached over 127,000 in credit courses, while 33,000 students were enrolled full time in the vocational school system. Allocated expenditures for state operations and local assistance for education in the state for the 1969-71 biennium has been set at over one-and-one-half billion dollars. Of this sum, almost a billion came from general revenue sources; the remainder came from the federal government and segregated funds.

There are 457 school districts in the state, which administer the elementary and secondary schools within those districts. A 1965 law required that by 1970 the state be divided into 18 vocational, technical and adult education districts. Although Wisconsin was a pioneer in the establishment of vocational schools, all areas of the state did not have access to them. Under the new law this is being changed, and such education will be available to everyone. The elementary and secondary schools and the schools of vocational, technical and adult education are operated by district boards, but a state level agency functions in each case to supervise the system. The State Department of Public Instruction headed by the State Superintendent supervises the former; the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education supervises the latter. In the field of higher education other than the vocational system, the state directly operates the institutional systems. These comprise the University of Wisconsin and the state universities, each with far-flung campuses. In addition to its central campus in Madison—the largest campus in the state—the University of Wisconsin has 3 other degree-granting institutions providing 4-year courses of study and 7 other center system campuses providing 2-year courses. The state university system includes 9 universities, each with 4-year courses, and 4 branch campuses.

Another state agency in this area is the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, which serves as a coordinator of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, the Board of Regents of the State Universities, the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, and the county teachers colleges. Two other agencies are concerned with the education function of the state—the Higher Educational Aids Board and the State Historical Society. The former administers federal and state programs for student financial assistance. The Historical Society maintains the state historical library and museum.

Environmental Resources

Another broad category of state functions is brought together under the heading environmental resources. Just what is meant by this? In the context used here, environmental resources refer to the functions of those state agencies that affect the natural resources of the state, that is, they may protect, develop, or modify in some way the land, forests, waters, air or minerals of the state. As we said at the beginning of our presentation, there is a certain amount of arbitrariness in assigning an agency to a category. The Department of Agriculture, for example, which is certainly concerned with the conditions of the soil and water, has been placed in the commerce category, while the Department of Transportation, which also relates to commerce, has been placed in environmental resources.

Only 2 state agencies—Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources—are discussed in this category, but these are concerned with some of the most important functions of state government.

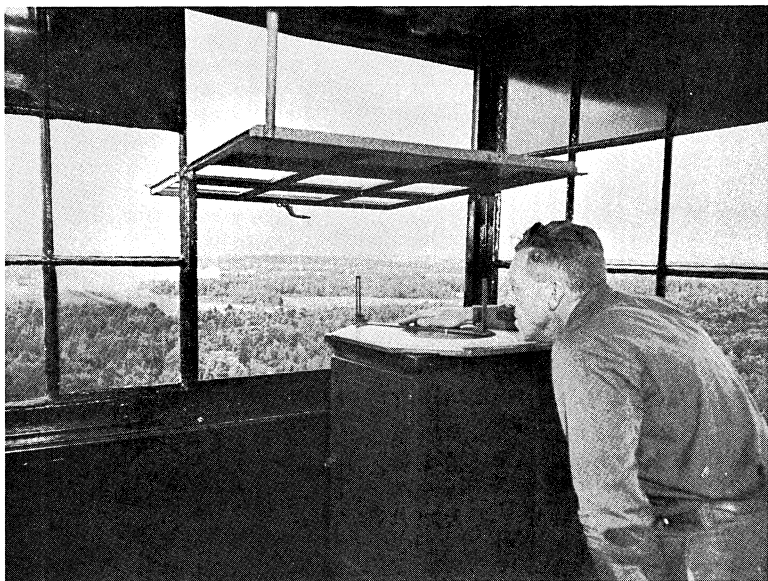
From a wilderness inhabited by 305,391 people in 1850 the state has grown to a size currently estimated at 4,230,000. People work vast changes in a landscape. Although Wisconsin is not a densely populated state and has a comparatively large amount of open space, even here we have experienced serious problems in, for example, water pollution, a problem that typically grows with population growth.

Once, pioneers could come to a wilderness, clear the land, cut the forests, and hunt and fish with little thought of any damage they might be doing to the soil, the streams, or the wildlife. Now, every state must take firm steps to protect its resources from destruction or, indeed, from extinction. Municipalities must be prevented from dumping untreated sewage and industries from releasing industrial wastes into the lakes and streams; smokestacks and automobile exhausts must be prevented from polluting the air; parks and forests must be established and maintained, both to preserve unusual phenomena of nature and to provide the public with recreational and educational opportunities; private forest owners must observe scientific conservation practices to enable new growth to replace cut timber; hunting and fishing limits must be set and hunters and fishermen licensed to preserve the fish and wildlife from extinctive practices; farming procedures must be such as to preserve the quality and stability of the soil. These are primarily methods of preserving and protecting our natural resources. They are largely and province of the Department of Natural Resources, although the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Board at the University of Wisconsin are also actively concerned.

Resources must not only be preserved, they must be used, both in the work and recreation of the people. They must be developed and consumed for a multitude of purposes. Timber must be used in the lumber and paper industries, land must be cultivated for crops or used for grazing, minerals must be extracted, and scenic areas must be preserved for camping sites, resorts and ski areas. For all these aspects of environmental control, the Department of Natural Resources is spending over \$67 million in the 1969-71 biennium.

In addition—and to an ever-increasing degree—the land is cut up by highways. With the tremendous growth in the number of automobiles and trucks, sizable amounts of land are taken away from housing in the cities and from cultivation in the country to handle the traffic. The freeway in the city and the interstate highway in the country exercise an enormous impact

on the use and development of the surrounding land. They affect where people live, where they work, and where they play. Highways and city streets must be planned with great foresight not only to weigh how well they will handle the flow of traffic, but to determine what effect they will have on people's lives.



The Department of Natural Resources is charged with forest protection. A constant lookout is maintained for forest fires.

The state has an elaborate system of interstate highways, which is financed from federal and state funds; and of state highways; county trunk highways; town roads; city and village streets; and park and forest roads. Closely connected with the highway building functions of the state government and the aid granted to local units for streets and highways are the objects for which these roads are built—the motor vehicle and its occupants. While the state is concerned with the building and maintenance of an adequate number of roads of certain standards to meet the traffic demands, its main concern is the safety and convenience of the people who are using those roads. Over 2.1 million vehicles are registered and drivers are licensed each year. Traffic safety has become one of the paramount issues, with over 1,100 traffic fatalities a year.

The state must see to it that the drivers know the laws, are physically fit to drive, and have the required driving skills. It must keep track of the accident rate of drivers and remove those who prove hazardous to themselves and to others. It must collect taxes to pay for highway construction and maintenance, the policing of the highways, and the enforcement of driver and vehicle standards. The road building and motor vehicle regulating functions of the state are the province of the Department of Transportation, which also—by virtue of its transportation function—has charge of the state's aeronautical activities.

To perform these functions, the state, through its Department of Transportation, has authorized the expenditure of \$610.8 million for the current biennium, of which \$206.3 goes to local units of government.

Human Relations and Resources

In addition to dealing with the natural environment, the state must also deal with the human environment. The increase in population that affects the quality of the land, the water and the air resources also has an increasingly complex effect on the people themselves and their relations to each other and to the state. The inhabitants of a state are its prime resource, and a state must look after their general welfare and insure peaceable relations among them.

For these reasons the departments that have been brought together in this category are concerned with people—their health, their living standards, their safety, and their working relationships with each other.

How does the state protect the health of its citizens? In the early days of the state, public health was primarily concerned with preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Now, public health covers the prevention and detection of disease, health education programs, assistance in hospital construction, and maintenance of institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped. The restaurant you dined in last night has been inspected by the state; the barber who cut your hair last week possesses a state license; your local sewage system must comply with state standards; and the theatre you recently attended was built according to specifications of the state building code. Records of birth, marriage, divorce, and death are on file with the state.

Living standards are the concern of those who determine the amount of monetary aid and health services that are granted to needy aged, handicapped, unemployed, and minors under various social security aid programs. It is their task, within the limitations set by law, to provide minimum health and living standards for these recipients. Such health and welfare activities are primarily the work of the Department of Health and Social Services.

In his capacity as a worker, the individual comes in contact with the state in many ways. The state inspects the place he works and requires various health and safety measures. If the worker is a woman or a minor, minimum wages and maximum hours are set by the state. If a worker is injured on the job, state workmen's compensation comes to his rescue; if he loses his job, he is aided by unemployment compensation. If he is seeking a job, the state (in partnership with the federal government) provides an employment service to help him find one and helps him acquire the skills necessary for employment. If a worker cannot obtain a job and suspects that he is being discriminated against because of race, age or sex, the state will investigate the matter. The state's agent in protecting and assisting the worker is the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The state also mediates or arbitrates labor disputes between workers and their employers, which is the task of the Employment Relations Commission.

If the individual is a veteran, the state has loan programs to help him acquire a home, business or education. These programs are the province of the Department of Veteran Affairs.

To promote the general welfare of its citizens and insure peaceable relations among them, the state must not only protect their health and their ability to earn a living, but must also protect them from lawless elements in society by maintaining those conditions of stability and order necessary to a

well-ordered society. Although law enforcement is largely a local matter, the Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for segregating convicted criminals in its penal institutions and rehabilitating them for eventual return to society. The Department of Justice furnishes legal services to state agencies and provides technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies. It enforces state laws against gambling, arson, prostitution and narcotic drugs.

The state also provides an armed military force to protect the populace in times of state or national emergencies, natural or manmade, and to supplement the federal armed forces in time of war. These activities come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Military Affairs.

General Executive Functions

The state operates to perform services that are considered necessary for the well-being of the people and the progress of the state. Such services are called line services. Thus, if a state agency loans you a library book, inspects your automobile as part of its highway safety program, or requires a prospective real estate agent to pass an examination before being licensed to serve you, it is directly carrying out the functions for which it was created.

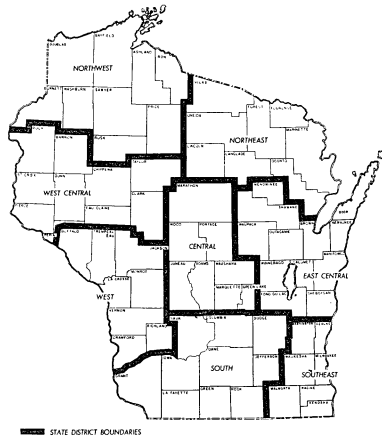
In order to perform these direct functions, however, it must also perform what are called staff functions. These are necessary to help the state perform its line functions. Thus, the state must have an agency to hire the personnel to carry out the state's tasks. It must provide space and equipment, salaries and a retirement system for that personnel. It must lay and collect taxes to support its activities and must manage such state funds. It must see to it that the state funds are spent according to law. It must evaluate the needs of each department in its ability to perform assigned tasks and estimate its future needs both to carry out its present functions and to carry out anticipated functions likely to arise from future events. Each line agency must contain within itself some staff functions; there must be employees to supervise the staff, to hire personnel, to maintain personnel and agency expenditure records, to prepare the agency budget, and to order and manage supplies. In large departments, an entire division may be required to perform staff functions. In addition, some agencies perform nothing but staff functions or almost nothing but. The Department of Administration, for example, is called the "housekeeping" department of the state. Under its jurisdiction are budgeting, preauditing, civil service management, state planning, data processing, to name some of its major duties. The Department of Revenue is another strictly staff type agency. It collects the taxes imposed by state law, distributes that part of the revenue that is to be returned to the local units of government, and calculates the equalized value of the property that has been assessed by local government. Still another staff agency is the Department of Employee Trust Funds, which manages the various retirement systems of the state. Whether it be your local city garbage collector, your teacher, a conservation warden, or a typist in the Department of Health and Social Services, all are covered under a state retirement plan. At any one time the state must have large sums of money on hand in its various funds to meet its obligations. The Investment Board invests these funds in stocks, bonds and real estate in order to make the best use of the funds, and have them earn the maximum amount of interest possible while such funds are waiting to be used by the state. The State Treasurer's Office is an agency which processes the receipt and disbursement of these moneys. Staff functions of the Secretary of State include keeping various state records and affixing the state seal on certain records to authenticate them, overseeing the

election processes of the state and keeping election records. The Department of Local Affairs and Development, the final agency within this group, coordinates relations between the state and local governments and between the federal, state and local governments. It also coordinates civil defense activities in the state.

Thus it can be seen that state government touches our lives at many points, from the time a baby's birth becomes part of the permanent records of the state and silver nitrate furnished by the state Division of Health is put in his eyes to prevent blindness, through his years in school and his years at work until he is laid to rest under the ministrations of a funeral director licensed by the state in a cemetery managed according to the procedures set forth by statute. Indeed, in the course of any one day one is helped by the state government in innumerable ways. The rates for the gas and electricity you are using to cook your breakfast and heat your house were approved by the state; the street you traveled to work on may have been built with state aid; the elevators in the building you work in are inspected periodically by the state for your safety; the milk you buy for lunch was processed at a dairy maintained according to regulations set by the state; the hospital where you visit a friend is operated under state standards; the beautician who sets your hair is licensed by the state; the bank where you have your account is probably regulated by the state; you may watch a television program this evening that is presented on a state television station; and you go to sleep at night on a mattress labeled as required by state law.

State Administrative Districts

Over the years state departments have divided the state into districts in order to administer the affairs of their respective departments. These districts have varied from department to department, and gradually there had evolved complex, overlapping patterns of districting. Realizing the need to correct this haphazard districting situation, the departments comprising the Governor's operating cabinet issued a report, "A Wisconsin System of Uniform State Districts", dated July 1969, which was the final report of the Operating Cabinet Working Committee on Uniform Districting. It recommended the establishment of 8 state districts for state administrative and planning purposes and outlined a program of staged and flexible implementation of the districts by the departments involved. The report also called for the opportunity to make recommendations for improving the districts and procedures for making ongoing adjustments to the districts.



This map shows the tentative districts as established by the Governor's Executive Order No. 10 of August 18, 1969. The districts are to be reviewed in 1970.

On August 18, 1969, Governor Knowles issued an executive order establishing 8 districts and directing the departments comprising the operating cabinet to adopt on an interim basis the boundaries of these districts for basic state-wide planning and state administrative purposes. He provided for hearings to be held upon resolution of a county board to consider requests for changes in the districts. After the first year's experience with their use, the system is to be reviewed and any necessary adjustments made.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Richard C. Seaman
Department of Administration

Introduction

The role of the executive branch generally is to carry out programs and policies established by the Legislature through the enactment of bills. Within that broad role, however, the executive branch is active in such matters as major studies of complex issues affecting the state and a multitude of management improvement programs designed to enable government to better carry out directives of the Legislature and thereby better serve the citizens of the state. The emphasis in this description of executive branch accomplishments is placed on what state government has done with the recent and more familiar programs enacted by the Legislature. Reference will be made to other activities, but most attention will be given to a summary analysis of what has happened since the newspaper headlines of two, three and four years ago declared legislative passage of such programs as water and air pollution control, regulation of solid waste disposal operations, highway safety, special assistance to Milwaukee's inner core, new employment programs, the reorganization of State government. . . .

Program Accomplishments

Reorganization. Next to the executive budget bill, which funds most state government operations and determines how much you, the citizen, will be taxed to provide the funds, the bill which dominated the 1967 session of the Legislature was the proposal to completely reorganize how government operates at the state level.

The act which reorganized state departments and agencies went into effect August 1, 1967. The reorganization bill was a massive document which took 84 units of state government and, on paper, functionally re-aligned them into 28. The bill became law after 18 months of study by a special task force, which drafted a reorganization proposal, and six months of deliberations by the Legislature. Since August of 1967, the executive branch has been undertaking the arduous job of making it all work. When it comes to transferring words into actions involving 30,000 people in civil service positions, a conglomerate of available and needed space and a mixture of state funds, the job becomes a continuous challenge.

While a myriad of problems became evident as implementation began, there were some immediate benefits which were relatively easy to realize.

Increasing the responsiveness of state government to the people was a primary goal of reorganization. Another primary goal was to put the Governor in a better position to carry out his constitutional responsibility to operate state government. The executive branch began to meet both goals effectively soon after the reorganization bill became law. Citizens found it easier to make inquiries. Whereas before there may have been indecision over which of three similar agencies to contact, citizens discovered that one inquiry to the office of the head of the new department was all that was necessary. Also, several departments and agencies have reacted to the responsiveness and established branch offices in metropolitan areas in efforts to make their

services more accessible to the public.

Because of fewer numbers, Governor Warren P. Knowles has been able to meet regularly with his department heads, who have been organized into cabinets, to discuss state policies and issue directives for the better implementation of state programs. The Governor has 3 cabinets: the Operating Cabinet, the Regulatory Cabinet and the Education Cabinet. Each is composed of about 9 department heads. If the Governor had attempted to use the cabinet system prior to reorganization, each cabinet would have had about 28 members and would have been unworkable. A major result of the Governor working with his cabinet has been the enthusiastic development of a plan to place state programs with offices throughout the state into uniform administrative districts. The Governor has issued an executive order setting the plan in motion. The goal is to bring some order and more responsiveness to the present system of overlapping, unrelated districts, which through the years were established independently by many state agencies.

All executive branch departments continue to make reorganization top priority. For them it means combining into one activity what before required two, three or more operations when agencies were separate. Most attention has been given to merging the internal functions of purchasing, personnel, planning and other business management procedures. Several departments have plans in motion; others either have adopted plans or are nearly finished with the plan development stage. The job is not easy. Reorganization, in some cases, nearly tripled the size of state agencies. But reorganization cannot help but eventually bring about a better managed, more responsive state government at reduced cost to the taxpayers. The executive branch is committed to that goal.

Two of the larger departments created by the Reorganization Act have taken the lead in organizing their functions so that certain activities are centralized and programs are carried out in the most advantageous manner.

The Department of Transportation resulted from the merging of the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Highways and Aeronautics Commissions. Each of these units became divisions in the new department plus planning activities and business management functions were grouped into new separate divisions.

The Conservation and Resource Development Departments were merged in the Department of Natural Resources. This new department reconstituted its program areas into four divisions and grouped its administrative services into a new division, which includes 6 bureaus to service the needs of the department.

While reorganization does not directly affect citizens of the state in the way that a vehicle inspection program would, it generally is considered to be the single most significant long-range legislation enacted in 1967. And the implementation and improvement of the Reorganization Act will continue for many years to be a major consideration of the executive branch.

Highway Safety. The whole area of highway safety has received considerable attention by the Legislature in recent years. The awesome problem of increasing fatal accidents had been attacked on several fronts—the driver, the vehicle and law enforcement. Programs involved with better testing procedures for drivers, mandatory driver education for youths, stiffer penalties for certain types of traffic violations, more state patrolmen, firm regulation of motorcycle operators and the inspection of vehicles are all recent programs aimed at reducing accidents and deaths. In addition, Wisconsin has complied with a federal act and established the Highway Safety Coordina-

tor's Office as the hub for state safety efforts.

What has happened?

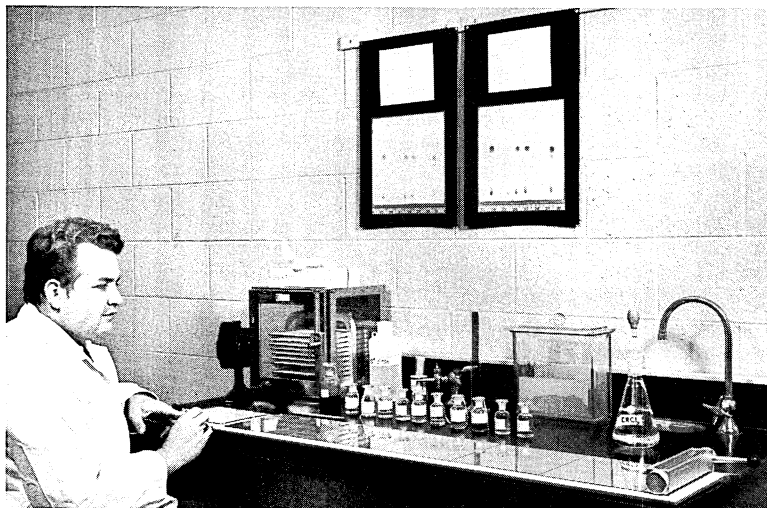
In the first full fiscal year of the new safety programs, traffic fatalities decreased from 1,239 in 1968 to 1,089 in 1969. There were 150 fewer deaths. In addition the death rate—number of fatal accidents per million miles of travel—has been dropping steadily from 5.51 in 1965 to 4.55 in 1967 and 4.53 in 1968.

The motorcycle safety program became necessary with the boom in the sale of motorcycles which began in 1966. Motorcycle registrations nearly doubled between 1965 and 1967, when more than 60,000 motorcycles were operating in Wisconsin. The 1967 Legislature passed programs to subject motorcyclists to the same type of testing as other vehicle drivers. Also, all motorcyclists were required to wear safety helmets and to keep their cycle's headlight on at all times.

The results of the motorcycle safety program are dramatic. In 1968, there were 70 fatal motorcycle accidents. The figure for 1969—after one full year of new safety regulations—was 20.

Urban Problems. The Legislature in 1967 also addressed itself to the problems of urban areas. A Department of Local Affairs and Development was created as the state's central agency for assisting local governments. Since creation, the department has been working with local units in the areas of planning and training and has been developing for future legislative consideration proposals to effectively put the state in a better position to provide needed technical and financial aid to counties, cities, villages and towns. A major program assigned to the department through a separate action of the Legislature was the implementation of a special \$1 million appropriation for projects to improve troubled conditions in Milwaukee's inner core. And it is in this program that the department has been most active in the last 2 years.

Thin layer chromatography is a rapid, specific technique used by the Crime Laboratory for the identification and comparison of organic compounds, in particular, abused drugs.



The Legislature directed that the \$1 million be distributed in consultation with the inner core residents. A policy-making board composed of a cross section of residents was established and with the full support of the department, the board chose the projects and recommended allocation of the money. Working with the State Board on Government Operations, 14 projects which have benefitted 4,000 residents of the inner core were funded.

The types of projects funded by the special appropriation include employment programs, a credit union, day care, housing improvement, several arts activities, centers for youth recreation and job development and programs of assistance at the family level.

Crime Control. A Department of Justice headed by the Attorney General was a creation of the Reorganization Act. It was formed to consolidate all law enforcement programs. One of those—the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime—had been created by the Governor, not the Legislature, as a nonstatutory committee. Keeping with the purpose of the new department, the Governor transferred this commission into Justice and renamed it as the Council on Criminal Justice. The action was significant because the council is the state agency charged with implementing in Wisconsin the federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. In addition the department has formed a new division of law enforcement services.

In 1969, the council allocated more than \$200,000 in federal grants to local agencies to be used in developing plans for the modernization of law enforcement. In addition, the council allocated nearly \$300,000 in federal "action" grants to local agencies to fund such programs as improving community relations, the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, riots and civil disorders, reducing organized crime, upgrading law enforcement personnel and improving the detection and apprehension of criminals.

The council also is involved in proposing how state government can use federal grants to improve law enforcement and has presented several proposals to the 1969 Legislature.

Education. Of particular significance in the state's building program recently was the opening of new facilities for two new University of Wisconsin campuses—at Green Bay and Kenosha. The Green Bay campus is the result of merging four UW centers, while two centers were merged to form the Kenosha campus, which is called UW-Parkside. Two new buildings costing a total of \$6.5 million opened in the fall of 1969 to 772 students at UW-Parkside, and three new buildings costing a total of \$6.7 million opened to 981 students for the 1969 school year at UW-Green Bay. At both schools, the new buildings form the nucleus for future development of the new campuses. At Green Bay, 535 acres of land were acquired for the new campus, while 690 acres were acquired at Parkside.

Also in the area of education, the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board for 3 years has been carrying out a legislative mandate to blanket the state with vocational districts by July 1, 1970. The board has established 18 districts and has been applying the advantages of the districting law to counties and local elementary and secondary school districts as they elect to join districts established by the board.

The main advantage for the entire state is that students attend the vocational school in their district without paying tuition—even if the school is 50 miles away. About 90 per cent of the state's population is now covered by the provisions of the districting law. One indication of how districting has stimulated vocational and technical training is a comparison of state-wide vocational school attendance figures. In 1966, there were about 16,000 stu-



The central control facility for state-wide remote communications terminals is shown in the foreground, while the Director of the Bureau of Systems and Data Processing, Leonard Leckie, and the Administrator of the Division of Financial Operations, Carl Vorlander, discuss the magnetic tape drive process with another member of the staff.

dents attending the state's vocational schools. That figure jumped to 26,400 in 1969.

Employment Programs. The executive branch on its own volition also has started a program relating to employment and job development. The Positive Action Program was started in the spring of 1968 by executive communication of the Governor to his department heads. The program has many goals, but emphasis has been placed on training the unemployed for permanent jobs in the state civil service system and on encouraging more members of minority groups to seek state jobs. One other feature of Positive Action is the state summer work program for disadvantaged youths, which in 1968 placed 100 youths in part-time summer jobs with state agencies and in 1969 provided 190 youths with summer employment in state government. Since the Positive Action Program started, 23 persons have been hired in training positions and state government's hiring of minorities has increased 40%.

A variety of new employment programs were initiated in the last few years, most of them designed to develop skills and attitudes and to find jobs for persons lacking educational and training qualifications. One of the more noteworthy programs is WIN, the Work Incentive Program, which is aimed at getting welfare recipients off welfare rolls and onto payrolls. The state WIN program in fiscal 1970 is committed to training and finding jobs for 2,280 welfare recipients. The economic benefit of the WIN program is made evident by a summer of 1969 progress report which noted that 88 persons had completed training in September and were placed in jobs. Those 88 persons had accounted for nearly \$20,000 in welfare payments. By training them and getting them jobs, it is expected that their total wages per year will be more than \$460,000.

Industrial Safety. A relatively new program, called "Operation Safeplace", was initiated in 1967. The goal is to prevent industrial accidents before they happen by getting employers to comply with state building regulations and thereby provide a "safe place" for their employees to work in. By keeping a careful watch on accidents resulting in injuries in the state's industrial plants and by carefully inspecting the plants for safety violations, it is estimated that Operation Safeplace has prevented more than 2,600 accidents and has saved employers nearly \$8 million in workmen's compensation. Also, there has been a leveling off since the program started in what for many years had been startling annual increases in industrial accidents.

Environmental Pollution. Further attacks on environmental pollution problems were made by the 1967 Legislature. After passing the comprehensive water pollution control program in the 1965 session, the Legislature of 1967 passed air pollution control and solid waste disposal legislation. Both of the latter programs are extremely technical and complex. The major thrust in implementation of air pollution control has been in identifying problem locations throughout the state and developing state-wide rules and standards for air quality. Eighty problem locations, most of them rural, have been identified and rules and regulations have been prepared for public consideration.

About 5,000 sites where solid waste disposal is carried out come under the new solid waste disposals act. Rules covering the entire area of disposal—including location of sites and treatment of waste materials—have been adopted and are being enforced. In addition, all operators of disposal sites must be licensed.

Implementation of both of these programs is lodged in the Department of Natural Resources, which also is responsible for water pollution control.

Meat Inspection. The inspection of intrastate animal slaughtering operations and meat processing plants began in January of 1968. In a year and a half, inspectors working out of the State Department of Agriculture inspected a total of 328,398 cattle, swine and sheep and condemned 1,319. The result was that 1,159,854 pounds of meat unfit for human consumption was kept off the market.

Management Improvements

As the executive branch has been given more and more to do, the less it has cherished time-honored methods of getting things done. The challenges of new programs have forced executive branch departments to continually challenge their methods of operations. The practices of yesterday, it has often been found, are no longer the most efficient.

Three elemental questions are indicative of the executive branch's quest to save time and money:

"Isn't there some way to cut down on the costs of long distance phone calls?"

"Can computers be used to reduce costs of printing?"

"How can the state's funds be kept working to gain the maximum amount of interest?"

These questions were among many asked and are cited here only as examples. Here's how each was answered.

For a variety of reasons, among them the spread of state government offices across the state, the long distance phone call has become a necessity for the state to keep up with quick-changing developments. Most of the calls

emanate from central offices in Madison. As more calls were made, costs mounted.

After a study by communications and management experts, the state implemented a new long distance telephone system made up of a series of leased telephone lines blanketing the state and direct lines to five major cities of the United States. The system is known as DAIN (dial access intercity network).

To state government, DAIN has meant that a phone call is often cheaper than a letter and twice as effective because of its two-way communication feature. DAIN has reduced the per minute charge of a long distance phone call from the regular commercial rate to 7 cents. In total figures, DAIN is saving \$100,000 a year just in toll charges. It also is saving countless dollars through greater office management efficiencies.

Time is money also when it comes to managing the state's funds. In this case, it's a matter of money being lost for every minute that money is not invested. For example, between July and December of 1966, there was \$4,345,666 in state money at the end of each day that wasn't working—it was idle, not gaining interest. In governmental terms, that's called the "average daily uninvested balance."

The problem was that the money wasn't getting to the bank fast enough. Since then, steps were taken to get the money working faster and as a result the state is earning tens of thousands of dollars more in interest. The daily uninvested balance decreased to \$506,210 between July and December of 1968, which meant that in this period the state gained \$123,630 in interest.

This savings was brought about by 3 sections of government working in cooperation, the State Bureau of Finance, the State Treasurer and the State Investment Board.

Printing is big business in state government and because it is, efforts are made almost on a daily basis to hold printing costs down.

One of the most significant management improvements in printing was the computer. Through a process of putting information into magnetic tapes then running the tapes through mechanical computer devices including one which sets type, the state now is able to print the massive State Statutes in much shorter time and at a savings of about \$12,000. Using the same process, another complex document—the University of Wisconsin academic timetable publication, which lists class schedules and other events—is today being printed at a savings of \$20 a page or \$4,000 a year.

Major Studies

Another important function of the executive branch is to recognize serious state-wide problems, define them and recommend solutions. For the more severe and far-reaching problems, task forces composed of a cross section of interested parties have been employed in recent years.

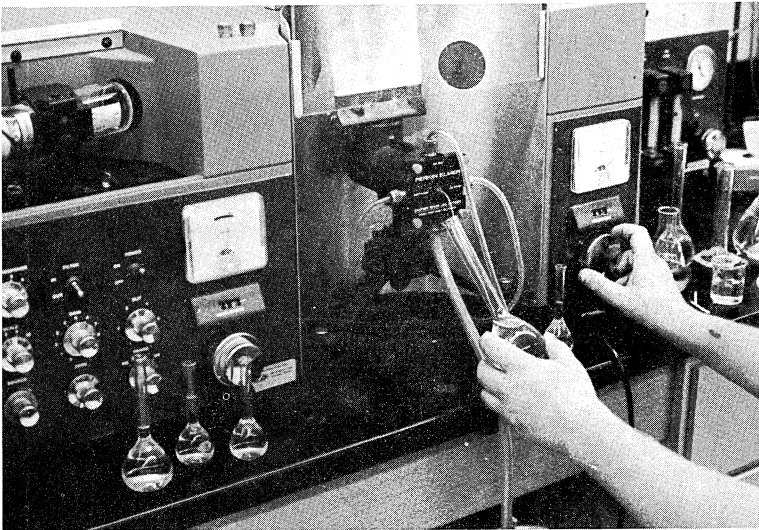
Major problem areas studied by task forces in the last four years include:

- Expenditure management in state government
- The reorganization of state government
- Local government organization and finance
- Outdoor recreation and pollution
- Medical education
- Collective bargaining
- The state civil service system

Conclusion

Deeply involved in all facets of the workings of the executive branch is a sophisticated management technique called the Planning-Programming-Budgeting System (PPBS). Under constant refinement since it started in 1965, PPBS is designed to provide decision makers with the best, up-to-date information on state government operations from a program standpoint. It means that budgeting is no longer done on the basis of how many paper clips are needed to carry out a highway safety campaign. It now is done on the basis of how many dollars must be invested to achieve the desired results. PPBS informs the governor, the legislature and the citizens what they got for their money and how much it would cost to achieve the results contemplated for a new program. The emphasis is on performance and the cost of performance, not on how many chairs and desks are needed to run a program. It is partly because of PPBS that the management improvements previously described came about. It is also partly because of PPBS that indications of program performance are more readily available. And it is largely because of PPBS that those in state policy positions can make better decisions regarding budgeting and planning for the future.

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture uses the most modern scientific equipment and trained personnel to assure state residents that food for human consumption and feed for farm production are clean and wholesome



EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Governor: WARREN P. KNOWLES.

Executive Secretary: PAUL E. HASSETT.

Press Secretary: STEPHEN T. BOYLE.

Pardon and Extradition Counsel: RICHARD R. MALMGREN.

Highway Safety Coordination, Division of: DEAN VAN GORDEN, *highway safety coordinator.*

Special Assistant: BRUCE BISHOP.

Legal Counsel: FREDERICK H. MILLER.

Mailing Address. 115 East, State Capitol.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1212.

Number of Employees. 16 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$696,100.

Publications. Message to the Legislature; Budget Message, special messages (printed in Legislative Journals); press releases; proclamations.

History. As provided by Art. V, Sec. 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution, the Governor is the Chief Executive of the state. In territorial days the Governor was an appointee of the President of the United States, but this, of course, changed when Wisconsin achieved statehood. During the Wisconsin constitutional conventions of 1846-1848 there was comparatively little debate over the office of Governor; the duties to be performed by the Chief Executive were primarily a matter of tradition, and there was little inclination to depart from it. The main questions concerning the Governor involved the size of his salary, whether he should be required to reside at the seat of government, and the length of his term (one or two years); but the primary question involving his functions related to the veto power. An effort to divest him of this function failed as did a move to vest the pardoning power in the Legislature and to delete the provision permitting the Governor to remove county officials.

The Governor's duties have expanded over the years as the state government has increased in size and complexity.

Organization. Since statehood the Governor has been elected by the people for a 2-year term at the general election in November of each even-numbered year. He has taken office on the first Monday in January following the general election. Beginning with the 1970 election, however, the Governor will be elected to a 4-year term under the provisions of a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967. He will be elected jointly with the Lieutenant Governor by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both officers.

The Governor may appoint such employes as he deems necessary—within the limits of the budget appropriated by the Legislature—for the execution of the functions of the executive office.

Agency Responsibility. The Governor is the chief executive officer of the state of Wisconsin. The Governor is the representative of all the people of this state.

The workload which this imposes upon the man holding this office is simply staggering. Not only is he expected to function effectively as the chief executive officer to safeguard the public interest and to give policy direction to the state for the duration of his administration, but on any day he can also be found holding a press conference in the Capitol, giving the keynote address before a state-wide conference assembled in Waukesha, cutting a ribbon to dedicate a new modern highway in Walworth County, or lending dig-



Governor Knowles chats with staff members of the Executive Office.

nity to the ceremonies in connection with the opening of a new shopping center in Green Bay. He receives, and replies to, letters from citizens who feel slighted by the action of an administrative department, constituents who make suggestions for the betterment of state government, and school children who want to know "all about" Wisconsin.

The Governor appoints most of the administrative department heads of Wisconsin state government; the more important appointments usually require confirmation by the Senate. In most cases, appointments by the Governor are for a specific term, such as 2 or 4 or 6 years expiring in the odd-numbered years; the terms of all full-time commissioners are 6 years and expire on March 1 in an odd-numbered year, those of the members of governing boards expire on May 1 dates, and terms of members of examining boards and of councils expire on a July 1. This provides a certain amount of continuity so that the direction of any particular program will not abruptly change everytime there is a change in governors.

The law empowers the Governor to discharge all appointees for proven incompetence. However, there are a number of positions with responsibilities so closely related to the Governor's program that the Legislature, in the Reorganization Act, decided to give the Governor even greater control. These are the positions of Secretary of Administration, Secretary of Revenue, Secretary of Transportation, and Secretary of Local Affairs and Development. The officers holding these positions serve at the pleasure of the Governor and are thus directly responsible to him—in fact, they might be regarded as "cabinet officers" in the traditional sense. Actually, in recent years the Governor has established the practice of holding periodic cabinet meetings which are attended by the chief administrative officers of all departments of the executive branch.

The Governor—through the budget making process and his cabinet—reviews and directs the activities of all administrative departments. As the chief administrative officer, the Governor must approve the spending of all federal aid grants, state purchases of land, or the construction of highways and airports. He also has to approve the leasing of lands or buildings for state use.

In spite of his broad administrative responsibilities, the Governor has only a small personal staff of about 18 people. Thus, he functions mainly through the facilities of other departments—most notably the Department of Administration. In addition, recent Wisconsin Governors have relied to some degree on volunteer help; fortunately, they have been able to attract experienced men and women in many fields who are willing to donate their time and effort, singly or in committees, to provide our Governors with expert assistance.

Unique Functions of the Governor. The Governor has a number of functions which he does not share with any other state official. He represents the state in interstate relations and at national meetings. He alone has the power to authorize the extradition of persons charged with criminal offense. He is the only person in the state who may exercise executive clemency and grant pardon, reprieve or commutation of sentence to a person convicted of crime.

For proven malfeasance, the Governor may dismiss from office sheriffs, district attorneys, coroners or registers of deeds. He may call on the Attorney General to act for the protection of the public interest in various legal actions.

The Governor must spend a great deal of his time explaining the goals of his administration to the citizens of the state. He takes part in many significant ceremonies throughout the state and talks to citizens and citizen groups in every area. On an average of 4 times a week, the Governor issues proclamations; many of these relate to the observance of holidays or special days, weeks or months.

Division Of Highway Safety Coordination

Council on Highway Safety: WILLIAM REDMOND (state officer), *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE WILLIS J. HUTNIK (appointed by Assembly Speaker), *vice chairman*; MRS. JACOB FESSLER (citizen member), *secretary*; CLARENCE L. GREIBER (executive director, Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education), DR. E. H. JORRIS (state health officer), WILLIAM C. KAHL (State Superintendent of Public Instruction), JAMES L. KARNS (administrator, Division of Motor Vehicles) (all state officers); JAMES HEYRMAN, RUDY HORN, J. L. WEYGANDT, vacancy (citizen members); SENATORS CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI, REUBEN LAFAYE (appointed by Senate President pro tem); REPRESENTATIVES JOSEPH E. JONES, JEROME F. QUINN (appointed by Assembly Speaker).

Highway Safety Coordinator: DEAN VAN GORDEN.

Mailing Address. Room 25 East, State Capitol.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-0402.

Number of Employees. 5 classified; 1 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$94,100.

History. Chapter 292, Laws 1967 created an Office of Highway Safety and a Committee of Highway Safety in the Executive Office. The office was renamed a division and the committee a council by Chapter 276, Laws 1969 as part of the implementation of the 1967 reorganization act.

Organization. The division is located within the Executive Office because of federal requirements, but operates independently of the office. It is headed by a coordinator nominated and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the Governor outside the classified service to serve at his pleasure. The council consists of 15 members: 5 citizen members and 5 state officers appointed by the Governor, 3 members of the Assembly Highway Committee appointed by the Speaker, and 2 members of the Senate Highway Committee appointed by the President pro tem.

Functions. The division coordinates the highway safety activities of state government agencies, assists governmental units and private organizations in the planning and execution of highway safety programs, and advises the Governor on all highway safety matters. The council advises the coordinator and the Governor on matters of highway safety.

Disability Board: GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES, CHIEF JUSTICE E. HAROLD HALLOWS, SENATOR ROBERT P. KNOWLES (Senate President pro tem), SENATOR WAYNE F. WHITTOW (Assistant Minority Leader), REPRESENTATIVE HAROLD V. FROELICH (Speaker of the Assembly), REPRESENTATIVE FRANK L. NIKOLAY (Assistant Minority Leader), PETER L. EICHMAN (Dean, U.W. Medical School) (all ex officio).

The Disability Board was created by Chapter 422, Laws of 1969. It is composed entirely of ex officio members and is attached to the Executive Office for administrative purposes.

The Disability Board was created to provide for continuity of Wisconsin state government in the event of a temporary disability of an elected official (except a legislator). The board determines when a temporary disability exists.

Two of Governor Knowles' staff, Paul Hassett, executive secretary, and Stephen Boyle, press secretary, confer.



STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR¹ AS REQUIRED BY STATUTE

January 15, 1970

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Compensation ⁵
*Accounting Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (1)	Jack E. Thomas	Menomonee Falls	June 25, 1970	\$25 per day
	Donald E. Gill	Madison	July 1, 1971	\$25 per day
	William T. Harrison	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1972	\$25 per day
	Earl W. Hammill	Racine	July 1, 1973	\$25 per day
	Arthur E. Wegner	Madison	July 1, 1974	\$25 per day
Adjutant General Sec. 15.31	Brig. Gen. James J. Lison, Jr.	Madison	Feb. 5, 1979	\$21,118 per year
Adjutant General, Deputy Sec. 21.18	Col. Hugh M. Simonson	Milwaukee ..	Retirement	\$13,956 per year
*Administration, Secy. of Sec. 15.10	Wayne McGown	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.	Group I
Administrative Policy & Procedures, Council on Sec. 15.107 (1)	G. H. Bakke	Madison	Jan. 1, 1969	None
	T. M. Jones	Beloit	Jan. 1, 1969	None
	William R. Kellett	Menasha	Jan. 1, 1969	None
	Donald E. Wilkin-son	Madison	Jan. 1, 1969	None
	James R. Morgan ..	Madison	Jan. 1, 1969	None
	K. J. Pattow	Watertown ..	Jan. 1, 1969	None
	W. S. Pierson	Milwaukee ..	Jan. 1, 1969	None
	Wilbur J. Schmidt ..	Madison	Jan. 1, 1969	None
	Donald A. Snyder ..	Neenah	Jan. 1, 1969	None
	Lester P. Voigt	Madison	Jan. 1, 1969	None
Aeronautics, Council on Sec. 15.467 (2)	Harry Chaplin	Plymouth	April 30, 1971	None
	Willard C. Pire	Eau Claire	April 30, 1971	None
	John Conway	Appleton	April 30, 1973	None
	John Kachel	Wisconsin Rapids	April 30, 1973	None
	Kenneth A. Cook ..	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 1975	None
Aging, Council on Sec. 15.197 (1)	Rev. William T. Eggers	Milwaukee ..	Oct. 22, 1971	None
	Harry I. Miller	Oshkosh	Oct. 22, 1971	None
	Thomas L. Miller	Rothschild	Oct. 22, 1971	None
	Milo K. Swanton	Madison	Oct. 22, 1971	None
	Kenneth F. Bick	Janesville	July 1, 1973	None
	Dr. J. D. Kraemer ..	Wausau	July 1, 1973	None
	Clark E. Nixon	La Crosse	July 1, 1973	None
*Agriculture Board of Sec. 15.13	William A. McKerrow	Pewaukee	June 2, 1971	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per yr.
	Robert E. Tracy	Janesville	June 2, 1971	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per yr.
	Roger D. Biddick	Livingston	June 2, 1973	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per yr.
	Wallace H. Jerome ..	Barron	June 2, 1973	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per yr.
	Henry T. Drees	Peshtigo	May 1, 1975	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per yr.
	Kieran Powers	Lyndon Station	May 1, 1975	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per yr.
Air Pollution Control Council Sec. 15.347 (6)	Norman Amrhein ..	Milwaukee ..	Aug. 1, 1970	None
	Fred R. Rehm	Milwaukee ..	Aug. 1, 1970	None
	David W. Carley	Ripon	July 1, 1971	None
	Bill Carlson	Mequon	July 1, 1971	None
	Wilfred A. Pollock ..	Cudahy	July 1, 1971	None
	Martin Burke, Jr.	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 1972	None
	William Lea	Madison	July 1, 1972	None
Armory Board Sec. 15.315	Lt. Col. John L. Downing, Jr.	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Col. Hugh M. Simonson	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	None
	vacancy		Indefinite	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Compensation ⁵
*Athletic Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (3)	Frank M. Falduto..... Joey E. Sangor..... vacancy	Kenosha Milwaukee ..	Oct. 5, 1966 Oct. 5, 1966	\$25 per day \$25 per day \$25 per day
*Banking, Commissioner of Sec. 15.55	Roger L. Heironimus	Phillips	June 30, 1971	Group IV
*Banking Review Board Sec. 15.555	J. A. Puelicher..... Alfred N. Wall Francis J. Conway Thorp	Milwaukee .. Sparta	1st Mon. Jan. 1970.. 1st Mon. Jan. 1971.. 1st Mon. Jan. 1972..	\$15 per day, not exc.\$900 per year \$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per year \$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per year
	Gus A. Zuehlke..... Arthur B. Adams.....	Appleton Beloit	1st Mon. Jan. 1973.. May 1, 1974	\$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per year \$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per yr.
*Basic Sciences Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (4)	Sister Mary Maynard Rhodes	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1971	\$25 per day
	B. H. Kettelkamp..... Bartholomew K. Kunny	River Falls..... Beloit	June 30, 1973	\$25 per day \$25 per day
Bond Board, State Sec. 15.105 (7)	Thomas J. Kenny .. John F. Konrad	West Bend ... Milwaukee ...	Pleasure of Gov..... Pleasure of Gov.....	None None
*Boundary Area Comm., Minn.-Wis. Sec. 14.82 (1)	David E. Nudd Ralph Most, Jr..... Roger Hartman Flagler F. Flinchbaugh	La Crosse ... Prescott Nelson Danbury	Sept. 25, 1970 Sept. 25, 1971 Sept. 25, 1972 Sept. 25, 1973	None None None None
	Theodore O. Myren	Baldwin	Sept. 25, 1974	None
Boundary Area Comm. Tech. Adv. Com. Sec. 14.82 (1)	2 vacancies		Indefinite	None
Building Commission Sec. 13.48 (2)	Roger L. Schrantz..	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
*Chiropractic Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (5)	James R. Stacker.... Carl P. Webster..... S. C. Syverud	Port Washington Whitehall Mt. Horeb	April 1, 1971 April 1, 1973 July 1, 1975	\$15 per day \$15 per day \$25 per day
Claims Board Sec. 15.105 (2)	Richard R. Malmgren	Madison	Indefinite	None
*Consumer Credit Review Board Sec. 15.555 (2)	Francis J. Conway Thorp .....	.....	July 17, 1970	None
	Clarence P. Bleser	Shawano	July 17, 1971	None
	Donald Whitburn..	Merrill	July 17, 1972	None
	Omer O. Nelson	Ashland	May 1, 1973	None
	Hilding Haag	Madison	May 1, 1974	None
*Credit Union Review Board Sec. 15.555 (3)	Carl J. Hagen	Neenah	1st Mon. June 1970	None
	Carl H. Steinhardt	Wauwatosa ..	1st Mon. June 1971	None
	Earl L. Wagner.....	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. June 1972	None
	Gerald J. Ring.....	Madison	May 1, 1973	None
	Reginald N. Reinke	Appleton	May 1, 1974	None
*Dentistry Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6)	John M. Schlick..... Thomas R. Abbott..... Raymond H. Grewe	Madison Milwaukee .. Eau Claire ...	June 30, 1970 June 30, 1971 June 30, 1972	\$25 per day \$25 per day \$25 per day
	William E. Marshall	Waunakee ..	July 1, 1973	\$25 per day
	James H. Kalk	Fond du Lac..	July 1, 1974	\$25 per day
*Economic Development, Administrator of Sec. 15.283 (2)	Lucian G. Schlingens, Jr.	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	Set by Gov.
Economic Development, Council for Sec. 15.287 (1)	Merlin H. Birk Samuel A. Casey..	Manitowoc ... Port Edwards	Pleasure of Gov..... Pleasure of Gov.....	None None
	George R. Comte ..	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Courtland R. Conlee	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	William H. Davidson	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Compensation ⁵
Economic Development Council — continued	H. B. Groh	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Kenneth W. Haagenzen	Oconomowoc	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	George A. Haberman	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	George J. Halaska	Wauwatosa ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Keith Hinsman	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	William R. Johnson	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Edward C. Jones ..	Fort Atkinson	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	William Kellett	Menasha	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Roy Kumm	La Crosse	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	John K. MacIver	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Frank J. Pelisek	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Jack A. Puelicher..	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Erwin Rauser	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Roth S. Schleck	Eau Claire ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Joseph W. Simpson, Jr.	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Donald A. Snyder..	Neenah	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Robert R. Spitzer..	Burlington	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	James D. Swan	Elkhorn	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Jon G. Udell	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Gordon R. Walker	Racine	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	J. C. Windham	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	George Woodland	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Charles W. Ziemer	Manitowoc ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
Educational Approval Board Sec. 15.375 (1)	Thomas A. Altenburg	West Allis	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Roman S. Gawkoski	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Clarence L. Greiber	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Carl Guell	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	John A. Jarvis.....	Menomonie ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	William Kahl	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	LeRoy E. Luberg....	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Otto A. Mortensen..	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	John R. Moses.....	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Barbara E. Muligan	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Charles T. Nye.....	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Sterling P. Randall	Green Bay	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Walter B. Senty	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Richard J. Siesen....	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Charles A. Wedemeyer	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	W. William Zimdars	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
Educational Comm. of the States Sec. 39.76	Sister M. Nora Barber	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Arthur D. Browne..	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Fred Harvey Harrington	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
Educational Communications Board Sec. 15.643 (1)	Mrs. John Ullrich ..	Wausau	May 1, 1970	None
	Sister Virjine	Milwaukee ..	May 1, 1970	None
	Mrs. Bernice M. Quick	Horicon	May 1, 1971	None
	Don Richmond	Delafield	May 1, 1971	None
	Ben A. Laird	Green Bay	May 1, 1972	None
	Edward Wiegner ..	Milwaukee ..	May 1, 1972	None
	Fritz C. Friday	New Richmond	May 1, 1973	None
	Anton J. Moe	Madison	May 1, 1973	None
*Emergency Govt., Administrator of Sec. 15.283 (1)	James A. Gruentzel	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	Group V

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Compensation ⁵
Emergency Govt., Council on Sec. 15.287 (2)	John L. Doyne.....	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	None
	Lee Sherman			
	Dreyfus	Stevens Point	Indefinite	None
	Otto Festge	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Marshall Hughes ..	Eau Claire ...	Indefinite	None
	John R. Lynch	Gordon	Indefinite	None
	Robert J. Rand	Manitowoc ..	Indefinite	None
*Employment Relations Comm. Sec. 15.58	Morris Slavney	Madison	May 12, 1971.....	Group II ⁶
	William R. Wilberg	Kenosha	May 12, 1973.....	Group III
	Zel S. Rice II.....	Sparta	March 1, 1975	Group III
Equal Rights Council Sec. 15.227 (1)	Sister M. Jacques-			
	line Buckley	Wauwa-		
		tosa	Sept. 15, 1969	None
	Mrs. Richard Day..	Wisconsin		
		Dells	Sept. 15, 1969.....	None
	Rev. Orlando			
	Costas	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1969	None
	Mrs. Joseph A.			
	Fleckenstein	Madison	Sept. 15, 1969.....	None
	Robert Foote	Nashotah	Sept. 15, 1969	None
	John C. Fritschler,			
	Jr.	Madison	Sept. 15, 1969.....	None
	Alan Gaudynski ..	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1969.....	None
	Mrs. Ulysses Lind-			
	say	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1969.....	None
	Rev. Richard E.			
	Pritchard	Madison	Sept. 15, 1969	None
	Rev. Perry H. Saito	Eau Claire ...	Sept. 15, 1969.....	None
	Harold A.			
	Schwartz	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1969	None
	Mrs. Sarah			
	Skubitz	Keshena	Sept. 15, 1969	None
	Mrs. Harley B.			
	Split	Appleton	Sept. 15, 1969.....	None
	Herman Thomas...	Madison	Sept. 15, 1969	None
	Dennis W. Tray-			
	nor	Janesville ...	Sept. 15, 1969	None
	George E. Walker..	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1969.....	None
	Wilbert Walter ..	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1969	None
	John P. Hanley ...	Waukesha ...	Sept. 15, 1970	None
	Mrs. Jane Brejcha..	Wausau	July 1, 1971	None
	E. F. Gollnick	Wauwa-		
		tosa	July 1, 1971	None
	Mrs. Reuben Har-			
	pole	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1971	None
	Robert Levine	Madison	July 1, 1971	None
	Adrian P.			
	Schoone	Racine	July 1, 1971	None
	Rabbi Manfred			
	Swarsensky	Madison	July 1, 1971	None
	Herbert Warner ...	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1971	None
Exposition Council Sec. 15.287 (1)	Donald James	Pardeeville ..	Aug. 1, 1971	\$25 per day
	Herbert P. Velsr..	West Allis ...	Aug. 1, 1971	\$25 per day
	Henry Ahlgren	Madison	Aug. 1, 1973	\$25 per day
	Harold D. DeHart..	Tomahawk ..	Aug. 1, 1973	\$25 per day
	William Gollberg..	West Allis ...	Aug. 1, 1973	\$25 per day
	Edwin E. Bryant ..	Stoughton ...	July 1, 1975	\$25 per day
	Werner J.			
Fire Service Train- ing, Council on Sec. 15.947	Schaefer	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1975	\$25 per day
	Ernest H. Denecke..	Sheboygan ..	July 1, 1971	None
	Harvey A. Ott.....	New Glarus..	July 1, 1971	None
	Earl G. Gramling..	Dousman	July 1, 1973	None
	Vernon Spiering ...	Mayville	July 1, 1973	None
	Jerome Gumbinger	Kenosha	July 1, 1975	None
	Frank Kubina	Black River Falls	July 1, 1975	None
Food Standards, Council on Sec. 15.137 (2)	John H. Nelson.....	Waukesha ...	Sept. 1, 1971	\$15 per day, not exc.\$600 per year
	Henry T. Scott	Madison	Sept. 1, 1971	\$15 per day, not exc.\$600 per year
	Mrs. Mary A. Buscaglia	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1973	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Compensation ⁵
Food Standards Council — continued	Kenneth G. Weckel	Madison	July 1, 1973	None
	Mrs. Vincent Zehren	Green Bay ..	July 1, 1975	None
	O. William Carpenter	Milwaukeee ..	June 30, 1971	None
	Frederick S. Pfennig	Kenosha	June 30, 1971	None
Great Lakes Compact Comm. Sec. 30.22 (1)	John T. Crawford	Superior	June 30, 1973	None
	Clarence J. Renard	Green Bay	June 30, 1973	None
	Robert W. Warren	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Erwin A. Gaumnitz	Madison	May 1, 1971	\$25 per day
Group Insurance Board Sec. 15.165 (2)	David L. LaFontaine	Eau Claire ...	May 1, 1971	\$25 per day
	Frank A. Peluso ..	Milwaukeee ...	May 1, 1971	\$25 per day
Health, Council on Sec. 15.197 (6)	L. C. Scribner.....	Stevens Point	1st Mon. Feb. 1970	\$10 per day, not exc.\$600 per year
	Frank E. Drew.....	Whitefish Bay	1st Mon. Feb. 1971	\$10 per day, not exc.\$600 per year
	Kenneth C. Mickle	Green Bay	1st Mon. Feb. 1972	\$10 per day, not exc.\$600 per year
	Ray R. Rueckert ..	Portage	1st Mon. Feb. 1973	\$10 per day, not exc.\$600 per year
	Garrett A. Cooper..	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1974	\$10 per day, not exc.\$600 per year
	J. Jack Harned	Madison	July 1, 1975	None
	Ralph C. Frank.....	Eau Claire	July 1, 1976	None
	Herbert G. Grewe ..	Eau Claire ...	May 1, 1971	None
	Robert M. Spears ..	Washburn ...	May 1, 1971	None
	William H. Studley ..	Shorewood....	May 1, 1971	None
*Health and Social Services Board Sec. 15.19	H. J. Kief	Fond du Lac ..	May 1, 1973	None
	Arthur P. Schmidt ..	Hartland	May 1, 1973	None
	Franklin Walsh	Lake Geneva ..	May 1, 1973	None
	Albert M. Davis....	Milwaukeee ..	May 1, 1975	None
	Mrs. John T. McCarrrier	Wausau	May 1, 1975	None
	Truman O. McNulty	Milwaukeee ..	May 1, 1975	None
	6 vacancies. Created by Chapter 300, Laws 1969.			
	John F. Roche.....	Rio	July 1, 1970	None
	William M. Kraus ..	Stevens Point	Sept. 30, 1971	None
	Arthur E. Wegner ..	Madison	Oct. 16, 1971	None
*Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6m)	Abbott Byfield	Neenah	Sept. 30, 1973	None
	Chester O. Wanstig, Jr.	Milwaukeee ..	Sept. 30, 1973	None
	Harold A. Konnak ..	Racine	Sept. 30, 1975	None
	Frank H. Ranney....	Milwaukeee ..	Sept. 30, 1975	None
	Thomas M. Cheeks ..	Milwaukeee ..	Oct. 16, 1975	None
	John Bosshard	La Crosse ...	July 1, 1977	None
	Howard M. Packard	Racine	July 1, 1977	None
	Mrs. John Bosshard	Bangor	Pleasure of Gov....	None
	Thomas Cheeks	Milwaukeee ..	Pleasure of Gov....	None
	Robert H. De Zonia ..	Madison	Pleasure of Gov....	None
*Higher Education, Coordinating Council for Sec. 15.64	Roy A. Dingman ..	Milwaukeee ..	Pleasure of Gov....	None
	John C. Geilfuss....	Milwaukeee ..	Pleasure of Gov....	None
	Paul M. Ipsen	Platteville ...	Pleasure of Gov....	None
	William C. Kahl	Madison	Pleasure of Gov....	None
	W. Roy Kopp	Platteville ...	Pleasure of Gov....	None
	Malcolm Mouat	Janesville ...	Pleasure of Gov....	None
	John P. Nash	Manitowoc ..	Pleasure of Gov....	None
	James Nellen	De Pere	Pleasure of Gov....	None
	Rev. John Raynor ..	Milwaukeee ..	Pleasure of Gov....	None
	David A. Strom.....	Green Bay	Pleasure of Gov....	None
Higher Educational Aids Board Sec. 15.67	Y. Robins Tate.....	Milwaukeee ..	Pleasure of Gov....	None
	Joseph L. Watkins, Jr.	Milwaukeee ..	Pleasure of Gov....	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Officers ^a	Name	Home Address ^a	Term Expires ^a	Salary or Compensation ⁵
*Highway Commission Sec. 15.463	B. O. Binney..... William R. Redmond	Oconomowoc Madison	March 1, 1971	Group III Group II ⁶
	Bernard E. Gehrmann	Ashland	March 1, 1975	Group III
Highway Safety, Council on Sec. 14.017 (1)	Rudy Horn	Stevens Point	July 1, 1970	None
	William C. Kahl..	Madison	July 1, 1970	None
	William Redmond..	Madison	July 1, 1970	None
	Mrs. Jacob Fessler	Sheboygan...	July 1, 1971	None
	James L. Karns.....	Madison	July 1, 1971	None
	vacancy		July 1, 1971	None
	Clarence L. Greiber	Madison	July 1, 1972	None
	James F. Heyrman	Elm Grove	July 1, 1972	None
	E. H. Jorris	Madison	July 1, 1972	None
	J. L. Weygandt.....	Sheboygan Falls	July 1, 1972	None
*Highway Safety Coordinator Sec. 14.013	C. Dean Van Gorden	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	\$19,444 per year
*Industry, Labor & Human Relations Commission Sec. 15.22	vacancy		June 1, 1971	Group II ⁶
	Edward E. Estkowski	Milwaukee...	June 1, 1973	Group III
	Joseph R. Kautzer..	Kenosha	March 1, 1975	Group III
*Insurance, Commissioner of Secs. 15.73 and 15.06 (1) (c)	Stanley C. DuRose, Jr.	Madison	Oct. 1, 1971	Group II
Interstate Compact for Out-of-State Parolees, Administrator of Sec. 57.13 (5)	Sanger B. Powers..	Madison	Indefinite	None
Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Administrator of Sec. 48.993	Sanger B. Powers..	Madison	Indefinite	None
Interstate Cooperation, Comm. on Sec. 13.54 (1)	James H. Alexander	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Wayne F. McGown	Madison	Indefinite	None
	James A. Morgan..	Madison	Indefinite	None
Interstate Indian Commission Sec. 14.80 (1)	Theodore Abrahamson	Tigerton	Fixed by Gov.	None
	Atlee A. Dodge	Neopit	Fixed by Gov.	None
Investigation Council Sec. 15.257 (1)	Merle A. Spencer..	Baraboo	2nd Mon. Mar. 1971	None
	vacancy		2nd Mon. Mar. 1971	None
	James C. Boll	Madison	July 1, 1973	None
	Everett M. Gleason	Wausau	July 1, 1973	None
	Roger H. Reinel	Jefferson	July 1, 1973	None
*Investment Board Sec. 15.76	John D. Naber	Shawano	March 1, 1970	\$50 per day
	Mark H. Ingraham	Madison	March 1, 1971	\$50 per day
	Frederick N. MacMillin	Madison	March 1, 1972	\$50 per day
	Neil Johnston	Wausau	March 1, 1973	\$50 per day
	Carl A. Schmitt	Milwaukee ..	May 1, 1973	\$50 per day
	Mowry Smith	Neenah	May 1, 1975	\$50 per day
Judge Advocate, State Sec. 106, Wis. Code of Military Justice	Col. John E. Armstrong	Madison	Indefinite	Based on rank
Judicial Council Sec. 251.181 (1)	Ernest J. Philipp	Milwaukee ..	July 6, 1970	None
	Richard W. Orton..	Lancaster	July 1, 1971	None
Law Enforcement Standards Bd. Sec. 15.255	Created 1969; 10 members appointed by Governor for staggered 5-year terms.			
Legislative Compensation Council Sec. 15.107 (2)	Marie Graber	Middleton	July 1, 1971	None
	Wayne J. Hood	La Crosse	July 1, 1971	None
	Richard P. Schneider	Marinette	July 1, 1973	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Compensation ⁵	
Legislative Compensation Council — continued	Donald A. Snyder..	Menasha	July 1, 1973	None	
	William Brenckle..	Waukesha	July 1, 1975	None	
	Roger Hubbell	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1975	None	
Library Development, Council on Sec. 15.377 (2)	Mrs. Barbara F. Kelly	Manitowoc	June 1, 1970	None	
	Rev. Paul T. Dietz	Menomonee Falls	July 1, 1970	None	
	Mrs. Robert Billings	Clintonville ..	July 1, 1971	None	
	Mrs. Robert F. Duckert	Janesville	July 1, 1971	None	
	George W. Mead II	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1971	None	
	Mrs. William H. Putnam	Madison	July 1, 1972	None	
	Mrs. John Maxwell	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1972	None	
	*Local Affairs and Development, Secy. of Sec. 15.28	Charles M. Hill, Sr.	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.	Group I
		Thomas Barland ..	Eau Claire	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
		Mrs. Gordon Culver	New London..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Local Affairs, Council on Sec. 15.287 (4)	John L. Doyne	Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
Laurel Heaney		Neenah	Pleasure of Gov.....	None	
Edward Johnson....		Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None	
George Kaiser		Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None	
John N. Kramer		Fennimore	Pleasure of Gov.....	None	
Robert Mortensen		Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None	
Robert J. Ruth		Beloit	Pleasure of Gov.....	None	
Henry J. Schmandt		Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None	
Robert Starms		Milwaukee ..	Pleasure of Gov.....	None	
Locker Plants, Council on Sec. 15.137		Herbert W. Jorgensen	Ripon	July 1, 1971	None
		Clarence Knebel	Belmont	July 1, 1971	None
	Quin Kolb	Madison	July 1, 1971	None	
*Medical Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7)	Glen S. Custer	Marshfield	July 1, 1971	\$25 per day	
	Thomas E. Henney	Portage	July 1, 1971	\$25 per day	
	John Satory	La Crosse	July 1, 1971	\$25 per day	
	David J. Twohig	Fond du Lac..	July 1, 1971	\$25 per day	
	John Irvin	Monroe	July 1, 1973	\$25 per day	
	A. J. Sanfelippo	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1973	\$25 per day	
	Thomas W. Tormey, Jr.	Madison	July 1, 1973	\$25 per day	
	H. G. Withrow	Hustisford	July 1, 1973	\$25 per day	
	Mental Health, Council on Sec. 15.197 (10)	9 vacancies		None	
Merit Award Board, State Employees Sec. 15.105 (5)	Roy E. Kubista	Madison	June 30, 1970	None	
	Carl K. Wettengel..	Madison	May 1, 1971	None	
	LeRoy E. Luberg ..	Madison	May 1, 1972	None	
Mississippi River Parkway Planning Comm. Sec. 14.85	J. Alvin Dru'yor	Prairie du Chien	Sept. 15, 1974	None	
	Hilarian Duellman	Fountain City	Sept. 15, 1974	None	
	Ray J. Eckstein	Cassville	Sept. 15, 1974	None	
	Glenn Fox	Onalaska	Sept. 15, 1974	None	
	Jack C. Gillespie ..	De Soto	Sept. 15, 1974	None	
	Walter A. Hartman	Pepin	Sept. 15, 1974	None	
	Al Hoffman	Prescott	Sept. 15, 1974	None	
	Joseph H. Rohrer ..	La Crosse	Sept. 15, 1974	None	
	Joseph M. Roskos..	Independence ..	Sept. 15, 1974	None	
	B. J. Schwingle	Muscoda	Sept. 15, 1974	None	
	*Motor Vehicles, Administrator of Sec. 15.463 (2)	James L. Karns	Madison	Jan. 21, 1971	Group II

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Officers ^a	Name	Home Address ^b	Term Expires ^c	Salary or Compensation ^d
Natural Beauty Council Sec. 15.347	Mrs. Clarence Roeming, Jr.	Mequon	July 1, 1971	None
	M. N. Taylor	Merrill	July 1, 1971	None
	Mrs. Robert W. Johnson	Green Bay ...	July 1, 1972	None
	Arthur W. Jorgenson	Mazomanie	July 1, 1972	None
	Thomas E. Branagan	Appleton	July 1, 1973	None
	Charles F. Smith Jr.	Wausau	July 1, 1973	None
*Natural Resources Board Sec. 15.34	Herbert F. Behnke	Shawano	May 1, 1971	None
	Gerard A. Rohlich	Madison	May 1, 1971	None
	John M. Potter	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 1973	None
	Daniel K. Tyler	Phillips	May 1, 1973	None
	Stanton P. Hel-land	Wisconsin Dells	May 1, 1975	None
	Roger C. Minahan	Milwaukee ..	May 1, 1975	None
	Richard A. Stearns ..	Sturgeon Bay	May 1, 1975	None
Natural Resources Council of State Agencies Sec. 15.347 (2)	Warren P. Knowles	New Richmond ..	Indefinite	None
Nursing, Board of Sec. 15.403	William P. Curran ..	Antigo	March 1, 1970	None
	Ann M. Geyer	Madison	March 1, 1970	None
	Frances M. Avery ..	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1971	None
	Mrs. R. Howard Owen	Madison	March 1, 1971	None
	Edward J. Logan ..	Delafield	May 1, 1971	None
	Sister Mary A. Touchett	Fond du Lac ..	May 1, 1971	None
	Msr. Edmund J. Goebel	Milwaukee ..	May 1, 1973	None
	Mrs. James E. McArdle	La Crosse	May 1, 1973	None
Olympic Sports Board Sec. 15.285	William R. Anderson	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 10, 1970	None
	Kenneth W. Haagensen	Oconomowoc ..	Sept. 10, 1970	None
*Optometry Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (8)	A. L. Lindell	New Richmond ..	Aug. 9, 1970	Not exc. \$15 per day
	Donald L. Heyden ..	Kenosha	Aug. 9, 1971	Not exc. \$15 per day
	Terrence A. Hayes	Hales Corners ...	Aug. 9, 1972	Not exc. \$15 per day
	M. J. Wischoff, Jr.	Oregon	July 1, 1973	\$25 per day
	James B. Hasler	Reedsburg	July 1, 1974	\$25 per day
Personnel, Director of Sec. 16.003 (2)	Carl K. Wetengel	Madison	Indefinite	Civil Service Range 20
*Personnel Board Sec. 15.105 (3)	Jerry M. Slechta	Jefferson	July 1, 1970	\$25 per day
	John A. Serpe	Kenosha	July 1, 1971	\$25 per day
	John H. Shiels	Madison	July 1, 1972	\$25 per day
	Charles F. Brecher ..	Janesville ...	May 1, 1973	\$25 per day
	William Ahrens	Muskego	May 1, 1974	\$25 per day
*Pesticide Adv. Council Sec. 140.77 (2)	Dennis Danielson ..	Janesville ...	July 1, 1970	None
	Lynn K. Brunn	Madison	July 1, 1971	None
	Robert Cook	Green Bay ...	July 1, 1972	None
*Pharmacy Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (9)	Peter J. Hauper	Union Grove ...	Apr. 12, 1970	\$20 per day
	Richard E. Streu	Green Bay ...	Apr. 12, 1971	\$20 per day
	Joseph T. Hannon ..	Stevens Point ..	Apr. 12, 1972	\$20 per day
	Dell A. Olszewski ..	Hales Corners ..	July 1, 1973	\$25 per day
	Leon A. Lewandowski	Ashland	July 1, 1974	\$25 per day

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Compensation ⁵
*Psychology Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (10m)	3 vacancies. Created by Chapter 290, Laws 1969.			
*Public Service Commission Sec. 15.79	Chester J. Harrison	Wisconsin Dells	1st Mon. Mar. 1971	Group III
	Michael Paul Komar	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Mar. 1973	Group III
	Arthur L. Padrutt ..	Madison	March 1, 1975	Group II ⁶
*Real Estate Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (11)	Robert E. Stahl	Kenosha	July 12, 1971	\$10 per day
	Randall B. Bezan-son	Eau Claire	July 12, 1973	\$10 per day
	Robert H. Keller ..	Madison	July 1, 1975	\$25 per day
*Regulation and Licensing, Secy. of Secs. 15.40 and 15.05 (1)	Kenneth E. Priebe..	Appleton	March 1, 1973	Group V
Retirement Fund Board, Wis. Sec. 15.165 (3)	Eugene P. Mucklin ..	Kenosha	Jan. 1, 1971	None
	LeRoy L. Metscher ..	Sheboygan ..	Jan. 1, 1972	None
	Harmon B. Skowen ..	Stevens Point ..	Jan. 1, 1972	None
	Lenore Katers	Green Bay	May 1, 1973	None
	Ralph F. J. Voigt ..	Merrill	May 1, 1973	None
	Henry J. Gmeinder ..	Madison	May 1, 1974	None
	Richard J. Pire	Madison	May 1, 1974	None
	Edwin H. Karlen ..	Stevens Point ..	May 1, 1975	None
Retirement Research Com. Sec. 13.51	Will G. Ballentine..	Menomonie ..	July 1, 1971	None
	Roy E. Kubista	Middleton	July 1, 1971	None
	Daryl K. Lien	Amery	July 1, 1971	None
	Frederick N. MacMillin	Madison	July 1, 1971	None
	Edmund G. Olszyk ..	Greendale	July 1, 1971	None
	Ralph Voigt	Merrill	July 1, 1971	None
	E. L. Wingert	Madison	July 1, 1971	None
Retirement Systems, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.50	William Bicknell ..	Madison	April 1, 1971.....	None
*Revenue, Secretary of Sec. 15.43	James R. Morgan ..	Madison	Pleasure of Gov....	Group I
*Savings and Loan, Commissioner of Sec. 15.82	Leo Mortensen	Elm Grove	June 1, 1971.....	Group V
*Savings and Loan Review Board Sec. 15.825 (1)	John W. Kobussen..	Sturgeon Bay ..	1st Mon. July 1970 ..	\$10 per day
	Paul C. Kehrer	Watertown ..	May 1, 1971	\$10 per day
	Henry Wozniak	West Allis	May 1, 1971	\$10 per day
	Gerald W. Lisko ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1971 ..	\$10 per day
	Erl Odegard	Wisconsin Rapids	1st Mon. July 1971 ..	\$10 per day
	Donald T. Corr	Kenosha	May 1, 1973	\$10 per day
	Al C. Steinhauer..	Madison	May 1, 1973	\$10 per day
*Securities, Commissioner of Sec. 15.85	Thomas Nelson	Milwaukee ..	May 1, 1973.....	Group IV
Soil Conservation Board Sec. 15.915	LaVerne G. Ausman	Elk Mound ..	July 1, 1971	\$15 per day
	Edward J. Kaderly ..	Juda	May 1, 1971	\$15 per day
	Foster Patch	Viola	May 1, 1971	\$10 per day
	Leon A. Zuehls	Markesan	May 1, 1973	\$15 per day
State Capitol and Exec. Res. Bd. Sec. 15.105 (5)	Mark Thomas Purcell	Madison	May 1, 1971.....	None
	Don Reppen	Madison	May 1, 1971.....	None
	Walter Maas, Jr....	Madison	May 1, 1973.....	None
	Richard W. E. Perrin	Milwaukee ..	May 1, 1973.....	None
	Marjorie Fiedler ..	Milwaukee ..	May 1, 1975	None
	Mrs. Fred Morton..	Madison	May 1, 1975	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Compensation ⁵
*State Universities, Board of Regents of Sec. 15.88	David H. Bennett....	Portage	1st Mon. Feb. 1971	None
	Siinto S. Wessman	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1971	None
	Stephen H. Ambrose	Whitewater ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1972	None
	Allan L. Edgerton..	Fond du Lac..	1st Mon. Feb. 1972	None
	Eugene W. Murphy	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1973	None
	James A. Riley.....	Eau Claire	1st Mon. Feb. 1973	None
	Norman L. Christianson	Roberts	May 1, 1974	None
	John J. Dixon	Appleton	May 1, 1974	None
	W. Roy Kopp.....	Platteville	May 1, 1974	None
	Milton E. Neshek....	Elkhorn	May 1, 1975	None
	James G. Solberg..	Menomonie	May 1, 1975	None
	Mrs. Robert R. Williams	Stevens Point	May 1, 1975	None
*Tax Appeals Commission Sec. 15.105	Milton F. Burmaster	Wauwatosa ..	1st Mon. May 1971	Group V
	Claire L. Finch.....	Madison	1st Mon. May 1973	Group V ⁶
	Thomas R. Timken	Wausau	March 1, 1975	Group V
Tax Exemptions, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.52	Frank J. Pelisek	Milwaukee ..	Jan. 15, 1971	None
Traffic Law Enforcement, Council on Sec. 15.467	Paul V. Booth.....	Racine	July 1, 1970	None
	Rudolph J. Exner ⁷ ..	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1970	None
	Thomas R. Flynn ..	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1970	None
	Glen Kissinger ⁷ ..	Madison	July 1, 1970	None
	Roger H. Reinell ⁷ ..	Jefferson	July 1, 1970	None
	Don Smith ⁷	Green Bay	July 1, 1970	None
	Les Clark	Menasha	July 1, 1971	None
	Wallace L. Larson	Barron	July 1, 1971	None
	J. Arnold Long	Green Bay	July 1, 1971	None
	Edwin R. Moore ..	Kenosha	July 1, 1971	None
	Dan F. Schutz.....	Madison	July 1, 1971	None
	C. L. Duquaine.....	Madison	July 1, 1972	None
	Wilbur H. Emery....	Madison	July 1, 1972	None
	William E. Falvey..	Manitowoc ..	July 1, 1972	None
	Russell F. Hegge....	Janesville	July 1, 1972	None
	Howard O. Johnson	Oconomowoc ..	July 1, 1972	None
	Lewis Versnik	Madison	July 1, 1972	None
*Transportation, Secy. of Sec. 15.46	G. H. Bakke.....	Madison	Pleasure of Gov....	Group I
Uniform State Laws, Comm. on Sec. 13.55	William Callow	Waukesha	July 11, 1971.....	None
	Richard A. Boltz ..	Green Bay	July 11, 1973	None
*Univ. of Wis., Bd. of Regents of the Sec. 15.91	Maurice B. Pasch..	Madison	May 1, 1970.....	None
	Gordon R. Walker	Racine	May 1, 1971	None
	Robert V. Dahlstrom	Manitowoc	May 1, 1972	None
	James W. Nellen....	De Pere	May 1, 1973.....	None
	Charles D. Gelatt..	La Crosse	May 1, 1974.....	None
	Bernard C. Ziegler	West Bend	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Walter F. Renk.....	Sun Prairie ..	May 1, 1976.....	None
	Mrs. Howard V. Sandin	Ashland	May 1, 1977	None
	Frank J. Pelisek	Whitefish Bay	May 1, 1978	None
*Veterans Affairs, Bd. of Sec. 15.49	Walter A. Rose.....	Nekoosa	March 1, 1971.....	None
	Robert W. Schroeder	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1971.....	None
	Morris G. Oesterreich	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1973.....	None
	Gilman H. Stordock, Sr.	Waupaca	March 1, 1973	None
	James J. Lison, Jr..	Madison	May 1, 1975	None
	Vernon G. Olson....	Eau Claire	May 1, 1975	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Compensation ⁵
*Veterans Affairs, Secretary of Sec. 15.05 (1) (b)	John R. Moses.....	Guys Mills	Indefinite	Group III
Veterans Memorial Council Sec. 15.497	Edgar G. Burkhardt	Sheboygan ..	March 1, 1971.....	None
	John M. Ross	Hammond	March 1, 1971.....	None
	Richard A. Smith.....	Madison	March 1, 1973.....	None
	Edmund L. Westcott	Waukesha	March 1, 1973.....	None
	Italo Bensoni	Hurley	July 1, 1975	None
	Richard J. Scheible	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1975	None
*Veterinary Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (12)	John L. Wilson.....	Neenah	Dec. 31, 1970.....	\$25 per day
	John A. Wilson.....	Burlington	Dec. 31, 1971.....	\$25 per day
	M. C. Martin.....	Boscobel	Dec. 31, 1972.....	\$25 per day
	Eugene R. Lindholm	Osceola	July 1, 1973	\$25 per day
	Clyde D. Lyle.....	Waukesha	July 1, 1974	\$25 per day
*Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Board of Sec. 15.94	William Benzie, Jr.	Baraboo	July 1, 1971.....	\$100 per year
	Harry B. Haycock.....	Sussex	July 1, 1971.....	\$100 per year
	Joseph N. Noll.....	Kenosha	July 1, 1971.....	\$100 per year
	LeRoy Q. Jonas, Jr.	Wausau	July 1, 1973	\$100 per year
	Merton E. Timmerman	Roberts	July 1, 1973.....	\$100 per year
	John Zancanaro	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1973.....	\$100 per year
	Roy A. Dingman ..	Milwaukee	May 1, 1975	\$100 per year
	Roy C. Lane	New Berlin ..	May 1, 1975	\$100 per year
	Peter C. Senn	Campbellsport	May 1, 1975	\$100 per year
*Watchmaking Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (13)	Alvin F. Loose	Thiensville.....	May 15, 1970.....	\$15 per day
	W. Eben Groaton.....	New Richmond	May 15, 1971.....	\$15 per day
	Edward Medla	Cudahy	May 15, 1972.....	\$25 per day
	Richard B. Scroggins	Manitowoc	July 1, 1973	\$25 per day
	Gerald G. Jaeger.....	Sheboygan ..	July 1, 1974	\$25 per day

*Nominated by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed. Senate confirmation is required for secretaries of departments, members of commissions, governing boards, designated other boards and the Coordinating Council for Higher Education. New appointments to examining boards will require Senate confirmation. The Commissioner of Insurance is appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

¹The Governor also appoints members of regional agencies, interstate agencies, nonstatutory committees which he creates, and makes temporary appointments under Chapter 17 of the Wisconsin Statutes to elected state and county offices when vacancies occur.

²In addition to members appointed by the Governor, a board, council or commission frequently has ex officio members, legislators appointed as are standing committees, representatives of state departments selected by department heads, or members of other boards chosen by those boards. For complete membership list, see description of agency in which it is located. Numbers under each entry refer to sections of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizing appointment of these officers by the Governor.

³Home address is the area from which the officer was originally appointed to a full-time office and is the current address of part-time officials.

⁴When new terms begin, terms of commissioners shall expire on March 1 of an odd-numbered year, terms of members of governing boards and attached boards shall expire on May 1, terms of members of examining boards and of councils shall expire on July 1, terms of members of committees shall expire when the committee ends. All terms for an even number of years expire in an odd-numbered year. Chapter 201, Laws 1969, sets the specific expiration date of successors to incumbents in order to achieve a systematic staggering of terms. It also provides that terms of members of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education shall expire on April 1.

⁵Members of boards and councils are reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties. In addition, members of examining boards receive \$25 per day for days worked, and members of certain other boards receive a per diem as noted in the table. Sec. 20.923 of the Wisconsin Statutes specifically sets salaries of certain, specified full-time officials, but places most officials within one of 5 groups, for each of which a salary range has been set according to Sec. 16.105 (2) (a). Group salary ranges as of January 12, 1970 are: Group I: \$21,396 to \$27,876; Group II: \$19,440 to \$25,284; Group III: \$17,784 to \$23,124; Group IV: \$15,144 to \$19,692; Group V: \$13,956 to \$18,168. Current salary levels were set as provided in *Classification and Compensation Plan 1969-70*, State Bureau of Personnel, 1969.

⁶Chairman.

⁷Alternate member.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEES*

The following committees were created by the Governor under his general powers and have no specific statutory authorization; most do not involve expenditure of state funds. They may be created or abolished at the pleasure of the Governor and charged by him to conduct such studies as he directs. Some committees have been continued over a period of several gubernatorial terms; others begin and end with a single term. Chapter 408, Laws 1969, incorporates into the statutes a statement outlining the conditions under which a governor's nonstatutory committees are created, continued and abolished, thus formalizing the practices and procedures relating to them. In addition, it requires that any such committee shall expire on the 4th Monday of January of the year in which a new gubernatorial term of office begins unless the new governor, by executive order, provides for its continued existence. In that event, current members would continue to serve unless they resign or until they are replaced by the new governor. The law also provides that an employe of the Executive Office or of the Department of Administration shall be designated by the governor to coordinate the activities of the non-statutory committees and that each committee submit a final report to the governor, the governor-elect, the State Historical Society, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the General Reference and Loan Library in the Department of Public Instruction.

Children and Youth, Governor's Committee on

Members: RAYMOND MCCELLAND, *chairman*; MRS. JOHN PARKIN, *vice chairman*; MRS. HOWARD WOODSIDE, *recording secretary*; MRS. AL-vice chairman; MRS. HOWARD WOODSIDE, *recording secretary*; MRS. ALBERT B. ADELMAN, JOSEPH BENFORADO, STUART B. CRAWFORD, RALPH DOSCH, BETTY GREEN, MRS. GLENN JOHNSON, GEORGE A. KAISLER, THEO. KUEMMERLEIN, REV. SIGISMUND LENGOWSKI, MRS. WILLIAM MARSH, MRS. E. MARTIN, FRANK W. MASSON, DOROTHY MAY, DORIS H. PLATT, CURTIS RAY, MRS. KENNETH REED, DAVID RODRIGUEZ, MRS. W. A. ROYCE, ARTHUR P. SCHMIDT, WESLEY SCOTT, HATTIE STARKS, MRS. RICHARD STEARN, DONALD SYKES, ERIC WUENNENBERG, G. AUBREY YOUNG, MARY HELEN YOUNG.

Staff Coordinator: MARY JULIA DENTON.

Committee Office: Room 348, Wilson Street State Office Building.

Originally appointed in 1948 to implement the White House Conference on Children and Youth, this committee works to promote the study of the needs of youth, to encourage action to meet those needs, to help coordinate services to children and youth, and to provide information to the public.

Of the 30 members on the committee, 27 are appointed by the Governor for 3-year terms and 3 members are elected from the State Agency Advisory Committee (an advisory body made up of representatives of 10 state agencies).

The committee meets at least 4 times a year, reports annually to the governor, and sponsors a biennial conference.

Computer Services, Governor's Task Force on

Members: HAL C. KUEHL, *chairman*; CRAIG R. CONWAY, ROBERT DEZONIA, CHARLES A. ENGMAN, JR., GEORGE J. HESS, GEORGE C. KAISER, MERVIN E. MULLER, WILMER C. STACH, SALVATORE TOFFANETTI, CARL W. VORLANDER, WILLIAM E. WHITE.

*Source: Records of the Executive Office and of the Department of Administration, as of December 31, 1969.

The Governor created this citizens' committee in February 1967 to conduct an independent review of a University of Wisconsin proposal to establish a \$15 million computer facility for the University system, with a potential for expanding future services to the State Universities and Wisconsin business and industry. Criteria for the installation were established in a previous 2-year study by computer experts from the University and elsewhere in the nation.

The task force submitted a report to the Governor in June 1967. Legislation was introduced in the 1967 fall session at the request of the task force, but no final action was taken.

Comprehensive Health Planning Council, Advisory

Members: Consumer representatives: ROBERT B. BARROWS, CREIGS C. BEVERLY, THERESA CLOUD, MRS. JANET L. COYE, MSGR. NORBERT P. DALL, T. A. DUCKWORTH, MRS. FREDERICK A. FINK, LOWELL FRAUTSCH, MRS. R. B. HORSCHAK, WILLIAM A. JAHN, RICHARD JENSEN, ROD K. JOHNSTON, GEORGE F. KRESS, HARRIS MAHAN, MRS. CLAYTON MILLS, WESLEY J. MOONEY, MRS. DONALD R. MORRISSEY, EARL ODEGARD, RONALD STEVENS, MRS. KONRAD TESTWUIDE, JR., A. L. TWESME; *Nongovernmental health agency representatives:* L. J. ENGLISH, JOHN S. HIRSCHBOECK, GRANT LARNED, GEORGE F. MACKENZIE, PAUL B. MASON, VALENCIA N. PROCK, MRS. JAMES D. SWAN, WARREN VON EHREN, JAMES M. WILKIE; *State agency representatives:* PETER L. EICHMAN, THOMAS G. FRANGOS, LEONARD J. GANSER, CHUCK HILL, STANLEY L. INHORN, E. H. JORRIS, JOHN W. MELCHER, FRANK NEWGENT, ADRIAN TOWNE; *Local health department representatives:* JOHN A. BACHARACH, E. R. KRUMBIEGEL.

The Governor originally appointed this council in 1968 in accordance with the federal Public Health Service Act, which requires the establishment of a state health planning council made up of representatives from state agencies, local agencies and nongovernmental groups concerned with health services in the state.

The majority of this council must be consumer members whose major occupation is neither the administration of health activities nor the performance of health services. The remaining members represent organizations concerned with health planning.

Criminal Justice, Council on

Members: BRUCE BEILFUSS, *chairman;* ROBERT BAIRD, HAROLD BREIER, NELSON I. CUMMINGS, JR., HERMAN GOLDSTEIN, DON HASSLER, JAMES L. KARNS, ROBERT J. KAUFFMAN, CLARK E. LOVRIEN, HAROLD MEHNE, WILBUR J. SCHMIDT, ROBERT W. WARREN, ARVIN ZIEHLSDORF.

This 10-member council, operating within the Department of Justice, was appointed by the Governor in March 1969 to replace the former Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime. The goals of the new council are to instigate and encourage plans for the upgrading and improving of the administration of criminal justice in Wisconsin. Its immediate specific task is to coordinate planning activities into a state comprehensive plan which will form the basis for financial assistance under the federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

As an aid to implementing the provisions of this act, the Governor has also appointed an Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Planning and Evaluating Committee, which, although contained within the Council on Criminal

Justice, reports directly to the Governor with its recommendations, particularly with respect to the distribution of federal funds to state and local units of government for the purpose of improving and assisting law enforcement efforts.

The planning and evaluating committee is composed of 8 members: BRUCE BEILFUSS, *chairman*; ROBERT BAIRD, HAROLD BREIER, HOWARD BJORKLUND, HERMAN GOLDSTEIN, ORVILLE PITTS, LEWIS VERSNIK, ARVIN ZIEHLSDORF.

Development Authority, Wisconsin

Members: ERNEST AFFETT, PAUL AKERS, JOHN W. ALLIS, E. J. AYLWARD, JOHN R. BACH, ROBERT D. BANKS, BEN BARKIN, E. A. BARTUSCH, GILBERT F. BAUMEISTER, CLARENCE A. BICKEL, B. PAUL BLASINGAME, ANNA BLUM, ROBERT J. BODDEN, ROBERT BODETTE, MRS. HELEN M. BRACHMAN, MARVIN BRICKSON, JAMES R. BROWN, W. E. BUCHANAN, JOHN BUCHHOLZ, W. T. BURGESS, H. T. BURROW, ABBOTT BYFIELD, VICTOR M. CAIN, A. F. CARLSON, CATHERINE CLEARY, COURTLAND D. CONLEE, GORDON B. CONNOR, FRANCIS CONWAY, JOHN CONWAY, ARTHUR DERIAN, CHARLES DICKOFF, DELMAR R. DRUMM, ROBERT P. DUNKIN, JACK P. FAGAN, LOUIS A. FALLIGANT, COREY FAUDE, LAWRENCE J. FITZPATRICK, CARL FORSBERG, EDGAR FRANSWAY, JACOB FRIEDRICK, JOHN GEILFUSS, CHARLES GELLATT, WARREN E. GILSON, WILLIAM T. GRAHAM, ROGER GRANGAARD, JOHN GRAY, R. A. GRUBER, HAROLD HAHLEBACK, E. P. HAMILTON, DAVID HANCOCK, FREDERICK HANSEN, L. D. HARKRIDER, FRED H. HARRINGTON, JOHN A. HEIDENREICH, EUGENE HERR, MERRITT D. HILL, HARRY HOFFMAN, S. L. HORMAN, WILLIAM HOFFMAN, WILLIAM JENKINS, JOHN JOANIS, HERMAN E. JOHNSON, MARVIN H. KEIL, E. C. KIEKHAEFER, JOHN R. KIMBERLY, HUGH L. KIRSCH, WALTER J. KOHLER, JOE LARSON, WALTER LARSON, ROGER LE GRAND, JOHN G. LINDNER, J. VICTOR LOEWI, WENDELL MACEACHRAN, DONALD J. MACRAE, WILLIAM F. MCCORMICK, MRS. MABEL MCELIGOTT, LYMAN MCKEE, BERTRAM MCNAMARA, BEN MARCUS, VICTOR H. MARTELL, OSCAR G. MAYER, JR., GEORGE W. MEAD, II, MRS. EMILY MILLER, LESTER P. MIRKES, MARK H. MITCHELL, ARTHUR MOELLER, H. C. MOORE, KENNETH MUELLER, JAMES W. NELSON, JR., FELIX OLKIVES, MRS. KATHRYN OWENS, DANIEL PARKER, MRS. GEORGE S. PARKER, II, GEORGE PELLEGRIN, FRED J. PETERSON, SAMUEL PICKARD, ROBERT L. PIERCE, HENRY C. PRANGE, JR., WAYNE RAMSEY, FRANK H. RANNEY, REV. JOHN P. RAYNOR, EDWARD P. REAVEY, W. A. REISS, JAMES A. RILEY, LEE ROEMER, MRS. BEATRICE RUBIN, ROBERT SANDERSON, W. R. SAUEY, JOHN W. SCHMITT, W. J. SERVOTTE, J. ORRIN SHIPE, A. A. SILVERMAN, DONALD SLICHTER, LEONARD SMITH, JAMES SORENSON, ROBERT SPITZER, L. W. STAUDENMAIER, W. A. STEFFKE, CARL E. STEIGER, ROBERT S. STEVENSON, JOHN G. STRANGE, MEARL SWEITZER, DONALD TAYLOR, ROGER E. TENNEY, THOMAS TESCHNER, L. WILLIAM TEWELES, HOWARD TOBIN, ROBERT A. UHLEIN, JR., MILLER UPTON, MARK M. VANDERYACHT, GORDON WALKER, ROBERT H. WALLER, C. O. WANVIG, JR., PETER P. WEIDENBRUCH, D. D. WENSINK, A. MATT WERNER, GEORGE C. WILDER, ROBERT WILLIAMS, JOHN ZANCANARO, EDWARD A. ZEININGER, CHARLES W. ZIEMER.

The committee was created by the Governor in May 1965 to serve as the central vehicle for promotion of Wisconsin's economic development.

The voluntary, unpaid organization members represent a cross section of Wisconsin business, labor, industry, agriculture, research, recreation and tourism. From the "sales team" of some 150 members, the Governor draws direct contact teams to visit industrial and business leaders throughout the world. Its members provide the regional contacts necessary to industry when Wisconsin is studied as a potential location for business expansion. The Wisconsin Development Authority supplements the work of the Governor's Board for Economic Development.

Economic Opportunity, Governor's Task Force on

Members: ROBERT NEAL SMITH, *chairman*; PAULETTE ALEXANDER, DUANE CAMPBELL, KATHRYN CLARENBACH, AL EHLY, JERRY FIEBER, PAUL HASSETT, ROY E. HEATH, GEORGE KEITH, WALLACE LEMON, CHARLOTTE MARTIN, RUSSELL MOSELY, EDGAR C. PARMINTER, G. AUBREY YOUNG, JANE YOUNGER, ARTHUR YUDS, MILDRED ZIMMERMAN.

This committee was created by the Governor in 1964 to implement various sections of the federal Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. It is composed of representatives from several state agencies, who meet on a monthly basis to plan state implementation of the act.

Education, Governor's Commission On

Members: W. R. KELLETT, *chairman*; Policy Group: DAVID BECKWITH, ABBOTT BYFIELD, CHARLES DAVIS, DAVID HANCOCK, GEORGE KAISER, WILLIAM KRAUS, SHELDON LUBAR SCOTT VAN ALSTYNE.

Advisory Committee: DON ANDERSON, P. GOFF BEACH, BEN BENSTEAD, PAUL BLASINGAME, JAMES BROWN, REV. D. M. BURKE, SAM CASEY, CATHERINE CLEARY, REED COLEMAN, RICHARD CUDAHY, RALPH ELLS, FRANCIS FERGUSON, EDMUND FITZGERALD, ROBERT HOOD, JOHN JOANIS, WILLIAM KIDD, JAMES KRESS, JOSEPH McCLAIN, WILLIAM McINTYRE, BERT McNAMARA, GEORGE MEAD, JOHN NASH, JOSEPH NOLL, ROBERT SANDERSON, JOHN SCHMITT, JOSEPH SIMPSON, DONALD SLICHTER, ERNEST SPAIGHTS, CARL STAIGER, MEARLE SWEITZER, CORHEFF TAYLOR, JAMES UNDERKOFER, JAMES WINDHAM.

Staff Coordinator: JAN MARFYAK.

Committee Office: Room B102 Wilson Street State Office Building.

The commission was created by executive order in January 1969. The committee was instructed to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of Wisconsin educational systems and recommend appropriate actions to insure that the tremendous investment of tax dollars produces the maximum educational result.

Over-all coordination of the commission is maintained through a central staff in Madison under the direction of Mr. Kellett and the Policy Group. The chairman is assisted by an advisory committee. The study is divided into 9 functional areas, each to be explored by a task force, members of which were selected through 5 recruitment meetings held throughout the state. The task forces were then divided into units, each staffed with a leader and aided with professional staff assistance. At the present, more than 500 Wisconsin citizens are meeting weekly as members of the 44 task units which evolved from the 9 task forces.

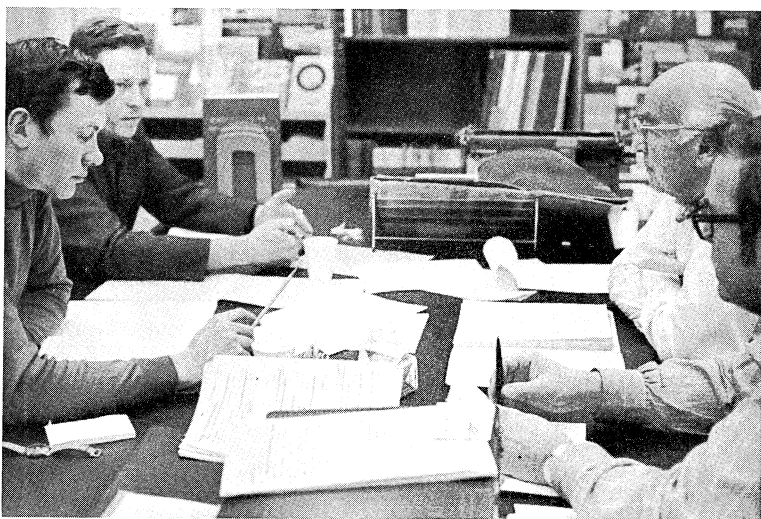
The commission maintains liaison with the Legislature through the education committees of the 2 houses and the Legislative Council. Final reports from the task forces are due in 1970.

Emergency Resource Management Priorities Board

Members: ROTH SCHLECK, *chairman*; BRUCE BISHOP, *vice chairman*; HERBERT A. ANDERSON, E. A. GAUMNITZ, JAMES R. MORGAN, ARTHUR L. PADRUPT, WILBUR SCHMIDT, LESTER P. VOIGT, DON WILKINSON.

The board was created by the Governor in April 1966 as operational successor to the preliminary Emergency Resource Management Planning Organization established in 1964 to initiate plans for the coordinated continuity of state and federal functions in the event of nuclear attack.

In the nonemergency period the board is responsible for continuous updating of existing plans for nuclear attack emergencies on the basis of new federal and state guidelines, and the periodic test-exercising of the plans. In a nuclear emergency all state resource agencies would operate under the direction and control of the board.



Mr. W. R. Kellett (rear right), chairman of the Governor's Commission on Education, confers with one of the commission's task force chairmen and 2 of its policy group members.

Eminent Domain Law, Governor's Committee on

Members: CHARLES GOLDBERG, *chairman*; C. STANLEY PERRY, *vice chairman*, RICHARD E. BARRETT, *secretary*; SENATOR MARTIN J. SCHREIBER, REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD NAGER, JAMES BONIFACE, JULIAN P. BRADBURY, JAMES J. BURKE, CARROLL CALLAHAN, WILLIAM CROUCH, GERRY H. EDGAR, RICHARD W. EFFLAND, JOHN FLEMING, WILLIAM GRAMLING, JAMES GRASSKAMPF, HERMAN HEMPE, LEON ISAKSEN, WILLIAM KASAKAITAS, JAMES LOWE, FRED LUEHRING, NORRIS MALONEY, FREDERICK MILLER, EWALD MOERKE, JR., GLEN E. POMMERENING, RICHARD R. RATCLIFF, WILLIAM REINHARDT, ROBERT RUSSELL, ARVID A. SATHER, ROBERT SCHROEDER, HERBERT TERWILLIGER, VAN B. WAKE.

The committee is a 1965 re-creation of prior special committees on eminent domain activated in 1958 and 1960. The committee assignment is to study Wisconsin's present eminent domain law and recommend improvement. The members serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Reports were submitted to the Governor in 1966 and 1969.

Employment Relations, Governor's Advisory Committee on State

Members: EDWIN H. YOUNG, *chairman*; SENATORS NILE W. SOIK, WAYNE F. WHITTOW; REPRESENTATIVES NORMAN C. ANDERSON, JAMES N. AZIM, JR., T. J. CASSIDY, CHARLES HILL, JOHN LAWTON, WAYNE MCGOWN, CHESTER NILES, PETER G. PAPPAS, STEVEN L. RILEY, KARL A. SAMEK, REYNOLDS C. SEITZ, ROBERT TORGERSON.

The Governor named this 15-member advisory committee in February 1969. Its purpose is to prepare a comprehensive examination of changing relationships between the government as an employer and its employees.

Comprising the membership are 4 legislators, 3 department representatives, and 8 public members.

Father Marquette Tercentenary Committee

Members: ELIOT G. FITCH, *chairman*; HENRY E. MAIER and FRED PETERSON, *associate chairmen*; REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT T. HUBER, DAN BEISEL, H. M. BENSTEAD, WILLIAM BRAULT, W. E. BUCHANEN, SR., REV. DENNIS M. BURKE, LEO CROWLEY, SCOTT M. CUTLIP, JOSEPH A. DEGLMAN, REV. RAPHAEL HAMILTON, JOSEPH E. HELFERT, MRS. MARTIN J. KLOTSCHKE, BERNARD C. KORN, LEE LAWRENCE, GEORGE E. MACKIN, STANTON MEAD, EUGENE MURPHY, C. P. NIGBOR, EUGENE J. PALMBACH, L. E. PHILLIPS, GERTRUDE PUELICHER, PAUL PIKE PULLEN, GUIDO R. RAHR, REV. JOHN P. RAYNOR, J. M. SWEITZER, EARL TARMETER, MRS. CLARENCE WEBER, CLAYTON VAN PELT.

The committee was appointed April 13, 1966 to plan Wisconsin's role in a 1968-1973 nationwide commemoration of Father Jacques Marquette's voyages on this continent.

Fulbright Scholarships, Committee on State

Members: ANGUS B. ROTHWELL, *chairman*; BERNARD S. ADAMS, ARTHUR BROWNE, FRED H. HARRINGTON, EUGENE R. MCPHEE, REV. JOHN P. RAYNOR.

The committee annually nominates students to receive the state award available under the international educational exchange program established in 1946 by the Fulbright Act (P.L. 584, 79th Congress). The Governor appoints members to the committee for an indefinite term. The committee screens applicants, who are recommended by participating colleges and universities in the state, and submits the names of not more than 4 nominees to the national Board of Foreign Scholarships.

Handicapped, Governor's Committee on Employment of the

Members: JOHN E. LINSTER, *chairman*; JAMES D. BARID, STUART BECKER, A. LEON BEIER, LOUIS BOHN, GEORGE C. CARD, MRS. KENNETH CLARK, RAYMOND G. COMMO, ROY A. DINGMAN, PETER EICHMAN, GILBERT ENDRIZZI, R. A. EWENS, STANLEY GINSBERG, C. L. GREIBER, JOSEPH HABAN, DAVID HALL, JOHN C. HANSEN, CHAN HARRIS, CHESTER HOLLOWAY, MRS. MARIE HOYER, MRS. MARGIE HUTCHINSON, JOHN W. KEMP, WALTER KOZIOL, JOSEPH LARSON, WARREN D. LEARY, JR., GEORGE E. MACKLIN, REV. ARCADIVUS MAROTI, C. P. MCBRIDE, R. J. MOSHER, WALTER J. NORMINGTON, HOWARD M. PACKARD, ROGERS PALMER, LOUIS PANELLA, CHARLES PEDERSON, LOUIS PHILLIPS, RAY PIASKOSKI, WILLIAM L. ROLLINS, FOREST SCHAFFER, CLAYTON A. SHAW, JAMES SOUTHARD, ROBERT C. STRASSMAN,

KENNETH SVEE, JOHN TORINUS, ADRIAN E. TOWNE, ARTHUR R. TREBILCOCK, ROBERT C. VOSS, F. J. WALSH, H. C. WEINLICK, MRS. RUSSELL WEISENSEL, THOMAS J. WILLIAMS.

The committee was created by the Governor in 1948 to study employment problems of the state's physically handicapped citizens and to assist in promoting National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, the first week in October. Committee members serve for 3-year terms, as representatives of management, labor, interested organizations and the public.

Higher Education Act of 1965, State Advisory Council for Title I

Members: NORMAN P. MITBY, *chairman*; CHARLES W. BANTA, ABBOTT BYFIELD, ROBERT V. CRAMER, ROGER E. GULES, LEONARD HAAS, FRED H. HARRINGTON, ED JOHNSON, J. MARTIN KLOTSCH, ROBERT MORTENSEN, JOHN NASH, GEORGE A. PARKINSON, REV. JOHN RAYNOR.

The council was created in December 1965, to assist the University of Wisconsin, which was designated by the Governor as the state agency to administer the provisions of Title I, State's Community Service Program, of the Federal Higher Education Act of 1965. The advisory council consists of representatives of the state's public and private higher education facilities and 2 citizens at large, who advise and consult with the University of Wisconsin in formulation and administration of the state plan for providing community educational services.

Local Building Codes, Governor's Task Force on

Members: LT. GOVERNOR JACK OLSON, *chairman*; EDWARD E. ESTKOWSKI, *executive director*; SENATORS JAMES DEVITT, FRED RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES WILLIAM ATKINSON, JACK STEINHILBER; KENNETH ALBERS, WILLIAM H. BEYER, ROBERT EWERS, L. E. GERRETSON, GEORGE HALL, WILLIAM KAHL, HARVEY KITZMAN, R. C. KRAFFT, ROBERT PADDOCK, WILBUR SCHMIDT, EDWARD STEGE, JOHN WICKHAM, SHINJI YAMAMOTO, ROBERT YARBRO.

This task force, established by Governor Knowles in October 1969, will develop recommendations on local building codes in an effort to eliminate duplication of effort and obsolete restrictions, principal barriers to the revitalization of housing in Wisconsin, and to assure adequate housing for the present and future population.

The task force, which works closely with the Department of Local Affairs and Development, also includes 7 subcommittees composed of 45 technical experts appointed by Lt. Governor Olson, which conduct specialized studies in the following areas: Buildings and Structures; Electricity; Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning; Housing and Maintenance; One and Two Family Dwellings; and Plumbing and Waste Disposal.

Manpower Council, State

Members: GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES, *chairman*; EDWARD ESTKOWSKI, *vice chairman*; ARTHUR BROWN, CLARENCE GREIBER, CHARLES HILL, WILLIAM KAHL, WAYNE MCGOWN.

The council was created by executive order of the Governor in 1969, launching a coordinated state-wide effort to identify employment needs and to respond with appropriate educational and training programs. In addition to establishing manpower policies, goals and priorities for the State, the council is directed to assist and advise the Governor in preparation of an annual Comprehensive Manpower Development Plan for Wisconsin and advise the Legislature on matters pertaining to manpower in Wisconsin.

Members include the Governor; the chairman of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations; the Secretary of the Department of Administration; the Executive Director of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education; the Secretary of the Department of Local Affairs and Development; the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and the Director of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

Migratory Labor, Governor's Committee on

Members: MRS. HELEN BRUNER, *secretary*; MANUEL AYOLA, REV. HARRY W. BAUMER, GILBERT BROOKS, HAROLD GATZKE, ANITA GUNDLACH, BISHOP JEROME HASTRICK, JOSEPH P. HEIN, RICHARD HORNER, WILLARD JOHNSON, WAYNE KRUEGER, ARTHUR R. KURTZ, JENNY LIND, REV. JOHN MAURICE, MRS. ABELARDO MEDINA, MRS. CLAYTON MILLS, WALTER NEUMANN, MRS. EMERY OWENS, EDWARD PUSCH, JOHN W. SCHMITT, ROBERT VAN RAALTE, MARVIN VERHULST, EVERETT WILCOX, HARVEY WIRTH, G. AUBREY YOUNG, FELIX ZELOSKI.

The committee was created on June 14, 1960 to help coordinate the activities of state, federal and private agencies in order to improve the status of migrant workers and their families. The committee has outlined its objectives as follows: To obtain and disseminate information, to provide opportunity for the exchange of information, to promote and encourage programs to meet the needs of migratory labor, and to recommend legislation at both the state and federal level to improve conditions for migratory labor.

Minority Groups, Governor's Coordinating Committee on Services to

Members: CHARLES HILL, *chairman*; ARCHIE BUCHMILLER, G. W. FOSTER, ROBERT HAASE, GEORGE KEITH, ROLAND KROGSTAD, WALLACE LEMON, ARVID SATHER, ROBERT NEAL SMITH, ADRIAN TOWNE, FRANK WALSH, DOUGLAS WEIFORD, G. AUBREY YOUNG, ARTHUR E. YUDS.

The committee was established in October 1965 with the goal of improving services to minorities in Wisconsin, utilizing the existing resources and personnel of state, local, federal and private agencies. In the Governor's press release of September 9, 1965, he named Joseph Fagan, at that time chairman of the Industrial Commission (now the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations), to head the study committee and asked several agency heads to appoint representatives to the group. The committee submitted an interim report to the Governor in August 1967.

Outdoor Recreation Act Program, Governor's Task Force on

Members: LEO W. ROETHE, *chairman*; L. P. VOIGT, *vice chairman*; SENATOR CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER, REPRESENTATIVE NORMAN C. ANDERSON; MICHAEL BORDEN (alternate), KENNETH P. BUTTERFIELD, JOHN CROSS, A. PHILIP DECHANT, MARVIN E. DILLMAN, JOHN L. DOYNE, FRED D. HARTLEY, WAYNE HOOD, RALPH HOVIND, ALICE HUCK, HASKELL NOYES, JR., LT. GOVERNOR JACK OLSON, LLOYD OWENS, LEONARD J. SEYBERTH, JAMES R. SMABY, MRS. MICHAEL STENCIL, MRS. GORDON R. WALKER, JOHN ZANCANARO.

The Governor appointed the task force in September 1966, asking for an assessment of the accomplishments and methods of ORAP and related outdoor recreation resources programs, as well as a re-evaluation of the future need for such facilities and the plans to provide them, including suggestions for financing and for alleviating the impact of state land acquisition on the local tax base. The task force submitted its report, including proposed legis-

lation, in October 1967. These recommendations, however, arrived too late for action and were referred to the interim Conservation Committee of the Legislative Council.

The task force continued its study and in January 1969 submitted to the Governor a more comprehensive plan, ORAP 200, which placed significant emphasis on water pollution control in addition to the previous proposals. Its recommendations resulted in the enactment of Chapter 353, Laws 1969 in January 1970.

Physical Activity and Sports for Fitness, Governor's Council on

Executive committee members: GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES, *chairman*; PHILIP HULL, *cochairman*; LEONARD A. LARSON, *vice chairman*; WILLIAM R. ANDERSON, DONALD BRAULT, MICHAEL DAVIS, JOHN E. ERICKSON, ROBERT GEOMANS, FRED R. HOLT, MRS. JOHN E. HOUGH, GORDON O. JENSEN, LLOYD G. LARSON, ELIZABETH LUDWIG, SISTER MARGARET MARY, OSCAR G. MAYER, JR., FRED NEGUS, MARVIN M. PETERSON, ALLAN J. RYAN, BART STARR, VERNON E. WOODWARD; *regional council directors*; WIN BROCKMEYER, ROY DOORNBOS, CHARLES DRAYNA, RICHARD FRIEND, GLENN R. GERDES, ALFRED W. HARRER, ALBERT NOVAKOFSKI, ADOLPH M. OLSON, THOMAS PULS, FRANK SIEWERT, GELINDA VESCOLANI.

The council was established by the Governor in May 1966 to develop a state-wide fitness program. Nineteen regional councils have been established, which are responsible for organizing local councils to implement physical activity programs for all ages in each community.

Securities, Governor's Advisory Committee on

Members: CARLTON WILSON, *chairman*; JAMES SWOBODA, *vice chairman*; THEODORE C. BOLLIGER, *secretary*; T. P. BRENNAN, E. A. GAUMNITZ, DAVID H. KLANN, HARRY MILLER, JOSEPH RYAN, JOHN W. VERMUELEN, RICHARD D. VERMILLION, DONALD H. WINDFELDER.

The committee was established by the Governor in 1966 to advise the Commissioner of Securities on the administration of the Wisconsin securities law. Security industry representatives and public members are included on the committee.

Project Sanguine Study Committee

This technical committee was created by Governor Knowles in December 1969 to make a detailed study and evaluation of Project Sanguine, the defense communications system which the Navy is proposing to locate in northern Wisconsin. Headed by Robert M. Bock, scientific advisor to the Executive Office, the membership includes technical experts from university faculties, state agencies, and private industry. The committee works under the auspices of the Natural Resources Council of State Agencies (NRCSA), and makes regular progress reports to the council.

NRCSA, of which the Governor is chairman, serves as the focal point for all inquiries and expressions of state interests regarding Project Sanguine. It is also the official administrative contact in Wisconsin for the Navy and the Department of Defense.

Technical Services, Advisory Council for

Members: ROBERT F. MCGINN, *chairman*; ALLEN ABRAMS, DONALD J. ATWOOD, PETER BECK, GEORGE H. BECKER, GEORGE HAUN, JIM DAN HILL, SR., FRANKLIN MOORE, HAMILTON A. PINKALLA, WARD ROSS, CHARLES TROXEL, FRANCIS J. WALSH, KARL O. WERWATH, ROY P. WHITNEY, GUS A. ZUEHLKE.

The council, consisting of voluntary citizen members, was appointed by the Governor in January 1966 to conduct an annual review and evaluation of state programs proposed under the federal State Technical Services Act of 1965.

United Nations, Governor's Committee on

Members: WALTER ENGELKE, *chairman*; IVAN STONE, *vice chairman*; WILLETT MAIN, *secretary*; LOUIS STAUDENMAIER, *treasurer*; S. C. ANDERSON, MRS. HAROLD AUSTIN, MRS. MARJORIE BAKER, MRS. ROGER BESSEY, BRUNO BITKER, VIVIAN BROWN, ELLIS DANA, REV. FRANK DRABINOWICZ, MRS. JESSE ESTES, CLYDE ETHIER, MRS. HELEN FAGAN, MRS. GUNNAR GUNDERSON, PERCY HARDIMAN, MRS. HOWARD HAYMAKER, W. W. HODGE, H. F. JOHNSON, J. MARTIN KLOTSCH, MRS. R. C. KNIGHT, JOHN KRAMER, MRS. MARY MACDONALD, SHAFEEC MAN-SOUR, MRS. JOHN MCEWAN, MRS. CLINTON MCKAY, ROBERT MELROSE, MRS. WALTER MAYER, MRS. HARRY W. MICHALKE, JAMES P. MORAN, REV. JOHN O'BRIEN, KENNETH O'CONNOR, GARY OLSON, EDMUND OLSZYK, MRS. S. E. PERRY, MRS. R. V. RAMSTACK, H. EARL ROBERTS, SISTER MARY ROSITA, JOHN W. SCHMITT, WILLIAM BRADFORD SMITH, WINIFRED STATZ, MRS. CHARLOTTE TESTWIEDE, EDWIN WACHOWIAK, MRS. CLARENCE J. WEBER, H. C. WEINLICK.

This committee was established by the Governor in 1959 to plan and coordinate Wisconsin's official participation in the annual observation of United Nations Day, and to carry on an educational program about the United Nations as an instrument for peace.

Urban Affairs Council, State

Members: GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES, *chairman*; HENRY AHLGREN, G. H. BAKKE, ARTHUR BROWN, CLARENCE L. GREIBER, JAMES JUNG, WILLIAM C. KAHL, WAYNE F. MCGOWN, JAMES R. MORGAN, WILBUR SCHMIDT, L. P. VOIGT, ROBERT W. WARREN, DONALD E. WILKINSON.

Created by executive order in August 1969, this council parallels the Federal Urban Affairs Council created by President Nixon. The Governor has directed the committee to advise and assist him in the coordination of state and federal programs which relate to urban affairs and to furnish information for the development of a comprehensive Urban Affairs Program in Wisconsin.

Representatives from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development and the City of Milwaukee participate in the meetings.

Vocational Education, Advisory Council on

Members: JOHN KRAMER, *chairman*; MRS. WILLIAM A. NEILSON, *vice chairman*; FREDERICK BRONSON, WARREN BROWN, ROBERT W. DUGGER, KATHRYN T. GILL, GEORGE HALL, MRS. EDWARD HAERTER, EDWIN KEHL, NORMAN P. MITBY, JOSEPH PELLEGRIN, C. D. REJAH, ROBERT RUDIGER, KEITH W. STOEHR, KENNETH SVEE, EMILIO VELEZ, BERNARD WEISS.

Governor Knowles announced the appointment of this 18-member advisory council in 1969 to help implement the federal Vocational Education Act.

The purpose of the council is to "advise the state board on the development and policy matters arising in the administration of the state plan, evaluate vocational education programs, services, and activities, and prepare and submit an annual evaluation report on the effectiveness of vocational education programs conducted in the state". A report is to be submitted at the end of the fiscal year.

Women, Governor's Commission of the Status of

Members: MRS. WILLIAM BRADFORD SMITH, *chairman*; MRS. CARL WIFF, *vice chairman*; MRS. TED CHASE, *secretary*; REPRESENTATIVES CAROLYN BLANCHARD ALLEN and ESTHER DOUGHTY LUCKHARDT, DOUGLAS AJER, MRS. DAVID BARNES, MRS. KATHRYN CLARENBACH, MRS. HENRIETTA COOLEY, MRS. C. A. EKSTROM, KATHRYN GILL, MARIE GRABER, MRS. GEORGE HAMILTON, EVELYN HANSON, MRS. GENE C. HARRISON, MRS. MARY HEBBARD, GERALDINE HINKEL, MRS. ADELE HORBINSKI, VIRGINIA HUEBNER, MRS. M. J. LEVIN, MRS. FRANCIS McELIGOT, MRS. QUENTIN METZIG, DOROTHY MINIACE, BARBARA MULLIGAN, MRS. J. WILLIAM NIGL, MRS. ERNESTINE O'BEE, MRS. MILDRED PERRY, MRS. JUDITH RETZAFF, MRS. A. C. ROSHAVEN, MRS. DAVID SMITH, MRS. QUENTIN STIFF, MRS. LAWRENCE STERNBERG, MRS. PAUL STRONG, MRS. JOHN W. THAYER, MRS. PATTI WEIGLER, CARL K. WETTENGEL, MRS. JOHN C. WICKHEM.

The commission was created by the Governor in 1964 in response to an "invitation to action" issued to the states in the 1963 report of the President's Commission on the Status of Women. The commission investigates all aspects of the lives of women, with a view to improving their status and widening their opportunity for full participation in the life of our times.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF THE

Lieutenant Governor: JACK B. OLSON.

Administrative Assistant: WILLIAM CAPELLARO.

Executive Secretary: SHEILA WHALEY.

Mailing Address. Room 238 South, State Capitol.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3556.

Number of Employees. 2 unclassified.

Publications. None.

History. The office of Lieutenant Governor was created by the Wisconsin Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 1, which was adopted in 1848.

The Territory of Wisconsin did not have a Lieutenant Governor. In the event of the death or absence of the Governor, the Secretary of the Territory—forerunner of the later office of Secretary of State—was authorized to act as Governor. The office of Lieutenant Governor or Deputy Governor, however, dates back to colonial days, in fact, as far back as 1691. It seemingly evolved from the senior councillor on the Governor's council in colonial times and in the early period of our national history. It is also said to have similarities to the post of Lord Chancellor, the presiding officer of the English House of Lords.

Both the Wisconsin Constitution of 1846, which was not adopted, and the Constitution of 1848, which was, provided for the office of Lieutenant Governor. This did not happen, however, without some argument. Proposals were made during the second constitutional convention to have a President of the Senate and successor to the Governor chosen from the membership, with the Secretary of State next in line of succession. This was amended to substitute the Speaker for the Secretary of State. Objections to the possibility of a person becoming Governor who had not been elected by the state as a whole, however, caused reversion to the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Organization. Since statehood the Lieutenant Governor has been elected in the general election in November in the even-numbered years to serve for a term of 2 years. Beginning with the 1970 election, the Lieutenant Governor

will be elected jointly with the Governor to a 4-year term by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices. He is both the second-ranking constitutional officer of the state and the presiding officer of the Senate. His position is comparable on the state level to that of the Vice President of the United States on the national level. He is authorized to hire an administrative assistant and a secretary.

Agency Responsibility. The Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate and, as such, presides over the Senate, ruling on parliamentary points of order and exercising a tie-breaking vote. He also appoints Senate members of conference committees when disagreement between the legislative houses occurs on a bill. Rules for committee appointments are largely unwritten, allowing the Lieutenant Governor considerable behind-the-scenes power as a third party in the legislative process.

If the incumbent Governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the powers and duties of the office of Governor devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the remainder of the unexpired term. The Lieutenant Governor becomes Acting Governor when the Governor is temporarily absent from the state or when it is found that the Governor is unable to carry out the duties of his office due to temporary disability.

Accuracy in trade is aided by Wisconsin's weights and measures program which serves farmers, processors, distributors, retailers and consumers. This widely known program is administered by the Department of Agriculture.



Functional Area:

COMMERCE

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF

Members of the Board: ROBERT E. TRACY, *chairman*; WILLIAM A. McKERROW, *vice chairman*; ROGER D. BIDDICK, *secretary*; HENRY T. DREES, ARDEN E. GRUDEM, WALLACE H. JEROME, KIERAN POWERS.

Secretary of Agriculture: DONALD E. WILKINSON, 103B Hill Farms, 266-1721.

Deputy Secretary: FREDERICK J. GRIFFITH, 103B Hill Farms, 266-1721.

Assistant Secretary: ARTHUR R. KURTZ, 103B Hill Farms, 266-1721.

Administrative Division: FREDERICK J. GRIFFITH, *administrator*, 103B Hill Farms, 266-1721.

Legal Counsel: GERHARDT SCHUELER.

Finance Director: CHARLES W. SWEET, 266-3771.

Personnel Director: DALE BRUHN.

Planning Director: GENE MILLS.

Staff Development Director: AL WEEKS.

Information Director: EDGAR C. PARMINTER.

Statistics, Bureau of: HERBERT WALTERS, *director* (state-federal), 205B Hill Farms, 266-1641.

Animal Health Division: DR. ARDEN A. ERDMANN, *administrator* (state-federal), 220 B Hill Farms, 266-3481; DR. K. R. HOOK, *associate administrator* (state-federal).

Administrative Services, Bureau of: DONALD E. SCHLAVER, *director*.

Field Services, Bureau of: DR. R. G. SHIPMAN, *director*.

Technical Services, Bureau of: DR. W. E. LYLE, *director*, 6101 Mineral Point Road, 266-2465.

Food Division: NORMAN E. KIRSCHBAUM, *administrator*, 209B Hill Farms, 266-2225; ROBERT W. PROBST, *staff assistant*.

Food Inspection, Bureau of: W. J. HANSEN, *director*.

Weights and Measures, Bureau of: D. E. KONSOER, *director*.

General Laboratory Division: JOHN G. McCLELLAN, *administrator*, 4702 University Avenue, 266-2761; DONALD N. WILLETT, *assistant administrator*.

Chemistry, Bureau of: GERALD R. MYRDAL, *director*.

Microbiology, Bureau of: L. WAYNE BROWN, *director*.

Marketing Division: ROBERT F. THAYER, *administrator*, 132B Hill Farms, 266-1531.

Commodity Services, Bureau of: MARLON L. SCHWIER, *director*.

Economic Assistance, Bureau of: FRANCIS J. HAUGH, *director*.

Market Development, Bureau of: W. T. REESE, *director*.

Grain Regulation, Bureau of: LLOYD FREER, *director*, 311 Board of Trade Bldg., Superior, 394-4462.

Meat Inspection Division: DR. E. D. BAKER, *administrator*, 215B Hill Farms, 266-3147; DR. CHARLES GLOTFELTY, *in charge, federal meat inspection*, 266-3288.

Inspection Operation, Bureau of: DR. WILLIAM L. ABBOTT, *director*.

Technical Services, Bureau of: ARTHUR R. CUMMINGS, *director*, 266-3419.

Administrative Services: LOREN BERTELSEN, 266-3313.

Plant Industry Division: KENNETH P. ROBERT, *administrator*, 202B Hill Farms, 266-2295.

Entomology, Bureau of: P. W. SMITH, *director*.

Plant Pathology, Bureau of: R. L. NORGREN, *director*.

Special Services, Bureau of: D. D. FORSYTH, *director*.

Pesticide Control: HUBERT HALLIDAY, *chief*.

Staff Assistant: WILLIAM C. LUESCHOW.

Trade Division: CLAIRE L. JACKSON, *administrator*, 209B Hill Farms, 266-2225.

Consumer Protection & Business Practices, Bureau of: DANIEL A. MILAN, *director*.

Dairy Trade, Bureau of: AL JINDRA, *director*.

Security & Bonding, Bureau of: DONALD SCHULTZ, *director*.

Council on Locker Plants: HERBERT W. JORGENSEN, CLARENCE KNEBEL, QUIN KOLB.

Council on Food Standards: HENRY T. SCOTT, *chairman*; MRS. MARY BUSCAGLIA, JOHN H. NELSON, KENNETH WECKEL, VIRGINIA ZEHREN.

Council on Meat Inspection: W. J. O'ROURKE, *chairman*; CLARENCE W. KNEBEL, *vice chairman*; RUTH S. DICKIE, WILLIAM KASAKAITAS, QUIN KOLB, T. PALIONIS, R. M. PARKER, V. L. PAUL, MATHEW PINTER, WILLIAM STANTON, RUSSELL JAHN, DENNIS RAHN.

Number of Employees. 542 classified; 11 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$15,018,846.

Publications. Department Biennial Report, Agribusiness is Everybody's Business, 1968 Wis. Ag. Statistics, Wisconsin Dairy Facts, Wisconsin Farm Reporter, Economics & Geography of Wisconsin Cooperation, White Pine—The Green Gold of Wisconsin, Commercial Feeds of Wisconsin, Commercial Fertilizers of Wisconsin, Directory of Licensees, Pests and Diseases of Trees & Shrubs, The Wisconsin Dairy Plant Directory, Cookbook—Favorite Recipes from America's Dairyland.

History. The Department of Agriculture was created by Chapter 479, Laws 1929, as the Department of Agriculture and Markets and represented a consolidation of several existing agencies.

Proposals to consolidate the various agricultural agencies of the state into one department began in 1925. One of these agencies—the Department of Agriculture established in 1915—was itself the result of merging several predecessor agencies. Several bills were introduced in the 1925, 1927 and 1929 sessions to accomplish consolidation. In some cases the plan was part of a larger, over-all governmental reorganization bill. The bill which finally passed dealt exclusively with agricultural reorganization and included all the agricultural agencies. It provided for a commission.

In 1937 the structure was changed when the Legislature created a part-time, policy-making board, which appointed a director to administer the department. This was part of an omnibus reorganization bill sponsored by Governor Philip La Follette.

The name of the department was changed to the Department of Agriculture in 1939, but the structure remained essentially the same. A new law was enacted, however, because the omnibus reorganization act passed by the 1937 special session was repealed.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (the Kellett bill), left the department intact,

and Chapter 327, implementing it, created in the department a Council on Locker Plants and a Council on Food Standards appointed by the Governor. These councils were formerly advisory committees.

Organization. The department is headed by a part-time board of 7 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered, 6-year terms. The full-time secretary is appointed by the board.

Agency Responsibility. The primary responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture are in 3 major program areas: 1) food and trade regulation; 2) animal disease and plant pest eradication; and 3) marketing services.

In addition to the traditional functions of marketing assistance and protection of farm animals and crops from pests and diseases, the Department of Agriculture is charged with a variety of regulatory functions. These include licensing, inspection, laboratory analysis and consumer protection.

The department is authorized to issue administrative codes. Such codes have the force of law and are presently in effect in most major areas of department responsibility.

The department's marketing assistance program aids many segments of agriculture in finding adequate markets for food products, grain and livestock.

Protection of farm animals and crops include the areas of animal disease and plant pest eradication through adequate inspection, survey, laboratory services, regulation and quarantine procedures.

Licensing and inspection cover broad areas. Production and processing of a wide range of food and agriculturally related commodities are conducted only in compliance with standards established by law through the issuance of licenses and inspection of licensees to see that standards are maintained. The department sets forth sanitary and composition standards and requires proper labeling and advertising of these products. The requirements are enforced by a departmental field inspection staff.

Effective July 18, 1969, the Grain and Warehouse Commission was abolished by the Legislature and its functions—the grading and weighing of grain at the Superior port—were transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

The department's laboratories serve as a technical arm of the department, aiding all divisions in their inspection and enforcement work.

Protection of the consumer is one of the foremost duties of the department—ranging from protection against unwholesome and impure food to protection against deliberate deception and fraud. The department also has the important role of assuring the accuracy of weights and measures used in all segments of state commerce.

Consumer protection is emphasized in nearly all of the department programs. In recent years special emphasis has been given in meat inspection, pesticide residue surveillance, the use of special investigators in the urban core area of Milwaukee, the development of administrative codes designed to protect the home owner and new programs to stop deceptive labeling and improper packaging practices.

Unit Functions. The structure of the department is built around 8 divisions, as follows:

Administrative Division. This division is responsible for performing department-wide administrative services including budget and personnel coordination. Under a state-federal program, the division handles the collection and dissemination of basic agricultural statistics. General agricultural information is regularly provided to the public.

Animal Health Division. This division functions to prevent, control and eradicate diseases in livestock through field investigation, laboratory analysis, and regulatory control.

Food Division. Protection of the state's food supply, beginning with production and processing and extending through marketing and distribution, is provided by this division. The division also handles administration of the weights and measures laws and regulations.

General Laboratory Division. All department samples of food products, feeds, fertilizers, pesticides and miscellaneous products are analyzed by this division to support the enforcement work of other divisions.

Marketing Division. Commodity grading, product promotion, price reporting and organizational assistance in the field of marketing constitute much of the work of this division. In July 1969 it acquired the function of supervising the housing, marketing, inspecting, weighing and storing of grain in Superior.

Meat Inspection Division. This division, operating under a cooperative state-federal meat inspection agreement, administers the supervision and inspection of all slaughtering and processing of red meat and poultry.

Plant Industry Division. The detection, control and eradication of pests and diseases of plants is the primary responsibility of this division. The division also administers registration, inspection and enforcement programs for feed, fertilizers, seed and pesticides.

Trade Regulation Division. This division is responsible for the prevention of deception and fraud against consumers and businessmen; for promoting a fair and equitable business climate within the state and for strengthening Wisconsin's competitive market position.

Interagency Relationship. In several areas, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture cooperates with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Major areas include collecting and reporting statistics, and the administration of animal disease, plant pest eradication and meat inspection programs. The department also works closely with the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Health and Social Services in general areas of mutual concern.

Working agreements to eliminate duplication of inspectional efforts are instituted with municipalities, the Federal Food and Drug Administration and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the areas of food and trade regulation.

Under a memorandum of understanding, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice have coordinated investigation and enforcement procedures in the areas of trade practices and consumer protection. The department is increasing its efforts in strengthening working relationships with local authorities in handling consumer complaints, particularly those involving deceptive advertising or selling.

BANKING, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: ROGER L. HEIRONIMUS.

Deputy Commissioner: M. C. BENNINGER, 266-0451.

Banks Division: ROGER L. HEIRONIMUS.

Consumer Credit Division: JOHN F. DOYLE, supervisor, 266-1621.

Credit Union Division: WILLIAM H. HUGHES, supervisor, 266-0438.

Banking Review Board: J. A. PUELICHER, chairman; ARTHUR B. ADAMS, vice chairman; FRANCIS J. CONWAY, ALFRED N. WALL, GUS A. ZUEHLKE.

Consumer Credit Review Board: CLARENCE P. BLESER, FRANCIS J. CONWAY, HILDING HAAG, OMER O. NELSON, DONALD WHITBURN.

Credit Union Review Board: EARL L. WAGNER, *chairman*; CARL J. HAGEN, *vice chairman*; REGINALD N. REINKE, GERALD J. RING, CARL H. STEINHARDT.

Collection Agency Advisory Committee: MICHAEL COLLINS, GEORGE CRAWFORD, NORMAN B. CRITSER, JAMES W. DILLEY, SR., W. O. EKLUND, RICHARD D. MORSE, JEROME A. WIRTH.

Small Loan Companies Advisory Committee: EVERETT B. BEST, R. J. BINDER, CHARLES R. BURCH, A. P. FEDERER, JOHN P. HALLENBECK, GLENN D. HAMMITT, LYLE A. KAMRADT, JACK LINTON, FRANK LUICK, RONALD NAMICH, JOHN W. MCKENZIE, T. J. A. MULLIGAN, W. J. POLLARD, R. H. VAN AMAN, PAUL A. WELBON, SR.

Mailing Address. 30 W. Mifflin Street, Madison.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-0440.

Number of Employees. 99 classified; 1 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$2,558,400.

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.

History. Chapter 75, Laws 1967 (the reorganization act), kept the Banking Department intact, classifying it as an independent regulatory agency, but renamed it to be the Office of the Commissioner of Banking. As the Banking Department, it had its origin in Chapter 234, Laws 1903. Regulation of banks, however, was provided for in the Wisconsin Constitution, and agencies to accomplish this date from 1852.

Organization. The Commissioner of Banking is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of 6 years. Ten years' banking experience is a requirement of the office. The office is organized into 3 divisions, 2 of them headed by a supervisor, the third by the commissioner. Three boards are attached to the office, each having 5 members appointed by the Governor with Senate consent for staggered, 5-year terms.

Agency Responsibility. The commissioner administers state laws regulating banks, credit unions and consumer credit agencies. The administrative activities of the office include licensing banks, loan companies, collection companies, currency exchanges, and credit unions to ensure financial solvency and sound management; and inspecting consumer credit agencies to detect violations of the usury laws and to protect the public from questionable loan practices. The commissioner establishes departmental policies (subject to approval of the various review boards) and directs department operations.

Unit Functions.

Banks Division. The division administers state laws regulating banks. It also conducts investigations relative to applications and charters for new banks and branches, and examines the activities of established banks. The *Banking Review Board* reviews administrative actions and approves departmental policies governing the operation of the Banks Division.

Consumer Credit Division. The division administers state laws regulating consumer credit agencies and issues and revokes licenses for all agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the division. The *Consumer Credit Review Board* reviews administrative actions and approves department policies governing the operations of the Consumer Credit Division.

Credit Union Division. The Division administers state laws regulating credit unions. It charters new credit unions and conducts routine and special examinations of credit union books and records. The *Credit Union Review Board* reviews administrative actions and approves departmental policies governing the operation of the Credit Union Division.

Interagency Relationship. The work of the Office of the Commissioner of Banking is closely related in nature to that performed by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, and, to a lesser extent, the Office of the Commissioner of Securities. The federal government also jointly examines state banks through its two agencies, namely: Federal Reserve System for its members and the FDIC for insured, nonmember banks.

INSURANCE, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: S. C. DuROSE, JR.

Deputy Commissioner: vacancy.

Assistant to Deputy Commissioner: MARTIN E. VAN CLEAVE.

Employe Welfare Fund Division: JOHN VILBERG, *chief*.

Examining Division: MARTIN F. RAYNOHA, *chief*.

Funds Division: BELFORD HOGOBOOM, *chief*.

Rate Division: vacancy, *chief*.

Services Division: EUGENE R. HASKINS, *administrative assistant*.

Council on Employe Welfare Plans: RICHARD E. BURKE, JOHN C. ZINOS (employe members); DONALD TAYLOR, JOHN L. WADDLETON (management members); E. A. GAUMNITZ, RALPH J. HEALEY, JR., ROBERT W. POHLE (public members).

Insurance Agents Council: JOSEPH T. LARSCHEID, *chairman*; S. C. DuROSE (ex officio, Commissioner of Insurance), *secretary*; HAROLD W. GARDNER, MAURICE KILEY, W. E. KOEHLER, JOHN G. MALONEY, ROBERT McKENNA, JAMES E. MULDER, JOHN A. RAYMOND, THOMAS R. TESCHNER.

Mailing Address. 212 North Bassett Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3585.

Number of Employes. 81 classified; 1 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$4,484,000 (operating expenses \$2,229,500; insurance losses \$2,254,500).

Publications. Annual Report and Directory of Licensed Insurance Companies.

History. Under Chapter 75, Laws 1967 (the reorganization act), the Insurance Department became the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and was continued as an independent regulatory agency. Its arson investigation program, however, was transferred to the newly created Department of Justice. The Insurance Agents Advisory Board and the Advisory Council on Employe Welfare Plans in the agency were renamed respectively the Insurance Agents Council and the Council on Employe Welfare Plans by Chapter 327, Laws 1967.

The agency's origins go back to 1870 (Chapter 56), when the Department of Insurance was established within the Office of the Secretary of State. In 1878 Chapter 214 made it a separate department under a commissioner.

Organization. The commissioner is appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Under Chapter 337, Laws 1969, the term is 4 years.

A deputy and assistant to the deputy are appointed under civil service by the commissioner.

The Council on Employee Welfare Plans and the Insurance Agents Council are appointed by the commissioner. Members of the latter are appointed for staggered 3-year terms, while the commissioner is an ex officio member and serves as secretary.

Agency Responsibility. The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance is responsible for supervision of the business of insurance and for administering Wisconsin laws regulating life, accident, health, property and casualty insurance companies, fraternal benefit societies, town mutual companies, hospital service corporations, medical society and cooperative sickness care plans, school voluntary benefit plans, some aspects of motor clubs, certain statutory pension funds, and employee welfare funds, and is also responsible for operating the State Life Insurance Fund, the State Fire Insurance Fund and the Wisconsin Indemnity Fund.

Unit Functions.

Employee Welfare Funds Division. The division regulates employee welfare and pension funds. It maintains a registration statement of each employee welfare fund covering Wisconsin employees. The division examines funds located in Wisconsin for adequate and proper funding and audits examinations made by CPA firms.

Examining Division. The division examines insurance companies and other organizations regulated by the commissioner to confirm financial solvency and compliance with laws and regulations, makes office audits of the annual and quarterly statements and tax returns, makes reserve valuations, prepares statistics for the commissioner's report, and handles the organization, administration, relicensing, and liquidation of insurance companies.

Funds Division. The division operates the State Insurance Fund, which insures all state property and the property of any county or municipal government unit that has elected to insure in the Fund. The State Life Fund sells basic forms of life insurance to persons who are within the state at the time of granting the insurance. The Wisconsin Indemnity Fund reinsures licensed mortgage guaranty insurance companies in respect to insurance policies guaranteeing loans made to finance the construction of housing in congested urban areas and other areas designated for construction intended to replace substandard and deteriorated housing.

Rate Division. The division administers the laws regulating insurance rates and forms of insurance policies, administers the Workmen's Compensation Security Funds, and calculates inheritance and other values for tax purposes.

Services Division. The division is responsible for providing clerical and other services to the other divisions, for the licensing of insurance agents and adjusters, for the record-keeping of taxes and fees collected and for processing complaints against insurance agents and companies.

Insurance Agents Council. This council makes recommendations to the commissioner of insurance on examinations of insurance agents and on the establishment of educational courses for insurance agents.

Council on Employee Welfare Plans. This council acts as advisor to the commissioner of insurance in connection with his supervision and regulation of employee welfare funds. In addition it makes such reports and recommendations to the commissioner with respect to additional or amendatory legislation in the field as it deems necessary in the public interest.

Interagency Relationship. The State Insurance Fund insures all state property and property of local government units that elect to insure with the fund.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: ARTHUR L. PADRUTT, chairman; CHESTER J. HARRISON, MICHAEL P. KOMAR.

Secretary: JOHN F. GOETZ.

Accounts and Finance Division: FREDRICK C. HUEBNER, *administrator*, 266-3766.

Administration Division: JOHN F. GOETZ, *administrator*, 266-1241.

Engineering Division: RALPH E. PURUCKER, *chief engineer*, 266-3491.

Legal Division: WILLIAM E. TORKELSON, *chief counsel*, 266-1264.

Rates and Research Division: ORVILLE P. DEUEL, *administrator*, 266-1265.

Transportation Division: WILLIAM R. BRUMFIELD, *administrator*, 266-2321.

Mailing Address. 432 Hill Farms State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1241.

Number of Employees. 134 classified; 3 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$3,494,800.

Publications. Annual Volume of Public Service Commission Wisconsin Reports (important decisions and orders); reprint of statutes administered by or relating to Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (pamphlet); Biennial Report; Compilation and Analysis of Statistics for All Utilities; Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics—Class A and B Private Electric Utilities in Wisconsin; Maintenance Expense per Dollar Invested in Class A and B Electric Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential Electric Rates; Comparison of Electric Resale Rates (Wholesale) to Municipalities, Small Private Companies and Rural Electric Cooperatives; Comparative Annual Bills for Residential Gas and Electric Service; Comparison of Commercial Lighting Rates; Statistics of Generating Plants Operated by Wisconsin Public Utilities; Analysis of Municipal Electric Utilities Operating in Wisconsin; Operating Results of Rural Electric Co-ops; Comparison of Net Monthly Bills for Small Power Electric Service; Comparison of Net Monthly Bills for Large Industrial Power Service; Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics—Class A and B Private Gas Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential Gas Rates; Comparison of Commercial and Industrial Gas Rates; Maintenance Per Dollar Invested—Class A and B Gas Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Telephone Rates in Wisconsin Communities; Maintenance Expense per Dollar Invested at Dial Exchanges Operated by Class A and B Telephone Utilities in Wisconsin; Operating Statistics of Wisconsin Telephone Utilities; Water Utility Plant and Expense Ratios A and B Water Utilities; Comparison of Quarterly Water Bills for Incorporated Wisconsin Communities; Plant and Expense Ratios Class C Municipal Water Utilities; Public Fire Protection Revenue Ratios for Municipal Water Utilities in Wisconsin; and Selected Maintenance Expense Ratios—Class A and B Water Utilities in Wisconsin.

History. The present Public Service Commission was created by Chapter 362, Laws 1905, as the Railroad Commission and given regulatory jurisdiction over railroads. This was extended to public utilities, including municipal, by Chapter 499, Laws 1907. The name was changed from Railroad Commission to Public Service Commission by Chapter 183, Laws 1931. Some railroad regulation existed in the period starting with the effective date of Chapter 273, Laws 1874, to the effective date of Chapter 362, Laws 1905. The comprehensive motor carrier regulation was added by Chapter 488, Laws 1933. The reorganization act of 1967 (Chapter 75) continued the

commission as an independent regulatory agency.

Organization. The commission is composed of 3 full-time commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for 6-year terms. When making an appointment, the Governor designates a chairman. The commission is organized into 6 divisions.

Agency Responsibility. The commission is responsible for the regulation of public utilities as defined in Section 196.01, Wis. Stats., including municipally owned and operated; railroads (including enterprises included in definition of railroads in Section 195.02, Wis. Stats.); and motor carriers. The regulation of public utilities, railroads, and common motor carriers is designed to promote reasonably adequate service to the public without undue or unjust discrimination at rates which are reasonable and just. The commission also has responsibility to organize emergency transportation for civil defense under the Wisconsin Operational Survival Plan.

Unit Functions.

Accounts and Finance Division. It is responsible for auditing the financial records of public utilities and analyzing their proposed security offerings. It prepares depreciation studies and analyses of cost of capital and rate of return.

Administration Division. It provides personnel and business management services to the commission.

Engineering Division. It is concerned with the technical, engineering aspects of utility facilities and railroad installations, and makes valuations of public utility plants.

Legal Division. It provides the commission and its staff with legal advice and services, conducts public hearings and represents the commission in the courts and before federal regulatory agencies.

Rates and Research (Utilities) Division. It analyzes costs and recommends rates and rules for public utilities, investigates complaints, compiles and publishes statistical data, coordinates work of the Public Service Commission with federal agencies as required and maintains a file of public utility rates and rules.

Transportation Division. It administers rules and conducts investigations relating to the economic regulation of motor carriers and railroads.

Interagency Relationship. The commission has several counterparts on the federal level performing regulatory functions in relation to enterprises engaged in interstate commerce which the commission performs in relation to similar enterprises engaged in intrastate commerce. These include the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Securities & Exchange Commission. In the areas of utility and railroad regulation, the commission has sole jurisdiction on the state level. The commission supervises highway crossing protection and related matters in which the Department of Transportation often appears before the commission as an interested party. In the area of motor transportation, the commission provides economic regulation, while matters involving law enforcement and safety are within the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation. The emergency transportation plan developed by the commission is part of Wisconsin's Operational Survival Plan, which is coordinated by the Department of Local Affairs and Development. Related Emergency Resource Management functions assigned to the commission include electric power, natural gas and telecommunications.

REGULATION AND LICENSING, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Regulation and Licensing: KENNETH E. PRIEBE.

Division of Nurses: ADELE G. STAHL, *administrator*, 266-3735.

Board of Nursing: FRANCES M. AVERY (representing Wis. League for Nursing), *chairman*; ANNE M. GEYER (representing Wis. League for Nursing), *vice chairman*; ADELE G. STAHL (ex officio, administrator of Division of Nurses), *secretary*; MONSIGNOR EDMUND J. GOEBEL (representing Wis. Conference of the Catholic Hospital Assn.), MRS. MARION OWEN (representing Dept. of Health and Social Services), EDWARD J. LOGAN (representing Wis. Hospital Assn.), WILLIAM P. CURRAN (representing State Medical Society), MRS. CHARLOTTE MCARDLE (representing Wisconsin Nurses Assn.), SISTER MARY AGREDA TOUCHETT (representing Wisconsin Nurses Assn.), EDWIN H. JORRIS (ex officio, State Health Officer).

Examining Council on Licensed Practical Nurses: MRS. CHARLINE FLECK (T.P.N.), *chairman*; MRS. ESTHER POGACHNIK, (T.P.N.), *vice chairman*; ADELE G. STAHL (ex officio, administrator of Division of Nurses), *secretary*; AGNES E. DINEEN, MRS. JUNE TYLER (R.N.'s), MRS. ELEONORA DOBBERFUHL (T.P.N.).

Examining Council on Registered Nurses: CORINNE DREXLER, *chairman*; SISTER M. CARMEL KEYZERS, *vice chairman*; ADELE G. STAHL (ex officio, administrator of Division of Nurses), *secretary*; MRS. DOROTHY LANE, SISTER M. CONSTANCE REDEL (all R.N.'s).

Accounting Examining Board (Telephone number: 266-3020): JACK E. THOMAS, *chairman*; EARL W. HAMMILL, *vice chairman*; ARTHUR E. WEGNER, *secretary*; DONALD E. GILL, WILLIAM T. HARRISON (all C.P.A.'s).

Architects and Professional Engineers, Examining Board of (Telephone number: 266-1397): JOHN W. WADE (ex officio, Dean of College of Architecture, U. W.), *chairman*; KURT F. WENDT (ex officio, Dean of College of Engineering, U. W.), *vice chairman*; CASS F. HURC, *secretary*.

Architects' Section: PAUL C. BRUST, *chairman*; FRANCIS J. WILSON, *vice chairman*; PAUL H. GRAVEN, JOHN W. WADE (ex officio, Dean of College of Architecture, U. W.).

Engineers' Section: EDWARD A. KORPADY, *chairman*; PIERCE G. ELLIS, *vice chairman*; BERT FREDERICKSEN, KURT F. WENDT (ex officio, Dean of College of Engineering, U. W.).

Director: CASS F. HURC.

Athletic Examining Board (Telephone number: 266-1396): FRANK M. FALDUTO, *chairman and secretary*; JOEY SANGOR, 1 vacancy.

Basic Sciences Examining Board (Telephone number: 266-1396): BARTHOLOMEW K. KUNNY, *chairman*; SISTER MARY MAYNARD, *vice chairman*; B. H. KETTELKAMP, *secretary*.

Chiropractic Examining Board (Telephone number: 266-1626): JAMES R. STACKER, *chairman*; CARL WEBSTER, *vice chairman*; S. C. SYVERUD, *secretary* (all chiropractors).

Dentistry Examining Board (Telephone number: 266-1396): THOMAS R. ABBOTT, *chairman*; RAYMOND H. GREWE, *vice chairman*; JOHN M. SCHLICK, *secretary*; JAMES H. KALK, WILLIAM E. MARSHALL (all dentists).

Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board: 6 vacancies. Created in 1969.

Medical Examining Board (Telephone number: 266-2811): G. STANLEY CUSTER, *chairman*; THOMAS W. TORMEY, JR., *secretary*; THOMAS E. HENNEY, JOHN IRVIN, A. J. SANFELIPPO, JOHN SATORY, DAVID J. TWOHIG (all M.D.'s); HAROLD WITHROW (D.O.).

Physical Therapists Examining Council: PETER PARISI, *chairman*; EMMA ZITZER, *secretary*; GERTRUDE BARTLETT.

Podiatrists Examining Council: WM. H. HOMMEL, JR., *chairman*; RALPH R. WICHGERS, *secretary*; JOSEPH P. O'CONNOR.

Optometry Examining Board (Telephone number: 266-1626): DONALD L. HEYDEN, *chairman*; TERRENCE A. HAYES, *vice chairman*; A. L. LINDELL, *secretary*; JAMES B. HASLER, MILTON J. WISCHHOFF, JR. (all optometrists).

Pharmacy Examining Board (Telephone number: 266-0141): PETER J. HAUPER, *chairman*; RICHARD E. STREU, *vice chairman*; DELL A. OLSZEWSKI, *secretary*; JOSEPH T. HANNON, LEON A. LEWANDOWSKI (all pharmacists).

Director: KARL W. MARQUARDT.

Pharmacy Internship Board: PETER J. HAUPER (ex officio, chairman Pharmacy Examining Board), *chairman*; ROBERT E. STEELE (representing Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Assn.), *vice chairman*; CHARLES JOHNSON (representing Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Assn.), *secretary*; LOUIS W. BUSSE, JOSEPH R. ROBINSON, GLENN SONNEDECKER, ARTHUR UHL (representing U. W. School of Pharmacy); JOSEPH T. HANNON, LEON A. LEWANDOWSKI, DELL A. OLSZEWSKI, RICHARD E. STREU (ex officio, members Pharmacy Examining Board); RICHARD G. HENRY, RAYMOND JAHN (representing Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Assn.).

Director: MAX A. LEMBERGER, 266-2852.

Psychology Examining Board: 3 vacancies. Created in 1969.

Real Estate Examining Board: ROBERT E. STAHL, *chairman*; RANDALL B. BEZANSON, *vice chairman*; ROBERT H. KELLER, *secretary*.

Director: ROY E. HAYS, 819 N. 6th Street, Milwaukee, (414) 224-4491.

Veterinary Examining Board (Telephone number: 266-1626): CLYDE D. LYLE, *chairman*; JOHN L. WILSON, *vice chairman*; JOHN A. WILSON, *secretary*; EUGENE R. LINDHOLM, M. C. MARTIN (all licensed practicing veterinarians).

Watchmaking Examining Board (Telephone number: 266-1396): W. EBEN GREATON, *chairman*; RICHARD SCROGGINS, *vice chairman*; ED MEDLA, *secretary*; GERALD G. JAEGER, ALVIN F. LOOSE (all watchmakers).

Mailing Address. 110 N. Henry Street, Madison.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-2112.

Number of Employees. 52.50 classified; 6.25 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$2,515,900.

Publications. *Division of Nurses*: Nursing, Is It Your Career (list of accredited schools of nursing); Wisconsin State Accredited Schools of Professional Nursing & Associated Units; Wisconsin State Accredited Programs in Practical Nursing & Training Centers; Wisconsin Nursing Law; Annual Report to Governor; Truth or Consequences, Facts About the Licensed Practical Nurse; Guidelines for Training Nursing Assistants; Interpreter (restricted mailing list). *Accounting Examining Board*: Annual Register. *Examining Board of Architects and Professional Engineers*: Annual Report, which includes the registration act, rules of the board, interpretation of the act, and rosters of registered architects, professional engineers and land surveyors. *Athletic Examining Board*: Biennial Report; Boxing Law, Rules and Regulations. *Basic Sciences Examining Board*: Information and Suggestions, 1960. *Dentistry Examining Board*: Information and Suggestions, 1960.

ing Board: Annual Dental Directory. Medical Examining Board: Annual List of Registered Physicians, Surgeons and Osteopaths, Physical Therapists and Podiatrists. Optometry Examining Board: Optometry Laws; Administrative Rules. Pharmacy Examining Board: Pharmacy laws and regulations. Real Estate Examining Board: Wisconsin Real Estate Law.

History. Chapter 75, Laws 1967 (the "Kellett" reorganization act), grouped various licensing and regulatory boards under a newly-created Department of Regulation and Licensing.

Under the law the following departments and boards were grouped in the new department:

Old Agency	Original Creation	New Board
Department of Nurses and boards	Ch. 402, Laws 1949 Prior to 1949, Bureau of Nursing Education in State Board of Health.	Division of Nurses, and examining councils
Board of Accountancy	Ch. 337, Laws 1913	Accounting Examining Board
Regis. Board of Arch. & Prof. Engineers	Ch. 644, Laws 1917 (Board of Examiners of Architects) Ch. 486, Laws 1931 (expanded board to include engineers)	Examining Board of Architects and Professional Engineers
Athletic Commission	Ch. 632, 773, Laws 1913	Athletic Examining Board
Board of Examiners in the Basic Sciences	Ch. 284, Laws 1925	Basic Sciences Examining Board
Board of Examiners in Chiropractic	Ch. 408, Laws 1925	Chiropractic Examining Board
Board of Dental Examiners	Ch. 129, Laws 1885	Dentistry Examining Board
Board of Medical Examiners	Ch. 264, Laws 1897	Medical Examining Board Physical Therapist Examining Council Podiatrists Examining Council
Medical Grievance Committee	Ch. 70, Laws 1935	Functions absorbed by Med. Ex. Bd.
Board of Examiners in Optometry	Ch. 488, Laws 1915	Optometry Examining Board
Board of Pharmacy	Ch. 167, Laws 1882	Pharmacy Examining Board
Pharmacy Internship Commission	Ch. 351, Laws 1965	Pharmacy Internship Board
Real Estate Commission	Ch. 656, Laws 1919 (Real Estate Brokers Bd.)	Real Estate Examining Board
Board of Veterinary Examiners	Ch. 294, Laws 1961	Veterinary Examining Board
Board of Examiners in Watchmaking	Ch. 91, Laws 1937	Watchmaking Examining Board

In addition, the administration of the licensing of private detective agencies and agents, charitable organizations and professional fund raisers and solicitors was transferred from the Secretary of State and the licensing of peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen was transferred from the Motor Vehicle Department to the new agency.

Organization. All examining boards except the Examining Board of Architects and Professional Engineers and the Pharmacy Internship Board are appointed by the Governor. Chapter 327, Laws 1967, provides that Senate confirmation is not required for any of the appointments. The per diem has been standardized for all board members at \$25, and all boards annually select a chairman, vice chairman and secretary from among their members. The examining councils which serve the Medical Examining Board in an advisory capacity are appointed by it.

The Division of Nurses is under the direction and supervision of the Board of Nursing, which consists of ex officio members and members appointed to represent various groups. The Examining Councils on Registered Nurses and on Practical Nurses are created in the division.

The routine housekeeping functions of payroll, procurement and office maintenance have been assigned to the department secretary, while each examining board retains its powers prescribed by law, including rule-making, licensing, certifying and regulation. Each agency transferred continues to control funds received by it in connection with its licensing activities.

Agency Responsibility. The department provides the routine clerical services and housekeeping functions for the 13 examining boards and the Division of Nurses attached to the department. In addition, the staff of the secretary of the department licenses private detectives and agencies, peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen, charitable organizations and professional fund raisers and solicitors. All professional tasks requiring experience and expertise in the particular professions licensed or regulated are performed by employees appointed by and responsible to the Division of Nurses and the various examining boards. The department keeps all records of the Division of Nurses and the examining boards as well as a current register of the names and addresses of all licensees. In addition to licensing, certifying and regulating its trade or profession, each examining board is responsible for fostering the standards of education or training pertaining to its own trade or profession including its relationship to government and to the general welfare.

Unit Functions.

Division of Nurses. The division provides the basic program of registration of nurses and engages in administrative, education, registration, licensure and law enforcement activities. The division, which includes the *Examining Council on Registered Nurses* and the *Examining Council on Licensed Practical Nurses*, is the staff arm for the *Board of Nursing*.

Accounting Examining Board. The examining board administers 2 C.P.A. examinations each year, registers accountants, requires all practicing license holders to reregister annually, and investigates complaints of violation of law or regulations and secures compliance.

Examining Board of Architects and Professional Engineers. The examining board is responsible for examining qualifications of applicants for registration as architect, professional engineer, or land surveyor; and for issuing certificates of registration. The examining board investigates complaints of misconduct and cooperates in the prosecution of persons not complying with the registration requirements.

Athletic Examining Board. The examining board is responsible for the reg-

ulation and supervision of amateur and professional boxing matches in the state.

Basic Sciences Examining Board. The examining board is responsible for determining competency in the "basic sciences" (anatomy, physiology, pathology, physical diagnosis, chemistry and bacteriology) before physicians, osteopaths, chiropractors and dentists appear before their respective licensing examining boards.

Chiropractic Examining Board. The examining board is responsible for examining, licensing and registering chiropractors. It investigates complaints, conducts informal and formal hearings in accordance with the Wisconsin Statutes and Board Rules relating to professional conduct and the proper use of advertising and educational material.

Dentistry Examining Board. The examining board is responsible for examination, registration and investigation of dentists and dental hygienists.

Medical Examining Board. The examining board is responsible for examination, registration and enforcement actions for physicians, physical therapists and podiatrists.

Optometry Examining Board. The examining board is responsible for examination, registration and enforcement actions for optometrists to aid and protect the visual welfare of the state's citizens.

Pharmacy Examining Board. The board administers and enforces state laws regulating drug distribution in Wisconsin. It is responsible for: examination and registration of pharmacists; licensing of pharmacies, manufacturers of medical products and wholesalers of dangerous drugs; supervision of drug control in hospitals and nursing homes; and enforcing pharmacy, narcotic and dangerous drug laws and regulations.

Pharmacy Internship Board. All pharmacy candidates in addition to completing the required university courses, must obtain one year's practice and experience in a community or hospital pharmacy under the direction of a registered pharmacist who qualifies as a preceptor. Supervision of this internship program is the responsibility of the Pharmacy Internship Board.

Real Estate Examining Board. This examining board registers and licenses real estate brokers and salesmen, and cemetery organizations and salesmen. This responsibility includes the authority to conduct investigations, hold hearings, revoke and suspend licenses.

Veterinary Examining Board. The examining board registers veterinarians; defines unprofessional conduct for veterinarians; and considers complaints regarding the practice of veterinary medicine.

Watchmaking Examining Board. The examining board registers watchmakers; supervises the registration and training of watchmakers' apprentices; defines standards of workmanship; and investigates complaints.

Interagency Relationship. *Chiropractic Examining Board.* In carrying out its responsibilities under the Wisconsin Statutes and Board Rules, the board works closely with the Attorney General's Office. The board also works with the Department of Regulation & Licensing in fiscal matters; also cooperates with all local, state and federal agencies in furnishing them information relating to chiropractic.

Pharmacy Examining Board. The federal Food and Drug Administration and Bureau of Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs perform regulatory functions in relation to drug manufacturing and distribution in interstate commerce, while the board performs regulatory functions in relation to drug handling and distribution by persons within the state. The board and the Division of Criminal Investigation in the State Department of Justice have concurrent responsibility for enforcement of state narcotic and dangerous drug laws.

Pharmacy Internship Board. In the performance of its educational functions the board works closely with the University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy. The board also works closely with the University of Wisconsin Extension Services in Pharmacy and University Extension Health Science Unit in the preparation of continuing education seminars and conferences for the pharmacy preceptors.

SAVINGS AND LOAN, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: LEO MORTENSEN.

Deputy Commissioner: JOHN C. SCHLOSSER.

Chief Examiner: WILLIAM J. OESTREICHER.

Savings and Loan Review Board: DONALD T. CORR, *chairman*; GERALD W. LISKI, *vice chairman*; PAUL C. KEHRER, JOHN W. KOBUSSEN, ERL ODEGARD, A. C. STEINHAUER, HENRY WOZNAK.

Mailing Address. 142 East Gilman Street, P.O. Box 1807, Madison 53701.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1821.

Number of Employees. 15 classified; one unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$561,000.

Publications. Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations; Savings and Loan Laws; Departmental Rules, Wisconsin Administrative Code; Biennial Report.

History. Chapter 75, Laws 1967 (the reorganization act), renamed the Savings and Loan Department to be the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan and continued it as an independent regulatory agency. The department had been created as a separate entity (the Savings and Loan Department) by Chapter 411, Laws 1947. Prior to that time the regulation of both of banks and of savings and loan associations was under the jurisdiction of the Banking Commission. In 1949 the agency was renamed the Savings and Loan Department.

Organization. The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of 6 years. He shall have 5 years' minimum experience either as an executive officer of a savings and loan association of this state or service in the office of the commissioner or both.

The deputy commissioner is appointed by the commissioner with the consent of the Savings and Loan Review Board.

The Savings and Loan Review Board consists of 7 members, at least 5 of whom shall have not less than ten years' experience in the savings and loan business in this state, appointed for staggered terms of 4 years by the Governor with Senate consent.

Agency Responsibility. The commissioner is responsible for the enforcement of Chapter 215, Wisconsin Statutes, the Wisconsin Administrative Code for Savings and Loan Associations and every law relative to the supervision and control of savings and loan associations.

The deputy commissioner works under the general direction of the commissioner and assists him in planning and directing supervision and control of savings and loan associations. He possesses all powers, and performs the duties of the commissioner during a vacancy in that office and during his absence or inability to serve.

Unit Functions.

Chief Examiner. He is in charge of recruiting and training field examiners, assigning supervisory examinations, reviewing examination reports and such other related work as requested by the commissioner.

Field Examiners. They conduct the actual supervisory examinations of the books and records of savings and loan associations chartered, supervised and controlled by this agency.

Review Board. This board reviews administrative actions taken by the commissioner's office and advises the commissioner on policy matters.

Interagency Relationship. The work of the commissioner is closely related in nature to that performed by the Office of the Commissioner of Banks and the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, and, to a lesser extent, the Office of the Commissioner of Securities.

Ninety-two of the 100 associations supervised by the commissioner have the savings accounts of their members insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Insured associations are examined jointly with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and a joint report is prepared. Noninsured associations are examined by the commissioner only.

SECURITIES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: THOMAS NELSON.

Deputy Commissioner: I. E. KARSTEN, 266-3432.

Counsel: R. MICHAEL METT, 266-3433.

Administrative Assistant: VIVIENNE BABCOCK, 266-3583.

Chief Examiner: H. F. BRANDENBURG, 266-1157.

Examiners: RONALD J. BURTCH, JAMES R. FISCHER, ANTON JACOBSON, WANDA D. NIENSTEDT, JOHN T. OAKLEY, RANDALL E. SCHUMANN.

Mailing Address. 448 W. Washington Avenue, Box 1768, Madison 53701.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3431.

Number of Employees. 16 classified; 1 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$447,000.

Publications. Biennial Report; Monthly Bulletin; Securities Law and Rules.

History. The office was created as an independent regulatory agency by Chapter 68, Laws 1939, and was continued and given its present name by Chapter 75, Laws 1967. From 1913 until 1939, regulation of securities was under the jurisdiction successively of the Railroad Commission, the Public Service Commission, and the Banking Commission. Wisconsin's first "blue sky" law, regulating the sale of securities for the protection of the investing public, was enacted in 1913. The state securities law was successively revised in 1919, 1933, and 1941. The Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law was as Chapter 71, Laws 1969, following a study by the the Legislative Council. The new law is based on the Uniform Securities Act, which has been adopted in about half the states, and continues Wisconsin's tradition of comprehensive securities regulation.

Organization. The office is administered by a Commissioner of Securities appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate for a term of six years. The Governor's Advisory Committee on Securities meets periodically with the Commissioner to provide advice and counsel concerning the administration of the securities law.

Agency Responsibility. The Commissioner is responsible for registration of securities prior to public sale, licensing and examination of broker-dealers, agents, and investment advisers, investigation of complaints involving the illegal sale of securities, and enforcement of the securities law. The commissioner fulfills a role similar to that of the federal Securities and Exchange Commission. However, the federal securities law covering interstate offerings of securities provides only for full disclosure, while the Wisconsin securities law also requires that such offerings be in the public interest and fair and equitable to investors.

Unit Functions.

Registration. The office examines applications for registration of securities to determine whether they are fair and equitable to investors and conform to statutory requirements, registers securities if their sale is not contrary to the public interest, reviews financial statements of issuers of securities, amends and extends registrations of securities, passes upon exemptions from registration, and issues orders prohibiting the sale of unregistered securities.

Licensing. The office licenses securities broker-dealers, agents, and investment advisers. It conducts examinations of securities agents prior to licensing, and periodic field examinations of the books and records of licensed broker-dealers and investment advisers. It suspends or revokes licenses upon findings of violations of the securities law. It also examines advertising material used by broker-dealers and issuers in the sale of securities.

Enforcement. The office investigates complaints involving the illegal sale of securities, including fraud or misrepresentation in the sale of securities, and assists the district attorneys of the respective counties in the prosecution of securities law violators. It also renders opinions and answers inquiries of investors concerning registrations and licenses and the interpretation of the securities law.

Operations. The office operates without cost to the public, since its revenues generated from registration and licensing fees and examinations have far exceeded its expenses of operation. The excess reverts to the general fund and has resulted in substantial income to the state. The volume of registration and licensing activities of the office has increased substantially in recent years. During the 1968-69 fiscal year, the office examined 1,408 applications for registration of securities and issued 277 securities dealers' licenses and 3,282 securities agents' licenses.

The Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law is signed June 4, 1969, by Governor Warren P. Knowles. Witnessing the signing are Professor Wilber G. Katz, principal draftsman of the new law; Dennis H. Willms, Chairman of the Wisconsin Association of Securities Dealers; and Thomas Nelson, Commissioner of Securities.



*Functional Area:***EDUCATION****HIGHER EDUCATION, COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR**

Members: HAROLD A. KONNAK (citizen members), *chairman*; THOMAS CHEEKS (citizen member), *vice chairman*; WILLIAM M. KRAUS (citizen member), *secretary*; WILLIAM C. KAHL (ex officio, State Superintendent of Public Instruction), W. ROY KOPP (ex officio, president, Board of Regents of State Universities), JAMES W. NELLEN (ex officio, president, Board of Regents of University of Wisconsin), JOSEPH NOLL (ex officio, president, Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education); JOHN F. ROCHE (representative of the county teachers colleges), NORMAN CHRISTIANSON (representing the Board of Regents of the State Universities), BERNARD C. ZIEGLER (representing the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin), ROY A. DINGMAN (representing the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education); JOHN BOSSHARD, ABBOTT BYFIELD, HOWARD PACKARD, FRANK H. RANNEY, CHESTER O. WANVIG, JR., and ARTHUR E. WEGNER (citizen members).

Executive Director: ARTHUR D. BROWNE.

Academic Planning: WILLIAM E. WHITE, *associate director*, 266-1390.

Finance: GALE L. KELLY, *associate director*, 266-3263.

Research: L. JOSEPH LINS, *director*, 266-3657.

Educational Communications Division: LEE S. FRANKS, *executive director*, 505 N. Segoe Road, 266-0036.

Educational Communications Board: WILLIAM C. KAHL (ex officio, State Superintendent of Public Instruction), *chairman*; ANTON J. MOE (citizen member), *vice chairman and secretary*; HENRY L. AHLGREN (ex officio designee of president of University of Wisconsin); STEPHEN T. BOYLE (ex officio, designee of Governor); CLARENCE L. GREIBER (ex officio, director, Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education); EUGENE R. MCPHEE (ex officio, director, Board of Regents of State Universities); LUKE LAMB (representing University of Wisconsin Board of Regents); EDWARD WIEGNER (representative of private higher education), SISTER VIRJINE (representative of private or parochial elementary or secondary education), DON RICHMOND (representative of public elementary and secondary education), FRITZ C. FRIDAY (representative of a public school board) (appointed by Governor); BEN LAIRD, MRS. BERNICE QUICK, MRS. JOHN ULLRICH (citizen members).

Mailing Address. 732 North Midvale Boulevard, Madison 53705.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1970.

Number of Employees. 7 classified; 8 unclassified; Educational Communications Division: 18 classified; 6 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$556,300; Educational Communications Division—\$824,800.

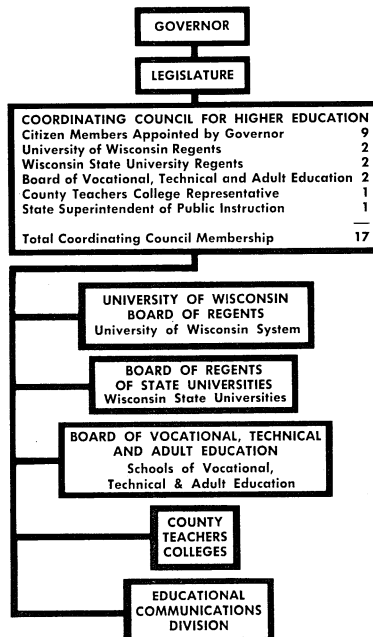
Publications. Academic Plan for Wisconsin's Public Universities, 1970-1980; Post-Secondary Educational Preferences of High School Seniors; Increasing Human Potential Through Educational Change: Proceedings of Wisconsin Interagency Conference on the Educationally Deprived;

1969-71 Coordinating Council for Higher Education Budget Recommendations for Public Higher Education in Wisconsin; 1969-71 Coordinating Council for Higher Education Building Priorities: University of Wisconsin and Wisconsin State Universities; Social Welfare Education in Wisconsin: A Coordinated Approach; Financing Two-Year Institutions of Public Higher Education in Wisconsin; Law Enforcement Education in Wisconsin: A Coordinated Approach; Traffic and Safety Education in Wisconsin: A Coordinated Approach; Higher Educational Opportunities in Wisconsin: Degree Programs Offered in Public Institutions; College Transfer, Associate Degree, Vocational Diploma & Apprenticeship Enrollments in Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Fall 1967; Provisional Long-Range Plan for Higher Education in Wisconsin; and Coordinating Council for Higher Education Newsletter. *Educational Communications Division*: Educational Broadcast Communication for Wisconsin and Wisconsin Educational Radio and Television Management Study.

History. Created as the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education by Chapter 619, Laws 1955, and revised in 1965 under Chapter 291 to provide a majority of citizen representatives, the Coordinating Committee became the Coordinating Council for Higher Education under Chapter 327, Laws 1967.

The State Radio Council, which was created by Chapter 570, Laws 1945 (although a previous agency had existed briefly), was renamed the Educational Broadcasting Division under the supervision and direction of the Educational Broadcasting Board and attached to the Coordinating Council by Chapter 75, Laws 1967 (the reorganization act). Chapter 349 of the same

COORDINATION OF WISCONSIN HIGHER EDUCATION



year, however, renamed it again to be the Educational Communications Division and the Educational Communications Board. The board's membership was revised by Chapter 175, Laws 1969.

Organization. The Coordinating Council consists of 17 members: one from the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, one from the Board of Regents of State Universities, and one from the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education selected by the respective board; 4 ex officio members—the president of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, the president of the Board of Regents of State Universities, the president of the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; one member of the County Teachers Colleges Board Association selected by the Governor; and 9 citizen members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered, 8-year terms. It utilizes the following committees which report to the parent council: (1) The Executive Committee reviews council budgets and acts as a personnel committee. It is empowered to act on behalf of the full council in matters which cannot be held over to a regular meeting and do not warrant a special meeting. (2) The Finance Committee reviews biennial operating and capital requests of the higher education systems and studies fiscal and facilities matters. (3) The Program Committee reviews all proposals related to the development of educational programs and/or opportunities and engages in the long-range academic planning for the higher education systems.

The Educational Communications Division is attached to the council but exercises its powers prescribed by law independently of the department head except in budgeting, program coordination and related management functions which require the review of the council. The division operates under the direction and supervision of the Educational Communications Board, which—as reorganized by law in 1969—is composed of 5 state officials ex officio, or their designees, and 8 members appointed by the Governor to 4-year terms, of whom 4 shall be citizen members and one each shall be a representative of different types of education, namely, private higher education, private elementary or secondary education, public elementary or secondary education, and a public school board operating elementary and secondary grades.

Agency Responsibility. The council is the top state-level policy-making board for public higher education in Wisconsin. Under the statutes the council is responsible for the direction and coordination of the activities of the University of Wisconsin system, the Wisconsin State Universities, the Wisconsin schools of vocational, technical and adult education, the county teachers colleges, as well as its own division, the Educational Communications Division. This direction is provided through continuing research study and policy development in the areas of academic programs, budgets and facilities for the state-supported institutions of higher education. As a result of this continuing planning, the council in July 1969 adopted a 10-year plan for directing the academic development of the state's public universities during the 1970-80 period.

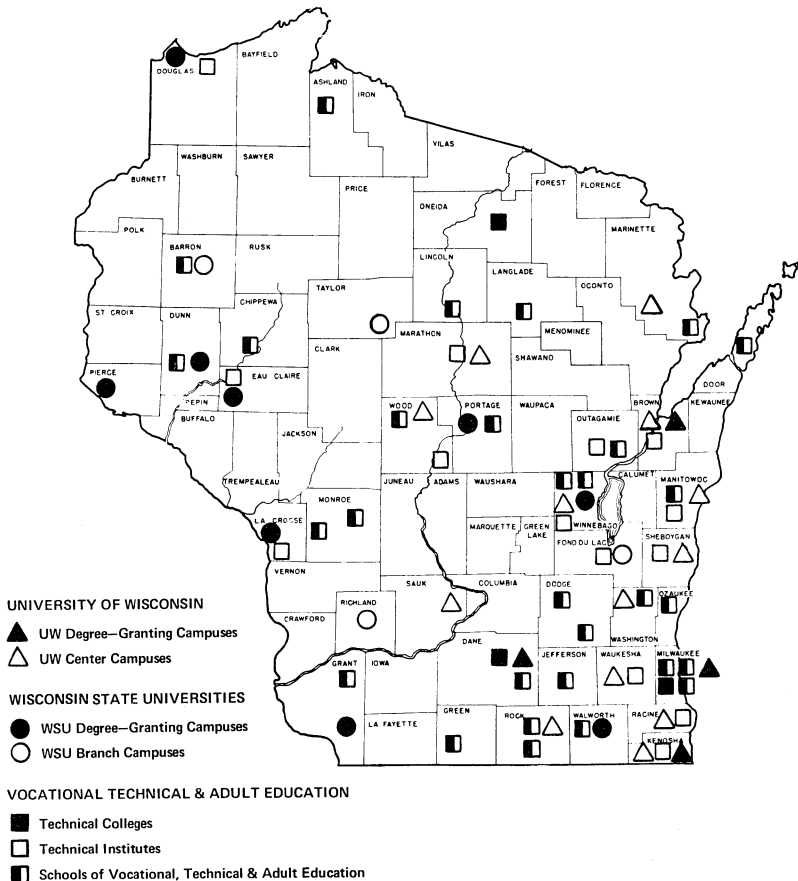
The council is the final authority for the establishment of new collegiate and technical programs and presents a single biennial budget recommendation and an integrated biennial building program for public higher education to the Governor and Legislature. With legislative approval the council may enter into agreements with other states for the remission of nonresident tuition to designated categories of students for the purpose of economy to the

state and to provide added opportunities for students. The council has effected such reciprocal agreements with Minnesota and Michigan. In addition, the executive director executes the policies of the council and directs the central staff in the preparation and submission of such reports as are required and requested by the council, the Governor, or the Legislature.

Unit Functions.

Academic Planning. The unit is responsible for assessing and assigning undergraduate, graduate, professional and technical education program needs, establishing program guidelines and making long-range recommendations on programs and academic policies to the council. The unit has developed a 10-year plan for the 1970-80 academic program implementation for public higher education in Wisconsin and establishes uniform program need criteria and state-wide plans for special fields of study.

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SYSTEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION



Finance Planning. The unit is concerned with all fiscal aspects related to the expenditure of state funds for the operation of the state's systems of higher education and for establishing policies and formulas for application to the biennial review of higher education budgets.

Facilities Planning. The unit works closely with the university systems in setting uniform state-wide space guidelines for use in generating building needs for higher education and inventories and evaluates existing buildings and building utilization leading up to the recommendation of an integrated biennial building program for the two public university systems.

Research. The unit undertakes evaluative studies and state-wide statistical analyses of student preferences and needs, enrollments and projections of enrollment, graduates, college-going rates, geographical areas of origin and student transfer patterns.

Educational Communications Division. The division operates the state FM radio network and is responsible for developing and implementing a state-wide educational television network. The division is governed by the *Educational Communications Board* and operates independently of the council except where matters of program, budget or building policy are required to be referred to the council for final authorization.

Interagency Relationships. As top policy-making governing board for public higher education, the council works closely with the University of Wisconsin, Wisconsin State Universities and the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education systems. In its areas of statutory responsibility for programs, budgets, buildings and research, the council works cooperatively with the Department of Administration and its State Bureau of Engineering, the State Higher Educational Aids Board, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau and the Department of Public Instruction. The Educational Communications Board works with the Department of Public Instruction and the higher educational systems in the development of educational television resources.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD

Members: PAUL M. IPSEN (public member), *chairman*; JOHN C. GEILFUSS (nominated by Wis. Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities), *vice-chairman*; ROY A. DINGMAN (nominated by Coordinating Council for Higher Education), *secretary*; THOMAS CHEEKS, WILLIAM C. KAHL, W. ROY KOPP, JAMES NELLEN (nominated by Coordinating Council for Higher Education); ROBERT H. DEZONIA, MALCOLM P. MOUAT, REV. JOHN P. RAYNOR, V. ROBINS TATE, (nominated by Wis. Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities); MRS. JOHN BOSSHARD, JOHN P. NASH, DAVID A. STROM, JOSEPH L. WATKINS, JR., (public members).

Executive Secretary: JAMES A. JUNG.

Institutional Support Activities, Division of: ROBERT P. GILBERTSON, *administrator.*

Program Analysis, Bureau of
State Planning and Research, Bureau of

Student Support Activities, Division of: RICHARD H. JOHNSTON, *administrator.*

Loans and Data Processing, Bureau of: DONOVAN K. FOWLER.

Grants and Scholarships, Bureau of: ROBERT C. McMURRAY.

Wisconsin Educational Opportunity, Division of: RICHARD AUKEMA, *administrator*; MICHAEL HARDER, *assistant division administrator*, Milwaukee Educational Opportunity Center, 2234 N. 3rd Street, Milwaukee 53212, (414) 224-4466.

Mailing Address. 111-115 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-2897.

Number of Employees. 43 classified; 1 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$30,235,248.

History. The State Commission for Higher Educational Aids was renamed the Higher Educational Aids Board by Chapter 75, Laws 1967 (reorganization act). As a commission, it had been established by Chapter 573, Laws 1963, with the title, State Commission for Academic Facilities, to administer in Wisconsin Title I of the federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. In 1965 (Chapter 264) the commission acquired substantial student financial aid responsibilities, and at that time its name was changed.

The 1967 reorganization bill transferred the Educational Approval Council and the State Scholarship Committee to the board, with their powers and duties being vested in the head of the board and their respective council and committee abolished. Chapter 214, Laws 1967, however, transferred the Educational Approval Council to the Department of Public Instruction, superseding the prior action.

Organization. The board consists of 15 members appointed to serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Five are nominated by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education from its membership, 5 are nominated by the Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities and 5 appointed by the Governor directly to represent the general public. The board appoints a Council on Student Aids, consisting of 6 guidance counselors and 6 financial aid officers, to advise it on its student aid programs.

Agency Responsibility. The board is responsible for the administration of several federal programs of institutional grants for facilities construction and equipment procurement. In addition, the board administers most of the state's programs of student financial aid and has the responsibility of recommending to the Governor and Legislature changes within the state's student financial aid structure. Thirdly, the board administers two centers in Milwaukee's inner city areas for the benefit of inner city youth seeking education beyond high school. The executive secretary is responsible to the board for the administration of these 3 primary functions.

Unit Functions.

Division of Institutional Support Activities. The division administers the federal programs operated at the state level authorized by Title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 and Title VI-A of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Division of Student Support Activities. The division administers the state's several student financial aid programs, within an established state-wide procedure of application developed in conjunction with the state's high schools and Wisconsin's public and private colleges, universities and vocational-technical schools.

Division of Wisconsin Educational Opportunity. The division administers programs funded by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and by the National Institutes of Health, Health Education and Manpower Training programs. These are designed to reach and assist youth from Milwaukee's inner city areas who wish to pursue a post-secondary education or nursing program. The division is also responsible for a planning grant under Title 1, Section 105 of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 to develop a transitional education program for Milwaukee's disadvantaged youth.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, STATE

Board of Curators: Judge THOMAS H. BARLAND, *president*; JOHN C. GEILFUSS, *1st vice president*; CLIFFORD D. SWANSON, *2nd vice president*; GEORGE BANTA, JR., *honorary vice president*; E. E. HOMSTAD, *treasurer*; RICHARD A. ERNEY, *acting secretary*; Governor WARREN P. KNOWLES, ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN (secretary of state), HAROLD W. CLEMENS (state treasurer), FRED HARVEY HARRINGTON (president, University of Wisconsin), MRS. EDWARD H. RIKKERS (president of the women's auxiliary) (all *ex officio*); ROGER AXTELL, MRS. HENRY BALDWIN, H. M. BENSTEAD, E. DAVID CRONON, SCOTT M. CUTLIP, W. NORMAN FITZGERALD, MRS. ROBERT E. FRIEND, ROBERT A. GEHRKE, MRS. HOWARD T. GREENE, BEN GUTHRIE, KENNETH W. HAAGENSEN, MRS. RICHARD L. HARTZELL, JIM DAN HILL, WAYNE J. HOOD, MRS. EDWARD C. JONES, MRS. RAYMOND J. KOLTES, CHARLES R. MCCALLUM, HOWARD W. MEAD, ROBERT B. L. MURPHY, FREDERICK I. OLSON, F. HARWOOD ORBISON, J. WARD RECTOR, FREDERIC E. RISSE, DONALD C. SLICHTER, DR. LOUIS C. SMITH, MOWRY SMITH, MRS. WILLIAM H. L. SMYTHE, WILLIAM F. STARK, MILO K. SWANTON, CEDRIC A. VIC, CLARK WILINSON, ROBERT S. ZIGMAN.

Acting Director: RICHARD A. ERNEY, Room 205, 262-3266.

Assistant Director: WILLIAM H. APPLEGATE, Room 211, 262-3266.

Administrative Services: M. JAMES SEVERA, Room 217, 262-9610.

Archives and Manuscripts, Division of: F. GERALD HAM, *state archivist*, Room 414, 262-9580.

Comptroller: LEONARD W. BEHNKE, Room 344, 262-9614.

Editorial Division: WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD, *director*, Room 445, 262-2732.

Society Press: PAUL H. HASS, *editor*.

Wisconsin Magazine of History: WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD, *editor*.

Field Services, Division of: MRS. BARBARA J. KAISER, *director*, Room 305, 262-0629.

Mass Communications History Center: MRS. BARBARA J. KAISER, *director*.

Library Division: CHARLES W. SHETLER, *librarian*, Room 249, 262-9586.

Museum Division: THURMAN O. FOX, *director*, Room 55, Museum, 262-9563.

Archeology: JOAN E. FREEMAN, *state archeologist*.

Local History, Office of: WILLIAM J. SCHERECK, *supervisor*.

Museum Education: DORIS H. PLATT, *supervisor*.

Badger History: HOWARD W. KANETZKE, *editor*.

Research Division: WILLIAM F. THOMPSON, *director*, Room 462, 262-2999.

Sites and Markers, Division of: RAYMOND S. SIVESIND, *director*, Room 316, 262-9617.

Historical Markers Council: WILLIAM F. STEUBER (ex officio designee of Highway Commission chairman), *chairman*; RICHARD A. ERNEY (ex officio [acting] director of State Historical Society), *acting secretary*; DONALD J. MACKIE (ex officio designee of secretary of natural resources), JERRY TINGSTAD (ex officio designee of secretary of local affairs and development, director, planning function), WILLIAM R. ERNST (ex officio designee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Mailing Address. 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Number of Employees. 124½ classified; 6 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$3,673,400.

Publications. Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); Badger History (a series); Wisconsin Public Documents, a Checklist (quarterly); Wisconsin Then and Now (monthly); Exchange (quarterly); books on Wisconsin and United States history.

History. Chapter 75, Laws 1967 (the reorganization act), continued the society as an independent agency. The State Historical Society can be traced back to a private association formed during the constitutional convention of 1846. It was reorganized in 1849 and chartered in 1853. Appropriations have been granted to it since 1854. The society was made a trustee of the state in 1855.

The Historical Markers Council was created as the Historical Markers Commission in 1944, a nonstatutory, ex officio committee. Chapter 192, Laws 1953, made the committee statutory.

Under the reorganization act (Chapter 75, Laws 1967), the Historical Markers Commission was renamed the Historical Markers Council and transferred to the Historical Society as an independent unit of the society. The latter was also given the program of administering the appropriation made to the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

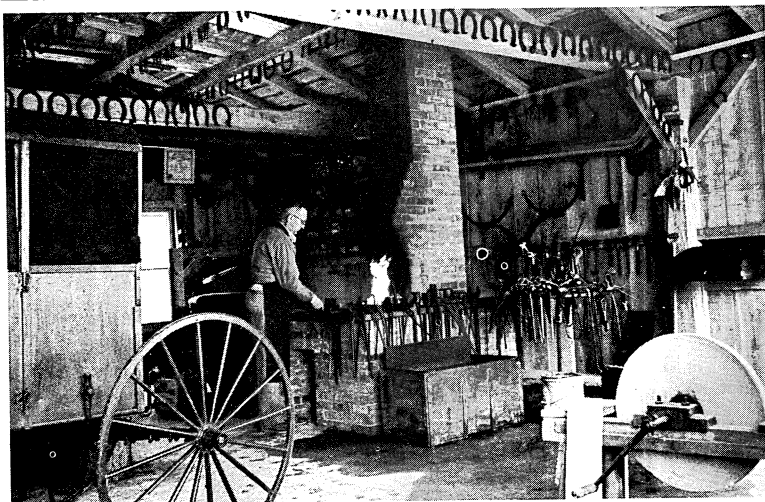
Organization. The society is governed by a board of 36 curators, 12 of whom are elected by the membership at each annual meeting. The board selects the officers as well as the director, who is the administrative head of the society. Although the society is an endowed membership corporation, it is also an official state agency. It is one of the largest state historical societies in the nation with 8,145 adult members.

The new addition to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin building faces the University campus at Park Street between State and Langdon Streets. The old and new buildings join just behind the second stop light from the right. The addition provides 75% more space for the Society, most of it devoted to the storage of books and manuscripts. The 1900 building has been remodeled and a new air conditioned film vault built where many historic records will be preserved on film.



The Historical Markers Council is comprised of 5 ex officio members. It meets each January in Madison, at which time it chooses its chairman, and may also hold special meetings.

Agency Responsibility. The society provides 3 major programs. (1) It maintains an extensive American history research library for use by the public and for scholarly research at the University of Wisconsin and at area research centers at 7 state universities and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. (2) It extends technical advice to the affiliated local historical societies and promotes the appreciation and understanding of Wisconsin history by operating a museum, historymobile, and restored historic sites. (3) It publishes research in Wisconsin and American history.



The State Historical Society operates five historic sites: Villa Louis at Prairie du Chien; Old Wade House at Greenbush; Stonefield at Cassville; the Circus World Museum at Baraboo and the Madeline Island Museum at La Pointe in the Apostle Islands. This view shows the blacksmith shop in the village of the 1890's at Stonefield.

Unit Functions.

Administrative Services Division. Provides clerical, financial and personnel services for the society.

Archives-Manuscripts Division. Catalogs and makes available for use records, tracts, manuscripts, maps, charts, paintings, photographs and other material pertaining to the history of the state, and is the official state archives.

Editorial Division. Is responsible for the administration and creation of all scholarly official society publications.

Field Services Division. The collecting arm of the society, it travels in and outside of the state to encourage, inspect and acquire gifts, and keeps the file of all donors and prospective donors of artifacts, photographs, manuscripts, etc.

Library Division. Organizes and makes available the volumes and pamphlets which constitute the historical collection.

Museum Division. Collects, restores, and displays items of important historical significance, and uses this material to improve the public's knowledge of Wisconsin's heritage.

Research Division. Is responsible for conducting scholarly research in the history of Wisconsin in particular and of the nation in general.

Sites and Markers Division. Is responsible for acquiring, restoring, and operating historic sites to portray graphically the practices of the past, and for locating the sites of significant historical events.

Interagency Relationship: The society cooperates with the Department of Transportation in erecting historical markers across the state. Under a co-operative agreement, the society writes the markers' texts and arranges for the manufacture of the markers. A highway and dam archeological artifact salvage operation is conducted by the society with funds made available by the National Science Foundation. The society's state archivist manages a state records retention program in cooperation with the Department of Administration and other state agencies. His role in the program is judging the historical value of records slated for destruction and arranging for the storage of historically useful records at the society's headquarters.

The society works closely with the Department of Natural Resources in developing the historical elements in various state parks and forests. It cooperates with the State Department of Public Instruction in providing materials relating to Wisconsin history to Wisconsin elementary and secondary schools, and with the State College Board of Regents and the University Board of Regents in providing resources in American history for university students and faculty members.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF

State Superintendent: WILLIAM C. KAHL.

Deputy Superintendent: ARCHIE BUCHMILLER, 266-1771.

Executive Assistant: VICTOR RUSSELL, 266-3903.

Administration and Staff Services, Division of: DONALD DIMICK, *acting assistant supt.*, 266-3320; DONALD E. RUSSELL, *administrator, data systems*; LEROY RICHGELS, *fiscal officer, fiscal services*; MAX ASHWILL, *legal consultant*; RUSSELL WAY, *administrator, research and development*; DONALD DIMICK, *federal program administrator, state & federal program planning*; WILLIAM C. COLBY, *civil rights consultant*.

Field Supportive Services, Division of: HENRY A. OLSON, *assistant superintendent*, 266-2801; CHARLES H. WILEMAN, *administrator, cooperative educational service agencies*; RALPH E. JOLLIFFE, *administrator, school district reorganization*; EDWARD J. POST, *administrator, school food services*; ALBERT L. BUECHNER, *administrator, school plant services*; PAUL MCFEE, *administrator, surplus property services*; THEODORE A. SORENSON, *administrator, transportation*.

Handicapped Children, Division for: JOHN W. MELCHER, *assistant superintendent*, 266-1649; VICTOR J. CONTRUCCI, *program administrator, educable-mentally retarded-emotionally disturbed*; JOHN STADTMUELLER, *administrator, federal programs for handicapped*; HORACE K. TENNEY III, *medical director*; ELIE M. ASLESON, *supervisor, medical services*; KENNETH HUFF, *superintendent, School for the Deaf*; RAY E. LONG, *superintendent, School for the Visually Handicapped*; KENNETH BLESSING, *coordinator, special education*.

Instructional Services, Division of: ROBERT C. VAN RAALTE, *assistant supt.*, 266-3361; RUSSELL MOSELY, *coordinator, curriculum development and*

coordination; FRANK BROWN, *administrator, Elementary & Secondary Education Act*; FLOYD WIEGAN, *administrator, general school program supervision*; ARNOLD CHANDLER, *administrator, National Defense Education Act*; ROBERT RISTAU, *administrator, Vocational Education Act*.

Library Services, Division for: W. LYLE EBERHART, *assistant supt.*, 266-2205; ROBERT LITTLE, *program administrator, Elementary & Secondary Education Act, Title II*; IONE NELSON, *coordinator, public library services*; BERNARD FRANCKOWIAK, *supervisor, school library services*; JOHN L. KOPISCHKE, *director, Reference and Loan Library*.

State Aids, Division of: ALAN KINGSTON, *assistant supt.*, 266-3851; EDWIN N. EMBERTSON, *supervisor, Indian Education, P.L. 874 & 815*; KENTON E. HOLM, *supervisor, federal program aids*; ROLAND M. ROCKWELL, *supervisor, school finance*.

Teacher Education & Certification, Division of: LOND RODMAN, *acting director*, 266-1879; HARDEAN I. PETERSON, *administrator, teacher certification*; LOND RODMAN, *teacher education*.

Council of the Blind: MRS. ADRIAN DEBLAELY, HERBERT FITZ, *vacancy*.

Council on Library Development: MRS. ROBERT BILLINGS (professional librarian), *chairman*; REV. PAUL DIETZ (professional librarian), *vice chairman*; MRS. BARBARA KELLY (professional librarian); MRS. JOHN MAXWELL (public library board member); MRS. ROBERT F. DUCKERT, GEORGE MEAD II, MRS. WILLIAM PUTNAM (public members); CHARLES SHETLER (ex officio designee of director of State Historical Society), EUGENE MCPHEE (ex officio, director, Board of Regents of State Universities), LOUIS KAPLAN (ex officio designee of president of University of Wisconsin), CLIFFORD ZENOR (ex officio designee of director of Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education).

Educational Approval Board: JOHN R. MOSES, *chairman*; LEROY E. LUBERG, *vice chairman*; CHARLES T. NYE, *secretary*; THOMAS A. ALTENBURG, ROMAN S. GAWKOSKI, CLARENCE L. GREIBER, CARL GUELL, JOHN A. JARVIS, WILLIAM KAHL, OTTO A. MORTENSEN, BARBARA E. MULLIGAN, STERLING P. RANDALL, WALTER B. SENTY, RICHARD J. SIESEN, CHARLES A. WEDEMEYER, W. WILLIAM ZIMDARS.

Executive Secretary: LAURIN P. GORDON.

Mailing Address. Wisconsin Hall, 126 Langdon Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3390.

Number of Employees. 347 classified; 3 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$686,882,700.

Publications. Biennial Report, Department Newsletter (monthly), Official School Directory (annual), Laws of Wisconsin Relating to Public Schools (biennial), Curriculum Publications, research studies.

History. The Department of Public Instruction is under the direction of the State Superintendent, an office created by Article X, Sec. 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution and originally established on August 16, 1848. The Constitution provides that "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 compensations shall be prescribed by law . . ."

The Statutes of the Territory of Wisconsin adopted in 1838-39 provided for the establishment of common schools. Each town containing 10 families was to constitute a school district, and the voters of each such town were to elect 5 school inspectors, whose duties were to examine teachers, visit the schools, and maintain the schoolhouses. There was no territorial agency, however, concerned with education. The convention which produced the

Constitution of 1846 provided that the supervision of public instruction should be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the Legislature might direct. The Legislature was to provide either for the election or the appointment of the superintendent and was to prescribe his powers and duties. Convention debate centered on the need for the office—it was urged that there could be no uniform system of education without a superintendent—and on the method of his selection. The election method was the method finally chosen by the convention.

Organization. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is elected in a nonpartisan election for a term of 4 years. As administrator of the department, he has a deputy superintendent, who acts as superintendent in his absence, and 6 assistant superintendents. Two councils also advise the state superintendent. The Educational Approval Board, attached to the department by Chapters 214 and 327, Laws of 1967, for administrative purposes only, is composed of representatives of state agencies and other persons interested in educational programs as the Governor appoints to serve at his pleasure.

Agency Responsibility. The Department of Public Instruction is charged with the responsibility of providing direction and supervision of public elementary and secondary education in Wisconsin. This responsibility is implemented through programs and services designed: to provide professional supervision and consultation to local school districts; to supplement local tax resources with state funds in order that all pupils will have equal educational opportunities; to assist handicapped children in obtaining an education; to improve, through continuing research and development, curriculums and school operations; to provide proper guidance and counseling for all pupils; to develop school and public library resources; and to coordinate and oversee the use of various federal aids.

Unit Functions.

Division for Administration and Staff Services. The division provides central administrative and staff services to the State Superintendent and the operating divisions of the department. The division consists of financial management—audit, fiscal systems; personnel and office services; legal services; research and development; educational information systems; management systems and procedure development; federal programs; and publications and information services.

Division of Field Services to Local Schools. The division provides field and supportive services to local schools such as school district organization, school building services, surplus property services, school food services, cooperative educational service agencies and transportation services.

Division for Handicapped Children. The division administers and supervises special education, medical and related services for handicapped children. It operates the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

Division for Instructional Services. The division provides over-all supervision, consultation and resource services for local school districts. This includes curriculum development and implementation; elementary and secondary education; pupil services; federal instructional programs under Title III of the National Defense Education Act and Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and vocational education.

Division for Library Services. The division handles the administration of all state and federal programs related to public and school libraries and librarians. The components of the division are the administrative services, the Cooperative Children's Book Center, the Reference and Loan Library, public

library services, school library services, special library services, and ESEA Title II.

Division of State Aids and School Finances. The division provides over-all administration and supervision of state school aids, school finance and related programs, including federal program aids and Indian education services.

Division of Teacher Education and Certification. The division provides liaison, consultation and supervision of educational programs for teachers and the licensure and certification of all public school teachers.

Council of the Blind. The council advises the State Superintendent regarding services, problems and policies affecting the visually handicapped.

Council on Library Development. The council advises the Governor and the State Superintendent regarding policies and plans for library development.

Educational Approval Board. The board investigates the adequacy of school facilities and courses of instruction offered by schools to residents of this state, establishes minimum standards, and issues permits to solicitors for private schools before they can contact prospective students.

Interagency Relationships. The department works and cooperates with a variety of federal, state and local governmental agencies in carrying out its responsibilities. It works with the U. S. Office of Education in carrying out its responsibilities under the National Defense Education Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The department cooperates with the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the commodity distribution program and other federal agencies on the surplus property distribution program. In implementing the vocational education program in Wisconsin, the department works closely with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult education. The department maintains continuing liaison with local, county and school district officials in carrying out its financial and other assistance programs to local schools. The department relies on the Department of Revenue for reports of full value determinations for taxable property throughout the state in order to determine the amount of state aid to local school districts. It works with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in operating the driver education program. In addition, the department has both direct and intermediate relationships with various federal programs dealing with Indian education and federal aid for impact areas and other special educational needs. Close cooperation with the Department of Health and Social Services is essential, primarily in the detection, referral and follow-up of certain categories of the handicapped.

STATE UNIVERSITIES

Board of Regents of State Universities: W. ROY KOPP (Platteville), *president*; MILTON E. NESHEK (Elkhorn), *vice president*; STEPHEN H. AMBROSE (Whitewater), DAVID H. BENNETT (Portage), NORMAN L. CHRISTIANSON (Roberts), JOHN J. DIXON (Appleton), ALLAN L. EDGARTON (Fond du Lac), EUGENE W. MURPHY (La Crosse), JAMES A. RILEY (Altoona), JAMES G. SOLBERG (Menomonie), SINTO S. WESSMAN (Superior), MRS. ROBERT R. WILLIAMS (Stevens Point), WILLIAM C. KAHL (ex officio, State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Executive Director of State Universities and Secretary of Board: EUGENE R. MCPHEE.

Academic Affairs: ROBERT R. POLK, *assistant director*, 266-1162; KENNETH E. LINDNER, *arts and sciences*, 266-3982; ALLEN T. SLAGLE, *teacher education*, 266-0017; ROY T. HEATH, *research and development*, 266-2679.

Architecture—Planning: BERT T. ANDERSON, *director*, 266-3348.

Athletics: FRED JACOBY, *commissioner*, 266-2541.

Business Affairs: ROBERT W. WINTER, *assistant director*, 266-2315; ROBERT A. ALESCH, *personnel*, 266-1165; HUBERT F. ALT, *purchasing*, 266-1166; E. TED KUETHER, *accounting*, 266-1168; GLENN D. OWENS, *management services*, 266-1164; DAVID R. WITMER, *institutional studies*, 266-0166. *Communications, Student Services:* ROBERT J. DOYLE, *assistant to the director*, 266-1163.

Mailing Address. 142 E. Gilman Street (P. O. Box 912), Madison 53701.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-2315.

Number of Employees. 2,570 classified; 4,420 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$263,255,300.

Publications. Wisconsin State Universities Report, WSU System Yearbook, Counselors' Handbook, various statistical reports published at the system office; catalogs, booklets, brochures, campus newspapers and yearbooks published at the state universities.

Location	Date Opened	President or Dean	Enrollment Sept. 1969
Eau Claire	1916	Leonard Haas	7,846
La Crosse	1909	Samuel G. Gates	6,659
Menomonie (Stout State Univ.)	1893	William J. Micheels	4,910
Barron County Campus	1966	John F. Meggers (dean)	337
Oshkosh	1871	Roger E. Guiles	11,149
Fond du Lac Campus	1968	Willard J. Henken (dean)	507
Platteville	1866	Bjarne R. Ullsvik	5,032
Richland Center Campus	1967	Ross R. Papke (dean)	364
River Falls	1874	George R. Field	4,123
Stevens Point	1894	Lee Sherman Dreyfus	7,915
Medford Campus	1969	Russell L. Oliver (dean)	146
Superior	1896	Karl W. Meyer	3,143
Whitewater	1868	William L. Carter	9,759
TOTAL			61,890

History. From the beginning of statehood, the Wisconsin Constitution provided that the school fund should be applied to the support of common schools, with the residue appropriated to the support of academies and normal schools. Nothing further was done, however, until the passage of Chapter 82, Laws of 1857, which set aside the proceeds from the sale of state-owned swamp and overflowed lands for a normal school system and created the Board of Regents of Normal Schools. The first normal school opened in Platteville in 1866, and the ninth, 50 years later in Eau Claire. In 1927 four-year programs leading to Bachelor of Education degrees were authorized and the 9 normal schools became state teachers colleges. When liberal arts programs were authorized in 1951 (Chapter 548) another name change made them state colleges, to reflect the broadened scope of their programs, and in 1964 they became state universities. Chapter 75, Laws 1967 (the reorganization act), changed the name of the governing body, making it the Board of Regents of State Universities and continued it as an independent agency. The 9 state universities and their four branch campuses in 1968-69 comprised the nation's fifth largest system of higher education in full time enrollment.

Organization. The Board of Regents of State Universities is composed of 13 members, including at least one woman and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction ex officio. The 12 appointive members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered terms of 5 years. The board selects its own officers annually.



A second addition, now under construction, has expanded the facilities of the Harold Andersen Library at Wisconsin State University-Whitewater, to accommodate the university's nearly 10,000 students. The library contains approximately 160,000 volumes, along with thousands of pamphlets, clip-pings, microfilm reels and microcards, source material for study and research.

The 9 state universities and 4 branch campuses which comprise the system have the following principal administrative officers:

Eau Claire (Telephone: (715) 836-0123, Zip code: 54701).

LEONARD HAAS, *president*; LESTER W. HUNT, *executive vice president*; RICHARD E. HIBBARD, *vice president for academic affairs*; ORMSBY L. HARRY, *vice president for student affairs*; JOHN KEARNEY, *director of admissions*; JAMES DEAN, *registrar*; ADAM BORS, *dean of students*; JOHN MORRIS, *dean, school of arts and science*; NORMAN OLSON, *dean, school of business*; RODNEY JOHNSON, *dean, school of education*; R. DALE DICK, *dean, school of graduate studies*; MARGUERITE COFFMAN, *dean, school of nursing*.

La Crosse (Telephone: (608) 785-1800, Zip code: 54601).

SAMUEL G. GATES, *president*; M. O. GRAFF, *vice president for academic affairs*; DONOVAN RILEY, *vice president for business affairs*; DAVID W.

HOGUE, *dean of student affairs*; REID F. HORLE, *director of admissions*; ROBERT O. LEROY, *registrar*; R. J. GUNNING, *dean of men*; NORENE SMITH, *acting dean of women*; B. J. YOUNG, *dean, college of education*; JAMES H. M. ERICKSON, *dean, graduate college*; GLENN M. SMITH, *dean, college of health, recreation, physical education*; W. CARL WIMBERLY, *dean, college of letters and science*.

Oshkosh (Telephone: (414) 235-6220, Zip code: 54901).

ROGER E. GILES, *president*; RAYMOND J. RAMSDEN, *vice president for academic affairs*; JAMES F. DUNCAN, *vice president for business affairs*; SHERMAN GUNDERSON, *vice president for program development and staffing*; E. O. THEDINGA, *vice president for student affairs*; ROBERT L. SCOTT, *dean of students*; ARTHUR H. LEHMAN, *director of admissions*; DONALD D. JORGENSON, *registrar*; CLIFFORD LARSON, *dean, school of business administration*; DAVID L. BOWMAN, *dean, school of education*; EVERETT C. PYLE, *dean, graduate school*; ARTHUR H. DARKEN, *dean, school of letters and science*; HELEN E. DORSCH, *dean, school of nursing*.

Platteville (Telephone: (608) 342-1100, Zip code: 53818).

BJARNE R. ULLSVIK, *president*; MILTON LONGHORN, *vice president for academic affairs*; FRANCIS DUNN, *vice president for business affairs*; HAROLD BEALS, *dean of students*; LLOYD LINDEN, *dean of men*; ROSAMOND JONES, *dean of women*; NEIL WIRTH, *director of admissions*; VICTOR PAGENKOPF, *registrar*; CHARLES DENURE, *dean, college of agriculture*; GEORGE BROWN, *dean, college of industry*; GEORGE BULLIS, *dean, college of arts and science*; KAHTAN AL-YASIRI, *dean, college of business economics*; HAROLD HUTCHESON, *dean, college of education*; EDWARD BUSBY, *dean, college of engineering*; LEONARD GARSIDE, *dean, graduate school*.

River Falls (Telephone: (715) 425-6701, Zip code: 54022).

GEORGE R. FIELD, *president*; M. WAYNE WOLFE, *administrative vice president*; RICHARD DELORIT, *academic vice president*; WILLIAM MUNNS, *vice president for student affairs*; MAHLEN FRISKE, *director of admissions*; MELVIN GERMANSON, *registrar*; EDWARD BROWN, *dean of men*; NANCY KNAAK, *dean of women*; JAMES DOLLAHON, *dean, college of agriculture*; RICHARD SWENSEN, *dean, college of arts and sciences*; L. G. STONE, *dean, college of education*; PHILIP ANDERSON, *dean, graduate school*.

Stevens Point (Telephone: (715) 341-1251, Zip code: 54481).

LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS, *president*; GORDON HAFERBECKER, *vice president for academic affairs*; LEON BELL, JR., *vice president for business affairs*; WILLIAM STIELSTRA, *vice president for student affairs*; JOHN LARSEN, *director of admissions*; GILBERT FAUST, *registrar*; JOHN ELLERY, *acting dean, college of applied arts and science*; ORLAND RADKE, *acting dean, college of education*; WILLIAM HANFORD, *dean, college of fine arts*; WINTHROP DIFFORD, *dean, graduate college*; WARREN JENKINS, *dean, college of letters and science*; FREDERICK KREMPLE, *dean, learning resources*.

Stout, Menomonie (Telephone: (715) 235-5541, Zip code: 54751).

WILLIAM J. MICHEELS, *president*; JOHN FURLONG, *vice president for university relations and development*; JOHN A. JARVIS, *vice president for academic affairs*; E. J. SCHOEPP, *vice president for business affairs*; RALPH G. IVERSON, *vice president for student services*; DONALD OSECARD, *admissions examiner*; RICHARD E. ANDERSON, *registrar*; MERLE M. PRICE, *dean of men*; FRED A. WRIGHT, *dean of women*; HERBERT A. AN-

DERSON, *dean, school of applied science and technology*; JOHN B. STEVENSON, *dean, school of education*; ROBERT S. SWANSON, *dean, graduate college*; J. ANTHONY SAMENFINK, *dean, school of home economics*; DWIGHT L. AGNEW, *dean, school of liberal studies*.

Superior (Telephone: (715) 392-8101, Zip code: 54880).

KARL W. MEYER, *president*; JOHN HAUGLAND, *vice president for academic affairs*; JOHN O. DANIELSON, *executive vice president for business affairs*; PAUL E. MEADOWS, *vice president for student affairs*; RICHARD CAMERON, *director of admissions*; HARRY ANDERSON, *registrar*; JOSEPH MOLINE, *dean of students*; CLEO CASADY, *dean, school of business and economics*; ROBERT TRAUBA, *dean, school of education*; JOHN WEBB, *dean, school of fine arts*; JOHN CRONK, *dean, graduate school*; ANTHONY FORBES, *dean, school of letters and science*.

Whitewater (Telephone: (414) 472-1234, Zip code: 53190).

WILLIAM L. CARTER, *president*; CHARLES E. MORPHEW, *senior vice president for academic affairs*; DALE E. BROCK, *vice president for business affairs*; I. W. SCHAFFER, *vice president for student affairs*; ARNOLD J. LIEN, *assistant to the president*; IRV A. MADSEN, *director of admissions*; GEORGE LEHNER, *registrar*; CLAYTON DROULLARD, *dean of students*; CHARLES J. GRAHAM, *dean, college of arts and sciences*; DONALD G. LEESEBERG, *dean, college of business and economics*; A. I. WINTHER, *dean, college of education*; DONALD GRAHAM, *dean, college of graduate studies*; H. GAYLON GREENHILL, *dean, summer school and extension services*.

Barron County Campus, Rice Lake (Telephone: (715) 234-8176, Zip code: 54868).

JOHN F. MEGGERS, *dean*; W. MARK HAIGHT, *director of student activities*; GENE A. GILBERTSON, *director of admissions and counseling*; JOEL EDSON, *business administrator*.

Fond du Lac Campus (Telephone: (414) 922-8440, Zip code: 54935).

WILLARD J. HENKEN, *dean*; ALLAN H. LOEHNDORF, *director of student services*; KENNETH J. THOMAS, *director of student activities*; EUGENE J. BECK, *registrar and director of extended services*; MELVIN L. FEATHERS, *business manager*.

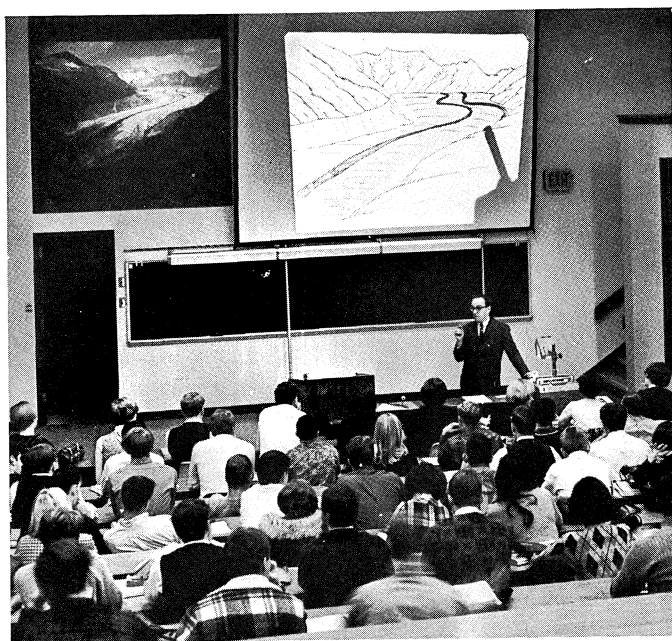
Medford Campus (Telephone: (715) 748-3600, Zip code: 54451).

RUSSELL L. OLIVER, *dean*; ROBERT J. LARSON, *registrar, director of student affairs and admissions*.

Richland Center Campus (Telephone: (608) 647-6186, Zip code: 53581).

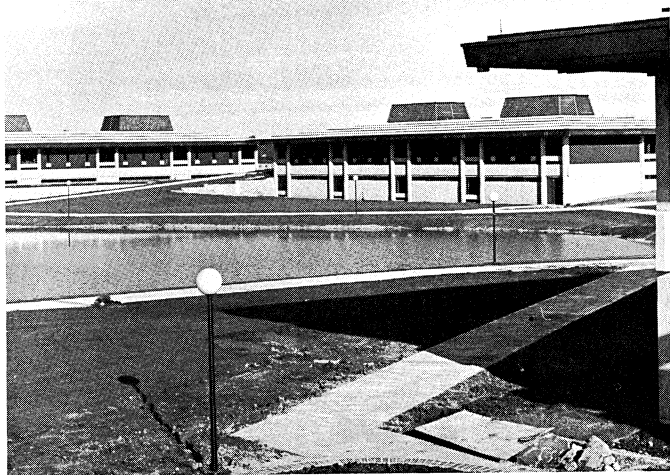
ROSS R. PAPKE, *dean*; MARJORIE E. WALLACE, *associate dean, registrar and director of student affairs*; EDWARD F. McDUNN, *director of admissions*; MARY KAY McDUNN, *director of student services*.

Agency Responsibility. The board of regents is responsible for governing the 9 universities, 4 branch campuses and 2 field stations, which, with the central administrative office, comprise the state universities system. The board appoints the system executive director and the university presidents. It establishes board policies by adoption of resolutions and bylaws relating to academic, business and student affairs. The board approves operating budgets and construction programs within limits authorized by the Legislature and the State Building Commission. The primary purposes of the state universities are to develop and conduct high quality undergraduate and graduate educational programs, to provide public service and to sponsor and encourage research consistent with the educational and public service programs. The executive director is responsible for implementing policies established by the Legislature and the board and serves as chief executive officer



Audiovisual devices such as this overhead projector are a valuable aid in teaching large lecture sections. Here illustrations showing land contours and patterns of erosion are projected for students in a geography class at Wisconsin State University—Eau Claire.

The new Fond du Lac branch campus of Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh has 6 buildings grouped around a 2-acre man-made lake. The campus, which will accommodate 900 students, enrolled its first students in September 1968. Curricular offerings encompass the first 2 years of a 4-year program in liberal arts and sciences, elementary and secondary education, business administration, pre-engineering, and pre-professional courses.



utilizing a central staff to coordinate, direct, supervise and service the operations of the universities.

Functions of the System Administrative Staff.

Academic Affairs. This unit is responsible for assisting the executive director by: researching, advising, planning, reviewing and approving the academic curricula of the state universities; coordinating the research, extension and public service programs; and maintaining space inventories and utilization records of the physical plants of the universities.

Architecture and Planning. This office, made up of professional, technical and general support sections, is responsible for programming, planning, designing, and construction of all physical facility developments at the universities, branch campuses and field station.

Business Affairs. This unit prepares budgets, conducts research and provides management information needed by the executive director to review, plan and direct the business affairs of the system. It supervises accounting, personnel, purchasing and systems divisions of the system office.

Communications and Student Services. This unit assists the executive director in liaison activities with the Governor's office, Legislature and other public and private officials and offices; provides information to the universities, high schools, the public and news media; assists the executive director in coordination of university services to students.

Council of Presidents. The council meets regularly to discuss mutual problems encountered in the operation of the universities and advises the executive director and the board on matters of policy. The council is composed of the 9 university presidents and the executive director.

Interagency Relationship. All higher education programs and budgets are reviewed and coordinated by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Regents: JAMES W. NELLEN, *president*; BERNARD C. ZIEGLER, *vice president*; ROBERT V. DAHLSTROM, CHARLES D. GELATT, MAURICE B. PASCH, FRANK JOHN PELISEK, WALTER F. RENK, MRS. HOWARD V. SANDIN, GORDON R. WALKER (all appointed by Governor); WILLIAM C. KAHL (ex officio, State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Secretary to the Board: CLARKE SMITH, 1860 Van Hise Hall, 262-2324.

Board of Visitors: ROBERT T. HOWELL, *chairman*; LAWRENCE J. FITZPATRICK, *vice chairman*; MRS. CONRAD ELVEHJEM, *secretary*; MRS. JOHN J. WALSH, *treasurer* (all appointed by Wisconsin Alumni Association); LEONARD V. BRADY, MRS. BURTON MELDMAN, MILTON SCHNEIDER (appointed by Governor); RICHARD L. CATES, DALE R. CLARK, MRS. ROBERT D. JOHNS (appointed by Regents); GEORGE S. ROBBINS, CHRIST T. SERAPHIM (appointed by Wisconsin Alumni Association).

Administrative Officers

President of the University: FRED HARVEY HARRINGTON, 1700 Van Hise Hall, Madison, 262-2321.

Vice President: ROBERT L. CLODIUS, 1738 Van Hise Hall, 262-2331.

Vice President for Business and Finance and Trust Officer: NEIL G. CAFEY, 1848 Van Hise Hall, 262-1311.

Vice President for Administration, CHARLES A. ENGMAN, 1762 Van Hise Hall, 262-1089.

Vice President: WALLACE L. LEMON, 1630 Van Hise Hall, 262-5813.

Vice President: LEROY L. LUBERG, 1620 Van Hise Hall, 262-2555.

Vice President: ROBERT TAYLOR, 1752 Van Hise Hall, 262-5814.

Madison Campus Administrators

Chancellor: H. EDWIN YOUNG, 158 Bascom Hall, 262-9946.

Vice Chancellor for Administration: ROBERT H. ATWELL, 100 Bascom Hall, 262-9943.

Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs: F. CHANDLER YOUNG, 121 Bascom Hall, 262-1011.

Dean of Agricultural and Life Sciences: GLENN S. POUND, 140 Agricultural Hall, 262-1251.

Dean of Business: ERWIN A. GAUMNITZ, 102 Commerce Building, 262-1553.

Dean of Education: DONALD J. MCCARTY, 109 Education Building, 262-1763.

Dean of Engineering: KURT F. WENDT, 258 Mechanical Engineering Building, 262-3481.

Dean of the Graduate School: ROBERT M. BOCK, B-39 Bascom Hall, 262-1044.

Dean of International Studies and Programs: HENRY B. HILL, 1410 Van Hise Hall, 262-2851.

Dean of Law: SPENCER KIMBALL, 208 Law Building, 262-2240.

Dean of Letters & Science: STEPHEN KLEENE, 104 South Hall, 262-2622.

Dean of Medicine: PETER L. EICHMAN, 333 North Randall Avenue, 262-1146.

Dean of Pharmacy: DAVID PERLMAN, 172 Pharmacy Building, 262-1414.

Director of Admissions: LEE WILCOX, 140 Peterson Building, 262-3961.

Registrar: THOMAS HOOVER, 130 Peterson Building, 262-3964.

Secretary of the Faculty: CHARLES W. LOOMER, 166 Bascom Hall, 262-3956.

Milwaukee Campus Administrators

Chancellor: J. MARTIN KLOTSCH, 202 Chapman Hall, (414) 228-4331.

Vice Chancellor: JOHN H. ROMANI, 109 Chapman Hall, (414) 228-4501.

Executive Assistant Chancellor: WILLIAM L. WALTERS, 116 Chapman Hall, (414) 228-4093.

Assistant Chancellor for Extension: LYNN ELEY, 600 West Kilbourn, (414) 228-4701.

Assistant Chancellor: WILLIAM KOMSI, 207 Chapman Hall, (414) 228-4461.

Assistant Chancellor: JOHN J. SOLON, 207 Chapman Hall, (414) 228-4368.

Dean of Applied Science and Engineering: PHILIP C. ROSENTHAL, 440 Physics and Engineering Building, (414) 228-4126.

Dean of Architecture: JOHN WADE, 600 West Kilbourn, (414) 228-4014.

Dean of Business Administration: C. EDWARD WEBER, 474E Bolton Hall, (414) 228-4235.

Dean of Education: RICHARD H. DAVIS, 107 Pearse Hall, (414) 228-4181.

Dean of Fine Arts: ADOLPH A. SUPPAN, A278 Fine Arts Building, (414) 228-4762.

Dean of the Graduate School: KARL KRILL, 160 Bolton Hall, (414) 228-4081.

Dean of International Studies and Programs: DONALD R. SHEA, 201 Mitchell Hall, (414) 228-4635.

Dean of Letters & Science: HOWARD PINCUS, 214 Mitchell Hall, (414) 228-4441.

Dean of Nursing: INEZ HINSVARK, Health Center, (414) 228-4189.

Dean of Social Welfare: P. FREDERICK DELLIQUADRI, 110 Albert Hall, (414) 228-4400.

Dean of Student Affairs: DAVID W. ROBINSON, 118 Mellencamp Hall, (414) 228-4632.

Director of Admissions and Registrar: VINCENT ALLISON, 290 Mellencamp Hall, (414) 228-4876.

Secretary of the Faculty: BURTON POTTERVELD, 230 Mitchell Hall, (414) 228-4276.

Green Bay Campus Administrators

Telephone Number: (414) 435-3211.

Chancellor: EDWARD W. WEIDNER.

Vice Chancellor: ROBERT H. MAIER.

Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: DONALD MAKUEN.

Assistant Chancellor for Community Outreach and Research: RAYMOND VLASIN.

Dean of Community Sciences: EUGENE HARTLEY.

Dean of Creative Communications: EDWARD STOREY.

Dean of Environmental Sciences: FREDERICK SARGENT.

Dean of Human Biology: JOHN BEATON.

Dean of Professional Studies: ROLLIN POSEY.

Registrar: RONALD DHUEY.

Secretary of the Faculty: FRANK BYRNE.

Mailing Address: University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, Green Bay, Wisconsin. 54305.

Outlying Campuses

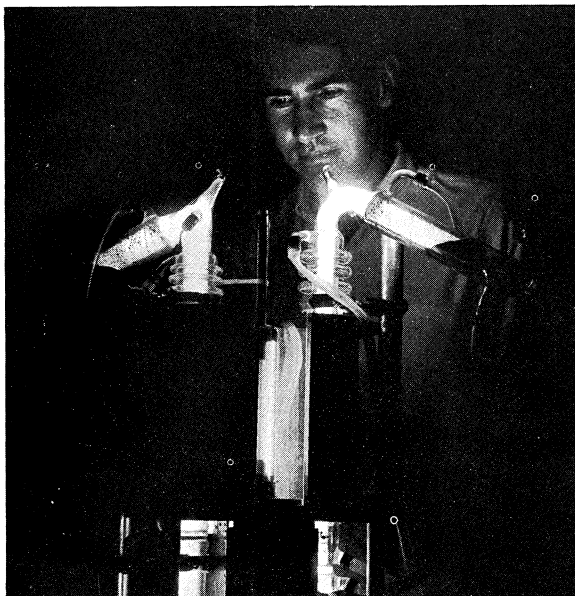
Acting Campus Dean: LEANDER SCHWARTZ, Fox Valley Campus of UWGB, Midway Road, Menasha 54952.

Campus Dean: RAYMOND GROSNICK, Manitowoc Campus of UWGB, 705 Viebahn Street, Manitowoc 54220.

Campus Dean: WILLIAM SCHMIDTKE, Marinette Campus of UWGB, Bay Shore, Marinette 54143



One of the newer high-rise buildings on the University of Wisconsin Madison campus is Van Hise Hall, home of the language departments and area studies.



The crucial stage of an experiment at the University of Wisconsin may keep a student in the laboratory until all hours.

Parkside Campus Administrators

Chancellor: IRVIN G. WYLLIE, 228B Tallent Hall.

Assistant Chancellor: CLARENCE A. BROCKMAN, 288A Tallent Hall.

Assistant Chancellor: STEPHEN MITCHELL, 286B Tallent Hall.

Dean of Students: ALLAN DEARBORN, 203 Tallent Hall.

Registrar: DONALD R. GUNDERSON, 219 Tallent Hall.

Secretary of the Faculty: ARTHUR D. LARSON, 323 Greenquist Hall.

Telephone Number: (414) 658-4861.

University Extension Administrators

Chancellor: HENRY L. AHLGREN, 527 Extension Building, 262-3786.

Vice Chancellor: GEORGE B. STROTHER, 533 Extension Building, 262-7755.

Dean of Economic and Environmental Development: GALE L. VANDEBERG, 415 Extension Building, 262-1261.

Dean of Human Resource Development: GLEN C. PULVER, 437 Extension Building, 262-7965.

Dean of Liberal and Professional Studies: HAROLD A. MONTROSS, 423 Extension Building, 262-1034.

Director of Administrative Services: HARLAND R. KLAGOS, 513 Extension Building, 262-4571.

Director of Community Programs: ROBERT N. DICK, 439 Extension Building, 262-1666.

Director of Educational Communications: LUKE F. LAMB, 427 Extension Building, 262-0684.

Director of Staff Training & Development: PATRICK BOYLE, 601 Extension Building.

Secretary of the Faculty: CAROL J. DAUGHERTY, 539 Extension Building, 262-4387.

Center System Administrators

Chancellor: LORENTZ H. ADOLFSON, 602 State Street, 262-1783.

Vice Chancellor: DURWARD LONG, 602 State Street, 262-8900.

Assistant Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs: DARWIN SLOCUM, 602 State Street, 262-1529.

Registrar and Director of Admissions: GLADYS MEIER, 602 State Street, 262-1505.

Secretary of the Faculty: TRUDI STONE, 602 State Street, 262-9471.

Center	Address, Tele. No.	Dean
Baraboo-Sauk County	1006 Connie Road, Baraboo 53913 (608) 356-8351	Theodore N. Savides
Marathon County	518 South 7th Avenue, Wausau 54401 (715) 845-9602	Byron Barrington, Acting Dean
Marshfield-Wood County	2000 West 5th Street, Marshfield 54449 (715) 387-1147	Norbert Koopman
Rock County	Kellogg Avenue, Janesville 53545 (608) 754-2841	George Condon
Sheboygan County	P. O. Box 719, Sheboygan 53081 (414) 458-5566	James Smith
Washington County	400 University Drive, West Bend 53095 (414) 338-1161	Harry J. Maxwell
Waukesha County	1500 University Drive, Waukesha 53186 (414) 542-8825	Murray Deutsch

Mailing Address. University-wide administration is centered on the Madison campus, but the respective campuses can be addressed in their respective cities. Branch agricultural stations are at Arlington, Ashland, Hancock, Lake Tomahawk, Lancaster, Marshfield, Spooner and Sturgeon Bay. Extension representatives are located at the seat of each county.

Number of Employees. 7,595 classified; 7,208 unclassified—full-time equivalents.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$494,624,800 (State Funds \$206,803,200).

Publications. Biennial Report; Annual Report of the Vice President of Business and Finance; college and division bulletins, catalogs, reports and circulars; Preview for Prospective Students; periodicals and books in all university fields.

History. The University of Wisconsin was created by Art. X, Sec. 6, of the Wisconsin Constitution, which was implemented by Chapter 20, Laws 1848. Although the university was not organized until passage of the 1848 act, laws had actually been enacted by the territorial legislatures providing for the establishment of a university (1836, 1838, 1839) and for its location, but not appropriating any funds.

Organization. The Board of Regents is composed of 10 members, of whom one is ex officio and the other 9 are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered terms of 9 years. No more than

2 appointed members shall be from the same county. The President of the University is selected by the board. There are 6 major organizational units: 4 degree-granting campuses (some with 2 year branches), a 7 campus freshman-sophomore center system, and a state-wide university extension; each is administered by a chancellor. The University Board of Visitors is a board of long standing, provided for by university rules.

Agency Responsibility. The University is responsible for the post high school, academic education of a large portion of the state's undergraduate students. It has a primary responsibility for education of graduate and professional students. Further responsibilities are performing basic and applied research and providing public service.

Unit Functions.

Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin. The board is responsible for the management and operation of the university. It elects and removes the president of the university, faculty and officers; sets admission standards and policies; prescribes rules and regulations for the management of the university; and reviews and approves university budgets.

President. The president is responsible to the board as the executive head of the university for carrying out the policies and duties set forth by the board. He is also responsible for the general management and direction of the university.

Board of Visitors. This board is responsible for a "citizen" examination of the conditions and operation of the university in an effort to assist the regents.

All-University Committees. These committees are responsible to the university faculty or the president, depending upon how, and for what purpose they are created. Committees are made up of faculty and staff members. Those established by administrative officers may perform administrative functions but generally study problems and make studies in designated areas and make recommendations for action to the administration.

State-Wide Staff. The staff handles special assignments and maintenance of relationships affecting university operations.

Vice President of the University. He is responsible to the president and the board for coordination of the academic program and general operations of the various campuses of the university.

Vice President. He is primarily concerned with the external relationships of the university but also performs such other duties as are assigned by the president.

Vice President for Administration. He performs such duties in the administration of the university as are assigned by the president.

Vice President for Business and Finance and Trust Officer. He is responsible to the president for the execution of the business and financial operations of the university in accordance with the rules and regulations of the regents and the laws of the state. He is also responsible to the regents for the investment, administration and management of the university trust funds.

Chancellors. They are executive heads of the major units of the university and are responsible to the president.

University of Wisconsin-Madison Campus. This campus performs basic research, graduate education, public service activities and undergraduate instruction. It is the major educational institution in the state.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The Milwaukee campus, the second major campus in the state, is organized and its units function in a manner very similar to that of the Madison campus. Emphasis and orientation within

the academic, research and public service programs are toward building an urban university. The UWM goal is to achieve major urban university status in the 1970's.

University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. A single, multicampus university, UWGB has its main degree-granting campus in Green Bay. Two-year branch campuses at Menasha (Fox Valley), Manitowoc, and Marinette provide freshman-sophomore classes. Organized with a unique environmental and ecological focus, UWGB cuts across conventional fields of learning with its concept of "theme colleges," each grouping its studies around a dominant aspect of the total environment.

University of Wisconsin-Parkside. A similar educational purpose is served by UWP, with its main campus in the Kenosha-Racine area, integrated with freshman-sophomore classes at the Racine and Kenosha branch campuses. Closely related to the needs of its region in terms of education and public service in similar manner to UWGB, the new UWP has close ties to the predominantly industrial character of southeastern Wisconsin. The UWP academic program is organized under a College of Science and Society and a School of Modern Industry.

University of Wisconsin Center System. These seven campuses are responsible for providing freshman-sophomore instruction, and their academic program is designed to facilitate transfer to degree-granting campuses. Each center campus is headed by a dean and staffed by UW faculty committed to undergraduate teaching excellence.

University Extension. Extension provides degree credit and continuing education in a wide range of areas and extends its vital services to residents throughout Wisconsin in the spirit and practice of the famed Wisconsin Idea.

Interagency Relationship. All public higher education systems are coordinated by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education. The University of Wisconsin Board of Regents cooperates with the Board of Regents of State Universities and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in developing new programs.

The University Hospital has a close working relationship with the Veterans Administration Hospital in Madison. Students and interns spend a lesser amount of time in private hospitals in Madison and Milwaukee with which the University Hospital is affiliated.

Because Wisconsin's public policy has been to offer to all its residents medical attention when it is necessary, regardless of ability to pay, the Legislature has enacted a sum sufficient appropriation to pay the hospital for the care of public charges. The only restriction on admission is certification by county officials and determination by local physicians that hospitalization is necessary. The county in which the public charge resides and the state share the costs of treatment.

Associated Institutes and Organizations

Geological and Natural History Survey, Wisconsin

State Geologist: GEORGE F. HANSON.

Mailing Address. 1815 University Avenue, Madison.

Telephone Number. (608) 262-1705.

Created by law in 1897 and placed in charge of the Regents of the university in 1931, the survey studies the mineral, soil, and ground water resources of the state and prepares its topographic mapping. These activities are conducted in cooperation with appropriate federal agencies.

Results of completed studies are published either by the survey or by the cooperating federal agencies. Voluminous unpublished information is on file at the survey offices where it may be consulted by interested persons. Lists of publications and indexes of available topographic maps may be obtained free upon request.

Laboratory of Hygiene

Board: E. H. JORRIS (state health officer), WILLIAM H. STUDLEY (chairman, Health and Social Services Board), S. L. INHORN (director, Laboratory of Hygiene), LESTER VOIGT (secretary of natural resources), FRED HARVEY HARRINGTON (president, University of Wisconsin), PETER L. EICHMAN (dean, U. W. Medical School) (all ex officio).

Mailing Address. The University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Publications. Instructions for the Use of the State Laboratory of Hygiene; Laboratory Newsletter (monthly, sent to all laboratories in the state and to all physicians using the services of the state laboratory).

History. The Laboratory of Hygiene was created by Chapter 344, Laws 1903, to function under the University of Wisconsin as an official laboratory of the State Board of Health. Under the reorganization act of 1967 (Chapter 75), its administrative committee became the Laboratory of Hygiene Board.

Organization. The board's members are all ex officio. The director and professional staff members are appointed by the Board of Regents upon recommendation of the Dean of the Medical School and with the approval of the board. In 1959 the laboratory became affiliated with the University Department of Preventive Medicine, and the director is a chairman of that department.

Psychiatric Institute, Wisconsin

Director: MILTON MILLER.

Advisory Council to the Psychiatric Institute: WILBUR SCHMIDT (ex officio, secretary of Health and Social Services), E. H. JORRIS (ex officio, state health officer), JOHN MELCHER (ex officio designee of State Superintendent of Public Instruction), CLARENCE GREIBER (ex officio, director of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education); JUDGE EUGENE TOEPEL, vacancy (public members appointed by ex officio members).

Mailing Address. 427 Lorch Street, Madison.

Telephone Number. (608) 262-1739.

Originally opened in 1915 at Mendota State Hospital, the institute was transferred in 1925 to the University of Wisconsin to enable increased research through cooperation with departments of the Medical School. Its purpose is to develop methods of treatment and prevention in the psychiatric field and to train future psychiatric workers. Patients are referred by the Department of Health and Social Services.

The advisory council was created by Chapter 464, Laws 1961, to advise on the relations of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute to other state institutions and mental health programs, and other groups, public and private, engaged in mental health research. A previous advisory council had been abolished in 1957.

Soil Conservation Board

Members: HENRY L. AHLGREN (staff member U. W. College of Agriculture engaged in rural extension work), *chairman*; FOSTER PATCH (farmer member), *vice chairman*; EDWARD J. KADERLY, LEON A. ZUEHLS (farmer members); JOHN BEALE (ex officio designee of secretary of natural resources), ROBERT J. MUCKENHIRN (representative of dean of U.

W. College of Agricultural and Life Sciences), MILTON STELLRECHT (representative of soil and water district supervisors), W. W. RUSSELL (advisory member appointed by U. S. Secretary of Agriculture).

Executive Secretary: WILLIAM J. HORVATH.

Mailing Address. 110 King Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Publications. Happenings in Soil and Water Conservation.

History. Chapter 75, Laws 1967, renamed the Soil and Water Conservation Committee to be the Soil Conservation Board and attached it to the University of Wisconsin as a distinct unit, exercising its powers independently of the University, but the budgeting, program coordination and related management functions are performed under the direction of the University. The State Soil Conservation Committee was originally created in 1937 (Chapter 341) and was changed to the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee by Chapter 40, Laws 1961.

Organization. The board consists of a representative of the soil and water district supervisors, designated by the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Association of Soil and Water District Supervisors; a representative of the U. W. Dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences; a staff member of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences engaged in extension work designated by him; the Secretary of Natural Resources or his designee, and 4 practical farmers appointed by the Governor for staggered terms of 4 years. The board may invite the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to appoint one person to serve as an advisory member.

Agency Responsibility. The board supervises and coordinates the efforts of the soil and water conservation districts in Wisconsin in conserving the soil and water resources of the state.



Intense concentration in a language laboratory in Van Hise Hall at the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION, BOARD OF

Members: JOSEPH N. NOLL (employer member), *president*; ROY A. DINGMAN (employer member), *vice president*; WILLIAM BENZIES, JR., (employer member); H. B. HAYCOCK, ROY C. LANE, JOHN ZANCANARO (employee members); LEROY Q. JONAS, JR., PETER C. SENN, MERTON TIMMERMAN (farmer members); JOSEPH R. KAUTZER (ex officio, member of Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission appointed by commission); WILLIAM C. KAHL (ex officio, State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

State Director and Executive Officer: CLARENCE L. GREIBER.

Assistant State Director: EUGENE I. LEHRMANN, 266-2449.

Administrative Services: vacancy, *administrator*.

Educational Development and Special Services Division: JACK W. SMYTHE, *administrator*, 266-0021.

Occupational Services Division: JOHN R. PLENKE, *administrator*, 266-1506.

Council on Fire Prevention Training Programs: JAMES GRUENTZEL (representative of Division of Emergency Government); vacancy (representative of Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations); JOHAN GLAASER (representative of Commissioner of Insurance); LT. ERNEST H. DENECKE, CHIEF JEROME A. GUMBINGER (members of paid fire departments); CHIEF EARL GRAMLING, FRANK KUBINA, CAPT. HARVEY OTT, VERNON SPIERING (members of volunteer fire departments).

Mailing Address. 137 East Wilson Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1770.

Number of Employees. 71.5 classified; 1 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$39,216,200.

Publications. Personnel Directory, Wisconsin System of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; Wisconsin Laws Relating to Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; Opportunities Through Education in Wisconsin Schools of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; A Wisconsin Idea and Its Growing Story; annual agency reports, text and curriculum materials, and two films describing modern post-secondary Wisconsin vocational, technical and adult education, "Where the Action Is" and "Investment for Impact."

History. The first system of vocational and adult education in the United States was established in Wisconsin in 1911. In that year the Wisconsin Legislature created the State Board of Industrial Education (Chapter 616). Its purpose was to provide part-time educational opportunities for youth and adults who were not enrolled in the regular schools. Prior to 1911, there had been various efforts to provide for industrial training. In 1907 the Legislature passed a law which permitted any city to maintain a trade school for persons 16 or over as part of its public school system and another which permitted a city to establish a technical school or college under the control of the school board or of a special board.

As a result of the recommendations of an interim committee and of Governor McGovern, the Legislature established a state board in 1911; created the position of Assistant for Industrial Education in the State Superintendent's office; provided for the establishment of local boards of industrial education in municipalities of over 5,000 inhabitants which would maintain industrial, commercial, continuation and evening school; and appropriated state aid for these schools.

In 1917 the composition of the board was changed, and the board was authorized to employ a Director of Vocational Education, who would replace the State Superintendent as executive officer in directing the administration of the law. In 1937 (Chapter 349) the board was renamed the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, which it remained until Chapter 292, Laws 1965, made it the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. Chapter 75, Laws 1967, renamed it the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and continued it as an independent agency.

Organization. The board is composed of 11 members. Two of the members are ex officio (the State Superintendent of Public Instruction or his designee and a member of the Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission appointed by the commission). Nine of the members are appointed by the Governor for staggered, 6-year terms. Of these, 3 are employers, 3 are employees, and 3 are farmers. The board employs a director to carry out the administrative functions of the agency.

Agency Responsibility. The board establishes policy for the direction of vocational, technical and adult education programs of the state. Through control of federal and state aids, the agency supervises curriculum standards and personnel qualifications for offerings in post high school vocational and technical education and adult education including adult basic, manpower training, job skill improvement, apprenticeship related training, collegiate transfer, some continuation programs, and a number of allied educational activities.

Unit Functions.

In addition to planning functions assigned directly under the state director and assistant state director, the state board staff is divided into three administrative divisions.

Administrative Services Division. Provides basic housekeeping and administrative staff services to the board staff: fiscal, statistical, personnel, audit, and systems and service.

Occupational Services Division. Includes professional vocational education staff personnel in the fields of civil defense, agriculture and agri-business, MDTA, office and distributive, fire service training, trade and industrial, apprenticeship-related, health occupations, adult basic, driver-safety, home economics, law enforcement, and general education.

Educational Development and Special Services Division. Includes professional vocational education staff personnel in the fields of teacher certification, research, student services, financial aids, field services, facilities, and curriculum and library services.

Interagency Relationship. The board and administrative agency play important roles in supervising programs and other aspects of operations of the districts, which will serve all areas and all persons in the state by July 1, 1970 under Chapter 292, Laws 1965. The Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education is designated by state law as the state agency which "shall cooperate with the U. S. Office of Education in execution of the provisions of the U. S. Vocational Education Act and any federal statutes pertaining to vocational, technical and adult education and amendatory or supplementary acts thereto". The board can delegate its fiscal and program supervisory authority to other state agencies, also. Federally-aided secondary vocational education in Wisconsin is supervised by the Department of Public Instruction under an arrangement with the board.

The agency also cooperates with the Department of Labor, Industry, and Human Relations in administering the Manpower Development and Training Act in Wisconsin. The department conducts tests to determine the suitability of potential trainees and determines that alternative job opportunities exist either in the locality in which the training is conducted or within the state. The vocational, technical and adult education agency, after consultation with the Wisconsin State Employment Service Division, arranges for the training of certified eligibles at vocational-technical schools.

Special educational services are provided for the disadvantaged, and an open door admissions policy is mandatory under state law and board policy.

The associate degree programs offered by the vocational-technical education system and the agency's budget fall under the scrutiny of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education. All plans and requested changes in aid formulas for terminal technical education also are acted upon by the council. Two members of the board serve on the council and thereby participate in making decisions regarding public higher education in Wisconsin.

The board and agency also cooperate with many other governmental and educational agencies, local, state and national, having mutual responsibilities.

Students and instructors move to and from classes at one of Wisconsin's new career campuses, which are designed to serve both those who wish to prepare themselves for the world of work through full-time post-secondary vocational-technical education and those who desire to upgrade their employment, civic or social competencies in part-time day or evening classes.



Functional Area:

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF

Board: JOHN M. POTTER (southern member), *chairman*; D. K. TYLER (northern member), *vice chairman*; RICHARD A. STEARN (northern member), *secretary*; HERBERT F. BEHNKE (northern member); STANTON P. HELLAND, ROGER C. MINAHAN, GERARD A. ROHLICH (southern members).

Secretary of Natural Resources: L. P. VOIGT.

Deputy Secretary: JOHN A. BEALE, 266-2121.

Executive Assistant: DONALD J. MACKIE, 266-2121.

Environmental Protection, Division of: THOMAS G. FRANGOS, *administrator*, 266-2747.

Air Pollution Control & Solid Waste Disposal, Bureau of: DOUGLAS W. EVANS, *acting director*.

Standards & Water Surveys, Bureau of: FRANCIS H. SCHRAUFNAGEL, *director*.

Water & Shoreland Management, Bureau of: WILLIAM SAYLES, *director*.

Water Supply & Pollution Control, Bureau of: CARL J. BLABAUM, *director*.

Fish, Game & Enforcement, Division of: J. R. SMITH, *administrator*, 266-2243.

Fish Management, Bureau of: CHARLES N. LLOYD, *director*.

Game Management, Bureau of: JOHN M. KEENER, *director*.

Law Enforcement, Bureau of: WALTER ZELINSKE, *director*.

Forestry & Recreation, Division of: S. W. WELSH, *administrator*, 266-2197.

Fire Control Bureau of: CHARLES E. RIECK, *director*.

Forest Management, Bureau of: MILTON E. REINKE, *director*.

Parks & Recreation, Bureau of: ALTA E. EHLY, *director*.

Services, Division of: JOHN E. GOETZ, *acting administrator*, 266-0836.

Clerical Services, Bureau of: ROBERT H. MAYFIELD, *director*.

Data Systems, Bureau of: RICHARD W. SUMMERS, *director*.

Engineering, Bureau of: LAURENCE F. MOTL, *director*.

Finance, Bureau of: CLARENCE L. GOLDSWORTHY, *acting director*.

Legal Services, Bureau of: EMIL KAMINSKI, *director*.

Personnel, Bureau of: ROBERT W. CONNERS, *director*.

Planning & Aid Programs, Bureau of: ALVIN E. NELSON, *director*.

Real Estate, Bureau of: EDWARD J. FABER, *director*.

Research, Bureau of: EDWARD SCHNEBERGER, *director*.

Tourism & Information, Division of: WILLIAM A. MATSON, *acting administrator*, 266-2120.

Commercial Recreation, Bureau of: RALPH B. HOVIND, *director*.

Information & Education, Bureau of: JAMES W. TAYLOR, *acting director*.

Vacation & Travel Services, Bureau of: HARRY C. THOMA, *acting director*.

Trust Lands & Investments, Division of: JAMES S. COOPER, *administrator*, 266-1370.

Board of Commissioners of Public Lands: ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN, HAROLD W. CLEMENS, ROBERT W. WARREN (all ex officio).

Air Pollution Control Council: WILLIAM LEA, *chairman*; DAVID W. CARLEY, *vice chairman*; NORMAN N. AMRHEIN, *secretary*; MARTIN BURKE, JR., BILL CARLSEN, WILFRED A. POLLOCK, FRED R. REHM.

Natural Beauty Council: CHARLES F. SMITH, JR. (citizen member), *chairman*; T. E. BRANAGAN, MRS. ROBERT W. JOHNSON, ARTHUR W. JORGENSEN, SR., MRS. CLARENCE ROEMING, JR., M. N. TAYLOR (citizen members); SENATOR WALTER J. CHILSEN, REPRESENTATIVES NORMAN C. ANDERSON, MRS. CAROLYN BLANCHARD ALLEN (legislative members); RALPH B. HOVIND (representing Department of Local Affairs and Development), HERBERT R. LEMKE (representing Department of Natural Resources), WILLIAM J. BUGLASS (representing Department of Transportation), LOUIS M. BERNINGER (representing University of Wisconsin Extension).

Natural Resources Council of State Agencies: GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES, *chairman*; JOHN A. BEALE (representing Department of Natural Resources), *vice chairman*; WALTER E. SCOTT (representing Department of Natural Resources), *coordinator*; SENATOR LELAND MCPARLAND, REPRESENTATIVE PAUL R. ALFONSI (legislative members); GARY CARLSON (representing Department of Administration), A. R. KURTZ (representing Department of Agriculture), WILLIAM F. EICH (representing Attorney General), HARVEY E. WIRTH (representing Department of Health and Social Services), AL KARETSKI (representing Department of Local Affairs and Development), DAVID ENGLERSON (representing Department of Public Instruction), WILLIAM E. TORKELSON (representing Public Service Commission), B. O. BINNEY (representing Department of Transportation), HENRY W. KOLKA (representing Board of Regents of State Universities); University of Wisconsin representatives: RAYMOND J. PENN (Cooperative Extension Service), GEORGE F. HANSON (Geological and Natural History Survey), JAMES KERRIGAN (Water Resources Center).

Recreation Council: GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES, *ex officio chairman*; WALTER E. SCOTT (Department of Natural Resources), *non-voting secretary*; WILBUR SCHMIDT (secretary of health and social services); WILLIAM REDMOND (chairman, Highway Commission); JOHN A. BEALE (recreation specialist, Department of Natural Resources); L. P. VOIGT (secretary of natural resources); HENRY L. AHLGREN (chairman, Soil Conservation Board) (all ex officio).

Scientific Areas Preservation Council: ORIE L. LOUCKS (representing the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents), *chairman*; EDWARD SCHNEBERGER (representing Department of Natural Resources), *secretary and executive officer*; EMIL KRUSCHKE (representing Milwaukee Public Museum); SUMNER RICHMAN (representing private colleges); FRANK BROWN (representing Department of Public Instruction); HENRY W. KOLKA (representing the State Universities Board of Regents).

Staff Assistant: CLIFFORD GERMAIN.

Water Resources Council: vacancies (1 citizen member representative from each regional water resources board).

Mailing Address. Department of Natural Resources, P. O. Box 450, Madison 53701. (Location: Pyare Square Building, 4610 University Avenue.)

Telephone Number. (608) 266-2121.

Number of Employees. 1,957 classified; 4 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$67,345,700.

Publications. Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin (bimonthly); Research in Wisconsin—a technical digest of forestry, fisheries and game research (annually); Biennial Report; annual reports, hunting, fishing and trapping regulations; Newsletter (monthly); long-range comprehensive plans in the fields of outdoor recreation and natural resources conservation and management; periodic water quality survey reports in 28 drainage basins; model ordinances on local boating regulations and shoreland and flood plain zoning; recreational publicity literature, miscellaneous informational films and popular and technical bulletins (lists available).

History. The Department of Natural Resources was created by Chapter 75, Laws 1967, to be headed by a Natural Resources Board (reorganization clarified in Chapter 327). The Conservation Department was renamed the Division of Conservation and attached to the new department. The Department of Resource Development (excepting its state government planning and local and regional planning functions) likewise became the Division of Resource Development, while the Division of (Trust) Land Resources was continued under the direction and supervision of the Board of Commissioners of the Public Lands but attached to the Department of Natural Resources for budgeting, program coordination and related management functions.

The 3 divisions of Conservation, Resource Development, and Trust Land Resources were transferred to the new department of Natural Resources under the conditions of Sec. 15.03 (Chapter 327, Laws 1967), which provided that the agencies thereunder would remain essentially intact and exercise powers within their program responsibility areas independently of the department head except for budgeting, program coordination and related



As part of its anti-pollution activities the Department of Natural Resources operates portable water monitoring stations.

management functions. However, provision was made that on July 1, 1968 the status of the transfer would be changed so that their programs were merged into the agency and all their powers transferred to it with the single exception of the trust land resources established under the State Constitution.

Other existing agencies were transferred to the new department under the reorganization law. These include the Natural Beauty Council (formerly the Wisconsin Council on Natural Beauty), the Natural Resources Council of State Agencies (formerly the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies), the Recreation Council (formerly the State Recreation Committee), and the Scientific Areas Preservation Council (formerly the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas). In addition, the artificial lake creation function of the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee was transferred and merged into the department; the State Geographic Board was terminated and its functions absorbed into the department; the air pollution control function of the Board of Health and the conservation youth camps program of the Department of Public Welfare were transferred and merged into the new department; and the department was authorized to provide all staff services for the Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission. Other advisory committees assisting the Natural Resources Board include, besides the citizen-elected Conservation Congress, groups on aquatic nuisance control, research, forest management, county forests, forest pest control, Great Lakes commercial fishery and outdoor recreation.

Chapter 154, Laws 1969, transferred the Bureau of Commercial Recreation from the Department of Local Affairs and Development to the Department of Natural Resources.

The Conservation Commission and Department existing prior to the enactment of Chapter 75 date back to Chapter 426, Laws 1927, although a consolidated Conservation Commission had existed since 1915. Previously, Wisconsin had a series of agencies dealing with various aspects of conservation.

The first Forestry Commission was established by the Legislature and reported to it in 1867 and a Board of Fish Commissioners was established in 1874. Fish wardens and game wardens were appointed by the Governor in 1885 and 1887 respectively. A Department of Forestry was organized in 1897. These agencies underwent reorganization and change of name in succeeding years. A State Park Board was created in 1907, and a Conservation Commission, with the sole task of recommending to the Governor ways of preserving the state's natural resources, was created in 1911.

Finally, Chapter 406, Laws 1915, created a Conservation Commission of 3 full-time commissioners, which assumed the functions of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Fish and Game Warden, Board of Forestry, and the Park Board. It was succeeded in 1923 (Chapter 118) by a single full-time Conservation Commissioner.

The change in 1927 was back to a conservation agency headed by a multi-membered (6) but part-time, commission. As created, the new commission was charged with the 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 in the state of Wisconsin".

The Department of Resource Development existing prior to the 1967 reorganization was created by Chapter 442, Laws 1959, when the Division of Industrial and Port Development in the Executive Department and the State Planning Division in the Bureau of Engineering were merged. Chapter 614,

Laws 1965, gave the department a major new function—water pollution control—and created a State Water Resources Advisory Board. The board was reorganized and renamed the Water Resources Council by Chapter 267, Laws 1969. Chapter 83, Laws 1967, added air pollution control and solid waste disposal responsibilities to it and created an Air Pollution Control Council.

The *Natural Beauty Council* was created by Chapter 575, Laws 1965 (and attached to the Department of Resource Development for administrative purposes only), to plan, coordinate, educate and motivate both public and private agencies to preserve and enhance Wisconsin's natural beauty. Placed under the Department of Natural Resources by the 1967 reorganization act, its membership was revised by Chapter 138, Laws 1969.

The *Natural Resources Council of State Agencies* was originally created as a committee by Chapter 203, Laws 1951.

The *Scientific Areas Preservation Council* was created as a board by Chapter 566, Laws 1951, to select and arrange for preservation of unique naturalistic areas significant in scientific research, the study of natural history and other unique values. Wisconsin became a leader in the nationwide movement to conserve selected areas which represent the major vegetation and faunal types in the state.

Organization. A seven-member, part-time Natural Resources Board is appointed by the Governor to provide policy direction for the programs administered by the department. The board appoints a full-time secretary who serves as the administrative head of the department at the pleasure of the board.

Six functional divisions have the primary responsibility for the department's programs, including Fish and Game, Forestry and Parks, Environmental Protection, Tourism and Information, Trust Lands and Investments, and General Services. A deputy secretary and an executive assistant aid the secretary in coordinating the efforts of these divisions.

To facilitate the administration of the department's programs, the state has been divided into districts. Each district is divided into areas to provide better service to the public.

Agency Responsibility. The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for guiding the protection, development and use of the wildlife, forests and other natural resources of the state, for providing a system of public use facilities for outdoor recreation, for providing informational and educational services to schools, the general public and the tourist, for providing environmental protection and management, and for managing school trust funds' lands and investments.

Unit Functions.

Natural Resources Board. The board directs and supervises the Department of Natural Resources through its appointed secretary and acts on administrative rules and decisions. Besides reviewing and making recommendations to the Governor on budget requests of any state department or independent agency as to the effect of the natural resources policies of the state and coordinating through the Natural Resources Council of State Agencies the planning of state agencies whose activities have a direct impact on the natural resources of the state, the board shall make continuing studies and recommend policies and proposals to the Governor and Legislature on:

1. natural resources problems for the guidance of state agencies;
2. organizational adjustments which may improve management efficiencies;

3. suggestions transmitted from advisory boards and councils attached to the department.

Secretary of Natural Resources. All of the administrative powers and duties of the department are vested in the secretary, to be administered by him under direction of the Natural Resources Board. He plans, directs, coordinates and executes the functions vested in the department while carrying out policy recommendations and administrative assignments from the board. With its approval, he may reallocate functions between divisions in the department. Two specific assignments handled by the secretary are administration of responsibilities under the statutes relating to:

1. *Natural Resources Council of State Agencies.* This council makes studies and recommendations to state agencies and to the Legislature on management and protection of all natural resources of the state.

2. *Recreation Council.* This council makes long-range plans for use of outdoor recreation facilities, recommending to the Legislature appropriations necessary to carry out established priorities for the acquisition, development and continued maintenance of state forests, park and recreation areas and fish and game habitat preservation projects.

Division of Environmental Protection. The division develops plans and enforces standards required to preserve and enhance the quality of the water and air resources of Wisconsin and the appropriate disposition of the solid wastes of our society.

Division of Fish, Game and Enforcement. The division manages our wildlife resources for sustained recreational use and the preservation of valuable wildlife species.

Coho stocking is another Department of Natural Resources' activity.



Division of Forestry and Recreation. The division manages our forest resources for the protection of the land, the preservation of the species and sustained optimum use and manages a park system for optimum educational and recreational use and to protect outstanding scenic, historic and ecologic features.

Division of Services. The division manages the housekeeping functions for over-all administration of the Department of Natural Resources, including clerical, finance, legal, personnel, engineering, real estate, research, data systems, and planning and aids, and provides these services for the operating bureaus of the department.

Division of Tourism and Information. The division manages a public education system in conservation needs, objectives and progress and promotion of vacationing and travel in Wisconsin.

Division of Trust Lands and Investments. The division manages school trust lands and investments to provide a continuing source of support for public education.

Air Pollution Control Council. The council advises the Natural Resources Board and the Division of Environmental Protection on matters pertaining to air pollution and solid waste disposal.

Natural Beauty Council. The council plans for and serves as an information center on the natural beauty of Wisconsin.

Scientific Areas Preservation Council. The council recommends policy and management techniques to state and federal agencies on preservation of areas for scientific research and natural history studies based on ecological surveys.

Water Resources Council. The council advises the department on setting of water quality standards and enforcement of water quality regulations.

Advisory Groups. Also reporting to this department are advisory groups on the following subjects in addition to the Conservation Congress: research,

Department of Natural Resources firefighters suppress a grass fire on county land.



forestry, outdoor recreation, forest pest control, Great Lakes commercial fishery, county forests, air pollution, water resources and tourism.

Other Groups. Advisory Committee on Aquatic Nuisance Control. Administrative services for this interagency committee is supplied by the department.
Great Lakes Compact Commission. This department furnishes staff services to this commission.

Interagency Relationships. The department participates in 35 interagency wildlife programs. Twelve of these are with federal agencies, 23 with state and other agencies. The department also participates in 45 interagency forestry programs and over 30 park and recreation area programs. Water and air problems are resolved in several federal-state aid programs. The Division of Environmental Protection has interagency relations with all Wisconsin counties, numerous municipalities, neighboring states, and regional planning commissions.

TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary: G. H. BAKKE, 25 West Main Street, Madison, (608) 266-1113.

Deputy Secretary: JAMES H. ALEXANDER, 25 West Main Street. 266-1113.

Aeronautics, Division of: FRITZ E. WOLF, *administrator*, 951 Hill Farms, 266-3352.

Aviation Education & Safety, Bureau of: CARL E. GUELL, *director*.

Aviation Operations, Bureau of: JAMES W. ASH, *director*.

Finance, Bureau of: GORDON J. MANKE, *director*.

Business Management, Division of: NORBERT K. ANDERSON, *administrator*, 936 Hill Farms, 266-2878.

Management Services, Bureau of: DAVID SCHIRLE, *director*.

Personnel Management, Bureau of: JOHN ROSLAK, *director*.

Systems and Data Processing Services, Bureau of: MYRON L. BACON, *director*.

Highways, Division of: W. R. REDMOND, *chairman*, Highway Comm., 951 Hill Farms, 266-2912.

B. O. BINNEY, vice chm., Highway Comm.

BERNARD E. GEHRMANN, secy., Highway Comm.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: DAVID T. BOHLMAN, *director*.

Program-Budget-Schedule, Bureau of: T. E. STEPHENSON, JR., *director*.

Right of Way, Bureau of: B. J. MULLEN, *director*.

Engineering, Bureau of: W. J. BURMEISTER, *director and state highway engineer*.

W. F. STEUBER, assistant state highway engineer.

W. J. KERTTULA, deputy state highway engineer for development.

STRATTON E. HICKS, deputy state highway engineer for operations.

District Engineers:

#1: G. LANDSNESS, 1317 Applegate Rd., Madison.

#2: STEPHEN BANASZAK, 310 S. West Ave., Waukesha.

#3: LEROY EMPEY, 1125 N. Military Ave., Green Bay.

#4: DONALD CRONKRITE, 1681 Second Ave., Wis. Rapids.

#5: HAROLD FIEDLER, 250 Mormon Coulee Rd., La Crosse.

#6: MARVIN SCHAEFFER, 718 W. Clairemont Ave., Eau Claire.

#7: R. O. SCHINDELHOLZ, Court House, Rhinelander.

#8: T. R. KINSEY, 1517 Tower Ave., Superior.

#9: HARVEY SHEBESTA, 819 N. 6th St., Milwaukee.

Motor Vehicles, Division of: JAMES L. KARNS, *administrator*, 255 Hill Farms, 266-2233.

Business Management, Bureau of: ELDON SCHIMMING, *director*.

Driver Control, Bureau of: JOHN W. THOMPSON, *director.*

Enforcement, Bureau of: LEWIS V. VERSNIK, *director.*

Highway Safety Promotion, Bureau of: DAN SCHUTZ, *director.*

Vehicle Registration & Licensing, Bureau of: CARL G. JOHNSON, *director*

State Patrol District Headquarters:

District #1: 4845 E. Washington Ave., Madison.

District #2: 21115 Highway 18, Waukesha.

District #3: Highway 41, Route 1, Fond du Lac.

District #4: 401 Martin Ave., Wausau.

District #5: Junction Hwys. 53 and 63, P.O. Box C, Spooner.

District #6: Hwy. 53 at I-94, RFD #1, Box 411, Eau Claire.

Planning, Division of: THOMAS J. HART, *administrator*, 901 Hill Farms, 266-2914.

Policy Planning, Bureau of: DOUGLAS F. HAIST, *director.*

Program Planning, Bureau of: W. F. STAMBAUGH, *director.*

Systems, Planning, Bureau of: ARNE L. GAUSMANN.

Council on Aeronautics: WILLARD C. PIRE, *chairman*; JOHN KACHEL, *vice chairman*; JOHN CONWAY, *secretary*; HARRY CHAPLIN, KENNETH A. COOK.

Council on Traffic Law Enforcement: REP. JAMES N. AZIM, JR. (appointed by Speaker), *chairman*; C. L. DUQUAINE, THOMAS R. FLYNN, HOWARD O. JOHNSON, J. ARNOLD LONG, EDWIN R. MOORE (public members); DAN F. SCHUTZ, L. V. VERSNIK, alternate GLEN KISSINGER (representing state traffic enforcement officers); RUSSELL F. HEGGE, WALLACE L. LARSON, alternate ROGER H. REINEL (representing county sheriffs and deputy sheriffs); PAUL V. BOOTH, WILLIAM E. FALVEY, alternate DON SMITH (representing county patrols); LES CLARK, WILBUR H. EMERY, alternate RUDOLPH J. EXNER (representing municipal chiefs of police); SENATORS CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI, NILE W. SOIK (appointed by Committee on Committees); REPRESENTATIVE BRUCE S. PELOQUIN (appointed by Speaker).

Number of Employees. 3,858 classified; 7 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$610,527,500.

Publications. Wisconsin Highway Map; Highway Improvement Program; Biennial Report 1967-68; Way and How Wisconsin Buys Right of Way for Highways; Relocation Assistance in Wisconsin; The Federal-State relationship in the Federal Aid Highway Program; Wisconsin Airport Directory (limited free distribution); Wisconsin Aeronautical Chart; Motor Vehicle Official Bulletin (monthly); Wisconsin Traffic Safety Reporter (monthly); Wisconsin Accident Facts (annual); Wisconsin School Bus Accident Facts (annual); Accident Facts and Trends (annual); Manual for Motorists; Traffic Safety School Manual; Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Laws; Motor Vehicle Administrative Code; Traffic safety promotional literature; State Traffic Flow Map; Highway Traffic in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Highway Inventory; Statutory Distribution of Motor Vehicle Revenues; Wisconsin State Highway Plan (1990 Functional Systems).

History. Chapter 75, Laws 1967 (the reorganization act), brought together into a new Department of Transportation the State Aeronautics Commission, the State Highway Commission, and the Motor Vehicle Department. They became, respectively, the Division of Aeronautics, the Division of Highways and the Highway Commission, and the Division of Motor Vehicles.

The former Aeronautics Commission had been created by Chapter 513, Laws 1945, although the state had actively participated in aeronautics since 1937 through several predecessor agencies.

The former Highway Commission was created by Chapter 337, Laws 1911, when the Legislature authorized state aids for road building.

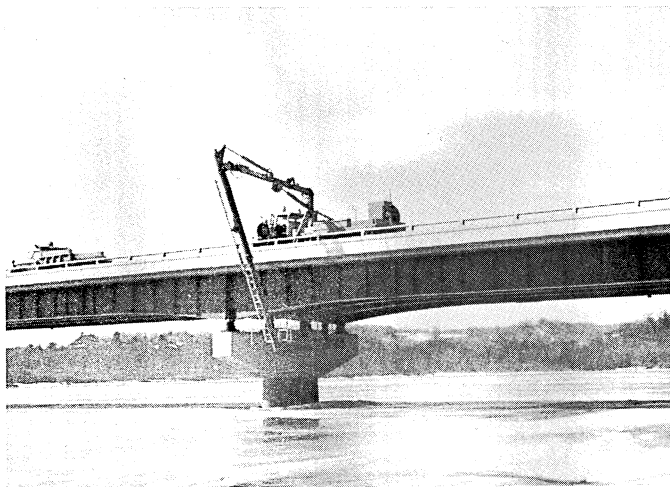
The former Motor Vehicle Department was originally established by Chapter 410, Laws 1939, when functions which had been performed by several other agencies were consolidated into the department. The Governor's Council on Traffic Law Enforcement, created by Chapter 232, Laws 1965, was transferred by the reorganization act to the department and named the Council on Traffic Law Enforcement.



Division administrators meet biweekly with Secretary of Transportation, G. H. Bakke, to advise him on policy and operational matters. Left to right are J. L. Karns, Division of Motor Vehicles; F. E. Wolf, Division of Aeronautics; Mr. Bakke; W. R. Redmond, Division of Highways; N. K. Anderson, Division of Business Management; and T. J. Hart, Division of Planning.

Organization. The old Aeronautics Commission was administratively merged into the department as the Division of Aeronautics, its powers being vested in the head of the department. The commission became the Council on Aeronautics and was continued as an advisory body to the department. The council consists of 5 members, knowledgeable in aeronautics, appointed by the Governor for staggered 6-year terms.

The State Highway Commission became the Division of Highways under the direction of the Highway Commission. The commission has 3 full-time members, appointed by the Governor with Senate consent for staggered 6-year terms. The division is a distinct unit of the department and exercises its powers independently of the department head except for budgeting, program coordination and related management functions. The department secretary may also allocate and reallocate functions within the division or department.



Highway bridge inspection using the "Snooper", a machine designed especially for the purpose of taking a look at the substructure using the deck of the bridge as a base of operations.

The Department of Motor Vehicles, like the State Highway Commission, became a division and a distinct unit with the department. The Council on Traffic Law Enforcement is appointed by the Governor and is also a distinct unit.

The department has 2 additional divisions: Business Management and Planning. The department is headed by a secretary appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate to serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

Agency Responsibility. The Department of Transportation is responsible for administering the laws relating to aeronautics, motor vehicles, and highways. It is organized to help integrate and coordinate the progress of land, air, and water modes of transportation and dedicated to the orderly development of balanced transportation services for the people of Wisconsin.

The department is organized to develop a state-wide system of airports, and promote complementary activities. This entails the supervision, promotion and development of all phases of aviation.

To this end, the department conducts studies and advises airport operators with respect to the most effective methods for the development and operation of airports. It assists public airport owners with airport operations and the solution of airport management problems.

It cooperates with the federal government in the development of a national airport system and makes recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. It promotes aviation safety and aviation education through technical assistance to schools on matters involving aeronautics and issues pamphlets explaining Wisconsin aviation facilities.

It annually registers all airplanes customarily kept in Wisconsin and collects fees (in lieu of the property tax) established according to the weight and age of the plane.

The department directs annual inspections of the public airports in Wisconsin to determine the level of airport maintenance; its findings are sent to

the airport owners and to the federal government. Under its aviation-safety responsibility, the department also regulates, by the issuance of permits, the location and height of all proposed tall structures in Wisconsin.

The department has over-all supervision of all expenditures of state and federal aid for the improvement of highways, and has complete control of constructing and maintaining the state trunk highways.

It provides advisory, supervisory and engineering services to local units of government for their road projects. The department also administers land acquisition and assists district offices regarding right-of-way for highways.

In the development of highway construction programs, the division conducts public hearings throughout the state in areas affected by the various proposals. It is additionally responsible for such traffic considerations as marking, lighting and signing.

Departmental work encompasses programming, accounting and monitoring of highway projects; budgeting manpower and financial resources; accounts for and audits both highways and county services, and maintains a timely financial operating system.

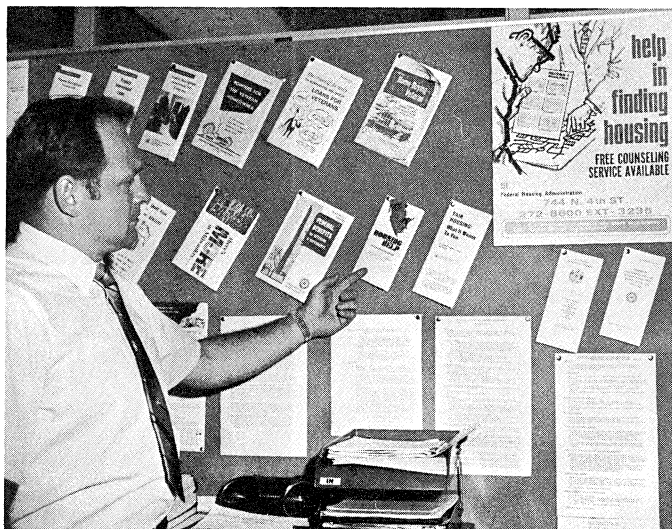
In short, the department designs, constructs, and maintains (through county highway departments) the State Trunk Highway System, designs and constructs special roads, and administers monetary aids to local streets and roads.

The department, in its supervision of the use of the roadways, registers vehicles, licenses and regulates drivers and vehicles, and enforces the state's motor vehicle laws.

This involves the administration of the motor vehicle code dealing with traffic rules and truck weights, as well as vehicle registration and driver licenses.

It inspects school buses and carries on a traffic safety promotion program to disseminate safety education materials, and assists local governments in

Each of the nine highway district offices provides relocation advisory assistance to individuals and businesses that need to be relocated because of highway construction.



developing similar programs.

The department maintains complete records of vehicles and drivers in the state, administers reciprocal highway truck use agreements with other states and with the provinces of Canada, and maintains a state-wide communications network for the use of state and local law enforcement. As part of its motor vehicle law enforcement duties, the department maintains the state patrol and a state-wide law enforcement radio system.

The department has the duty of coordinating traffic law enforcement efforts of the state at all levels. To this end, the department makes periodic recommendations to the Governor for better utilization of enforcement agencies, equipment, and communications. The department may inspect and examine the records of any traffic law enforcement agency and may call upon their personnel for advice or information.

The department cooperates with other agencies in interrelating air, highway, rail and water transport into a comprehensive state transportation plan.

This entails gathering, analyzing, and forecasting such data that reflect the physical characteristics, uses, adequacy, costs, resources, and socioeconomic impacts of the transportation systems of the state.

It prepares functional, facility, jurisdictional, and financial plans for the long-range, staged development of the transportation systems of the state with such plans being fully coordinated between transportation modes and with all other affected agencies and elements of total state development.

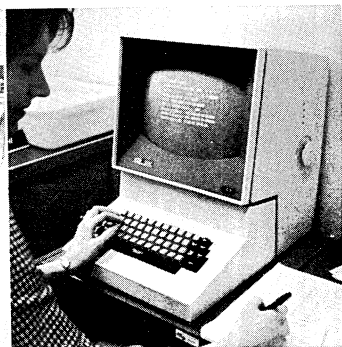
It also conducts such economic, legal, and special analyses as are necessary to establish policies and positions for the assurance of the most efficient expenditure of both public and private resources for transportation development in the state and nation.

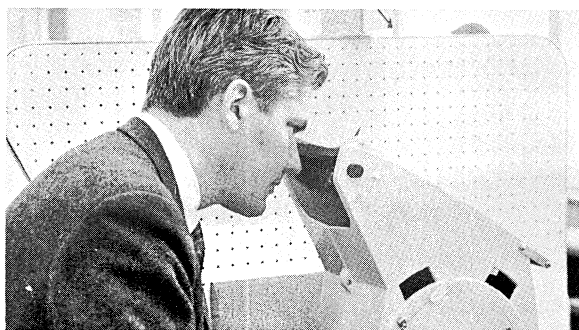
The department centralizes the responsibility and authority for all administrative and business management facilities under the secretary of transportation.

The departmental service organization coordinates all electronic data processing functions involving transportation.

It publishes and distributes all departmental administration directives, organizational charts, statements of responsibility for the division and bureau levels, and department-wide procedures from the same centralized unit.

The computer has caught up with Wisconsin drivers. The abandoned rows of motor-driven driver record file cabinets shown at the left have been discarded by the Division of Motor Vehicles. Driver records are now computerized and can be obtained instantly when called for, appearing on TV-type screens like the one shown at the right.





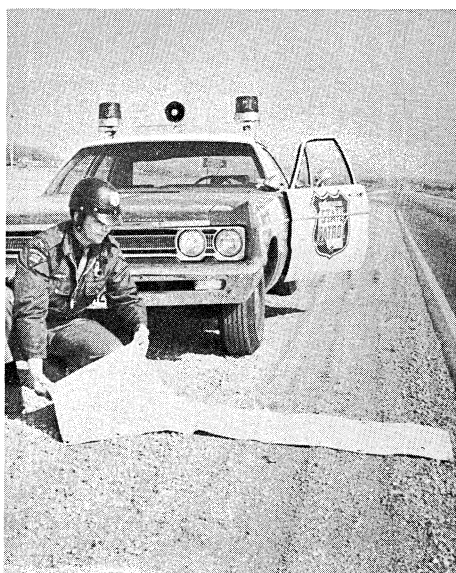
In 1970 and 1971, Wisconsin drivers with odd-numbered birthdays will be required to report in person to a driver license examiner for a vision screening when renewing their driver licenses, unless they include with their renewal applications the results of an eye examination administered by a doctor, ophthalmologist, or optometrist. Beginning in 1972, the same procedure will be followed by drivers with even-numbered birthdates, setting up a cycle for walk-in renewals with vision tests every 4 years for all drivers.

Also centralized is direction of department-wide communications systems, space (housing) assignments, stores, purchasing, insurance and inventory, fleet management, and office photo-copy service.

The department conducts management analysis on a continuing basis.

Transportation personnel services are similarly concentrated within a single bureau responsible for most recruitment, classification and personnel evaluation procedures, position description administration, training, collective bargaining, employe grievances, personnel research, new-employe orientation, certifications and position requests, preretirement counseling and the

The use of movable ground panels makes it possible for the Wisconsin State Patrol to use airplanes to "clock" and apprehend speeders on any highway in the state, without first having to paint checkpoints on the pavements.



development of personnel management policies.

This is a condensed and abbreviated description of the Department of Transportation goals, objectives and accomplishments. Additional details are readily available from the office of the secretary and from the offices of the administrators of the various divisions.

Unit Functions.

The *Division of Aeronautics* is specifically responsible for airport development (construction, design, land acquisition, site planning, services and surveys); education and safety; aviation operations (including research and statistics) and financing (including aircraft registration).

The *Division of Business Management* is responsible for management services, personnel management, and systems and data processing. It also conducts continuing management analysis surveys.

The *Division of Highways* is in charge of highway development (bridges, design) operations (construction, maintenance, materials, traffic services); accounting, budgeting, financial operation, programming; right of way (appraising, legal coordination, negotiation, operations, roadside control); plus such engineering services as photogrammetry and general mapping.

There are nine district highway offices to advance highway services throughout the state. Each office has construction, maintenance, materials, planning and design, right of way and, in some cases, utilities functions.

The *Division of Motor Vehicles* has the specific responsibilities of driver licensing and controls (revocation and suspension, commercial driving schools, driver records); enforcement (automotive services, records, inspection, police communications, training, technical services); field forces (field investigation, motor vehicle inspection); highway safety promotion; and vehicle registration and licensing (dealers' licenses, reciprocity, vehicle registration records, commercial vehicle audits, renewals), etc.

There are six state patrol district offices to extend the motor vehicles enforcement function throughout the state. Each district patrols interstate and state trunk highways and operates trunk weight stations.

The *Division of Planning* for transportation has the specific tasks of policy planning (economic and legal analysis, transport development); system plan-

Representatives of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation work with county officials on Accident Review Committees to spot accident locations and recommend remedial measures.



A village police chief is shown receiving a certificate of training following a course of study with the Wisconsin State Patrol, including observation of patrol field operations. Courses at the State Patrol Academy are made available to local enforcement personnel upon request and at lowest possible cost, space permitting.



ning (state-wide, traffic, urban and regional), and program planning (inventory and needs, improvement programs, highway network data and information).

Interagency Relationships. The department maintains a close working relationship with the Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Transportation, both to fulfill federal requirements for eligibility for matching funds and to participate in joint state-federal highway research projects. Major working relationships are also maintained with county highway departments.

The department maintains a close working relationship with the Federal Aviation Agency and contact with local governments which own airports or are potential sponsors of airport projects. The primary enforcement of the sales tax on airplanes is accomplished by requiring the owner to establish proof of payment to the Department of Revenue prior to registration of newly acquired aircraft.

The Department of Transportation also works with the Department of Public Instruction in promoting aerospace education, and with the Public Service Commission regarding structures under its jurisdiction that might constitute a hazard to aerial navigation.

The department licenses the commercial carriers which are regulated by the Public Service Commission. Under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction, driver training instruction is now given in most secondary schools. The communications activity of the law enforcement function of the department has a close relationship with the Division of Emergency Government in the Department of Local Affairs and Development.

The department, further, cooperates closely with the Department of Natural Resources in the establishment of highway information centers, roadside development, state parks roadways and similar matters affecting the travel and recreation assets of the state.

Functional Area:

HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION

Members: Governor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, secretary of health and social services, chairman of Pharmacy Examining Board, or their designees (all ex officio); 2 Senators, 2 Representatives; a representative of the Dangerous Substance Control Council.

Publications. Biennial Report.

History. The Drug Abuse Control Commission was created by Chapter 384, Laws 1969. Though officially named a "commission", it would, under the terminology adopted in the 1967 Executive Branch Reorganization Act, perhaps be better described as a "council", which Section 15.01 (6) of the statutes describes as "a part-time body appointed to function on a continuing basis for the study, and recommendation of solutions and policy alternatives, of the problems arising in a specified functional area of state government".

Organization. The commission is composed of the Governor, the Attorney General, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the secretary of health and social services, and the chairman of the Pharmacy Examining Board, or their designees; 2 Senators and 2 Representatives appointed as are standing committees, and including a minority party member from each house; and a representative of the Dangerous Substance Control Council, which was also created by the same law.

Functions. The commission shall consider all questions and matters relating to drug abuse prevention, coordinate and review state department and agency efforts to prevent and control drug abuse and make recommendations to them, and deliver a biennial report in January of each odd-numbered year to the Governor and the Legislature reviewing state activities in the area of drug abuse prevention and control and making recommendations for further legislation.

The commission may determine the effectiveness of existing programs and recommend new or improved programs, make reports to educate and inform the public as to drug abuse dangers and problems, define responsibility among state agencies for various drug abuse prevention and control programs and direct cooperation between state departments and agencies.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION

Members: MORRIS SLAVNEY, *chairman*; ZEL S. RICE II, WILLIAM R. WILBERG. *Executive Secretary:* NEIL GUNDERMANN.

Council on Employment Relations: CHARLES FRAILEY, ALFRED G. GOLDBERG, GEORGE W. HALL, ROY E. KUBISTA, ROBERT J. OBERBECK, JOHN W. SCHMITT, ROBERT H. STRENGER (employee members); T. J. CASSIDY, JAMES MORTIER, STEVENS L. RILEY, H. W. STORY, VERNON C. STRUCK, JOHN WADDLETON, CARL WETTENGEL (employer members).

Mailing Address. 30 West Mifflin Street, Room 906, Madison.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1381.

Number of Employees. 23 classified; 3 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$803,800.

Publications. Annual Report, Digest of Decisions, Digest Supplement.

History. The Employment Relations Board was renamed the Employment Relations Commission by Chapter 75, Laws 1967 (reorganization act), and designated as one of 14 independent agencies. The board was created by Chapter 57, Laws 1939, to replace previous agencies operating in the field of labor relations.

Organization. The commission consists of 3 full-time members appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Senate for 6-year terms. The commissioners appoint the Council on Employment Relations, which comprises one commissioner as chairman and equal members each representing employers and employees. The Council on Employment Relations does not participate in any of the decisions rendered by the commission or in any of its functions but primarily considers legislative bills which would affect the commission and the statutes administered by it.

Agency Responsibility. The commission is responsible for furthering collective bargaining and promoting peace in labor relations in the private as well as the public sector of Wisconsin's economy by processing the following types of labor relations cases: election, referendum, complaint, mediation, arbitration, prohibited practices, and fact finding. Election, referendum, unfair labor and prohibited practice complaints, and fact finding are initiated by the filing of formal documents by either employees, employee organizations and/or employers. The commission has the authority to conduct hearings and elections and referendums to determine bargaining units, collective bargaining representatives and authorization for union-security agreements. It may also issue orders in unfair labor and prohibited practices cases which are subject to review in the state courts. The commission's mediation function is initiated at the request of either an employee organization or the employer or both, or on occasion the commission, by its own action, or at the request of the Governor, will proffer its mediation services to assist in the resolution of labor disputes. Commissioners and staff members, as arbitrators, issue final and binding awards.

Unit Functions.

Elections Officer. He is responsible for the scheduling and conduct of elections and referendums.

Mediation. It is responsible for the mediation and arbitration of labor disputes, and in the latter type of cases, in the conduct of formal hearings and the issuance of formal awards and orders.

Milwaukee Office. Its staff performs the agency responsibility in the Milwaukee metropolitan area.

Reporting. It records and transcribes verbatim hearings in election, referendum, unfair labor and prohibited practices, arbitration and fact finding cases.

Interagency Relationship. The Employment Relations Commission performs functions on the state level which are similar to the functions of 2 federal agencies—the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The commission has no jurisdiction over labor relations activity regulated by the National Labor Relations Board. The Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 established some procedures for state-federal cooperation in mediation cases and directed the FMCS to avoid mediating disputes having only a minor effect on interstate commerce whenever state mediation services are available. Since mediation cases are initiated by employers or employees, rather than the commission, the determination of whether a state or federal agency is called upon in cases involving in-

terstate commerce is often up to the parties involved. As a matter of policy, the commission avoids involvement in cases being handled by federal agencies.

Although some provisions in Chapter 101 and 103, *Wisconsin Statutes*, give responsibility for some aspects of labor relations to the Department of Labor, Industry and Human Relations, in practice, the department does not perform functions which overlap those of the commission.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF

Members of the Board: FRANKLIN WALSH, *chairman*; ARTHUR P. SCHMIDT, *vice chairman*; MRS. JOHN T. MCCARRIER, *secretary*; ALBERT M. DAVIS, HERBERT G. GREWE, D.D.S., DR. H. J. KIEF, TRUMAN O. McNULTY, ROBERT SPEARS, WILLIAM H. STUDLEY, M.D.

Secretary of Health and Social Services: WILBUR J. SCHMIDT.

Deputy Secretary: FRED W. HINICKLE, 690B WS State Office Bldg., 266-1683.

Aging, Division of: DUANE E. WILLADSEN, *administrator*; JOHN M. LINDOERFER, *field consultant for housing*; MRS. MILDRED A. ZIMMERMANN, *field consultant for local organization*; RUTH WARD, *field consultant of Older Americans Act*.

Business Management, Division of: FRANCIS W. POWERS, *administrator*, 275 WS State Office Bldg., 266-3681.

Bureau of Management Information: EDWARD A. O'BRIEN, *director*.

Accounting Section: JOSEPH E. BIRES, *chief accountant*.

Engineering Section: BYRL A. ENERSON, *supervising engineer*.

Farm Section: FRED M. WHITEMARSH, *farm supervisor*.

Food Service Section: FRANCES M. KELLER, *chief*.

Office Management & Services Section: JAMES E. LARSON, *chief*.

Personnel Section: ALVIN H. SPEVACEK, *chief*.

Purchasing Section: BEN I. SOWASKE, *purchasing officer*.

Corrections, Division of: SANGER B. POWERS, *administrator*, 234 WS State Office Bldg., 266-2471.

Clinical Services, Bureau of: ASHER PACTH, *director*.

Institution Services, Bureau of: ANDREW BASINAS, *director*.

Management Services, Bureau of: PETER DWYER, *director*.

Probation and Parole Services, Bureau of: DELMAR HUEBNER, *director*.

Family Services, Division of: FRANK NEWGENT, *administrator*, 395 WS State Office Bldg., 266-2445.

Audits and Accounts, Bureau of: DEAN HEDRICK, *director*.

Management Services, Bureau of: W. P. LENTZ, *director*.

Manpower, Bureau of: BERNARD STUMBRAS, *director*.

Medical Services, Bureau of: JOHN ALLEN, *director*.

Program Planning & Development, Bureau of: ROBERT BALDWIN, *director*.

Health, Division of: E. H. JORRIS, M.D., *state health officer, administrator*, 434 WS State Office Bldg., 266-1511.

Community Health Services, Bureau of: GERTRUDE E. HOWE, M.D., *director*.

Comprehensive Health Planning, Bureau of: GEORGE H. HANDY, M.D., *director*.

Environmental Health, Bureau of: HARVEY E. WIRTH, *director*.

General Administration, Bureau of: ARTHUR E. YUDS, *director*.

Health Planning, Bureau of: GEORGE H. HANDY, M.D., *director*.

Health Statistics, Bureau of: LELAND E. AASE, *director*.



The Wisconsin Colony and Training Schools at Chippewa Falls, Union Grove and Madison are residential facilities for the mentally retarded. Central Colony at Madison serves those with gross physical handicaps as well. Each colony provides specialized care, treatment, training, education, rehabilitation, and supportive care.

Local Health Services and Program Planning, Bureau of: R. FRANK REIDER, M.D., director.

Medical Facilities and Services, Bureau of: R. FRANK REIDER, acting director.

Preventable Diseases, Bureau of: JOSEPH PREIZER, M.D., director.

Mental Hygiene, Division of: LEONARD J. GANSER, M.D., administrator, 325 WS State Office Bldg., 266-2701.

Administration Bureau: ROBERT W. ERICKSON, director.

Alcoholism Bureau: FRANK N. COOGAN, director.

Community Resources: JEROME S. FOY, director.

Mental Health Bureau: RALPH H. ARCHER, director.

Mental Retardation Bureau: HARVEY A. STEVENS, director.

Planning, Evaluation and Research Bureau: DONALD G. BENN, director.

Education & Information Section: CATHERINE M. HENRY, chief.

Manpower & Training Section: MRS. HELEN DEBARDELEBEN, acting chief.

Management Resources Section: MRS. JUNE BYRNE.

Vocational Rehabilitation, Div. of: ADRIAN E. TOWNE, administrator, 685 WS State Office Bldg., 266-3017.

Administrative Services Bureau: M. J. CHADA, director.

Blind, Bureau for the: LEONARD HOSKINS, director.

Facilities, Bureau of: J. H. BIDDICK, director.

Operations, Bureau of: K. M. KASSNER, director.

Planning and Program Development, Bureau of: EDWARD J. PFEIFER, director.

Social Security Disability Insurance, Bureau of: A. R. MEIER, director.

Councils:

Council on Aging: MILO K. SWANTON, chairman; KENNETH F. BICK, REVEREND WILLIAM T. EGGERS, J. D. KRAEMER, M.D., THOMAS L. MILLER, HARRY I. MILLER.

Council on Blindness: ARTHUR COLBY, JOHN J. FRANCO, RAYMOND L. REVOR.

Council on Community Mental Health Centers: GORDON JOHNSON, *chairman*; LEONARD GANSER (M.D.), *vice chairman*; E. H. JORRIS (M.D., ex officio, state health officer), *secretary*; ROBERT ATWELL, RICHARD COOGAN, KIRBY HENDER, MRS. VIOLA KLEINPEL, REV. ARCADIVS MAROTTI, JOHN W. MELCHER, LEIGH M. ROBERTS, ADRIAN TOWNE, DONALD FULLERTON (M.D.), EARL JOCHIMSEN (M.D.).

Council on Cosmetology: 7 members.

Council on Facilities for the Mentally Retarded: REV. CLARENCE GOLLISCH, *chairman*; THOMAS LAMBECK, *vice chairman*; E. H. JORRIS (M.D., ex officio, state health officer); T. S. ALLEGREZZA, LEONARD J. GANSER (M.D.), ROBERT L. HALL, REV. PHILLIP HESLIN, MRS. ARNOLD JOHNSON, MELVIN E. KAUFMAN, JOHN W. MELCHER, JOHN C. PETERSON, DONALD TOFTE, ADRIAN E. TOWNE.

Council on Health: L. C. SCRIBNER (D.D.S.), *president*; RALPH C. FRANK (M.D.), *vice president*; GARRETT A. COOPER (M.D.), FRANK E. DREW (M.D.), J. JACK HARNED (D.O.), KENNETH MICKLE (M.D.), RAY R. RUECKERT (M.D.).

Council on Hospital Construction: FRED PROCTOR (public-agriculture member), *chairman*; KARL H. YORK (hospital administration), *vice chairman*; E. H. JORRIS (M.D., ex officio, state health officer), *secretary*; CHARLES E. CAVEN (hospital administration); W. R. PLATER (dentist); CLIFFORD A. OLSON and R. E. HOUSNER (M.D.'s); SISTER M. RENELLE (nurse); RICHARD G. HENRY (pharmacist); KENNETH J. KURT (D.O.), MRS. OTTO FALK, FRED FREUND, EARL HARDER, CLARENCE KURTH, JOHN W. LOW, WILLIAM C. PROCTOR, CARL SORCIC (labor); MRS. ROBERT DINEEN, JOHN SLAYTON, A. F. WILEDEN (all public members); WILBUR J. SCHMIDT (ex officio, secretary of health and social services), CLARENCE L. GREIBER (ex officio, director of the board of vocational, technical and adult education).

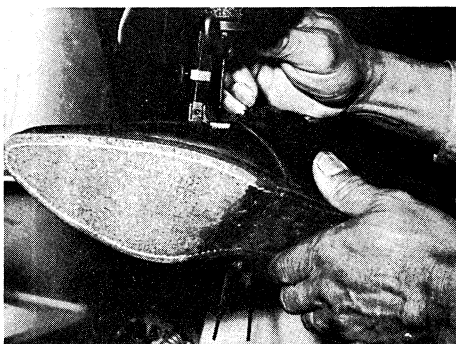
Council on Hospital Regulation and Approval: E. H. JORRIS (M.D., ex officio, state health officer), *secretary*; WAYNE M. NEWBY (dentist), SISTER MARY THEOPANE, CHARLES E. WELCH (hospital administration); H. A. SCALONE (D.O.); WILLIAM P. CURREN (M.D.); BERNICE LARSON (nurse); RICHARD G. HENRY (pharmacist); FREDERIC W. AYRES, T. A. DUCKWORTH (public members).

Council on Nursing Homes: N. A. HILL (M.D.), *chairman*; E. H. JORRIS (M.D., ex officio, designee of secretary of health and social services), *secretary*; REV. WILLIAM T. EGGERS, GEORGE F. MACKENZIE, REV. GEORGE PALMER, KENNETH VAN BREE (nursing home administration); SOLOMON BELINKY, ELIZABETH A. REGAN (R.N.); DONALD IDZIK, JOSEPH JUKNIALIS, M. B. LAWRIE.

Pesticide Advisory Council: LAURENCE MOTL (representative of Dept. of Natural Resources), *chairman*; HUBERT E. HALLIDAY (representative of Dept. of Agriculture), *vice chairman*; G. FRED LEE (representative of U. W. Water Resources Center), *secretary*; LYNN K. BRUNN, ROBERT COOK, DENNIS DANIELSON (appointed by Governor); ARTHUR VAN DUSER, M.D. (representative of Dept. of Health and Social Services), JAMES W. APPLE (representative of U.W. College of Agricultural and Life Sciences), JOSEPH J. HICKEY (representative of U.W. School of Natural Resources) (all appointed by Pesticide Review Board).

Radiation Protection Council: CORNELIUS T. YOUNG (appointed by Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission), *chairman*; WILLIAM L. LEA *secretary*; SEYMOUR ABRAHAMSON, RALPH C. FRANK, RAYMOND C. THU-

Vocational rehabilitation services include providing counseling, rehabilitative and training services necessary to prepare a handicapped person to engage in remunerative employment. Similar programs exist in the Department's Division of Corrections.



ROW, WARREN VON EHREN (appointed by Div. of Health); HOWARD GOODRICK, JOHN H. JUHL, JOSEPH F. PHILLIPS (appointed by Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission).

Medical Review Board on Epilepsy: EDWARD E. HOUFEK (M.D.), WILLIAM P. CROWLEY, JR., FRANCIS M. FORSTER, GUY GLENN GIFFEN (M.D.), JAMES L. KARNS (ex officio, administrator, Motor Vehicle Division).

Pesticide Review Board: DONALD E. WILKINSON (secretary of agriculture), *chairman*; LESTER P. VOIGT (secretary of natural resources), *vice chairman*; WILBUR J. SCHMIDT (secretary of health and social services), *secretary* (all ex officio).

Examining Councils:

Barbers: GEORGE JELICH, PHILIP R. PARRISH, NORMAN W. SCHNELLE.

Cosmetologists: MRS. CHARLOTTE TOELINER, *chairman*; MRS. ALVINA BRANDT, *secretary*; MRS. VALERIA BUTLER, MRS. IRENE DELANEY, MARY SERIO, MRS. OLYAMENE TSCHOPP.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers: HOWARD L. HANSEN, *chairman*; EDMUND L. ENNIS (Div. of Health employe), *secretary*; ROBERT W. ROSEBERRY, JOHN T. SCHUESSELL, JR.

Plumbers: WILLIAM R. KOENIG, JR. (Div. of Health employe), *secretary*; EDWIN G. ADAMS (journeyman plumber member), ROBERT HERMAN (master plumber member).

Public Health Nurses: BERNICE BRYNELSON (Div. of Health employe), *secretary*; HARDEAN I. PETERSON (Dept. of Public Instruction employe), LOUISE SMITH (state Board of Nursing).



The Department's Division on Aging is responsible, through its Housing, Local Organization and Older American's Act Bureaus, for promoting conditions whereby Wisconsin residents will be able to enjoy an elderly age of relative independence and security.

Sanitarians: HAROLD L. LAUTZ (Div. of Health member), *secretary*; HARVEY J. WEAVERS (Dept. of Agriculture member), CLIFFORD C. BROWN, HAROLD K. ELDER, RICHARD B. ROWLEY.

Correctional Institutions

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Superintendent or Warden</i>
Black River Camp	Neillsville	LARRY ALBERTS, supt.
Walworth Correctional Center	Elkhorn	DORVAL KARLEN, supt.
Wisconsin Home for Women	Taycheedah	LEWIS L. McCAULEY, supt.
Wisconsin School for Boys	Wales	ROLAND C. HERSHMAN, supt.
Kettle Moraine Boys School	Plymouth	PAUL PRAST, supt.
Wisconsin School for Girls	Oregon	REX DUTER, supt.
Wisconsin State Prison	Waupun	ELMER O. CADY, warden
Wisconsin State Reformatory	Green Bay	DONALD L. QUATSOE, warden
Wisconsin Correctional Institution	Fox Lake	JOHN R. GAGNON, warden
Wisconsin Correctional Camp System	Madison	JAMES W. MATHEWS, warden

Mental Institutions

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>
Central State Hospital	Waupun	EDWARD F. SCHUBERT, M.D.
Central Wis. Colony and Training School	Madison	RICHARD C. SCHEERENBERGER, M.D.
Mendota State Hospital	Madison	WALTER J. URBEN, M.D.
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	DAROLD A. TREFFERT, M.D.
Children's Treatment Center	Madison	MARTIN B. FLIEGEL, M.D.

Child Care Institution

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Administrator</i>
Wisconsin Child Center	Sparta	ARTHUR GERG

Mailing Address. Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3681.

District Offices: *District I*, State Office Building, Milwaukee; *Districts II and III*, 1206 Northport Drive, Madison; *District IV*, 783 S. Main St., Fond du Lac; *District V*, City Hall, Green Bay; *District VI*, State Office Building, 1681 Second Ave., South, Wisconsin Rapids; *District VII*, 250 Mormon Coulee Rd., La Crosse; *District VIII*, 718 W. Clairemont Ave., Eau Claire; *District IX*, P.O. Box 697 Sheik Plaza, Rhinelander; *District X*, 100 Second St. West, Ashland.

District Health Offices: *No. 1*, 5709 Odana, Madison; *No. 2*, State Office 250 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse; *No. 5*, 1681 Second Ave., South, Building, Milwaukee; *No. 3*, 485 S. Military Rd., Fond du Lac; *No. 4*,

Wisconsin Rapids; No. 6, City Hall, Green Bay; No. 7, 718 W. Clairemont Ave., Eau Claire; No. 8, P.O. Box 697, Sheik Plaza, Rhinelander.

Number of Employees. 9,192 classified; 8 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$758,353,800.

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. "Social Services in Wisconsin"; program statistics; population trends; special reports and publications.

History. The reorganization of state agencies enacted by the Legislature in 1967 (Chapter 75) brought into a new Department of Health and Social Services the previous State Board of Health, the Department of Public Welfare and the Commission on Aging. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was made part of the new department by the budget bill passed in the same session. The evolution of health and welfare activities in Wisconsin has been a long and continuous process.

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 one to 15 members. A beginning of coordination was started with the creation of the State Board of Charities and Reform (Ch. 136, Laws 1871), 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 (Ch. 298) created the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory, and Penal Institutions, consolidating the several institutional boards but not eliminating the old Board of Charities and Reform. The 2 boards functioned for another 10 years and then were abolished in 1891. In that year the Legislature created the State Board of Control of Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable, and Penal Institutions (Ch. 221).

During the 1930's problems arose when the federal government entered the welfare field. When federal and state relief funds were made available, the Public Welfare Department was established by Executive Order, first within the Industrial Commission in 1935, then as an independent agency in 1936. When the Federal Social Security Board was established and the various aid programs—old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and blind pensions—went into effect, the State Pension Department was created by Chapter 554, Laws 1935, within the Industrial Commission to administer and allot the funds involved. The increase in the number of agencies handling welfare services led to a study by Governor Philip LaFollette's Citizen's Committee on Public Welfare and the subsequent reorganization of such services by Chapter 9, Laws Special Session 1937, and by the Governor's reorganization orders of 1938. These created the Department of Mental Hygiene, Department of Social Adjustment, and Department of Corrections, each with its own policy-making board. They were shortlived, however, as the 1939 Legislature nullified these provisions, reestablishing the previous agencies. Further studies that year, aimed at unifying all the welfare functions, eventually produced the measure (Chapter 435) creating the Department of Public Welfare. To it were transferred all the functions, powers and duties of the Board of Control, State Pension Department, and Public Welfare Department.

The State Board of Health was created by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1876 (Chapter 366), the eleventh such agency in the nation and third in the Middle West. Public health legislation in Wisconsin, however, dates back to territorial days. The first territorial Legislature in 1839 provided for the establishment of local boards of health, and other legislation followed. The high death rate from various communicable diseases and the subsequent efforts of medical societies led to the enactment of legislation creating the State Board of Health.

At that time the emphasis in public health work was on the control of communicable diseases through sanitation and quarantine. Over the years the significant causes of illness and death have changed and many additional responsibilities having to do with promotion of health and prevention of illnesses and deaths of people were assigned to the Board of Health.

Several smaller agencies were also brought into the department by the reorganization law. These include the following:

<i>Former Agency</i>	<i>New Agency</i>
Aging, Commission on	Aging, Division on
Blind Advisory Committee	Blindness, Council on
Community Mental Health Centers, Adv. Council for State Plan for Construction of Facilities for	Community Mental Health Centers, Council on
Mentally Retarded, Adv. Council for State Plan for Construction of Facilities for the	Mentally Retarded, Council on Facilities for the
Hospital Council, Advisory	Hospital Construction, Council on
Hospital Regulation and Approval, Advisory Committee on	Hospital Regulation and Approval, Council on
Aging, Interdepartmental Committee on	Aging, Interagency Council on Programs for the
Nursing Homes, Advisory Committee on	Nursing Homes, Council on
Radiation Protection Council, Advisory	Radiation Protection Council

Some of these had been a part of the State Board of Health. Others—the State Commission on Aging and the Advisory Radiation Protection Council—were independent.

The State Commission on Aging had been created by Chapter 581, Laws 1961, as a result of studies and interest in the problems of the aged population. Its advisory committee, the Interdepartmental Committee on Aging, was set up at the same time, replacing a previous committee set up in 1957.

The Advisory Radiation Protection Council had been created by Chapter 235, Laws 1963, as part of a general revision of the laws governing regulation of radiation installations.

Organization. The governing body of the department is the 9-member Health and Social Services Board. Members are appointed for staggered 6-year terms by the Governor with Senate confirmation. The board in turn appoints a secretary of the department. The former State Board of Health has become the Council on Health, consisting of 7 members appointed for staggered 7-year terms. The council advises the Health and Social Services Board and the Division of Health, approves the appointment of the administrator of the Division of Health as state health officer and approves rules pro-

mulgated by him. The administrative activities of the former Board of Health reside in the Division of Health, which was attached to the department under Sec. 15.03 of Chapter 327, Laws 1967. This section provides that any agency attached thereunder shall be a distinct unit of the department and shall exercise its powers independently of the head of the department, except that budgeting, program coordination and related management functions shall be performed under the supervision of the head of the department.

The various councils in the department are appointed in different ways. Those on health, aging, and mental health are appointed by the Governor; others are appointed by the Health and Social Services Board or by the Council on Health.

Agency Responsibility. The Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for providing a full range of services to prevent and treat dependency in its myriad forms and to reduce its impact on individuals and families. The department accomplishes these goals through the provision of direct services, through the supervision and counseling of local public and voluntary agencies, and through a program of institutional care. Its broad responsibilities span the areas of physical and mental health, services to the aged, corrections, family services, and vocational rehabilitation.

Unit Functions.

Division on Aging works to foster conditions in which Wisconsin residents will be able to enjoy an old age of relative independence and security. The division coordinates state activities for the aging, works with county and local authorities to provide housing for the aged, stimulates and conducts research to determine the needs and problems associated with aging, and administers the Older Americans Act in Wisconsin.

Division of Business Management provides the staff services for administering and controlling departmental fiscal and related operations. These services include personnel management, accounting and data processing services, assistance to institutions in the areas of purchasing, food service and nutrition, engineering, farm management, and housekeeping, and space, equipment and clerical staff required for district and area offices.

Division of Corrections administers an integrated correctional program which calls for continued efforts to develop effective, individualized, rehabilitative treatment programs both within institutions and in communities; the effective use of probation and parole; the participation in, stimulation of or conduct of research to test present methods and discover new approaches; and the protection of society from further criminal and delinquent acts of individuals placed on probation, committed for institutional care, or released to parole supervision.

Division of Family Services is responsible for a broad program of financial, social and rehabilitative services for dependent children and other socially and economically disadvantaged groups. The division administers a child welfare program including direct services at the community level, foster home care, and institutional care. It supervises the counties' administration of state and federal public assistance funds and services to the blind, aged, and disabled and it administers a program of medical assistance to the needy of the State.

Division of Health, in cooperation with units of local government, is responsible for the prevention of disease, prolongation of life, and enhancement of physical and mental health of the public. The division provides planning, coordination, and over-all supervision for health services and facili-

ties throughout the State. Other functions include enforcement of state health regulations, education for positive health practices, consultation to local government, private and voluntary health personnel, and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of health statistics.

Division of Mental Hygiene develops and maintains a coordinated mental health program for the treatment and prevention of mental illness, mental retardation, alcoholism, and drug abuse. The division operates the state's seven institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped, providing both residential care and out-patient services, conducts on-going research aimed at developing more effective rehabilitation and treatment techniques. Through their district administrators, they assist communities to develop local treatment programs and provide consultation and aids to community clinics, day care centers, county hospitals, comprehensive mental health centers, and mental retardation facilities.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation provides services to help a vocationally handicapped individual engage in a remunerative occupation. Counseling services, aided by medical, psychological, and vocational evaluation provide the basis for a rehabilitation plan for the individual. The physically and mentally impaired constitute the basic group of clients, but recently broadened eligibility criteria now cover victims of cultural, educational, or socioeconomic handicaps which interfere with employment. The program aims at making all vocationally handicapped residents of the state employable and as economically self-sufficient as possible.

Interagency Relationship. In carrying out their responsibilities and implementing programs the separate divisions of the department have established working relationships with other state agencies, with local governmental and voluntary agencies, and with agencies of the federal government. The Division on Aging works closely with units of local government and with the Administration on Aging in the Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Division of Corrections has developed relationships with the State Department of Justice, the courts, the University of Wisconsin, local law enforcement officials, and the Bureau of Prisons in the U.S. Department of Justice. The Division of Mental Hygiene, in setting standards for its grant-in-aid programs, cooperates with community mental health clinics and day care centers. The division also works with the National Institute of Mental Health, with units of the University of Wisconsin, with the Bureau of Handicapped Children, and with various voluntary organizations such as the Wisconsin Association for Retarded Children. The Division of Health cooperates with other state agencies including the Motor Vehicle Division with its highway safety program, the State Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Public Instruction, and the University of Wisconsin. The division works closely with units of local government and with the U.S. Public Health Service. The Division of Family Services has close working relationships with the Social Security Administration and the Social and Rehabilitation Service. This division supervises county administration of aid programs and works intimately with voluntary agencies and the Department of Public Instruction, the University, the Employment Service and the Department of Veterans Affairs. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation cooperates with the Bureau of Handicapped Children, with the Employment Service, and has developed close working relationships with over thirty sheltered workshops across the state. Due to funding procedures the division is also closely linked to the Rehabilitation Services Administration and to other sections of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Division of Business Management, while primarily concerned

with intradepartmental issues, does have on-going relationships with other state agencies, particularly the Bureau of Purchases and Services, the Bureau of Personnel, the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission, and the Employment Service. At the federal level the division is involved with the Civil Service Commission.

INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF

Commission: EDWARD E. ESTKOWSKI, *chairman*; JOSEPH R. KAUTZER, STANLEY YORK.

Administrative Division: STEPHEN J. REILLY, *administrator*, 310 Price Place, 266-1024.

Fiscal Services, Bureau of: ELIZABETH C. STATZ, *director*.

Information & Public Affairs, Bureau of: MICHAEL H. MCCOY, *director*.
Personnel, Bureau of: PAUL MARLETT, *director*.

Systems & Data Processing, Bureau of: RICHARD M. JERRICK, *director*.

Apprenticeship & Training Division: CHARLES T. NYE, *administrator*, 310 Price Place, 266-3331.

Employment Service, Wisconsin State: FRANCIS J. WALSH, *administrator*, 601 Hill Farms, 266-3121.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: MORRIS G. YOUNG, *director*.

Manpower Development, Bureau of: STANLEY R. SPENCER, *director*.

Manpower Information, Bureau of: CLAYTON B. LARSON, *director*.

Manpower Utilization, Bureau of: HUGH G. KELLY, *director*.

Planning, Reporting & Evaluation, Bureau of: ROBERT P. CLARKE, *director*.

Program Development & Research, Bureau of: WILLIAM R. FISCHER, *director*.

Equal Rights Division: CLIFTON H. LEE, *administrator*, 819 N. 6th St., Milwaukee 224-4385.

Affirmative Action & Education, Bureau of: vacant, *director*.

Enforcement, Bureau of: MRS. VIRGINIA HUEBNER, *director*.

Industrial Safety & Buildings Division: CHARLES A. HAGBERG, *administrator*, 310 Price Place, 266-3151.

Building Plan Review, Bureau of: JOHN WENNING, JR., *director*.

Industrial Safety, Bureau of: LAWLESS L. MOLLERE, *director*.

Technical Services, Bureau of: ROGER OSTREM, *director*.

Labor Standards Division: DOUGLAS N. AJER, *administrator*, 310 Price Place, 266-3145.

Statistical Division: HENRY J. GMEINDER, *administrator*, 310 Price Place, 266-3149.

Prevailing Wage Rate, Bureau of: MRS. RUTH M. WILSON, *director*.

Research, Bureau of: GEORGE W. CASSIDY, *director*.

Unemployment Compensation Division: LAWRENCE A. BURLEY, *administrator*, 701 Hill Farms, 266-3169.

Benefit Adjustments, Bureau of: FLOYD F. TEFFT, *director*.

Benefit Payment Control, Bureau of: RUSSELL J. DEVITT, *director*.

Benefit Procedures, Bureau of: ELLIS S. TAFF, *director*.

Coverage & Contribution, Bureau of: MILTON G. PFOTENHAUER, *director*.

Legal Affairs, Bureau of: ARNOLD J. SPENCER, *director*.

Financial Management, Bureau of: ORIN H. REICH, *director.*

Local Offices, Bureau of: PAUL G. HOBBS, *director.*

Reports & Analysis, Bureau of: vacancy, *director.*

Workmen's Compensation Division: RALPH E. GINTZ, *administrator*, 310 Price Place, 266-1340.

Insurance, Bureau of: GLORIA M. GEIGER, *director.*

Legal Affairs, Bureau of: NORMAN J. TAUGHER, *director.*

Supporting Services, Bureau of: ANGELINE M. YOUNG, *director.*

Equal Rights Council: JOHN C. FRITSCHLER, JR., *chairman*; E. F. GOLLNICK, *vice chairman*; ADRIAN SCHOONE, *vice chairman*; MRS. REUBEN HARPOLE, *secretary*; MRS. JANE BREJCHA, SISTER MARY JACQUELINE BUCKLEY, REV. ORLANDO COSTAS, MRS. RICHARD DAY, MRS. JOSEPH FLECKENSTEIN, ROBERT FOOTE, ALAN L. GAUDYNSKI, REV. JOHN HANLEY, ROBERT LEVINE, MRS. ULYSSES LINDSAY, REV. RICHARD E. PRITCHARD, REV. PERRY H. SAITO, HAROLD A. SCHWARTZ, MRS. SARAH SKUBITZ, MRS. HARLEY SPLITT, RABBI MANFRED SWARSENKY, HERMAN THOMAS, DENNIS W. TRAYNOR, GEORGE E. WALKER, WILBERT WALTER, HERBERT WARNER.

Council on Unemployment Compensation: LAWRENCE A. BURLEY (department employe member), *chairman*; RALPH E. BOWES, MARVIN E. BRICKSON, J. F. FRIEDRICK, JOHN W. SCHMITT (employe members); KERMIT N. CAVES, ROBERT A. EWENS, CLARK T. HOOK, EUGENE E. KASAL (employer members).

Council on Workmen's Compensation: vacancy (commission member), *chairman*; J. F. FRIEDRICK, GEORGE HALL, WALLACE MARGELL, JOHN W. SCHMITT, DAN WAJERSKI (employe members); ROBERT A. EWENS, HAROLD GRENELL, CLIFFORD P. MCBRIDE, MARVIN VERHULST, RALPH WEBER (employer members); JOHN LINSTER, DAVID S. PARISH (non-voting members, insurance company representatives). Legislative observers: SENATORS CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI and NILE W. SOIK.

Mailing Address. 310 Price Place, Madison.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3131.

Number of Employees. 1,353 classified; 3 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$36,439,600.

Publications. Biennial Report; Workmen's Compensation Act and Workmen's Compensation Report; Unemployment Compensation Act and Reports; Fair Employment Practices Law; Non-Discriminatory Contracts; Child Labor Law; Regulations of Employment Agents in Wisconsin; Street Trades Law; Women's Hours Law; Wage Regulations for Minors and Adult Women; Wage Collection Law; Statistical Reports; Pamphlets and Reports issued by Employment Service; Apprenticeship Manual; Apprenticeship Handbook for Guidance Counselors; Counselors' Guide to Apprenticeship Occupations; Monthly Newsletter and Statistical Report of Apprenticeship Division; We Hold These Rights; To Secure These Rights; Wisconsin Laws for Human Rights; Wisconsin Indians; Helping Children Learn to Respect Human Rights; Speech Sampler on Human Rights; Education on the Move, Part I; Education on the Move, Part II; The Migrant Labor Problem in Wisconsin; Nonwhite Housing in Wisconsin; Negro Families in Rural Wisconsin; Newsletter; On the Retirement of Mrs. Rebecca Chalmers Barton; Report to the Governor and the People of Wisconsin; Our Human Rights: A Study in the Art of Persuasion; State Agencies and the Migrant Labor Problem; The Relationship of the Governor's Commission on Human Rights to the Migrant Labor Problem; Proceedings Governor's Conference on Human Rights,

1963; The Milwaukee Indian; Proceedings of the Migrant Labor Conference, December 4, 1964; Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor, Report to the Governor, 1964; Genesis of the First Wisconsin Civil Rights Act; Annual Report, 1964; Fact Sheet: Indians in Wisconsin in the 1960's; Twenty Years of Service, 1945-1965; Migrant Labor in Wisconsin, May 1965.

History. Chapter 75, Laws 1967 (the reorganization act), renamed the Industrial Commission to be the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

The Industrial Commission was created by Chapter 485, Laws 1911. Prior to 1911 various agencies existed to administer the labor laws, chief among them being the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, which had been created in 1883. The bureau was authorized to collect labor statistics and enforce the factory safety laws, but was inadequately staffed to accomplish its tasks. In 1911 the Workmen's Compensation Law was passed and the Industrial Accident Board established to administer it. In the same session, however, the Industrial Commission was created to take over all the existing and newly-enacted functions relating to labor, including those of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, the State Board of Arbitration, and the Industrial Accident Board. The legislation also substituted a general safe employment statute for the individual factory safety laws that had existed previously and gave the commission power not only to make investigations but to issue administrative orders in the field of industrial safety.

Following 1911 the tasks assigned the Industrial Commission were expanded with regard to orders issued relating to hours, wages and employment conditions of women and children and concerning industrial safety. Among additional duties, highlights include the administration of unemployment compensation (Chapter 20, Laws Special Session 1931), administration—in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service—of the act establishing a national employment system (Chapter 360, Laws 1933) and administration

Visitors to the Madison office of the Wisconsin State Employment Service listened to an explanation of a proposed computer system designed to match jobs and job applicants throughout the state.



of the fair employment laws (Chapter 490, Laws 1945).

The 1967 reorganization act transferred to the department the Governor's Commission on Human Rights, making it the Equal Rights Division, under which is consolidated the functions of the Equal Opportunities Division. The Governor's Commission on Human Rights became the Equal Rights Council, which serves in an advisory capacity to the division and to the heads of the department.

In the 1967 reorganization the regulation of migratory labor camps was transferred from the Board of Health to the department's Division of Industrial Safety and Buildings.

Organization. The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations is headed by a full-time commission of 3 members nominated by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered terms of 6 years. The Governor designates the chairman every 2 years at the time of making an appointment. The work of the department is carried on through several divisions.

Under the 1967 reorganization the Equal Rights Council advises the commission and the administrator of the Equal Rights Division. Any quasi-judicial functions the former Governor's Commission on Human Rights possessed, however, were transferred to the commission. One of the division's 2 bureaus deals with education and affirmative action, the other with enforcement, with offices in Madison and Milwaukee.

There are 4 councils created by statute in the department, but numerous other councils have also been established to advise it in its functions.

Agency Responsibility. The department provides a wide range of services to labor and industry in Wisconsin, and seeks to insure the protection of human rights. These responsibilities are carried out under three main programs.

Under the employment standards and security program, the department attempts to guarantee standards of safety in buildings, factories, mines and recreational facilities, insures payment of wages and appropriate working conditions, assures financial protection for the worker who is injured, disabled or killed on the job, and provides temporary financial security for persons who are unemployed involuntarily.

In seeking to promote manpower development and opportunity, the second of the programs, the agency provides services to employers in filling their manpower needs and aids those seeking employment by providing counseling, training and placement services. Also administered are the state's open housing law, the fair employment law and the public accommodations law. In addition, the agency carries out job training programs necessary to provide skilled manpower for the state's industries and opportunities for the state's youth.

The last of the programs is the one of administration and technical support. This program provides help in budgeting, accounting, personnel, payroll, systems analysis and data processing and public information for all divisions. This program also provides for the gathering and analysis of statistical data.

Unit Functions.

Administration Division. This division provides staff services to the other eight divisions of the department, as well as the three commissioners.

Apprenticeship and Training Division. The division is responsible for generating occupational training in skilled employment for both male and fe-



A group of entertainers who appeared on a Milwaukee television show produced by the Wisconsin State Employment Service also made personal appearances, including this one at the Wisconsin State Fair. The show, "The Grapevine", appeared weekly and promoted the idea of staying in school as the best way of preparing for employment.

male residents of the state, both on the job and in technical instruction in classrooms.

Employment Service Division. The division provides community employment centers, where employers can obtain qualified workers, and through which workers can obtain information regarding opportunities for which they might qualify. This program is federally-funded.

Equal Rights Division. The division is responsible for eliminating discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations and state contracts, and for educating the public to a greater understanding, appreciation and practice of human rights.

Industrial Safety and Buildings Division. This division seeks to insure a reasonable degree of safety for employes, the public and frequenters of work sites, public buildings and recreational activities.

Labor Standards Division. The division administers and enforces the state's labor laws to insure that each employe in the state has adequate conditions and standards of employment.

Statistical Division. The division is responsible for compiling and publishing statistical material related to the functions of the department, including industrial safety and a determination of the rates under Wisconsin's prevailing wage rate statutes.

Unemployment Compensation Division. The division works to reduce the hardships of unemployment for the individual worker and his dependents, thereby sustaining purchasing power throughout the state. This program is federally-funded.

Workmen's Compensation Division. The division administers the state's workmen's compensation law to insure that benefits are provided employes and their dependents in the case of work-connected injuries, diseases or deaths.

Interagency Relationship. The work of the Industrial Safety and Buildings Division is related to the work of several other state agencies involved in fire prevention, protection, inspection and investigation. The codes issued by the

department also overlap those of several other state departments and some local units of government.

In the administration of the prevailing wage rate law the department shares jurisdiction with the Department of Transportation.

The Wage Hour and Public Contracts Division of the U. S. Department of Labor forms a similar relationship in enforcing provisions of federal labor statutes.

The Apprenticeship Division works closely with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and local vocational schools in developing coordinated and comprehensive technical instruction for apprentices.

The Apprenticeship Division also cooperates with other state agencies and with agencies of the federal government in developing programs designed to broaden the work skills, improve existing apprenticeship programs and provide on-the-job training.

The Unemployment Compensation Division assists in administering the Area Redevelopment Act and the Manpower Development and Training Act programs along with a number of other state and federal agencies. The Employment Service Division also assists in these programs.

JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF

Attorney General: ROBERT W. WARREN.

Deputy Attorney General: ARVID A. SATHER, 409 Loraine Hotel, 266-0332.

Executive Assistant: DANIEL P. HANLEY, JR., 114 East, State Capitol, 266-1221.

Administrative Division: ALICE H. PARSON, *acting administrator*, 406 Loraine Hotel, 266-1047.

Criminal Investigation Division: FRED L. JACOBSON, *administrator*, 114 East, State Capitol, 266-1221.

Law Enforcement Services Division: CLARK E. LOVRIEN, *acting administrator*, 4706 University Avenue, 266-2031.

Crime Information Bureau:

Crime Laboratory Bureau:

Law Enforcement Standards and Training Bureau:

Legal Services Division: JOHN WILLIAM CALHOUN, *administrator*, 407 Loraine Hotel, 266-1979.

Council on Criminal Justice: BRUCE F. BEILFUSS, *chairman*; HERMAN GOLDSTEIN, *vice chairman*; ROBERT L. BAIRD; HAROLD A. BREIER, NELSON I. CUMMINGS, JR.; DONALD HASSLER; JAMES L. KARNS; ROBERT J. KAUFFMAN; CLARK E. LOVRIEN; HAROLD MEHNE; WILBUR J. SCHMIDT; ARVID R. ZIEHLSORFF. *Executive Director:* ROBERT G. WALTER.

Investigation Council: ROBERT W. WARREN (ex officio, Attorney General), HERMAN GOLDSTEIN (staff member of U.W. designated by president); JAMES C. BOLL, EVERETT GLEASON, ROGER H. REINEL, MERLE A. SPENCER, one vacancy.

University and Crime Laboratory Cooperation Council: (Inactive).

Law Enforcement Standards Board: ROBERT W. WARREN (Attorney General, ex officio), ROBERT G. WALTER (executive director, Council on Criminal Justice, ex officio), special agent in charge of Milwaukee F.B.I. office, nonvoting ex officio, JAMES KARNS (administrator, Division of Motor Vehicles, ex officio), 10 members appointed by Governor.

Mailing Address. 114 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1221.

Number of Employees. 188 classified; 5 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$8,155,700.

Publications. Opinions of the Attorney General (annual bound volume); Law Enforcement Bulletin; Prosecutor's Bulletin.

History. Chapter 75, the reorganization act of 1967, created the Department of Justice under the direction and supervision of the Attorney General. The law transferred the State Crime Laboratory, which was originally created by Chapter 509, Laws 1947, to the new department, and the Crime Laboratory Board was renamed the Investigation Council and was retained as an advisory council to the head of the department. Chapter 234, Laws 1969, redefined the responsibilities of the Crime Laboratory, renamed it the Law Enforcement Services Division and created a crime information function.

The reorganization act of 1967 also transferred to the new Department of Justice the arson investigation program of the Commissioner of Insurance and the criminal investigatory functions of the Beverage and Tax Division of the Department of Taxation, which were combined with intelligence functions of the Attorney General's office to form the Division of Criminal Investigation of the Department of Justice. Chapter 141, Laws 1969, enlarged the responsibilities and duties of the Division of Criminal Investigation to include enforcement of certain laws related to dangerous drugs and narcotics and organized crime.

On May 8, 1969, the Governor assigned to the Attorney General the administrative direction of the Council on Criminal Justice, which he had created by executive order on March 5, 1969, to replace the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime, a nonstatutory commission.

The Division of Legal Services was created as a result of the combination of the budget bill enacted by the 1965 Legislature and the reorganization act of 1967.

The Attorney General is a constitutional officer. The office of Attorney General is established by Article VI, Section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution. The office, however, existed prior to statehood. When Wisconsin became a territory in 1836, an Attorney General was appointed by the President of the United States and was subject to removal by him. In 1839 a territorial act made the Attorney General appointive by the Governor with the consent of the Legislative Council for a term of 3 years. Both the Constitution proposed in 1846 and the one adopted in 1848 provided for an elected Attorney General serving a term of 2 years. The first Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin was James S. Brown, who took his oath of office on June 7, 1848. Robert W. Warren is Wisconsin's 37th Attorney General.

Organization. The Attorney General is elected on a partisan ballot. A recent constitutional amendment provides that attorneys general elected in 1970 and thereafter will serve terms of 4 years. Forty-three assistant attorneys general, plus supporting services of library and clerical assistants comprise the Division of Legal Services. The department includes 3 other divisions and 2 councils. Under the Division of Criminal Investigation are 6 enforcement districts: the Northeast, Northwest, West Central, East Central, Southeast and Southern.

The Investigation Council consists of the Attorney General or his designee, a staff member of the University of Wisconsin selected by its president, and 5 persons, at least 3 of whom are engaged in law enforcement work, appointed by the Governor for staggered 4-year terms.

The Council on Criminal Justice is a 12-member council appointed by the

Governor. It was not created by statute, but it receives a statutory appropriation.

The Law Enforcement Standards Board consists of 14 members, of whom 10 are appointed by the Governor for staggered 5-year terms (6 representatives of local law enforcement, 1 district attorney, 2 local government representatives and 1 public member), and 4 are ex officio members.

Agency Responsibility. The Department of Justice provides legal and criminal investigatory services for the state.

The department provides legal representation in civil cases in which the state, a state agency or in certain cases an officer or employe of the state is a party, and criminal cases in the Supreme Court. When expressly authorized by law or requested to do so by the Governor, by either branch of the Legislature or in certain cases by state department heads, the Department of Justice may provide legal representation in lower court cases. The department provides legal representation for the various units of state government in proceedings to review their administrative decisions in circuit court and the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

The department advises state officers, departments and agencies as to their legal rights and responsibilities.

Written legal opinions are furnished to the Governor, either house of the State Legislature, state department heads, district attorneys and corporation counsels on request. These opinions are published, and the courts of this state may accord legal significance to them.

The department consults and advises district attorneys and corporation counsels of the counties concerning the civil and criminal duties of their offices.

The criminal investigatory responsibility of the Department of Justice includes investigation of criminal activities of state-wide importance and influence; investigation to insure compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to narcotics and dangerous drugs, gambling, prostitution and liquor credit; investigation of all fires of known or suspected incendiary origin, bombings and other explosions of suspected criminal origin and, by request, the investigation of fires and explosions resulting in fatalities. In addition, the Law Enforcement Services Division of the department provides technical assistance to local law enforcement officers in such fields as ballistics, chemistry, handwriting analysis, metallurgy, comparative micrography, lie detector or deception test operations, finger printing, toxicology and pathology.

The Attorney General or his representative are often required by statute to serve on various policy-making units of state government. In addition, Chapter 75, Laws 1967, required that the Attorney General appoint one assistant attorney general "public intervenor". The public intervenor is authorized to formally intervene in all water and other resources proceedings where such intervention is needed for the protection of "public rights".

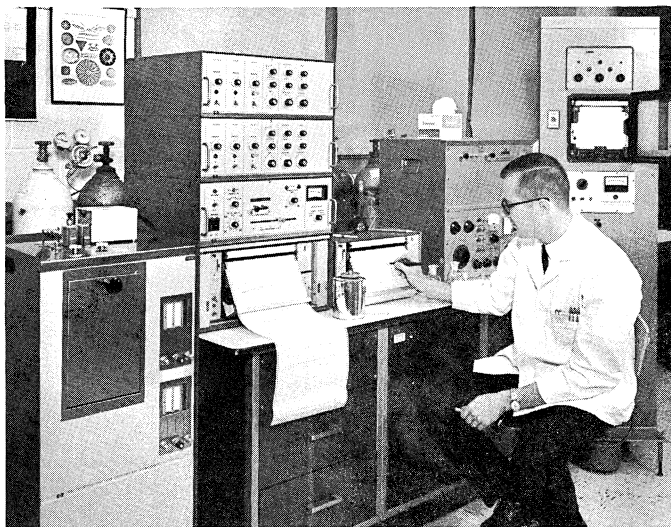
Unit Functions.

Administrative Division. The division provides basic staff services to other divisions in areas of budget preparation and fiscal control, personnel management, systems and services and the use of computers for management purposes and for record keeping.

Division of Criminal Investigation. The division is responsible for all investigations that the department is authorized to conduct. The division

makes investigations of criminal activities that are of state-wide importance; makes investigations to insure the enforcement of laws concerning gambling, prostitution, oleomargarine, beverage and cigarette taxes; investigates organized crime, illicit narcotics and dangerous drug traffic; makes the investigations related to the arson investigative function of the department.

Law Enforcement Services Division. The division provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers and acts as a criminal information and statistical center for the clearance of information between law enforcement officers. The *Crime Laboratory Bureau* provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers in the field of physical evidence. The *Crime Information Bureau*, which is under development, will provide a central identification service to law enforcement agencies including a fingerprint file. It will also gather, process and disseminate statistics relating to criminal justice in Wisconsin. The *Law*



Gas chromatography is a technique utilized by the Crime Laboratory for the characterization and comparison of volatile materials, such as petroleum products, narcotics, alcohols, alcoholic beverages and drugs.

Enforcement Standards and Training Board sets minimum standards for police and approves training programs. The *Investigation Council* serves as an advisory council to the Attorney General.

Division of Legal Services. The division provides legal services to the state and its departments, district attorneys and corporation counsels and furnishes requested legal opinions.

Council on Criminal Justice. The council is the state planning agency for law enforcement and, as such, administers the planning and action funds program for the improvement of all areas of law enforcement under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968. In his executive order transferring the council to the Department of Justice, the Governor stated that "... as the management arm of state law enforcement planning, the council will ... exercise responsibility for developing, reviewing, and maintaining gen-

eral oversight of the state law enforcement plan and its implementation, for establishing action priorities, for authorizing subgrants or allocations to localities, and for exercising other planning agency functions subject to the review and approval of the Governor's office through the Attorney General as the designated department head."

Interagency Relationship. The Department of Justice may be involved with all other state agencies at some time in its role of legal counsel for the state. In addition, many agencies maintain their own legal staffs, to provide services of a legal nature including the understanding and administration of complex laws, acting as hearing examiners in quasi-judicial matters, acting as department or "house" counsel, conducting investigations which may be the basis for instituting or defending judicial proceedings, acting as an advocate before an administrative agency, and conducting legal research and writing of opinions. These attorneys work with and seek opinions and advice from the Department of Justice. The public intervenor works with the Department of Natural Resources in order to perform his duties.

The department is also closely involved with certain agencies in performing its role of criminal investigator. The Division of Criminal Investigation often cooperates with the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance in the performance of the arson investigatory function. The division works closely with the Department of Revenue in their investigations to insure compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to gambling, prostitution, and cigarette and beverage taxation.

The Law Enforcement Services Division of the department provides technical assistance to many agencies of state government. The scientific and technical nature of the crime laboratory work has resulted in working arrangements with the University of Wisconsin and the Department of Agriculture. These arrangements provide for joint use of physical facilities and in certain cases the exchange of scientific personnel. In addition, the Department of Natural Resources has a special agreement to receive technical assistance from the crime laboratory.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF

Commander in Chief: GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES.

The Adjutant General: BRIG. GEN. JAMES J. LISON, JR.

Deputy Adjutant General: COL. HUGH M. SIMONSON.

Judge Advocate: COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Administrative Services Section: MAJ. CHRIS NEILSEN, *administrative assistant.*

Air National Guard Section: COL. JACK C. KING, *Air administrative assistant.*

Army Military Personnel Section: LT. COL. DONALD R. WHITWAM, *military personnel officer.*

Army Operations and Training Section (Military Support to Civil Authorities): COL. JOHN L. DOWNING, *military support plans officer*; LT. COL. CLARENCE A. DECREMER, *operations and training officer.*

Installations Section: COL. MALVIN P. WANG (Ret.), *superintendent of buildings and grounds.*

Public Information Section: CWO. DONALD D. ERICKSON, *public information officer.*

Technician Personnel Section: LT. COL. LYLE E. REYNOLDS, *technician personnel officer.*

State Air Defense Office: LT. COL. DONALD J. GODFREY, *state air defense officer*, 4828 W. Silver Spring Drive, Milwaukee, (414) 463-8850.

State Maintenance Office: COL. RILEY D. ROBINSON, *state maintenance officer*, Camp Williams, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3324.

U.S. Property and Fiscal Office: COL. FRANK X. MAGES, *U.S. property & fiscal officer for Wisconsin*, Camp Williams, Camp Douglas (608) 427-3321.

Permanent Field Training Site: COL. HOWARD E. MATTES, *commander*, Volk Field, Camp Douglas (608) 427-3341.

Wisconsin Military Academy: LT. COL. GEORGE W. GOEMAN, *commandant*, 3002 Wright Street, Madison (608) 244-5631, Ext. 37.

Major Army National Guard Unit Commanders:

Hq. & Hq. Det., Wis. ARNG; BRIG. GEN. JAMES J. LISON, JR.

Hq. & Hq. Co., Emergency Operations Hq.; BRIG. GEN. GAYLORD E. SHEPARD.

32d Infantry Brigade: BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH M. STEHLING.

Major Air National Guard Unit Commanders:

Chief of Staff: MAJ. GEN. COLLINS H. FERRIS.

128th Aerospace Defense Wing: BRIG. GEN. OLIVER S. RYERSON.

257th Artillery Group: COL. FREDERICK J. VAN ROO.

264th Armor Group: COL. ARVIN R. ZIEHLSDOFF.

13th Evacuation Hospital: LT. COL. JULIUS J. CHOSY.

128th Air Refueling Group: COL. THOMAS F. BAILEY.

128th Tactical Control Flight: LT. COL. WAYNE C. HILLS.

Armory Board: BRIG. GEN. JAMES J. LISON, JR. (ex officio, adjutant general), *chairman*; COL. JOHN L. DOWNING, JR. (appointed by Governor), *secretary-treasurer*; RALPH D. CULBERTSON (ex officio designee of secretary of administration); COL. HUGH M. SIMONSON (appointed by Governor); one vacancy.

Number of Employees. 195 classified; 2 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$3,376,900.

Publications. The Badger Guardsman (monthly); Biennial Report; miscellaneous internal regulations and directives.

History. The reorganization bill enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75), created a Department of Military Affairs with the program responsibilities for the Wisconsin National Guard. The Wisconsin State Armory Board was also transferred to the new department and renamed the Armory Board.

The Wisconsin National Guard was established as such by Chapter 208, Laws 1879, but it was preceded by both a territorial militia and a state militia.

Local militia in this country existed as far back as colonial times. In 1792 federal law required all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 to serve in the militia of their locality. This provision was incorporated into the Territorial Statutes of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Constitution (Art. IV, Sec. 29) required the Legislature to determine what persons should constitute the militia of the state and provide for its organization and discipline. The Wisconsin Statutes of 1849 specified the procedure for any group of persons to organize themselves into a uniform company. Officers were to be commissioned by the Governor, and a company could apply to the Governor for arms or ordnance for use of the company. Chapter 87, Laws 1858, provided for a more formal organization of the militia of the state. The active militia was to be composed of general and field officers together with all legally organized companies. The Governor was to be Commander in Chief of the militia of the state and was to appoint the top officers. He was also to establish a mili-

tary school of practice to assemble once each year, and all the uniform companies were required to assemble in their respective military districts for such school. The adjutant general was to be the active officer of the military organization of the state.

In 1873 (Ch. 202) the state made an appropriation for the militia, constituting its first such direct state support. In 1879 the state militia officially became the Wisconsin National Guard.

Adjutant generals existed in Wisconsin from 1836, when the first one was designated an aide to the Territorial Governor, supervising the everyday affairs of the militia. He gradually acquired more authority until he became head of the military establishment of the state under the Governor.

The militia of the various states were established by federal law, but they were state-operated organizations. As a result of the lack of uniformity among the National Guard units which showed up in the Spanish-American War, Congress enacted a law in 1903 to unify the National Guard under federal supervision. This law divided the militia into the organized National Guard unit in each state and the reserve militia. Certain standards were set for the guard and federal aid was granted.

The State Armory Board was created by Chapter 271, Laws 1943. A predecessor board, however, was created in 1919 (Chapter 324). Legislation similar to that establishing the 1943 board was originally passed in 1939 but was vetoed by the Governor.

Organization. The Governor, by statute, is the Commander in Chief of the Wisconsin National Guard. However, the department is headed by the Adjutant General, who serves as chief of staff, inspector general and quartermaster general. He is appointed by the Governor from officers of the Army or Air National Guard of Wisconsin who have had at least 5 years' commissioned service in such guard and who have attained at least the rank of major. The term of office is 10 years.

The physical composition of units of the Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard are as authorized by the Secretary of Defense.

All officers and enlisted personnel of the guard must qualify under the physical and educational requirements 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; and outdoor training facilities. The state assumes the obligation of providing personnel; training requirements under the national defense act; and providing armories and storage facilities.

The Armory Board is composed of the Adjutant General and the Secretary of Administration, or their designees, and 3 persons appointed by the Governor from the active list of officers of the Wisconsin National Guard. The board is attached to the Department of Military Affairs under Sec. 15.03 of Chapter 327, Laws 1967, which provides that any agency attached to another shall be a distinct unit of it and shall exercise its powers within the area of its program responsibility, but budgeting, program coordination and related management functions shall be performed under the direction and supervision of the head of the department.

Agency Responsibility. The department provides an armed military force (the National Guard) organized, trained, equipped and available for use in state and national emergencies under competent orders. The federal, and prime, mission of the National Guard is to support the active Army and Air

Force in time of war or national emergency. Its secondary mission is to provide protection of life and property and preserve peace, order and public safety.

Unit Functions.

Adjutant General. He administers and supervises all National Guard functions in Wisconsin.

Armory Board. The primary duty of the board is the construction or acquisition of armory buildings and real estate for use by the Wisconsin National Guard.

Interagency Relationship. The National Guard is maintained by both federal and state governments, and the physical composition of units of the army and air guard are as authorized by the Secretary of Defense. In time of war or national emergency, the guard may be activated to augment regular forces on active duty. A relatively new federal disaster recovery program has placed additional responsibilities on the department. As this program grows, close relationships will be developed with other state agencies that have programs relating to national and state emergencies.

VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF

Members of the Board: WALTER A. ROSE (veteran member), *chairman*; VERNON G. OLSON (veteran member), *vice chairman*; MORRIS G. OESTERREICH (Spanish-American War veteran), *secretary*; BRIG. GEN. JAMES J. LISON, ROBERT W. SCHROEDER, GILMAN H. STORDOCK (veterans); GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES (ex officio).

Secretary of Veterans Affairs: JOHN R. MOSES.

Deputy Secretary: CLIFFORD R. WILLS.

Administration, Division of: ROBERT R. HALVERSON, *administrator.*

Administrative Services, Bureau of: MYRA DOOLEY, *director.*

Fiscal Management, Bureau of: MILTON J. STEARNS, *director.*

Veterans Benefits, Division of: CLIFFORD R. WILLS, *administrator.*

Claims and Grants, Bureau of: GERALD F. SCHUBERT, *director.*

Veterans Loans, Bureau of: NORMAN L. NEIDER, *director.*

Veterans Homes, Division of: ARLIN C. BARDEN, *administrator*, Grand Army Home, King (715) 258-5586.

Veterans Memorial Council: RICHARD A. SMITH (representing patriotic organizations), *chairman*; ITALO BENSONI (representing patriotic organizations), *vice chairman*; JOHN R. MOSES (ex officio, secretary of Department of Veterans Affairs), *secretary*; EDGAR G. BURKHARDT (representing patriotic organizations); JOHN R. ROSS, RICHARD J. SCHEIBLE, EDMUND L. WESCOTT (approved by Wisconsin Veterans Council); vacancy (ex officio, director, State Historical Society); GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES (ex officio).

Council on Veterans Programs: JEROME E. HOST (representing American Red Cross), *chairman*; VAL W. OVE (representing American Legion), ROBERT STEBEN (representing AMVETS), ROBERT F. PETZOLD (representing DAV), RUDOLPH R. WEGERT (representing Marine Corps League), GLENN F. HEADY (representing Military Order of the Purple Heart), MICHAEL McCANN (representing Navy Club of the U.S.A.), EDMUND L. WESCOTT (representing United Spanish War Veterans), SVERRE ROANG (representing VFW), WILLIAM WALTON (representing Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc.) JOSEPH F. KLEIN (representing Wisconsin County Veterans Service Officers).

Mailing Address. Room 700, State Office Building, 1 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Number of Employees. 592.6 classified; 3 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$9,757,505.

Publications. History of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Affairs in Wisconsin (monthly magazine), The Courier (Grand Army Home for Veterans, monthly magazine), State Benefits for Veterans, Educational Assistance for Veterans and Their Dependents, Going Into Service? (leaflets).

History. The department was originally created by Chapter 580, Laws 1945, and represented a consolidation of several predecessor agencies. The Grand Army Home for Veterans has been operating since 1887, originally by the Grand Army of the Republic, and for many years by the Adjutant General's office before responsibility was given to the Department of Veterans Affairs upon its creation.

Chapter 327, Laws 1967, changed the Veterans Advisory Committee in the department to the Council on Veterans Programs. The Veterans Memorial Commission created by Chapter 678, Laws 1957, was renamed the Veterans Memorial Council by Chapter 75, Laws 1967.

Chapter 513, Laws 1961 combined 3 segregated funds into a single operating fund, the Veterans Trust Fund, from which the department operates the loans, grants, claims service, and the GAR Memorial Hall.

Organization. The department is headed by a board appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms of 6 years. The Governor is an ex officio member and the remaining members are veterans, one a veteran of the Spanish-American War. The administrative powers and duties are exercised by the secretary, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for an indefinite term, under the direction and supervision of the board. The Council on Veterans Programs consists of one representative each from various veterans organizations appointed for 1-year terms by the organizations. The Veterans Memorial Council is comprised of 3 ex officio members, and 3 veterans approved by the Wisconsin Veterans Council and 3 selected from patriotic organizations appointed by the Governor for staggered terms of 6 years. The Veterans Memorial Council is attached to the department as an independent unit, exercising its powers independent of the department head; but budgeting, program coordination and related management functions are performed under the direction of the department head.

Agency Responsibility. The department provides health, educational and economic assistance to specified veterans of the armed forces of the United States and their dependents. Included are low interest loans financed out of the veterans trust fund for home purchase, construction or improvement; educational loans for the veteran or his children (including widows of deceased veterans); economic assistance loans for home repair, business, debt consolidation, etc.; educational grants; medical and dependency grants; claims service; and operation of the Grand Army Home for Veterans, King, Wisconsin, and the GAR Memorial Hall in the State Capitol.

Unit Functions.

Administrative Division. This division provides coordinate administrative services to the department, including accounting, records management, personnel, procurement, budget, and stenographic services.

Veterans Benefits Division. This division conducts the general administra-

tion of the loans and aids program.

An 8-member staff is located at the Veterans Administration Regional Office, Milwaukee, to assist veterans in prosecution of claims against the Federal Government for compensation, pension, education, back pay or any other problem arising from military service.

As part of the Wisconsin veterans program, each county in the state is required to employ a county veterans service officer to provide advice and counsel locally to veterans residing in the county. Although they are county employees, all applications for state veterans benefits and many claims for federal benefits originate through these officers.

Veterans Homes Division. This division operates the Grand Army Home for Veterans for the aging, disabled veteran, his wife, widow and mother.

Veterans Memorial Council. The council establishes policy with respect to state veterans' memorials including the Camp Randall Memorial Park.

Council on Veterans Programs. The council studies and presents policy alternatives and recommendations relating to veterans affairs to the board.

Interagency Relationship. The department coordinates the activities of all state agencies performing functions relating to veterans and their problems, including medical, hospital, or other remedial care, placement and training, educational, economic or vocational training of honorably discharged veterans; and maintains a close working relationship with area Veterans Administration hospitals and county veterans service officers.

The new Major General Ralph J. Olson Hall at the Grand Army Home for Veterans at King is named after the late Wisconsin Adjutant General.



*Functional Area:***GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS****ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF**

Secretary of Administration: WAYNE F. McGOWN.

Deputy Secretary: GLEN E. POMMERENING, B-114 WS State Office Bldg., 266-1741.

Administrative Services, Division of: ROYAL H. ROBERTS, *administrative officer*, B-221 WS State Office Bldg., 266-2309.

Facilities and Services, Division of: GLEN E. POMMERENING, *administrator*, B-114 WS State Office Bldg., 266-1741.

Capital Finance, State Bureau of: WALTER WEBBER, *director*.

Capital Development, State Bureau of: JOHN B. HIPPIE, *director*.

Engineering, State Bureau of: RALPH D. CULBERTSON, *director*.

Purchases and Services, State Bureau of: JOHN E. SHORT, *director*.

Financial Operations, Division of: CARL W. VORLANDER, *administrator*.

Finance, State Bureau of: CLARENCE A. REUTER, *director*.

Municipal Audit, State Bureau of: J. JAY KELIHER, *director*.

Systems and Data Processing, State Bureau of: LEONARD J. LECKIE, *director*.

Management and Policy Development, Division of: WAYNE F. McGOWN, *administrator*, B-114 WS State Office Bldg., 266-1741.

Budget and Management, State Bureau of: PAUL L. BROWN, *director*.

Personnel, State Bureau of: CARL K. WETTENGEL, *director*.

State Planning, Bureau of: ROGER SCHRANTZ, *director*.

Council on Administrative Policy and Procedures: G. H. BAKKE, JAMES R. MORGAN, WILBUR J. SCHMIDT, L. P. VOIGT (appointing officer members); T. M. JONES, WILLIAM R. KELLETT, K. J. PATTOW, W. S. PIERSON, DONALD A. SNYDER (persons with knowledge of administration).

Advisory Printing Committee: WALTER A. FRAUTSCHI, ROBERT R. REMLEY, (trade association members); W. L. CHOPIN, T. P. FRONCEK (persons knowledgeable in graphics communications); B. E. KEARL, DAVID W. SCHIRLE (state agencies members), JOHN SHORT (ex officio).

Attached Commission, Boards and Council

Tax Appeals Commission: CLAIR L. FINCH, *chairman*; MILTON F. BURMASTER, THOMAS R. TIMKEN.

State Bond Board: GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES (ex officio), *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE DAVID O. MARTIN (majority party appointee of Building Commission), *vice chairman*; SENATORS ERNEST C. KEPPLER and ALEX J. MEUNIER (appointed by Committee on Committees); REPRESENTATIVES PAUL R. ALFONSI and HARVEY F. GEE (appointed by Speaker); SENATORS ROBERT P. KNOWLES (majority party) and FRED R. RISSER (minority party), REPRESENTATIVE HERBERT J. GROVER (minority party) (appointed by Building Commission from its membership); THOMAS J. KENNEY, JOHN F. KONRAD (appointed by Governor); WAYNE McGOWN (secretary of administration), ROBERT W. WARREN

(Attorney General), HAROLD W. CLEMENS (State Treasurer) (ex officio, nonvoting, advisory members).

Claims Board: DAVID McMILLAN (representative of Attorney General), *chairman*; DONALD STERLINSKE (representative Department of Administration), *secretary*; SENATOR WALTER G. HOLLANDER, REPRESENTATIVE BYRON F. WACKETT (ex officio); RICHARD R. MALMGREN (representative of Executive Office).

Personnel Board: JOHN H. SHIELS, *chairman*; WILLIAM AHRENS, CHARLES F. BRECHER, JOHN A. SERPE, JEROME M. SLECHTA.

Public Records Board: CARL W. VORLANDER, *chairman*; LYLE J. CARPENTER, RICHARD A. ERNEY, DON ZUIDMULDER, (all ex officio designees).

State Capitol and Executive Residence Board: MARJORIE FIEDLER, MRS. FRED MORTON, WALTER MAAS, JR., RICHARD W. E. PERRIN, MARK THOMAS PURCELL, DON REPPEN (citizen members); WAYNE F. MCGOWN (ex officio, secretary of administration), RALPH D. CULBERTSON (ex officio, director, Bureau of Engineering), RICHARD A. ERNEY (ex officio, acting director, State Historical Society); SENATORS WALTER G. HOLLANDER, HOLGER B. RASMUSEN, WAYNE F. WHITTO; REPRESENTATIVES ROBERT J. JACKSON, JR., KENNETH J. MERKEL, ELMER C. NITSCHE.

State Employes Merit Award Board: CARL K. WETTENGEL, *chairman*; ROY E. KUBISTA, LE ROY E. LUBERG.

Legislative Compensation Council: WILLIAM BRECKLE, MARIE GRABER, WAYNE J. HOOD, RICHARD P. SCHNEIDER, DONALD A. SNYDER.

Mailing Address. B-114 WS State Office Bldg., Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1741.

Number of Employees. 936 classified; 5 unclassified (includes members of Tax Appeals Commission).

Total Budget 1969-71. \$41,315,400.

Publications: Biennial Report, Biennial Budget; Annual Fiscal Report; Annual Fiscal Digest; Decisions of the Tax Appeals Commission; Biennial Report of the Personnel Board; Reports of Claims Board printed in Senate Journal; Local Government Fiscal Reports.

History. The Department of Administration was created by Chapter 228, Laws 1959, which abolished the former independent Bureaus of Engineering, Personnel, and Purchases; the Department of Budget and Accounts; and the Division of Departmental Research in the Executive Office. All functions formerly carried on by these agencies were transferred to the new department. Chapter 645, Laws 1961, separated the Personnel Board from the department in order to give it quasi-judicial review functions.

Chapter 659, Laws 1965, created the Legislative Audit Bureau and transferred municipal auditing and reporting responsibility from the Department of State Audit to the Department of Administration.

Chapter 75, Laws 1967, which reorganized Wisconsin state government, transferred the state government planning responsibility from the Department of Resource Development to the Department of Administration. In addition, several boards (Claims Board, Personnel Board, and the Public Records Board, together with the Tax Appeals Commission) were attached to the department for administrative purposes.

Chapter 115, Laws 1967, directed the Department of Administration to provide financial and management services to nonprofit corporations with which the state enters into leases for the construction of capital projects.

The Claims Board was originally created as the Claims Commission by Chapter 669, Laws 1955. Prior to its adoption the statutory procedure for

making claims against the state was to file the claim with the Director of Budget and Accounts, who could examine it and make a recommendation to the Legislature or send it directly to the Senate for referral to the Joint Committee on Finance. The other procedure used was to have a legislator introduce the claim as a bill. At various times temporary claims commissions were set up to consider the claims submitted to a particular session of the Legislature. Chapter 98 was adopted in 1955 creating a Claims Commission consisting of the Attorney General, Director of Budget and Accounts, and the head of the department involved in the claim. In the adjourned session of that year, however, this commission was abolished and a new one was created. Under the reorganization act (Chapter 75) the Commission for the Relief of Innocent Persons and the Judgment Debtor Relief Commission are transferred to and absorbed by the Claims Board.

The Personnel Board was created by Chapter 465, Laws 1929, within the Bureau of Personnel, which had been created to replace the Civil Service Commission. In 1959 Chapter 228 placed both the board and the bureau within the newly created Department of Administration. The board was removed from the department in 1961 and was attached to it for administrative purposes by the 1968 reorganization act.

The Public Records Board was originally created by Chapter 316, Laws 1947, under the State Historical Society, was transferred to the Executive Department by Chapter 547, Laws 1957, and attached to the department by the reorganization act.

The Tax Appeals Commission was created as the Board of Tax Appeals by Chapter 412, Laws 1939, which abolished the old Tax Commission and the county boards of review, transferring their appeal duties to the Board of Tax Appeals.

Chapter 183, as amended by Chapter 217, Laws 1967, created a State Capitol and Executive Residence Board within the department, while Chapter 219, Laws 1967, created a Legislative Compensation Council.

Chapter 191, Laws 1967, created an Advisory Printing Committee.

Organization. The Department of Administration is administered by a secretary appointed by the Governor to serve at his pleasure with the advice and consent of the Senate. The secretary selects a deputy and executive assistant to serve at his pleasure. Division administrators, bureau directors and all other employees are in the classified service.

A Council on Administrative Policy and Procedures, not exceeding 11 members, at least 6 of whom shall be appointing officers of the state, is appointed by the Governor for 2-year terms to advise the secretary and the Governor on administrative policy and procedures regarding the functions of the department.

The State Employees Merit Award Board, which was created by Chapter 278, Laws 1953, is composed of 3 persons who may be state officers or employees appointed by the Governor for 3-year terms.

The Claims Board, Personnel Board, Public Records Board and the Tax Appeals Commission are attached to the department under Sec. 15.03 (Chapter 327, Laws 1967), which makes each a distinct unit of the department exercising its functions independently of the head, but budget, program coordination and related management functions shall be performed under the department head.

The State Capitol and Executive Residence Board consists of 6 citizen members (including at least 2 architects and 3 interior decorators) ap-



While most printing for state government is done by private firms, the state maintains a modern print shop of its own. At the rear right of the press is Ward Cowles, Chief of the State Printing Section.

pointed by the Governor to 6-year terms, 3 ex officio members, and 6 legislators (3 Senators and 3 Representatives) appointed as are standing committees. The Legislative Compensation Council is composed of 6 members appointed by the Governor for staggered, 6-year terms.

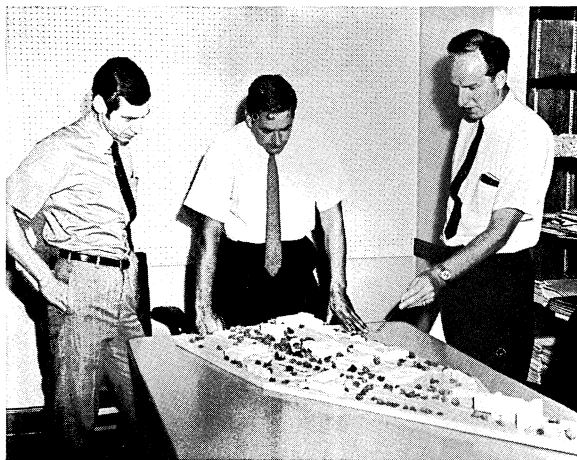
The Advisory Printing Committee consists of two trade association members, two persons knowledgeable in graphic communications, and two state members. Appointments are made by the secretary for 2-year terms.

Agency Responsibility. Under the direction of the secretary, the department is responsible for carrying out broad statutory authority for the coordination and improvement of services provided to state agencies. It provides management services and assistance to state agencies. It presents clearly defined alternatives and objectives of state programs and policies to facilitate rational decision-making and planning by the Governor and the Legislature. The department assists state agencies in providing their services as efficiently and effectively as possible. It assures the Governor and the Legislature that the services are being provided to the public at the authorized level. The department analyzes administrative and fiscal problems faced by the state and recommends solutions.

Unit Functions.

Facilities and Services, Division of. The division provides central engineering, architectural, printing and purchasing services for all state agencies, provides financial and management services for the state's capital financing program, and operates and maintains the Capitol, Executive Residence and the state office buildings.

Financial Operations, Division of. The division administers the state's central accounting function, preaudits all expenditures, prepares all checks for



Bureau of Engineering architects review a model of the long-range plan for facilities at one of the State Universities.

signature by the State Treasurer, and compiles fiscal reports. It provides auditing and other technical accounting services to local units of government and acts as the state's central information source on fiscal operations of all local units of government. It also operates a central data processing and records center and coordinates all state data processing and systems analysis activities.

Management and Policy Development, Division of. The division assists the Governor in the preparation of the state budget and administers the state management improvement and personnel programs. It is also responsible for the state's central planning activity, and in this role cooperates closely with state, local and federal agencies.

Administrative Services, Division of. The division directs the internal financial, personnel, and budget preparation requirements of the department, reviews administrative methods and procedures, and assists the divisions and bureaus in the administration of the department. It provides business management services to smaller state agencies.

Tax Appeals Commission. The commission hears and determines appeals arising under the income sales, gift and public utility tax laws. It also decides property tax equalization appeals made by assessment districts, and determines disputed claims concerning special tax relief to the elderly law.

The *State Bond Board* supervises all matters relating to the contracting of public debt and the issuance of evidences of indebtedness therefor.

Claims Board. The board receives, investigates and makes recommendations on all money claims against the State of Wisconsin. Its findings and recommendations are reported to the Legislature together with appropriate legislative proposals to implement its findings.

Personnel Board. The board reviews and evaluates the administration of the civil service merit system. It has the power to investigate all matters pertaining to the state's personnel system. It also decides appeals arising in actions involving the state civil service, and approves any new rule proposed for the administration of the system.

Public Records Board. The board provides for the preservation of impor-

tant state records and the orderly disposition of state records which have become obsolete.

State Capitol and Executive Residence Board. The board annually inspects the state of repair of the capitol and executive residence. It is responsible for setting standards for design, structure, composition and appropriateness of repairs, replacements and additions to these structures and their furnishings.

Advisory Printing Committee. The committee confers with the secretary on policies and procedures with respect to the printing activities of the state.

State Employees Merit Award Board. The board administers an award program to encourage unusual and meritorious suggestions and accomplishments by state employees, thus promoting efficiency and economy in the performance of the functions of state government.

Legislative Compensation Council. The council reviews biennially the statutory salary of members of the Legislature. It submits its recommendations, in writing, to the Director of Personnel and the Personnel Board no later than September 1 of each even-numbered year.

Interagency Relationship. The department's functions intimately relate to the internal operations of all state agencies.

EMPLOYEE TRUST FUNDS, DEPARTMENT OF

Employee Trust Fund Board: EUGENE P. MUCKLIN (Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board), *chairman*; MARK H. INGRAHAM (State Teachers Retirement Board), *vice chairman*; CARL K. WETTENGEL (Group Insurance Board), *secretary*; JOSEPH J. BARTALUZZI (Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Board); ARNOLD A. CHRISTENSEN (State Teachers Retirement Board); JAMES J. DILLMAN, RALPH F. J. VOIGT (Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board).

Secretary of Employee Trust Funds: CLYDE M. SULLIVAN.

Deputy Secretary: HARRY H. JOYCE.

Municipal & State Government, Division of: CLYDE M. SULLIVAN, *administrator*.

Teachers, Division of: HARRY H. JOYCE, *administrator*.

Conservation Wardens Pension Board: WERNER RADKE (conservation warden), *chairman*; ALLAN GALSTON (conservation warden), *secretary*; HAROLD W. CLEMENS (ex officio, State Treasurer), *treasurer*; HERBERT BEHNKE (Natural Resources Board); HERBERT SCHNEIDER (conservation warden).

Group Insurance Board: RICHARD MALMGREN (ex officio, designee of Governor); ERWIN A. GAUMNITZ (State Teachers Retirement System), *vice chairman*; DAVID L. LAFONTAINE (Wisconsin State Employees Assn.); STANLEY C. DUROSE (ex officio commissioner of insurance); JOHN E. ARMSTRONG, (ex officio, designee of Attorney General); CARL K. WETTENGEL (ex officio, director of personnel); FRANK A. PELUSO (citizen member).

Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Board: MRS. EVELYN T. PFEIFFER (school board member), *chairman*; EDMUND G. OLSZYK (teacher), *vice chairman*; LAURA M. STORTS (teacher), *secretary*; PATRICK H. FASS (school board member); MRS. IRENE PELCIS (teacher); JOSEPH J. BARTALUZZI (teacher); FREDERICK H. POTTER, SR., MRS. VIRGINIA STOLHAND, RUSSEL M. DARROW (school board members).

State Teachers Retirement Board: MARK H. INGRAHAM (U.W. Retirement Assn.), *chairman*; ARNOLD A. CHRISTENSEN (Public School Retirement Assn.), *vice chairman*; E. G. HARRELL (State Colleges Retirement Assn.), *secretary*; WILLIAM F. BICKNELL (U.W. Retirement Assn.), AUBRY B. HOOPER, MARY JEFFERY (Public School Retirement Assn.); SHERMAN E. GUNDERSON (State College Retirement Assn.).

Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board: JAMES J. DILLMAN (state trustee), *chairman*; EUGENE P. MUCKLIN (municipal employe trustee), *vice chairman*; RALPH F. J. VOIGT (city or village trustee), *secretary*; MRS. LEONORA KATERS (clerk trustee); HARMON SKOWEN (county employe trustee); RICHARD J. PIRE (county or town trustee); LEROY L. METSCHER (finance trustee); HENRY J. GMEINDER (state employe trustee); MARVIN VAN CLEAVE (ex officio designee of insurance commissioner).

Mailing Address. Room 602, 30 W. Mifflin Street, Madison.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3285.

Number of Employees. 112 classified; 3 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$347,594,300.

Publications. *Dept.:* Biennial Report to the Governor and Legislature.

Wisconsin Retirement Fund: Handbook of Information; Instructions to Participating Municipalities; Procedure for Becoming a Participating Municipality under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund. *Group Insurance Board:* Group Life Insurance for Employees of the State of Wisconsin; Group Life Insurance for Employees of Wisconsin Municipalities; Inclusion of Public Employees in Wisconsin under the State Group Life Insurance Program; Administration Manual. *Public Employes Social Security Fund:* The Inclusion of Public Employees in Wisconsin under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance System; Instructions for Public Agencies in Wisconsin included under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance System; OASDHI Coverage and Reporting for State Personnel.

History. The Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund was created by Chapter 175, Laws 1943. It was designed to provide for a general municipal retirement system. In the same legislative session a separate fund, the State Employees' Retirement Fund (Chapter 176), was set up under the Annuity and Investment Board to cover state employes. The board had been established in 1911 to administer a retirement system for teachers.

As a result of recommendations by the Joint Interim Committee on Pension and Retirement Plans, Chapter 206, Laws 1947, closed a number of independent municipal retirement plans to new entrants and consolidated the Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund and the State Employees' Retirement Fund into the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, effective January 1, 1948. The Wisconsin Retirement Fund thus became the basic retirement program for both state and municipal nonteaching employes throughout the state of Wisconsin (except employes of the City and County of Milwaukee). The Milwaukee City police and fire systems, and the Milwaukee County deputy sheriffs' system were closed to new entrants so that eventually there would be only one system in Milwaukee County and one in the City of Milwaukee.

The first state-wide teacher retirement law in Wisconsin was enacted by Chapter 323, Laws 1911, following several years' effort. Prior to the adoption of the state system in Wisconsin, a pension system for Milwaukee school teachers had been authorized in 1909 (one authorized in 1907 had been declared unconstitutional). The state-wide program adopted in 1911 was vol-

untary and required no contributions by the employer. It was administered by the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund.

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. Also in 1921 (Chapter 459) the board was abolished, and the Annuity Board was created to administer the state retirement system, operating through 3 retirement boards (Public School, Normal School, and University).

Chapter 491, Laws 1929, abolished the Annuity Board and created the State Annuity and Investment Board to administer the state teachers' retirement law and invest the various retirement funds as well as other state funds. When the State Employees Retirement Fund was enacted in 1943, it was also set up under the board. This board, however, was abolished in 1951 (Chapter 511). The State Retirement System Administration Board and the State Investment Board were created to replace it. The former succeeded to the board's duties in the administration of the state retirement system for teachers. It became the State Teachers Retirement Board in 1953 (Chapter 204).

The Group Insurance Board was originally created by Chapter 512, Laws 1957, as the Group Life Insurance Board to provide a program of group life insurance for state employees.

In 1959 (Chapter 211) a group health insurance program was enacted for state employees, and the group life insurance was extended to municipalities (Chapter 412). The health insurance was extended to municipalities in 1961 (Chapter 112), but difficulties encountered in complying with the statutory requirement of uniform rates for all participating municipalities resulted in its suspension at the end of 1963. Statutory authority for the municipal group health insurance program was repealed by Chapter 43, Laws 1967. With the adoption of the group health insurance program in 1959, the name of the board was changed to Group Insurance Board.

The Public Employees Social Security Fund was created by Chapters 60 and 631, Laws 1951, to permit state and local government employees not covered by an existing retirement system to come under social security. As soon as permitted by federal law, 1953 legislation covered all positions under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund excepting firemen. Pursuant to 1956 federal legislation the 1957 Legislature enabled other state and municipal retirement systems to divide into 2 groups—one coming under social security, the other declining social security. All new personnel must come under social security.

The executive branch reorganization bill enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75) placed the various employee trust funds in one department, the Department of Employee Trust Funds.

Organization. The department operates through 2 divisions. The Division of Municipal and State Government is under the direction and supervision of the Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board, which appoints the administrator of the division under the classified service. This board, plus the Conservation Wardens Pension Board and the Group Insurance Board, is attached to the division under Section 15.03, which was created by Chapter 327, Laws 1967, to provide that the attached agency shall be a distinct unit, exercising its functions as prescribed by law, but budgeting, program coordination and related management functions shall be performed under the direction and supervision of the department head.

The Division of Teachers is under the direction and supervision of the

State Teachers Retirement Board, which appoints the administrator of the division under the classified service. The State Teachers Retirement Board and the Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Board are attached to the division under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility. The department administers retirement, group insurance and social security programs for state and municipal employees including teachers.

Unit Functions.

Employe Trust Fund Board. The board establishes the departmental budget, coordinates program development and appoints both the departmental secretary and his deputy.

Secretary of Employe Trust Funds. The secretary coordinates, plans and is charged with day to day direction of the department.

Division of Municipal and State Government. This division administers the trust funds established to provide retirement benefits (except for teachers retirement), group insurance benefits and social security coverage for public employes throughout Wisconsin. The *Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board* appoints the administrator of this division in addition to passing on all applications for benefits from members of and setting contribution rates for employers under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund. The *Conservation Wardens Pension Board* manages the conservation wardens pension fund, deciding all applications for pensions in this field. The *Group Insurance Board* operates a group health insurance plan for state employes and group life insurance plans for the state and for those municipalities wishing to participate, negotiates the group insurance contracts with private insurance companies and sets premiums for included employes and municipalities.

Division of Teachers. This division administers the retirement trust funds which cover teachers throughout the state. The *State Teachers Retirement Board* appoints the administrator of this division and supervises and manages the retirement funds for teachers outside the City of Milwaukee. The *Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Board* administers the Milwaukee Teachers retirement fund, setting annuity rates, collecting contributions and deciding claims.

Interagency Relationship. The department administers fringe benefit plans covering personnel of state and municipal employers throughout the state. Accordingly it is in frequent contact with state departments and local governments concerning coverage and reporting problems and is in frequent contact with their personnel officers and employes to explain the benefit programs. The department serves the Federal Social Security Administration by resolving coverage questions and collecting and transmitting contributions for public employes in Wisconsin.

INVESTMENT BOARD

Members: NEIL JOHNSTON (public member), *chairman*; CARL A. SCHMITT (public member), *vice chairman*; MARK H. INGRAHAM (representing State Teachers Retirement System); FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN (representing Wisconsin Retirement Fund); JOHN D. NABER, MOWRY SMITH (public members); WAYNE MCGOWN (ex officio, secretary of administration).

Executive Director: JOHN R. PIKE.

Investment Director & Exec. Dir. pro tem: GEORGE H. AUSTIN, 266-2046;

JAMES R. SEVERANCE, *assistant director*—stocks.

Investment Director: HOWARD A. SMART, 266-2047.

Investment Director: JACK E. STOUFER, 266-2047.

Director—Short Term Investments: DANIEL F. RYAN, 266-2045.

Assistant to the Director: GERALD T. MAHAFFEY, 266-2384.

Mortgage & Real Estate Supervisor: MARTIN H. BRINKMANN, JR., 266-2039.

Mailing Address. Gay Building, 16 N. Carroll Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-2381.

Number of Employees. 21 classified, 1 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$894,400.

Publications. Annual Report.

History. The Investment Board was created by Chapter 511, Laws 1951, to succeed to the investment functions of the State Annuity and Investment Board and to the Board of Deposits. Although state funds had been invested since 1911, the 1951 reorganization creating the new board enlarged the scope of such investments. The 1967 act (Chapter 75) reorganizing the executive branch of the state government continued the Investment Board as an independent agency.

Organization. The board consists of 7 members, of whom one is the Secretary of Administration or his designee, 4 are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered 6-year terms, and 2 are appointed by him from the State Teachers Retirement System and the Wisconsin Retirement Fund. The executive and administrative functions of the board are vested in the Executive Director, who is appointed by the trustees.

Agency Responsibility. The board invests all state funds except those specifically excluded from their authority by law or the Constitution, invests and manages the money assets of the state, including the various retirement funds, and is responsible for direction of the state's bank accounts and some related activities.

Unit Functions.

Bond Investments. The board invests in marketable bonds, private placements and other fixed income investments.

General Administration and Accounting. The unit provides supporting services to other staff members.

Mortgage and Real Estate Investments. The board is responsible for investments in real estate and mortgages.

Short-Term Investments. The board invests the residual cash position of all the funds under its supervision through the State Investment Fund. Such investments are restricted to short-term money market securities as authorized by statute.

Stock Investments. The board is responsible for investments in common stocks and convertible securities. It analyzes, supervises, and selects all purchases and sales of such securities. Recognized investment counsel is employed to advise the trustees and staff and make specific recommendations for new acquisitions and over-all portfolio management.

Interagency Relationship. The board is the state's investment agency. It designates public depositories for the deposit of public moneys by the State Treasurer and limits those amounts. The board provides each fund with an accounting of the money expended on its behalf. At the end of each fiscal year the general fund is reimbursed for those expenses from the income of the funds.

LOCAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary: CHARLES M. HILL, SR.

Deputy Secretary: JAMES K. MCKINNON.

Executive Assistant: RICHARD G. WILSON, 266-1018.

Administrative Services: JAMES K. MCKINNON, *administrative officer*, 266-1529.

Emergency Government, Division of: JAMES A. GRUENTZEL, *administrator*, 99-A Hill Farms, 266-3232.

State Economic Development, Division of: LUCIAN G. SCHLIMGEN, JR., *administrator*, 266-3222.

State-Local Affairs, Division of: vacancy, *administrator*, 266-1018.

Community Services, Bureau of: GEORGE A. JAMES, *director*.

Economic Opportunity, Bureau of: ROBERT N. SMITH, *director*.

Local & Regional Planning, Bureau of: ALVIN J. KARETSKI, *director*.

Milwaukee Area Services, Bureau of: JAY P. GILMER, *director*.

Research & Information, Bureau of: RICHARD A. LEHMANN, *director*.

Wisconsin Exposition Center: VERNON G. WENDLAND, *administrator*.

State Fair Park Admin. Bldg., West Allis.

Olympic Sports Board: KENNETH W. HAAGENSEN, *chairman*; WILLIAM R. ANDERSON (appointed by Governor); PHILIP O. KRUMM (appointed by U.S. Olympic Commission).

Council on Economic Development: H. B. GROH, *chairman*; MERLIN BIRK, SAMUEL CASEY, GEORGE COMTE, COURTLAND CONLEE, WILLIAM DAVIDSON, KEN HAAGENSEN, GEORGE HABERMAN, GEORGE HALASKA, KEITH HINSMAN, WILLIAM JOHNSON, EDWARD JONES, WILLIAM KELLETT, ROY KUMM, JOHN MACIVER, FRANK PELISEK, JOHN PUELICHER, ERWIN RAUSER, JR., ROTH SCHLECK, JOSEPH SIMPSON, DONALD SNYDER, ROBERT SPITZER, JAMES SWAN, JON UDELL, GORDON WALKER, JAMES WINDHAM, GEORGE WOODLAND, CHARLES ZIEMER.

Council on Emergency Government: GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES (ex officio), *chairman*; LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JACK B. OLSON (ex officio), *vice chairman*; JAMES A. GRUENTZEL (ex officio, administrator, Division of Emergency Government); SENATOR JOSEPH LOURIGAN, REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT O. UEHLING; heads of civil defense services selected by the administrator: DONALD E. WILKINSON (Department of Agriculture), E. H. JORRIS (Division of Health), WILBUR J. SCHMIDT (Department of Health and Social Services), JAMES L. KARNS (Motor Vehicle Division), ARTHUR L. PADRUTT (Public Service Commission); civil defense area leaders selected by Governor: JOHN L. DOYNE, OTTO FESTGE, MARSHALL HUGHES, JOHN LYNCH, ROBERT RAND, LEE DREYFUS; GORDON REESE (employee selected by the administrator).

Exposition Council: WERNER SCHAEFER (labor), *chairman*; HAROLD DEHART, DONALD JAMES (agriculture), EDWIN BRYANT (conservation), HENRY AHLGREN (education), WILLIAM GOLLBERG (industry), HERBERT VELSER (citizen member).

Council on Local Affairs: JOHN KRAMER, *chairman*; THOMAS BARLAND, *vice chairman*; HENRY SCHMANDT, *secretary*; MRS. GORDON CULVER, JOHN DOYNE, LAUREL HEANEY, ED JOHNSON, GEORGE KAISER, ROBERT MORTENSEN, ROBERT STARMS, ROBERT RUTH.

Mailing Address. 123 W. Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1018.

Number of Employees. 187.5 classified; 4 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$11,534,800.

Publications. *Division of Emergency Government:* Monthly Bulletin, Annual Report, technical reports on specialized programs. *Division of State Economic Development:* Cover a variety of subjects; statewide and area basis. Designed mainly for use by industrial prospects, ranging from data profiles to studies of opportunities for rather specific industries. In addition to reports providing facts for potential industrialists, there are various bulletins designed to assist local industrial development groups in their promotion efforts. Division publishes a monthly newsletter—about 4,000 copies. *Division of State-Local Affairs:* OEO Monthly Newsletter and Annual Report.

History. Chapter 75, Laws 1967, which reorganized the executive branch of the Wisconsin state government, created the Department of Local Affairs and Development. As implemented by Chapters 211 and 327, it transferred from the Executive Office to the new department the Bureau of Civil Defense, the Division of State Economic Development, and the Office of Economic Opportunity; transferred the local and regional planning function from the Department of Resource Development; and attached the Exposition Department (now Exposition Center) and the Olympic Sports Commission (now the Olympic Sports Board) to it.

The Division of Emergency Government was originally created as the Office of Civil Defense by Chapter 443, Laws 1951. Civil defense, however, had received state attention as far back as 1940, when Governor Heil created the Wisconsin Council of Defense by executive order. This was abolished upon enactment of a 1943 law creating the State Council of Defense. The council was, in turn, abolished and its functions transferred to the Adjutant General's Department in 1945. Unsuccessful legislation in 1949 led to a Legislative Council study and to passage of a council bill in 1951. In 1950 Governor Rennebohm had appointed the Adjutant General as Director of Civil Defense, and the Adjutant General retained this dual capacity, as permitted by the new law, for several years.

Chapter 377, Laws 1955, expanded the powers of the office and broadened its activities. A State Civil Defense Council was also created to advise the director. Chapter 628, Laws 1959, changed the Office of Civil Defense into the Bureau of Civil Defense within the Executive Department and enlarged the powers of the Governor and the director in dealing with civil defense.

The Exposition Center was given departmental status by Chapter 149, Laws 1961. The first state fair in Wisconsin, however, had already been held in 1851 under the supervision of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, which had been established in 1848. In 1898 the function was taken over by the State Board of Agriculture and continued under the jurisdiction of its successor agencies, including the present Department of Agriculture, until a separate department was established in 1961. Separate departmental status was maintained until 1967.

The Division of State Economic Development began in the Executive Office in 1955 as the Division of Industrial Development, was transferred to the Department of Resource Development when it was created in 1959, was transferred back to the Executive Office by Chapter 614, Laws 1965, and then became a part of the new department, as the Division of State Economic Development, under the 1967 reorganization law.

The Wisconsin Office of Economic Opportunity was formed as part of the

Department of Resource Development soon after the Federal Economic Opportunity Act was passed in 1964. It was transferred to the Executive Office as part of the Division of State Economic Development in August 1966 prior to becoming part of the new Department of Local Affairs and Development. It is now a bureau. The Olympic Sports Commission was created by Chapter 258, Laws 1965.

Organization. The secretary of the department is appointed by the Governor to serve at his pleasure with the advice and consent of the Senate. The administrators of the Divisions of Emergency Government and of State Economic Development are appointed by the Governor outside the classified service.

The Olympic Sports Board is attached to the department under the provisions of Section 15.03 (created by Chapter 327, Laws 1967), which provides that it shall be a distinct unit of the department, exercising its powers independently of the agency head, except for budgeting, programming coordination and related management functions.

The Olympic Sports Board consists of 3 members appointed for 5-year terms. The Exposition Council consists of 7 members, of whom 2 shall represent agriculture and one each shall represent conservation, education, industry and labor, appointed for staggered 6-year terms. The council serves in an advisory capacity to the department secretary. The Council on Emergency Government is composed of 3 ex officio members, one Senator and Representative, a recognized civic leader for each civil defense area selected by the Governor, and 5 heads of civil defense services selected by the division administrator. The Council on Economic Development consists of such members as the Governor determines. The Council on Local Affairs is composed of 11 members appointed by the Governor to serve at his pleasure.

Agency Responsibility. The department assists the Governor in coordinating the activities of all state programs having an impact on community problems and plans. As described in the basic enabling law for the department, "The purposes of this chapter (Chapter 211, Laws 1967) are to recognize the need in an increasingly complex and technical society for closer cooperation and coordination between state and local governments so they may continue to fulfill their traditional roles in our system of government; to foster and encourage a pattern of state-local relationships that facilitate effective development and utilization of state and local resources in meeting citizen needs; to promote the development and maximum wise use of the natural and human resources of the state so as to provide a balanced and dynamic economy; and to insure that the state is prepared to cope with the emergencies resulting from enemy action and natural disaster."

Unit Functions.

Division of Emergency Government. The function of the division is to implement and coordinate state-wide programs of emergency preparedness designed to protect the citizens of the state against enemy attack, natural disasters, or man-made disasters other than enemy attack. The division is engaged in comprehensive programs of emergency planning, training, and education for officials of state and local government, business and industry, and the general public.

Division of State Economic Development. The primary objective of the division is to help industry in the state to expand and to attract new industry to the state. To accomplish this the division works with industries in finding

Wisconsin plant sites, assists communities in attracting new industry, provides information about the state, conducts advertising programs, and helps promote Wisconsin trade, industry and labor. The *Council for Economic Development* aids the division administrator in developing and improving programs.

Division of State-Local Affairs. The division provides various types of technical assistance to local governments. It serves as a clearinghouse for data on state and federal aids, assists in the development and coordination of model cities and other community improvement programs, and encourages area-wide solutions to governmental problems. Its research unit assembles data on the needs of local governments and the role of the state in assisting in their solution.

In November 1967 the Legislature appropriated \$1 million for Milwaukee inner core projects and directed the secretary "in consultation with residents of the inner core" to develop projects to help alleviate poverty conditions there. Fourteen innovative projects were subsequently funded by the state. An advisory council composed of inner-city residents selected the actual projects funded. The council continues to serve as the department's citizen advisory unit on inner-city matters. Within the division the *Bureau of Local and Regional Planning* provides technical assistance to localities, counties and regions in developing and implementing comprehensive planning programs. It reviews land subdivision plats and administers laws relating to local municipal boundaries, particularly incorporation, annexation and consolidation matters. In addition to local and regional units the bureau works closely with state and federal agencies on planning matters. The *Bureau of Community Services* provides technical assistance to local governments on a wide range of subjects including federal and state financial aid, workable programs, housing, water and sewer grants and loans, and problems relating to organization and management. It provides coordination and direction for local governmental training and administers a comprehensive community development training program. It serves as the state representative of local government, when requested, before federal and state agencies. The *Bureau of Research and Information* conducts studies into the needs of local government, establishes lines of state-local communication through information services; provides legislative information and coordination for the department. The *Bureau of Economic Opportunity* provides technical assistance to local community action agencies and single purpose public agencies that are recipients of funds under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 as amended. Assistance is provided in areas of program planning, administration and evaluation of local projects. The office advises the Governor and local governments concerning community action programs and other antipoverty efforts in the state. The *Bureau of Milwaukee Area Services* consists of two interrelated units under the overall supervision of the Milwaukee area special assistant, who serves as bureau director: (1) The Office of Special Assistant attempts to strengthen local units of government and community resources within the Milwaukee metropolitan area; assists in identifying governmental problems and needs of the metropolitan area; develops programs that will address those needs; and attempts to develop new mechanisms to coordinate, more effectively, activities of departments of state government as they affect community affairs in the Milwaukee metropolitan area. (2) The Wisconsin State Service Center, under the supervision of the Special Assistant, provides access to relevant state services for inner city residents, acts as an information source and monitor to various Wisconsin state departments and is the state's outreach office for various state programs designed to meet the needs of inner-city residents. The *Exposition Center* administers the Wisconsin

State Fair and provides financial aid to county fairs. The *Olympic Sports Board* manages the 400-meter outdoor refrigerated speed skating rink at State Fair Park, West Allis.

Interagency Relationship. The department cooperates with other state agencies, the Bureau of Community Development in University of Wisconsin Extension, and with organizations of elected officials, on community development and planning. The department furnishes communication between all agencies involved and assists in application for and administration of federal grants.

REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Revenue: JAMES R. MORGAN.

Deputy Secretary: DANIEL G. SMITH, 1000 WS SOB, 266-1611.

Administrative Services: ROLAND F. BUDNAR, *administrator:* 1000 WS SOB, 266-1611.

Income, Sales and Excise Tax Division: DANIEL G. SMITH, *administrator,* 1000 WS SOB, 266-1611.

Central Operations, Bureau of: HAROLD W. ERICKSEN, *director.*

Field Operations, Bureau of: J. KILLIAN LEIDIGER, *director.*

Planning and Technical Services: W. C. MAASS, *director.*

Legal Division: ARTHUR B. BARBER, *administrator and chief counsel:* 900 WS SOB, 266-1149.

Property and Special Tax Division: GLENN L. HOLMES, *administrator,* 1000 WS SOB, 266-1611.

Inheritance Taxation, Bureau of: PATRICK A. LYONS, *director.*

Petroleum Inspection, Bureau of: HERBERT A. ANDERSON, *director.*

Property Taxation, Bureau of: WERNER W. DOERING, *director.*

Utilities Taxation, Bureau of: RICHARD W. DUBIELZIG, *director.*

Research Division: vacancy, *administrator,* 930 WS SOB, 266-2700.

Mailing Address. Room 1000, Wilson Street State Office Building and 4638 University Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1611.

Number of Employees. 1,075 classified; 1 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$23,767,000.

Publications. Biennial Reports; Bulletins: Property Tax; Property Tax Notes; Taxes, Aids and Shared Taxes in Wisconsin Municipalities; Town, Village and City Taxes.

History. Chapter 75, the reorganization act of 1967, renamed the Department of Taxation the Department of Revenue. Its criminal investigation functions of the Beverage and Cigarette Tax Division were transferred to the new Department of Justice. It acquired the program of the Secretary of State relating to collections on loans to school districts.

As the Department of Taxation, the agency was originally created by Chapter 412, Laws 1939, but its antecedents go back at least to 1868, when the State Board of Assessments was established to perform the taxing functions of the state. The property tax was then the primary source of state tax revenue. Originally set up to consist of the Secretary of State and the members of the State Senate, the board was reorganized in 1873 to consist of 3 constitutional officers. The 1899 Legislature provided for the office of Tax Commissioner to supervise the system of taxation throughout the state. This agency did not replace the Board of Assessment, but the 2 were coordinated when the Tax Commissioner was made a member and presiding officer of the

board. In 1901 the Tax Commissioner and his 2 assistant commissioners became the State Board of Assessment, replacing altogether the former constitutional officers; while legislation enacted in 1905 combined the 2 agencies into a permanent Tax Commission of 3 members. This arrangement lasted until the commission was abolished by the 1939 Legislature, which replaced it with the Department of Taxation and the Board of Tax Appeals.

The municipal audit function of the department was transferred to the Department of State Audit when it was created in 1947, but relevant functions of other state agencies were transferred to the Department of Taxation, for example, administration of the motor fuel tax (Chapter 337, Laws 1943) and of the cigarette taxes, oil inspection, and antigambling law (Chapter 17, Laws 1949).

Organization. The department is under the direction of the Secretary of Revenue, who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate and serves at his pleasure.

Agency Responsibility. The Department of Revenue administers all state tax laws, assists local governments in their assessments of local property, inspects petroleum products for safety and quality and administers collections on loans to school districts.

Unit Functions.

Administrative Services Division. This division provides department-wide policy and procedure in the areas of personnel, fiscal management and analysis, and records management.

Income, Sales and Excise Tax Division. The division administers the state income, sales and excise tax laws and handles collections on loans to school districts.

Legal Division. The division prepares, argues and briefs tax cases which involve the department and employ all of the customary devices provided by law for the collection of delinquent accounts.

Property and Special Tax Division. The division administers the inheritance and public utility taxes; supervises administration of the general property tax by local units of government; establishes the full market value of taxable general property in each town, village, city, county and school district; and conducts the petroleum products inspection program.

Research Division. The division conducts the necessary research to prepare fiscal notes, periodic reports and revenue estimates.

SECRETARY OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE

Secretary of State: ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN, 112 West Capitol, 266-3330.

Administrative Services, Division of: MRS. LORAIN MARVIN, supervisor, 117 West Capitol, 266-1367.

Corporations, Division of: GREGORY BUENZLI, director, 120 West Capitol, 266-0181.

Elections and Records, Division of: LEO FAHEY, supervisor, 120 West Capitol, 266-3061.

Mailing Address: State Capitol.

Number of Employees: 18 classified; 1 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71: \$431,900.

Publications: Election Laws; Session Laws; Corporation Laws; Commercial Code Manual; Lobby Law; Trade-Mark Law; Notary Public Law; Election Calendar; U.S. State, Judicial, Congressional and County Officers.

History. The office of Secretary of State was created by the Wisconsin Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 1 and 2. When the Territory of Wisconsin was organized by Act of Congress in 1836, the act provided for a secretary of the territory to be appointed by the President. This was the forerunner of the Secretary of State. During the constitutional conventions of 1846-48, there was no question about the inclusion of a Secretary of State among the constitutional officers; it was taken for granted. It is an office that dates back in this country to colonial days. Traditionally these officers have kept the official records and the great seal. Otherwise, there is great diversity in their functions among the various states. In most states the secretaries of state are constitutional and elected, but in a few they are appointed either by the Governor or by the Legislature.

Organization. Since statehood the Secretary of State has been elected in the general election in the even-numbered years for a term of 2 years. Under a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967, the Secretary of State will be elected for a 4-year term beginning with the 1970 election.

Agency Responsibility. The Secretary of State records, files and certifies the public documents of the state, corporation records, Uniform Commercial Code records, and election records. He is the central election officer of the state.

Unit Functions.

Administrative Services, Division of. The division is responsible for all administrative, personnel and fiscal matters for the department and for the issuance and renewals of commissions of notaries public.

Corporations, Division of. The division is responsible for issuing charters to domestic corporations, licensing foreign corporations, reviewing and filing all corporate documents, filing statements under the Uniform Commercial Code and registering charitable fund raising organizations.

Elections and Records, Division of. The division files the nomination papers of candidates in multicounty districts, keeps election records and files other public documents.

Interagency Relationship. The Secretary of State's office records all official acts of the Legislature and the Governor. He also serves on the Board of Canvassers and is a Commissioner of Public Lands.

STATE TREASURER, OFFICE OF THE

State Treasurer: HAROLD W. CLEMENS.

Administrative Assistant: PETER J. NELSON.

Mailing Address: 111 West, State Capitol.

Telephone Number: (608) 266-3711.

Number of Employees: 10 classified; 2 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71: \$282,100.

Publications: Daily, Monthly and Biennial Reports of the Financial Condition of the State.

History. The State Treasurer is one of the constitutional officers of the State. An elected State Treasurer was included both in the abortive 1846 Constitution and in the Constitution as finally adopted in 1848 (Article VI, Section 1). The territorial treasurer, an office created in 1839, had been appointed by the Governor, but the state constitutional provision called for his election.

Organization. Since statehood the State Treasurer has been elected in the general election held in November of each even-numbered year for a term of 2 years. By constitutional amendment ratified in 1967, however, he will be elected for a 4-year term beginning with the 1970 election. The Constitution provides that the duties of the office are to be prescribed by law.

Agency Responsibility. The State Treasurer is responsible for the custody and disbursement of state moneys, including state agency funds. He is responsible for the custody and care of securities representing the investments of the various state funds, as well as securities and money deposited with the state under statutory requirements. He serves as treasurer of the State Investment Board, the University Trust Fund, State Retirement Funds, and in addition serves as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, Conservation Wardens Pension Fund, State Board of Canvassers and State Historical Society, and as a nonvoting advisory member of the State Bond Board.

Unit Functions.

Disbursement. The treasurer processes, records and issues the disbursements of the state.

Receipts. The treasurer receives, processes and records the receipts of the state.

Securities. The treasurer has physical custody of securities, bonds and deposits.

Interagency Relationship. In relation to the receipt and disbursement of state funds, the Office of the State Treasurer performs a service for all state agencies. The office makes a daily determination for the Investment Board as to whether funds are available for investment purposes. The State Treasurer collects the special property taxes levied upon railroads and public utilities. His office makes annual settlement with the county treasurers of taxes and other fees due the state. The State Treasurer receives and maintains the records for all property which escheats to the State of Wisconsin for the use of the school funds.

TEMPORARY STATUTORY AGENCIES

The following agencies are committees created by law for a specific, temporary purpose. When that purpose is accomplished, they will be discontinued.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS NOVITIATE, SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON POSSIBLE ACQUISITION OF THE

Members: SENATOR WALTER CHILSEN, REPRESENTATIVE DAVID MARTIN, *co-chairmen*; SENATORS MILO KNUTSON, FRED RISSE; REPRESENTATIVES HARVEY GEE, LAWRENCE DAY; JOHN HIPPE (architect); FRANCIS POWERS (Department of Health and Social Services), LESTER VOIGT

(Department of Natural Resources), JAMES KARNS (Department of Transportation), HARVEY BREUSCHER (University of Wisconsin), LEE DREYFUS (Wisconsin State University—Stevens Point), JOHN MOSES (Department of Veterans Affairs) (state agency representatives).

History. 1969 Senate Resolution 28, which was adopted, requested the Governor to appoint the committee.

Organization. The resolution requested that the committee consist of 3 senators and 3 representatives to the Assembly, including Building Commission members and representatives of both political parties; an architect; and appropriate state agency representatives, including the University of Wisconsin, Wisconsin State Universities, and the Departments of Health and Social Services, Transportation, Justice, Natural Resources and Veterans Affairs.

Functions. The committee was requested to visit the Alexian Brothers Novitiate facility in Shawano County, which is available for purchase, analyze the facility, evaluate its structural qualities and make a report and recommendation to the Building Commission on its potential use as a state facility. The Building Commission was requested to study the report of the committee and act upon its recommendations within the statutory authority of the Building Commission.

University of Wisconsin Medical Center Site Study Committee

Members: THOMAS G. RAGATZ, *chairman*; L. B. HARDY, JAMES F. McMICHAEL, E. G. RUTHERFORD, MRS. JOHN TOUSSAINT.

History. The committee was created by Chapter 154, Laws 1969, which also authorized the expenditure of \$1,310,000 to continue programming and master planning and to initiate preliminary architectural design of the first phase of a west campus site. The law provided that architectural design of phase 1 be premised on soil borings and site investigations that indicate the west campus site will support reasonably economical construction and on the selection of a committee to make the final decision on choice of a site. The Governor appointed the members on October 23, 1969.

Organization. The law authorized the Governor to appoint an independent committee of 5 persons, no one of whom should be a legislator or connected with the University of Wisconsin or any department of state government.

Functions. The committee was to review the reports of the consultants and make a selection of a site for the location of the Wisconsin Medical Center, determining whether it should be located at the present University Hospital site or at a west campus location.

The "Report of the University of Wisconsin Medical Center Site Study Committee" was issued December 23, 1969. The committee concluded that the west campus site is the preferable location.

REGIONAL AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by state law to function in one specific area of the state, frequently an area comprising more than one county. In most cases, some or all of the members of these commissions are appointed by the Governor.

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE COMMISSION OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Commissioners: O. NEIL OLSON, *chairman*; ROY A. GRUBER, *vice chairman*; DONALD LA PREST.

Chief Engineer and General Manager: RAYMOND D. LEARY.

Mailing Address. P.O. Box 2079, Milwaukee 53201.

Telephone Number. (414) 672-3044.

Chapter 554, Laws 1921, provided that when a city of the first class in a county of 500,000 population appointed a sewerage commission and commenced construction on a sewage disposal plant for the city, the Governor was to appoint 3 sewerage commissioners for that county.

The commission consists of 3 commissioners appointed to 6-year terms by the Governor. Of the 3, one is certified to the Governor by the Department of Natural Resources and one by the City of Milwaukee Sewerage Commission, while the third is a resident of the drainage area outside the city limits.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY EXPRESSWAY AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

Commissioners: LOUIS J. SELZER, *chairman*; JOSEPH F. HEIL, SR., *vice chairman*; BERTRAM N. McNAMARA, *secretary*; GEORGE J. PAZIK, JOSEPH W. SIMPSON, JR.

Mailing Address. Milwaukee County Courthouse, 901 N. 9th Street, Milwaukee.

Telephone Number. (414) 276-5800.

The commission was created as the Milwaukee County Expressway Commission by Chapter 673, Laws 1953, and given its present name by Chapter 339, Laws 1967. It is directed to plan, acquire the right of way for, and construct an expressway system and mass transit facilities in Milwaukee County and to administer each expressway and mass transit project until completed; to coordinate planning of expressways and mass transit facilities by other public agencies to the extent necessary to achieve an acceptable general plan for the entire county; and to cooperate with public and private agencies in mass transit and expressway application. Its function with regard to mass transit facilities was acquired by Chapter 339.

The commission is composed of 5 members appointed by the Governor for terms of 5 years. Appointees must be residents of Milwaukee County. As amended in 1969, the Governor will appoint 4 members, and the county executive will appoint one county board member to the commission.

MILWAUKEE MARKETING AUTHORITY

Board of Directors: JOHN H. BUDZIEN, *chairman*; WALTER BAEHMANN, GEORGE E. GLANDT, MRS. MILDRED LESSENICH, VINCENT A. MERCURIO, DANIEL S. TISHBERG, PATRICK TRONCA (appointed by Governor); KEN-

NETH FRY (appointed by mayor of Milwaukee), MARLON SCHWIER (appointed by secretary of agriculture).

Director: KENNETH FRY.

Mailing Address. Division of Economic Development, Room 212, City Hall, Milwaukee.

Telephone Number. (414) 276-3711.

Chapter 580, Laws 1947, authorized the creation of a marketing authority in Milwaukee, to be operated on a nonprofit, self-liquidating basis. Its purpose was to facilitate efficient and economic handling of farm commodities, primarily fresh fruits and vegetables, at wholesale in the interest of the grower, the food trade and the consuming public.

The authority was authorized to build and operate a market, issue bonds, fix charges for space in the market, promulgate rules and regulations relating to its use, and do all things necessary to carry on the operation of a wholesale market for farm and food products.

The board consists of 9 members: 7 appointed by the Governor and representing wholesalers, retailers, other businessmen, farmers, and consumers; the mayor of Milwaukee or a representative, who shall serve as director; and the state secretary of agriculture or his representative.

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS

Under Sec. 66.945, which was created by Chapter 466, Laws 1955, the Governor or an official or state agency designated by him, is authorized to create a regional planning commission upon petition of the governing body of a local governmental unit and the holding of a public hearing on such petition. If the Governor finds a need for such a commission and the governing bodies of local units within the region which include over 50 per cent of the population and equalized assessed valuation of the region consent, he can create it by order and designate the area and boundaries of its jurisdiction.

When created, a regional planning commission may conduct research studies, make plans for the physical, social and economic development of the region, and adopt such plans for its official recommendation for the region's development. It may advise local government units on regional planning problems and act as a coordinating agency for programs of such local units.

Membership of a regional plan commission which includes a first class city consists of a member appointed by the county board of each participating county; 2 members appointed by the Governor from each participating county, one of whom must be nominated by the county board; and the secretary of Local Affairs and Development or his designee as an ex officio and nonvoting member.

In regions without a city of the first class, membership is in accordance with resolutions adopted by the governing bodies of a majority of the local units in the region with at least half the population of the region. In the absence of the approval of such local units, the membership is the same as for regions with 1st class cities if the region lies in more than one county; if the region is entirely within one county, the commission shall consist of 3 members appointed by the county board, 3 members appointed by the governing body of each city of 20,000 or more population (if there are none, the Governor appoints one from each city of 5,000 or more population), and 3 at large members appointed by the Governor.

When membership has been determined by resolution of the majority of

local units in the region, such resolution also sets the length of members' terms; otherwise, terms are for 6 years. The Fox Valley Regional Planning Commission, now called the Fox Valley Council of Governments, was organized under Sec. 66.30 of the statutes and was established on May 3, 1956 as the first regional planning commission in Wisconsin. Its membership and structure differ slightly from those organized under Sec. 66.945 in that the mayors, village presidents and town chairmen are ex officio members of the Executive Committee, in which is vested the management and policy determination of the commission.

The following commissions have been created since enactment of those statutory provisions.

Brown County Regional Planning Commission

Executive Committee: NATHANIEL L. MALCOVE, *chairman*; FRANCIS LEANNA, *vice chairman*; F. J. EUCLIDE, *secretary*; L. W. EMPEY, ROBERT EUCLIDE, ROBERT JANSSEN, DONALD KELLEY, TOM LEWIS, PATRICK SALSCHIEDER, ROBERT SCHAEFER, DONALD SCHLEI.

Subdistrict Members: Subdistrict 1 (West Green Bay): L. W. EMPEY, F. J. EUCLIDE, DONALD SCHLEI; Subdistrict 2: WINFORD ALBERT, RALPH BERGMAN, DONALD KELLEY, NATHANIEL L. MALCOVE, RALPH TILKENS, CLARENCE VANDERMUS (East Green Bay); RICHARD S. BURRIS, GEORGE NEITZEL, ROBERT SCHAEFER (Town of Allouez); Subdistrict 3: RAYMOND VAN RITE (chairman, Town of Ashwaubenon), JOHN MONFORT (Town of Ashwaubenon); WENCIL FROELICH (chairman, Town of Bellevue), GERALD LINSSEN (Town of Bellevue); DAVID P. SCHLAEGER (president, Village of Denmark), FRANK WOOD (Village of Denmark); JOHN C. GROWT (mayor, City of De Pere), ROBERT MOMMAERTS, W. CHARLES TAYLOR (City of De Pere); CLEMENT A. RUKAMP (chairman, Town of De Pere), MERLE EMOND, MYRON LOTTO (Town of De Pere); CECIL DEPEAU (chairman, Town of Green Bay), WILLIAM A. BADER (Town of Green Bay); ERVIN AMBROSIUS (chairman, Town of Hobart), RAY WENNESHIMER (Town of Hobart); CLIFFORD MURPHY (president, Village of Howard), PATRICK SALSCHIEDER (Village of Howard); HENRY MATHEYS (chairman, Town of Humboldt), FRANK J. MICHIELS (Town of Humboldt); RICHARD HANNON, MICHAEL TURRIFF (Town of Lawrence); ALLEN DEWANE (chairman, Town of New Denmark), ORVILLE COLLINS (Town of New Denmark); JOHN GIESE, DONALD NOWAK (Town of Pittsfield); BERNARD OLEJNICZAK (president, Village of Pulaski), MAHLON PROKOPOVITZ, JR. (Village of Pulaski); JOSEPH HOSKENS, NORBERT DAUL (Town of Rockland); FRANCIS LEANNA (chairman, Town of Scott), MELVIN DEPREY (Town of Scott); ROBERT EUCLIDE (chairman, Town of Suamico), WALTER KAPLA (Town of Suamico); DONALD RIETZ (president, Village of Wrightstown), ROBERT SCHAEUBLE, MARK VERBETEN (Village of Wrightstown).

Tentative Members: DONALD DETERVILLE, ALVIN GEZELLA (Town of Eaton); WILLIAM KANE (chairman, Town of Glenmore); JOHN F. HART (chairman, Town of Holland); RUFUS KRUSE (chairman, Town of Morrison); ED NEUMAN (chairman, Town of Wrightstown).

Planning Director: RALPH M. BERGMAN.

Mailing Address. 100 North Jefferson Street, Green Bay 54301.

Telephone Number. (414) 437-7611.

Region. Brown County.

Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Executive Committee: BRUCE K. KAUFMANN, *chairman*; RICHARD A. LEHMANN, EMDEN SCHEY, MERTON J. WALTER.

Members: BRUCE K. KAUFMANN, *chairman*; MERTON J. WALTER, *vice chairman*; RICHARD A. LEHMANN, *secretary*; EMDEN SCHEY, *treasurer*; SANFORD ANDERSON, ROBERT J. BALLWEG, WALTER M. FITCH, GARY PETERSON, FRED A. RAEMISCH, CARL SIMONSON, OLE WEEK.

Executive Director: CHARLES MONTEMAYOR.

Mailing Address. Room 312 City-County Building, Madison.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-4137.

Region. Dane County.

Fox Valley Council of Governments

Members: GILBERT J. ANDERSON (mayor, City of Kaukauna), *chairman*; ED SPIERINGS (president, Village of Little Chute), *vice chairman*; GEORGE L. BUCKLEY (mayor, City of Appleton), JOSEPH H. DEBRUIN (chairman, Town of Buchanan), DANIEL J. WILLIAMS (president, Village of Combined Locks), IRA LIVINGSTON (chairman, Town of Grand Chute), GEORGE A. SCHWALBACH (chairman, Town of Harrison), ALVIN FULCER (president, Village of Kimberly), JOHN L. KLEIN (mayor, City of Menasha), ROLAND K. KAMPO (chairman, Town of Menasha), DONALD HASSLER (mayor, City of Neenah), LAUREL K. HEANEY (chairman, Town of Neenah), ROBERT MOSER (president, Oshkosh Common Council); HAROLD W. MILLER, RALPH E. RISLEY (citizen members).

Executive Director: EUGENE E. FRANCHETT.

Mailing Address. 103 West College Avenue, Appleton 54911.

Telephone Number. (414) 739-6156.

Region. Parts of Calumet, Winnebago and Outagamie Counties. (The Council was established on June 29, 1967, as successor to the Fox Valley Regional Planning Commission. In addition to functioning as a regional planning commission, a Council of Governments can concern itself with any metropolitan area-wide governmental problem.)

Mississippi River Planning Commission

Members: JOHN M. THOMAS (La Crosse County), *chairman*; A. E. POLZER (Pepin County), *vice chairman*; LAURENCE WEBER (Pierce County), *secretary-treasurer*; EDWARD SENDELBACH, GAYLORD SCHULTZ, ARTHUR WOLFE (Buffalo County); CHARLES COLBURN, DONALD McDOWELL, JAMES PETERSON (Crawford County); THOMAS BOYCE, HAROLD RISTOW (La Crosse County); HERBERT J. MESHUM, WILLIAM WEISS (Pepin County); A. A. HOFFMAN, JAMES L. McLAUGHLIN (Pierce County); ALBERT BRANDTNER, EARL MALLES, JOSEPH M. ROSKOS (Trempealeau County); CHESTER ERLANDSON, ALVIN HAUGE, VERNON SILH (Vernon County).

Mailing Address. Room 101, Courthouse, La Crosse 54601.

Telephone Number. (608) 784-3783.

Region. Buffalo, Crawford, La Crosse, Pepin, Pierce, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties.

Northeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: GORDAN A. BUBOLZ (Outagamie County), *chairman*; JEROME A. GRIGNON (Menominee County), *vice chairman*; ALFRED L. BROEHM (Winnebago County), *secretary*; HENRY A. ALLHISER (Shawano County), *treasurer*; GORDON CHURCH, LOUIS M. NELSON, WILLIAM WITYNSKI (Florence County); ALTON ISON, JOHN E. MASEL, NOAH O. MEDENWALDT (Forest County); FREDERIC BRAUN, NORMAN BRAUN, WALTER UTNEHMER (Langlade County); BENJAMIN MILLER, JAMES J. PLASS (Menominee County); HENRY A. BREITING, FRED HOFFMANN (Outagamie County); ROBERT W. GANSEN, RICHARD HERREMA (Shawano County); STEWART CRAIG, EMIL GEHRKE, THOMAS R. PITT (Waupaca County); LEO HENRIKSEN, HAROLD MADISON, NORMAN SCHOENICK (Waushara County); ALFRED BECHER, CARL MATHWIG (Winnebago County).

Executive Director: CHARLES J. HERVEY.

Mailing Address. 2111 North Richmond Street, Appleton 54911.

Region. Florence, Forest, Langlade, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago Counties. The commission was formerly the Wolf River Basin Regional Planning Commission.

Northwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: CHARLES TOLLANDER (Burnett County), *chairman*; ROLAND KANNENBERG (Iron County), *vice chairman*; STANLEY PLAHUTA (Rusk County), *2nd vice chairman*; OTTO FINELL (Douglas County), *3rd vice chairman*; GEORGE MALINOSKI (Bayfield County), *secretary-treasurer*; GEORGE BABLICK, HUB PERRIN, JOHN RYBAK (Ashland County); WILLIAM CELINSKY, WILLARD OGREN (Bayfield County); RAYMOND L. JOHNSON, MILTON STELLRECHT (Burnett County); WILLIAM FRAHM, THOMAS HIGGINS, ROY KNUTSON (Douglas County); JAMES F. STRAND, HARRY YOUNGS (Iron County); ALAN BLOMBERG, ERNEST SCOTTERUD, JOHN WHITMER (Price County); WILLIAM BURT, JOHN KMOSENA (Rusk County); CHESTER BONCLER, TONY JONJAK, ELDON MARPLE (Sawyer County); GEORGE BUKSA, RONALD KONSELLA (Taylor County); KENNETH SCHRICKER, ALVIN YEAGER, FRANK ZEMAITIS (Washburn County).

Regional Planning Director: LELAND NEWMAN.

Mailing Address. 302½ Walnut Street, Spooner 54801.

Telephone Number. (715) 635-2197.

Region. Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn Counties.

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: GEORGE C. BERTEAU, *chairman*; RAY F. BLANK, *vice chairman*; RICHARD W. CUTLER, *secretary*; JOSEPH A. SCHMITZ, *treasurer*; ALBIAN O. BEHRENS, CHARLES J. DAVIS, JAMES F. EGAN, EUGENE HOLLISTER, JACOB KAMMERZELT, MILTON F. LAPOUR, LYLE L. LINK, THEODORE F. MATT, RICHARD C. NOWAKOWSKI, PAUL F. QUICK, LEONARD C. RAUEN, RAY SCHMIDT, MARLIN SCHNURR, GARTH R. SEEHAWER, NORMAN C. STORCK, JOHN D. VOSS, ARTHUR E. WEINER.

Executive Director: KURT W. BAUER.

Mailing Address. 916 North East Avenue, P.O. Box 769, Waukesha 53186.

Telephone Number. (414) 547-6721.

Region. Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha Counties.

Wausau Area Regional Planning Commission

Executive Committee: VIRDEN MORRISON (City of Wausau), *chairman*; WALLACE KORT (town chairman, Town of Weston), *vice chairman*; JAMES KRYSHAK (City of Wausau), *treasurer*; ARNOLD GOETSCH (president, Village of Brokaw), *secretary*; CLIFFORD HINTZ (mayor, City of Mosinee), ERIC SCHUETZE (mayor, City of Schofield), JOHN L. KANNENBERG (mayor, City of Wausau), ANTON POLKA (town chairman, Town of Kronenwetter), BEN STURM (town chairman, Town of Maine), LEROY JONAS, JR. (town chairman, Town of Rib Mountain), AUGUST HAEMMERLE (town chairman, Town of Stettin), ELMER BOOTZ (town chairman, Town of Texas), ALFRED NOWAK (town chairman, Town of Wausau).

Members: CLIFFORD HINTZ (mayor, City of Mosinee); THOMAS MARTIN (City of Mosinee); ERIC SCHUETZE (mayor, City of Schofield); EDWIN J. WINNIE (City of Schofield); JAMES ADAMS (City of Schofield, alternate); JOHN L. KANNENBERG (mayor, City of Wausau); JAMES KRYSHAK, VIRDEN MORRISON, CHESTER OLDS (City of Wausau); CHARLES BURGER, ARNOLD GOETSCH (Village of Brokaw); SHERON WYSOCKI (Village of Brokaw, alternate); JOSEPH BUSKA, SR., ANTON POLKA (Town of Kronenwetter); MIKE KNUTH, BEN STURM, CLARENCE UTECH (Town of Maine); ELTON FAVELL, LEROY JONAS, JR. (Town of Rib Mountain); DONALD BUTTKE (Town of Rib Mountain, alternate); AUGUST HAEMMERLE, W. W. WHITING (Town of Stettin); LEROY RUSCH (Town of Stettin, alternate); ELMER BOOTZ, JOHN STEVENS (Town of Texas); ALFRED NOWAK, FRANKLIN RADTKE (Town of Wausau); WALLACE KORT, ED STAROSTOVIC (Town of Weston).

Director: ROBERT S. DAVIS.

Mailing Address. 407 Grant St., Wausau, 54401.

Telephone Number. (715) 845-5279.

Region. Parts of Marathon County. (Created by order of the Governor, February 17, 1967).

TRANSIT RIGHT OF WAY AUTHORITY

Inactive

The Transit Right of Way Authority was created by Chapter 156, Laws 1963, to hold title to parcels of land comprising a right of way which can be used for mass transit operations. It has no power, however, to operate any mass transportation system. The creation of the authority was the result of the termination of operations of the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad and the questions concerning the disposition of its right of way. The legislation empowers the authority to purchase this property and hold it for future mass transit use as determined by the board or by legislative enactment.

As amended by Chapter 276, Laws 1969, the board which administers the authority is comprised of 9 members: 8 ex officio members—the mayors of Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha, the county executive of Milwaukee County, the chairmen of the Racine and Kenosha County Boards, the Secretary of Local Affairs and Development, and the chairman of the Highway Commission—and one citizen member appointed by the Governor for a 3-year term. The Governor also designates the chairman of the board.

INTERSTATE AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by the enactment of enabling legislation in the states which participate in these agencies or by interstate agreement of the Governor of each state. Two or more states comprise each agency. Only the Wisconsin members are listed herein. Not listed are a number of interstate compacts for which Wisconsin only designates an intrastate administrator.

BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION, MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Members: FLAGLER F. FLINCHBAUGH, ROGER HARTMAN, RALPH MOST, JR., THEODORE O. MYREN, DAVID E. NUDD.

Wisconsin Legislative Advisory Committee: SENATORS ARTHUR A. CIRILLI, ROBERT P. KNOWLES, MILO G. KNUTSON, WILFRED C. SCHUELE; REPRESENTATIVES ROBERT M. BOCHE, HARVEY L. DUEHOLM, KYLE KENYON, NORBERT NUTTELMAN, EDWARD STACK, vacancy.

Wisconsin Technical Advisory Committee: AL KARETSKI, PHILIP A. SUNDAL (appointed by Governor); GARY CARLSON (Department of Administration); F. J. GRIFFITH (Department of Agriculture); HARVEY WIRTH (Department of Health and Social Services); WILLIAM EICH (Department of Justice); CARL J. BLABAUM, RALPH HOVIND, WILLIAM SAYLES, C. V. THREINEN (Department of Natural Resources).

Mailing Address. JAMES M. HARRISON, executive director, 600 Second Street, Hudson, 54016.

Telephone Number. (612) 436-7131.

History. The commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws 1965, to constitute the representatives of this state on the joint Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission. A boundary area compact between the 2 states was ratified by enactment of this legislation.

Organization. The commission is composed of 5 members appointed by the Governor with Senate confirmation for staggered, 5-year terms. Members receive no compensation except expenses. To assist the commission there is created a Legislative Advisory Committee, consisting of 4 Senators and 6 Representatives appointed as are standing committees, and a Technical Advisory Committee, comprising 2 members appointed by the Governor, one member each appointed by the board or executive head of the following agencies: Department of Administration, Department of Agriculture, Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Justice, Department of Local Affairs and Development, Department of Natural Resources and the Public Service Commission.

Staff services shall be supplied the commission by other state agencies.

Functions. The commission represents a joint effort by the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota to conduct studies and to develop recommendations relating to the present and future protection, use, and development in the public interest, of the lands, river valleys and waters which form the boundary between the 2 states.

EDUCATION COMPACT COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES, WILLIAM C. KAHL (Superintendent of Public Instruction) (ex officio); SENATOR HOLGER B. RASMUSEN (appointed by the Committee on Committees), REPRESENTATIVE LAWRENCE H. JOHNSON (appointed by Speaker of Assembly); SISTER M. NORA BARBER, ARTHUR BROWNE, FRED HARVEY HARRINGTON (appointed by Governor).

Mailing Address: Executive Office, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

History. The commission was created by Chapter 641, Laws 1965, as the Wisconsin delegation to the Educational Commission of the States. The compact created by the law was to become effective when at least 10 eligible jurisdictions had joined, but the compact was to become void if this did not occur by December 31, 1967. It has been ratified.

Organization. The Education Compact Commission is composed of 7 members: the Governor and State Superintendent of Public Instruction ex officio, one Senator and one Representative appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and 3 members appointed by the Governor.

Functions. The compact was established to maintain close cooperation among executive, legislative, educational and lay leadership on a nationwide basis at the state and local levels; provide a forum for discussing policy alternatives in the education field; provide a clearinghouse of information on educational problems; and facilitate the improvement of state and local educational systems.

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

Members: JOHN T. CRAWFORD, *chairman*; O. WILLIAM CARPENTER, *vice chairman*; ROBERT W. WARREN, *secretary*; FREDERICK S. PFENNIG, CLARENCE J. RENARD.

Mailing Address. Department of Justice, Room 114 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1221.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$26,000.

History. The Wisconsin commission is part of the Great Lakes Commission (address: Col. L. J. Goodsell, executive director, Institute of Science and Technology Building, North Campus, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor). In conjunction with the ratification of the Great Lakes Basin Compact, Chapter 275, Laws 1955, created the Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission. The members of this commission are Wisconsin's representatives on the Great Lakes Commission, the interstate agency carrying out the functions authorized by the compact. All the Great Lakes states have joined the compact, and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec may also become parties if proper authorization is provided by a treaty with Canada.

Under the 1955 law creating the Wisconsin commission, the Deep Waterways Commission, which had been established to promote the St. Lawrence Seaway project, was abolished and its functions transferred to the new agency.

Organization. Originally the Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission had 3 members. This was increased to 5 by Chapter 441, Laws 1959. Members are appointed by the Governor on the basis of their knowledge of and interest in the problems of the Great Lakes Basin. One shall be a state officer

and employe, who shall serve for an indefinite term and act as secretary. He has also been designated the administrative officer by the commission. Other members serve for 4-year terms. They are reimbursed for expenses only.

The Great Lakes Commission retains a professional secretariat.

Functions. The commissioners direct and execute a program of education in support of developmental projects for the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes. Their efforts also provide 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.

The Great Lakes Commission issues a bimonthly Great Lakes Newsletter, an annual report, and miscellaneous publications.

INTERSTATE INDIAN COMMITTEE

Members: THEODORE ABRAHAMSON, GEORGE W. KENOTE.

The council was originally created by Chapter 387, Laws 1951, as a committee within the Commission on Interstate Cooperation, to represent the state on the Governors' Interstate Indian Council. Chapter 649, Laws 1965, removed it from the commission's jurisdiction.

The committee consists of 2 members, one an Indian, appointed by the Governor for such terms as he fixes.

The committee shall attend meetings of the Governors' Interstate Indian Council, assist in developing a program for the readjustment of Indian affairs more in keeping with present-day needs of the Indian, assist in accomplishing the social and economic rehabilitation of Indians, aid in equipping Indians for living with and in our American culture through education and training, help to preserve their best traditions, assist in bringing an early end to federal wardship, and join with other states and the federal government in finding a solution to Indian problems.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY PLANNING COMMISSION

Members: J. ALVIN DRU'YOR (Crawford Co.), *chairman*; JOSEPH M. ROSKOS (Trempealeau Co.), *vice chairman*; HILARIAN DUELLMAN (Buffalo Co.); RAY J. ECKSTEIN, B. J. SCHWINGLE (Grant Co.); JOSEPH R. ROHRER, GLENN FOX (La Crosse Co.); WALTER A. HARTMAN (Pepin Co.); AL HOFFMAN (Pierce Co.); JACK C. GILLESPIE (Vernon Co.).

Secretary: GEORGE BECHTEL.

Mailing Address. Division of Highways, Department of Transportation, Hill Farms State Office Building, Madison.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3581.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$7,000.

History. The Wisconsin commission is a part of the Mississippi River Parkway Commission (address: Mr. R. J. Eckstein, Pilot, Cassville, Wisconsin). The commission became statutory with the enactment of Chapter 482, Laws 1961. Its origin, however was in 1939, when Governor Heil appointed a 10-member committee to cooperate with agencies from other Mississippi River states in planning 2 scenic highways along the banks of the Great River from the Gulf of Mexico to its headwaters at Lake Itaska, Minnesota.

The Canadian government links in with northward branches to join the Trans-Canada Highway near Kenora and westward through Manitoba. The committee was renamed a commission by Chapter 75, Laws 1967.

Organization. The commission is composed of 10 members appointed by the Governor for terms fixed by him from lists of 3 or more persons submitted to him by each of the county boards of the 8 counties bordering on the Mississippi River. The commission selects its chairman and may select as its secretary a member of the staff of the planning function of the Department of Local Affairs and Development. Members receive no compensation, but the secretary may be reimbursed for his actual expenses.

Functions. The commission assists in coordinating a program for the development of the Great River Road in Wisconsin and cooperates with similar committees in other states and Canadian provinces to develop the road from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The first and second phase studies for the route have been completed in Wisconsin. The Highway Commission in 1967 authorized route study and traffic counts leading to the initial planning for the ultimate route in the state.

NORTHERN GREAT LAKES AREA COUNCIL

Wisconsin Members: GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES, *chairman*; DONALD R. FREDRICKSON, CHARLES D. MCCORMICK, BEN OLSON, LEONARD J. SEYBERTH, HARRY THOMA, HAROLD W. ZILISCH.

Mailing Address. S. Walter Lincoln, executive secretary, Suite 1412, 14 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604.

History. Created in September 1945, the council is an intergovernmental organization which includes representatives of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Province of Ontario. The Governors of the states and of the province constitute an executive advisory board, and the council has received appropriations from member states since 1946.

Functions. The function of the council is to provide mutual help in development of the region's natural resources and promotion of tourist patronage.



JUDICIARY

The judicial branch: profile of the judicial branch, summary of Supreme Court decisions, description of Supreme Court, lower courts and judicial service agencies

JUDICIAL BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

History. The basic powers and framework of the court system in Wisconsin were laid out in Article VII of the Constitution when Wisconsin became a state 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. By the 1848 Constitution, the state was divided into 5 judicial circuit districts. The 5 judges presiding over the circuit courts were to meet at least once a year at Madison as a Supreme Court until the Legislature established a Supreme Court as a separate body. In 1852 the Legislature established a separate Supreme Court consisting of 3 justices. The number of justices was increased to 5 in 1877 and in 1903 to 7, its present number.

Over the next 100 years, the Legislature acting pursuant to constitutional authority created a large number of statutory courts with varying amounts of jurisdiction. As a result of all the special laws, there existed no uniformity among the counties in either procedure or jurisdiction. In addition, there was overlapping jurisdiction between the different types of courts in a single county. Court procedure in the various courts was not the same either. Furthermore, a number of special courts sprang up in the heavily urban areas such as Milwaukee County, where the judicial burden was the greatest. By 1958, the Legislature had created 29 municipal courts and many inferior courts, viz.: 2 superior courts, several small claims courts, and in Milwaukee County a civil court with 6 branches, a district court with 2 branches and a children's court. Police justice courts were also established by municipalities for enforcement of local ordinances; and there were some 1,800 justices of the peace courts, many of which were virtually inactive.

Reorganization. This apparently confused pattern led the 1951 Legislature to direct the Judicial Council to study and make a recommendation for

a court reorganization plan. As a result of thorough study, the 1959 Legislature enacted Chapter 315, Laws of 1959, effective January 1962. This law provided for the primary reorganization of the court system. The Legislature has since refined this plan by a series of acts.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and circuit courts remained unchanged. The most significant change in the reorganization was the abolition of the special statutory courts (municipal, district, superior, civil and small claims). All the separate acts relating to the county courts were repealed, and the county court was reestablished with uniform jurisdiction and procedure throughout the state. Where the special courts operated full time and had a full-time judge presiding, a branch of county court was created to absorb and continue their function.

Another important change provided the machinery for the administration of the court system. One of the problems under the old system was that the case load was uneven—heavy in some areas and light in other areas. Sometimes, too, the work load was not evenly distributed between the judges of a single area. Chapter 315, Laws of 1959, provided machinery to improve the efficiency of the courts. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was authorized to assign circuit and county judges to serve temporarily in either the circuit or county courts when needed. The 1961 Legislature took one step further and established the office of court administrator (Chapter 261).

A third major change in the court system was the abolition of the constitutional justices of the peace. This amendment was ratified by the electorate in the April 1966 election.

Structure. As reorganized, Wisconsin's court system consists of a Supreme Court, circuit courts, county courts and municipal justice of the peace courts.

The judicial branch is headed by a Supreme Court of 7 justices elected state-wide for terms of 10 years. Although primarily the appellate court for the state, the Supreme Court also has original jurisdiction for a limited number of cases of state-wide concern. It is also the final authority on the State Constitution.

Courts of original jurisdiction in the state include the 70 county courts and the 26 circuit courts. The circuit courts are the principal trial courts. A circuit court district may comprise one county or several counties, and a circuit court may have several branches. Most counties have a county court, and some county courts have several branches. All county courts have uniform jurisdiction. They have civil jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit courts up to a specified amount, criminal jurisdiction similar to that of circuit court except for treason and certain Milwaukee County matters, and exclusive jurisdiction in probate matters, most juvenile matters, and adoptions. Some cases can be appealed from a county court to a circuit court.

A total of 207 municipal justice courts have been created by cities, villages and towns. Their jurisdiction is limited.

Judges. Justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the circuit and county courts are elected on a nonpartisan basis in April. When 3 or more candidates file nomination papers for an office of judgeship, a primary election is held 4 weeks prior to the April election. All these judges must be less than 70 years old and licensed attorneys. In addition, the Supreme Court Justices and circuit court judges must have at least 5 years' experience as attorneys to qualify for office. Vacancies in the offices of judges are filled by the Governor until a successor is elected. In elections held to fill vacancies, judges are elected for full terms instead of the remainder of the unexpired terms.

The 7 Supreme Court Justices are elected at large; the judges of county and circuit courts are elected in their respective counties or circuit court districts.

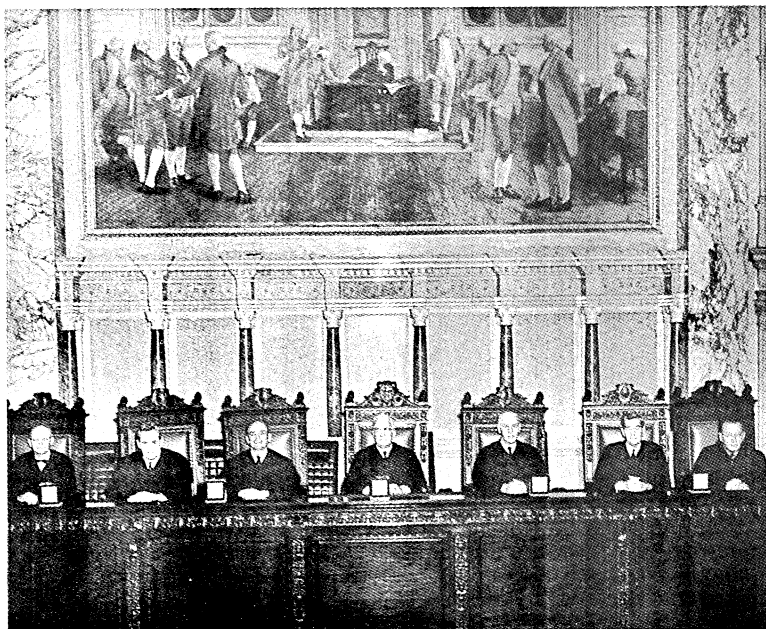
The municipal justices of the peace are also elected in April but candidates for these offices need not be attorneys to qualify. They are usually not full-time positions.

Judicial Service Agencies. The Judicial Branch is aided in its function by numerous agencies, composed, for the most part, of judges and attorneys.

The Supreme Court appoints the Administrator of Courts, Public Defender, State Bar Commissioners and the Committee for Promulgation of Procedures to Implement the Code of Judicial Ethics; and constitute—along with the Attorney General—the Board of Trustees for the State (law) Library. Other agencies forming a part of the Judicial Branch include the Court Commissioners; Judicial Council; Administrative Committee for the Court System; Judicial Conference; the Boards of Circuit Court Judges, County Judges, Criminal Court Judges, and Juvenile Court Judges; and the State Bar of Wisconsin.

Their shared primary concern is to improve the organization, operation, administration and procedures of the state judicial system. Other functional areas of some of these agencies relate to raising professional standards, judicial ethics, legal research and law reform, defending the indigent, investigating complaints and disciplining misconduct.

The 1970 Wisconsin Supreme Court in session. From left to right are Justices C. T. Hansen, Heffernan and Wilkie, Chief Justice Hallows, and Justices Beilfuss, Hanley and R. W. Hansen. The mural on the wall behind the dais is the Albert Herter painting, "The Signing of the Constitution."



SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

1967-69 Biennium

Frederick T. Olson and Charles D. Clausen
Marquette University

Introduction

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin receives relatively little public attention as compared to that received by the Supreme Court of the United States. Certainly, the reason is not that the court is idle. On the contrary, during the 1967 term, the seven justices who comprise the court disposed of 280 cases. In the 1968 term, the court produced 285 written decisions. These figures do not include the court's work on the Code of Judicial Ethics, work on amendment to Bar Rules, action on original writs, or the many miscellaneous tasks which occupy the time of the justices. The apparent lack of knowledge by the citizen of the work of the Wisconsin Supreme Court is probably best explained by the types of cases handled by the court. While many U. S. Supreme Court decisions have repercussions reaching deep into the life-pattern of every citizen (one man—one vote, school desegregation, school prayer, etc.), many of the state Supreme Court decisions are essentially private; that is, they immediately affect only the parties to the law suit. But these statements are generalities which necessarily suffer from overbreadth. The U. S. Supreme Court and the Wisconsin Supreme Court have much more in common than they have distinguishing them.

Some preliminary consideration must be given to the jurisdiction of the court, that is, its power to act in certain situations. That power is derived from the state Constitution, which provides that the Supreme Court shall have original and appellate jurisdiction. Appellate jurisdiction refers to the court's power to review lower court decisions for errors of law. The bulk of the cases handled by the Supreme Court are brought to the court by appeal from lower court decisions. However, in certain circumstances, the court may act even though no lower court has rendered a final judgment. For example, one who has been imprisoned illegally pending trial may petition the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus commanding the petitioner's jailer either to justify the imprisonment or to release the prisoner. Since, in such a situation, the court is not reviewing an inferior court's judgment, the Supreme Court's jurisdiction is said to be original.

Jurisdictional Cases

The jurisdiction of a court is often the most important issue in a case. For example, in *Outagamie County v. Smith, State Treasurer*, appearing in Volume 38 of the Wisconsin Supreme Court Reports, 2nd Series, at page 24 (38 Wis. 2d 24), Outagamie County and certain individuals sought a circuit court review of the actions of a special committee, which was created by the Legislature and whose members were appointed by the Governor. The committee's purpose was to recommend a site for a new university in northeastern Wisconsin. The plaintiffs believed that the committee had not based its decision on the proper criteria in recommending a site in the Green Bay area. The state, as defendant, argued that the circuit court was without jurisdiction to resolve this type of dispute. The circuit court ruled that it had ju-

risdiction, but on appeal the Supreme Court reversed. The Supreme Court held that the location of a campus site for an institution of higher learning is within the province of the Legislature and that the courts must not interfere with the conduct of legislative affairs in the absence of a constitutional mandate to do so, or unless there is involved a deprivation of constitutionally protected rights. It is easily seen that questions of jurisdiction can involve substantial problems of "balance of power" between the judicial branch of government on the one hand and the executive and legislative branches on the other.

In the *Outagamie County* case, it was the plaintiffs who tried unsuccessfully to convince the court that the subject matter of the case was within the court's jurisdiction. In *In re City of Fond du Lac*, 42 Wis. 2d 323, it was the Legislature itself that unsuccessfully tried to confer jurisdiction by means of a statute. Chapter 66 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that, in certain circumstances, a county court may determine whether the establishment of a metropolitan sewerage district is in the best interest of the metropolitan area, and, if so, what the boundaries of the district should be. In striking down a lower court judgment establishing a sewerage district for the Fond du Lac area, the Supreme Court ruled that the Legislature's attempt to delegate to the court the authority to determine the public interest and to establish boundaries was unconstitutional. The resolution of such problems, said the court, must be made by the Legislature.

The jurisdictional cases are interesting in illustrating the court's role vis-à-vis the other branches of state government. Most cases, however, do not involve serious jurisdictional disputes. Cases are often grouped according to their subject matter, e.g., contracts, probate, divorce, etc. However, it is useful in discussing the functions of the Supreme Court to categorize cases according to the parties to the suit. Accordingly, the cases will fall into three classifications: (1) those involving disputes between governmental units, (2) those involving disputes between citizen and governmental units, and (3) those involving disputes between private individuals. A fourth group of cases illustrates the Supreme Court's role in controlling professional standards for judges and attorneys.

Suits Between Governmental Units

An interesting case involving disputes between governmental units is *West Allis v. County of Milwaukee*, 39 Wis. 2d 356. The state Legislature authorized Milwaukee County to develop a county-wide incinerator system and to levy property taxes to finance the system. The City of West Allis, which is a part of Milwaukee County and has its own refuse disposal system, objected to the plan on the ground, among others, that the plan calling for duplication of functions by county and municipal governments was unconstitutional under the state constitution. The court upheld the constitutionality of the plan on the basis of the Legislature's determination that it was in the interest of the public generally to have an adequate county-wide system of refuse disposal to meet the unique needs of Milwaukee County. While the case is less than earth-shaking in its implications for the average citizen, nonetheless it illustrates that legal disputes can arise almost as easily between governmental units as between private citizens.

Suits Between Citizens and Governmental Units

It should not be thought that the Supreme Court's role is limited to the

somewhat rarefied atmosphere of intergovernmental disputes, however. Another function the court fulfills is that of resolving disputes between individuals and their government. If this still seems to keep the court aloof from everyday experience, it might be helpful to consider the variety of forms in which the government and one of its citizens can be at odds. Of course, the criminal vs. society conflict is perhaps the most apparent. Thus, in *McKinley v. State*, 37 Wis. 2d 26, the court was confronted with an appeal brought by a defendant who alleged that her conviction for second-degree murder in the stabbing of her boyfriend was aided by the "psychological coercion" attendant upon her forced viewing of the victim in the morgue. If the facts seem a little extreme, it should be noted that the court had been faced with a similar situation only a few months before in *Bradley v. State*, 36 Wis. 2d 345, and had there set down some guidelines for such cases; while the confession in *Bradley* had been found to be "voluntary" because five hours elapsed between the morgue viewing and the confession, the conviction in *McKinley* was reversed, because the confession was not necessary for identification and because it had so immediately followed the viewing. Pointing out that a defendant is entitled not only to a due process which insures reliable "determination of . . . guilt or innocence . . . , [but] a due process which respects his human dignity," the court held that the confession was "the result of such psychological pressure as to render the same involuntary."

McKinley serves to illustrate that national concern with the rights of the individual accused of crime has been paralleled in Wisconsin. However the results of this concern are viewed, the court, at least, has chosen not to take—as well it might—a passive role that would make it somewhat oblivious to the national problems that are presented in Wisconsin on a smaller scale. And the court's action takes different routes—as different as the facts that make up the cases with which it is faced. Thus, in *State v. Leonard*, 39 Wis. 2d 461, the court was presented with a defendant who was sentenced to four three-year terms for forgery, the sentences to be served concurrently. But when the sentence was vacated because the defendant had not been given his constitutional right to counsel at sentencing, the county court resentenced him to, in effect, three additional years. The issue thus presented was: "On resentencing, may a defendant be given a harsher sentence than the one originally imposed?" Pointing out that the United States Supreme Court had not yet decided this issue, the Wisconsin Court went on to hold that on resentencing, a trial court will be barred from imposing an increased sentence unless new events occur, or unless the court is given additional facts warranting a harsher penalty.

It was in *Hawthorne v. State*, 43 Wis. 2d 82, that the defendant alleged he had been "entrapped" into giving a police officer a packet of marijuana. Normally a finding of entrapment (i.e., that the defendant acted only at the instigation of the police) precludes conviction. The court upheld Hawthorne's conviction for the sale of marijuana by applying "the origin of intent" test to determine whether an entrapment had occurred. Such test has been adopted by the United States Supreme Court and states that if the police agent induced the accused to commit the offense charged, he (the accused) has not been "entrapped" if he was yet "ready and willing without persuasion" and "awaiting any propitious opportunity to commit the offense." That is, he has not been "entrapped" if the state can "show beyond a reasonable doubt [as it did in *Hawthorne*] that the accused had a prior disposition to commit the crime."

McKinley, *Leonard*, and *Hawthorne* also show that a concern with matters

constitutional does not belong solely to the United States Supreme Court. In *State v. Groppi*, 41 Wis. 2d 312, the Wisconsin Court was once again concerned with a constitutional issue: whether Wisconsin's change-of-venue statute, limited as it is to changes because of community prejudice only in cases involving felonies, violated the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment in cases where the defendant was charged with a misdemeanor. The court found no such violation, basing its decision upon a determination that little community prejudice attaches to misdemeanors and that, because of the large number of misdemeanors in comparison with felonies, their prosecution has been much simplified because "society demands that efficiency in the administration of justice be given consideration along with absolute fairness." Further, sufficient opportunity exists for one convicted of a misdemeanor to show that he was denied a fair and impartial trial.

Conflicts between individuals and the government are, however, by no means limited to criminal matters. For example, a dispute over the taxability of property formed the basis of the action in *Milwaukee Protestant Home for the Aged v. City of Milwaukee*, 41 Wis. 2d 284. The court was asked to consider whether a retirement home, which charged several thousand dollars as an entrance fee, plus a substantial monthly maintenance charge, qualified for tax exemption under statutes exempting benevolent or charitable institutions. Pointing out that the Legislature had specifically included retirement homes in its "exemption statute," the court then had to decide whether the home in question qualified under the standards the statute sets forth. Since the home was clearly a benevolent association whose property was used exclusively for the purposes of the association, the big stumbling block was whether the home was "operated 'for pecuniary profit'." The court held that "Where there is no element of gain to anyone and where all of the net income is devoted exclusively to carrying on the benevolent purposes of the institution, it is not operating 'for pecuniary profit',"—even though the institution does not provide free admission or free services to all or some of its residents.

A different type of problem was presented to the court in *Stacy v. Ashland County Department of Public Welfare*, 39 Wis. 2d 595, where a mother's assistance under Aid to Families with Dependent Children was suspended because she refused to take work in a nursing home after receiving nurse's aide training under a federal program. Judicial review may be had from the decisions of almost all state administrative departments, including those of the Department of Health and Social Service. The court noted that the mother's objection to working outside the home was that her children and aged mother might thereby be neglected. While each case must be determined on its own facts, in *Stacy* the court held that the mother's part-time work would not interfere with the care and supervision of her children, especially because the county welfare department had offered to provide baby-sitting service and would have made up any budgetary deficit brought about by the work.

Bisenius v. Karns, 42 Wis. 2d 42, presented the court with a challenge to the constitutionality of Wisconsin's recently-enacted statutes requiring motorcyclists to wear eye and head protection and to equip their motorcycles with handlebars that rise no more than fifteen inches above the driver's seat. The question sought to be resolved was whether the Legislature can, in effect, protect someone against himself, even without, as the plaintiff charged, a corresponding benefit accruing to society at large. The court had no trouble

with the eye protection and handlebar requirement—clearly, proper vision and adequate control are in the best interests of the rest of society, too, for a blinded cyclist, or one who cannot control his machine, poses a real threat to other drivers. But the headgear requirement is harder to justify from the standpoint of the welfare of the general populace. Can a cyclist take his own chances if he wants? No, the court said, for the danger to an unhelmeted driver from flying objects should be apparent. If this is so, would not a windshield requirement be better? It may be, the court said, but the choice between alternatives in highway safety is for the Legislature, not the court. Furthermore, studies have demonstrated the efficacy of helmets, and “Certainly all users of a highway have . . . a definite interest in how serious are the consequences, not only to themselves but to others, of any accident in which they may become involved.” And while the court said that it was not reaching the question of whether “it is invariably and inescapably fatal” for a statute to protect people against the consequences of their own actions, “if this were . . . the test to be used in determining the validity of a police-power statute,” many other similar statutes would also have to be scrutinized: e.g., those requiring hunters to wear bright jackets, those requiring certain numbers of life preservers in boats, and those requiring goggles in some hazardous occupations.

It is clear that disputes between individuals and government can take innumerable forms; the fact that those involving the alleged criminal are perhaps the most publicized should not obscure the many others involving the landowner and the city condemnation proceeding, the motorcyclist troubled by the state’s “overprotectiveness,” or the aggrieved taxpayer worried about his assessment. The variety of the court’s devices for dealing with the myriad of problems that daily face it is as diverse as the cases themselves.

Suits Between Citizens

Yet another “resolution” the court must effect are those between individuals: the personal injury disputes, the litigation between neighbors, the actions between creditor and debtor. Of course, as with all the other cases discussed, the Supreme Court sees only a few of the thousands brought each year, and their diversity is as taxing as in the cases involving other “types” of litigants.

Occasionally, exceptionally important cases are decided—exceptional at least from the standpoint of the legal precedents they set. One such case was *Dippel v. Sciano*, 37 Wis. 2d 443, in which a coin-operated pool table collapsed on the foot of a tavern patron who was helping to move it. The injured plaintiff sued the manufacturer of the table, the amusement company that leased the table to the tavern owners, and the tavern owners themselves. He alleged that all parties were negligent, but also that the manufacturer and lessor had breached what he alleged was an implied warranty of fitness. The defendants said that there was no warranty as to the plaintiff because of a lack of what the law calls “privity”: that is, a kind of special relationship existing between two parties *because of* a contract between them. Since no one, especially the manufacturer and the lessor, had a “contract” with the plaintiff—indeed, had never heard of him before the action—they could not be liable. The court, recognizing the rapid changes the law has made in this area, largely in response to the argument that in today’s complex society, where consumers use products whose manufacturer is completely alien and upon whose “quality” they must rely, adopted a rule of “strict liability” that states that a plaintiff, as in this case, must demonstrate that the product in

question: (1) was defective when it left the seller's control; (2) was unreasonably dangerous to the user or consumer; (3) caused his injuries; (4) was sold by a seller engaged in selling such a product; (5) was one which the seller expected to, and did, reach the consumer in substantially unchanged condition. The court held that "[T]he rule which requires privity of contract in products liability cases should not be used to defeat a claim based upon a defective product unreasonably dangerous to a nonprivity user."

Another especially significant—and publicized—case was *Family Finance Corp. of Bay View v. Sniadach*, 37 Wis. 2d 163, in which Wisconsin's garnishment-before-judgment-law was upheld by the Wisconsin Court against constitutional challenge. In a decision that was to be reversed in the summer of 1969 by the United States Supreme Court, the Wisconsin Court held generally that wage garnishment before judgment does not constitute a taking of property without due process, largely because the defendant's title to the property is not destroyed. But the debtor in *Sniadach* also argued that the failure of the garnishment statutes to give her an immediate hearing on the propriety of the garnishment was also denial of due process. This was not exactly so, the court said, for the possibility of judicial review to check potential abuses did exist in that period between garnishment and the time the principal action was concluded. The majority opinion (there were 2 dissenters) did remark upon pending legislation to correct the "abuses" and "undue hardships" that have resulted from Wisconsin's before judgment garnishment statutes.

[In its short opinion of June 9, 1969, reversing the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *Sniadach*, the United States Supreme Court confined itself to the question whether there had been a taking of property without the procedural due process required by the Fourteenth Amendment. The majority opinion briefly set out the hardships that often result when wages are garnished and with little further discussion concluded, "[I]t needs no extended argument to conclude that absent notice and a prior hearing . . . this prejudgment procedure violates the fundamental principles of due process." Mr. Justice Harlan concurred, and Mr. Justice Black dissented.]

Kiefer v. Fred Howe Motors, 39 Wis. 2d 20, presented the question of whether a twenty-year-old married father could disaffirm a contract for the purchase of a used car. The Supreme Court held he could, adhering to the centuries-old common-law rule that "the contract of a minor, other than for necessities, is either void or voidable at his option." The car dealer had argued that the court should adopt a rule that "emancipated" minors (i.e., minors no longer subject to parental control) over 18 years of age should be made responsible for their contracts. The court, in turn, agreed that paradoxes have resulted from the somewhat arbitrary way in which society defines the maturity of young adults on the basis of age (i.e., they are mature enough to *drive* a car at sixteen, but not mature enough to *buy* one without protection until they are 21), but said that the dealer should turn to the Legislature for the change he sought. Even the fact that the contract contained a clause that the signer represented that he was 21 years of age or older presented no obstacle to disaffirmance here, for the dealer failed to demonstrate that the plaintiff had intended to defraud him; thus there was no misrepresentation and no recovery for damages that would otherwise have been awarded to the dealer.

Prior to the 1963 decision of *Goller v. White*, 20 Wis. 2d 402, a child could not sue his parent for negligence in Wisconsin. But in abolishing the

doctrine of parent-child immunity, the court in *Goller* established an effective date of June 28, 1963, such that the change was limited only to causes of action "arising on or after" that date. In *Dupuis v. General Casualty Co.*, 36 Wis. 2d 42, the minor children of the defendant (their father) argued, however, that the court should also overrule *Goller's* effective date, since they were injured in an automobile accident on December 8, 1962. The court refused, largely because inherent in a decision making application of a rule of law prospective only, is what the court calls the "reliance factor": "to make a decision effective retroactively would manifestly adversely affect great numbers of individuals and institutions that had correctly relied upon their expressed immunity in the conduct of their affairs."

It is evident that the few cases selected as representative of the court's role in the resolution of disputes between individuals differ radically in their facts and in the principles the court has used to decide them. Yet the differences are merely indicative of the nearly infinite variety of situations in which people find themselves in conflict and which, thus, can tax the resources of the court to find the solution that will most justly dispose of the matter.

Supreme Court Control of Judicial and Legal Standards

A further—and little known—role the Wisconsin Supreme Court plays is that of insuring that those who practice the law in Wisconsin conform to such standards as will best effect the administration of justice. The Wisconsin Constitution expressly gives the Supreme Court a superintending power over the state's lower courts. But, in addition, the court has an "inherent power to control and regulate the members of the bar as officers of the court to promote high standards of practice." What rules is the practising attorney to follow? The answer is found in State Bar Rule 9, where the American Bar Association's Canons of Professional Ethics, supplemented by pronouncements of the Wisconsin Court, are designated as standards of conduct for Wisconsin attorneys. Further, it should not be thought that such standards are posted, but not enforced. The Wisconsin Supreme Court, to which all state attorneys are responsible, aware that improper conduct on the part of one of its members debilitates the entire profession, can mete out punishment resulting in reprimand, suspension, or disbarment, the latter two meaning that the recalcitrant attorney is denied his livelihood.

As noted above, the court has a constitutional mandate to superintend the state's lower courts. With this in mind, in November, 1967, the court "promulgated" a Code of Judicial Ethics that became effective, with one exception, on January 1, 1968. The Code "governs judicial acts of a judge in his official capacity and certain personal conduct which interferes or appears to interfere with the proper performance of his judicial conduct. This power, inherent in the supremacy of the court and implied from its expressed constitutional grants of supervisory power, embraces all members of the judiciary including members of this court. . . ."

SUPREME COURT

E. HAROLD HALLOWS, *chief justice*, 266-1883.
 HORACE W. WILKIE, *associate justice*, 266-1885.
 BRUCE F. BEILFUSS, *associate justice*, 266-1888.
 NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN, *associate justice*, 266-1886.
 LEO B. HANLEY, *associate justice*, 266-1882.
 CONNOR T. HANSEN, *associate justice*, 266-1884.
 ROBERT W. HANSEN, *associate justice*, 266-1881.

Clerk: FRANKLIN W. CLARKE.

Mailing Address. 231 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1880.

Number of Employees. 31 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$927,500.

Publications. Wisconsin Reports.

Organization. The Supreme Court consists of 7 justices. They are elected in April for a 10-year term and take office the following January. The justice who has continued as a member of the Supreme Court for the longest time serves as the Chief Justice. The courtroom and offices of the court are located in the State Capitol. The justices' salaries are fixed by statute and may be changed during the term of office. The current annual salary is \$28,000 (Chief Justice \$29,000).

The court appoints the Clerk of the Supreme Court, a constitutional officer, who keeps the court's records and serves as secretary of the Board of Bar Commissioners. A deputy clerk, marshal and reporter are also employed by the court. In addition, each justice has a private secretary and a law examiner.

The Supreme Court holds one term, beginning in August, and is in session almost continuously from August to the following July. The term is dated by the year in which it began.

Functions. 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. It 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, allowing an appeal to the U. S. Supreme

Classification of Cases in Which The Supreme Court Wrote Opinions, 1968 Term

Type of Case	Number	Percent
Criminal	72	25.8
Contracts	46	16.3
Auto accidents	36	12.7
Administrative reviews	26	9.2
Other injury to person or property	24	8.5
Real estate	20	7.0
Probate	13	4.6
Divorce	11	3.9
Juvenile and adoptions	1	.3
Other civil cases	33	11.7
TOTAL	282	

Court, is raised. No testimony is taken in the Supreme Court. The 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. Decisions are in writing and are published in the *Wisconsin Reports* and, unofficially, in the *North Western Reporter*. During the August 1968 term, the court wrote reported opinions in 282 cases (72 criminal and 210 civil) plus 5 original actions.

The Supreme Court appoints the Board of State Bar Commissioners, licenses attorneys to practice law, and, after hearing, may disbar attorneys for cause. Since 1929 it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts of the state. The Judicial Council acts in an advisory capacity. The Justices of the Supreme Court together with the Attorney General constitute the Board of Trustees of the State Library.

The Chief Justice or some other justice designated by the Supreme Court is to keep informed of the status of judicial business in the courts of the state. The Chief Justice may designate and assign circuit and county judges to serve temporarily in either circuit or county courts when a calendar is congested; when a judge is on vacation, disqualified or unable to act; or when a vacancy in the office occurs. The office of Administrator of Courts is established to help in these matters. The Supreme Court also employs a state Public Defender.

Terms of Current Justices

Name	Supreme Court Justice Since	1st Elected Term Began January	Term Expires January
E. HAROLD HALLOWS, <i>Chief Justice</i>	1958*	1960	1980
HORACE W. WILKIE	1962*	1965	1975
BRUCE F. BEILFUSS	1964	1964	1974
NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN	1964*	1966	1976
LEO B. HANLEY	1966*	1969	1979
CONNOR T. HANSEN	1967*	.....	1971
ROBERT W. HANSEN	1968	1968	1978

*Initially appointed by the Governor.

CIRCUIT COURTS

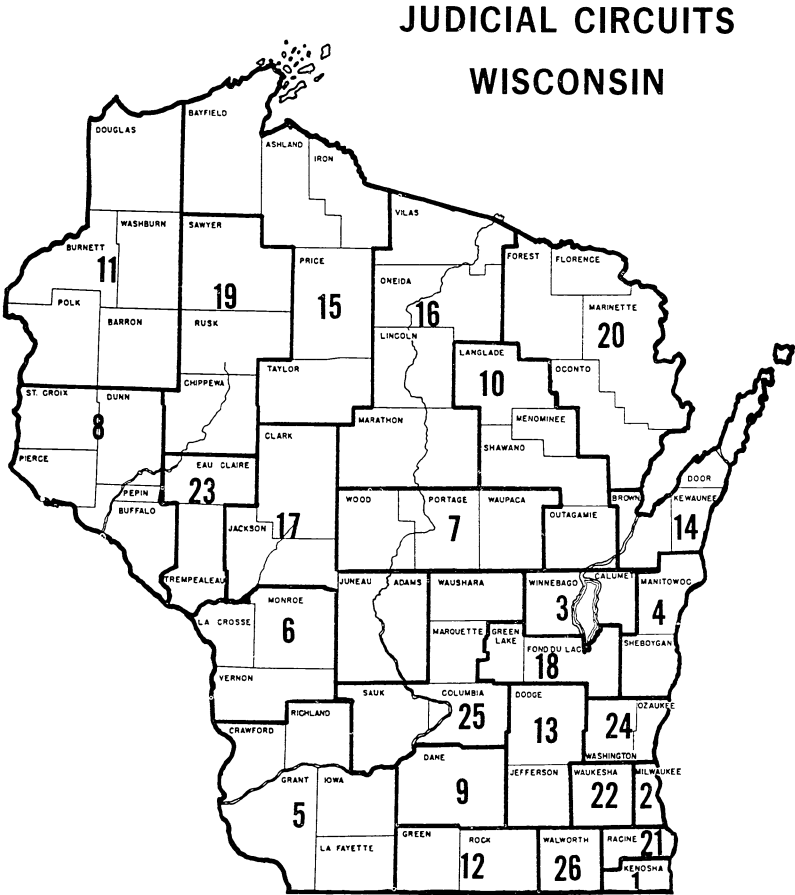
The circuit court is the principal trial court of the state. The 72 counties of the state are divided into 26 judicial circuits. The counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Dane, Racine, Waukesha and Walworth each serve as a single circuit, and the rest of the circuits are composed of multicounty units. Where judicial business is particularly heavy, a single circuit may be divided into several branches with a judge presiding over each. There are currently 7 circuits with more than one branch: the 1st Circuit (Kenosha County) with 2 branches, the 2nd Circuit (Milwaukee County) with 17 branches, the 3rd Circuit (Calumet and Winnebago Counties) with 2 branches, the 9th Circuit (Dane County) with 4 branches, the 14th Circuit (Brown, Door and Kewaunee Counties) with 3 branches, the 21st Circuit (Racine County) with 2 branches and the 22nd Circuit (Waukesha County) with 2 branches.

Circuit judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis for a 6-year term at the April election and take office the 1st Monday of the following January. Salaries, which are paid by the state, are fixed by statute and may be changed during the term of office. The current annual salary is \$21,000. All of the

counties are authorized to pay additional compensation, as determined by each county, based on work load and judicial services performed. Circuit judges in Milwaukee County must be paid an additional \$1,000. The salaries of circuit court reporters and the traveling expenses of the judges and reporters are paid by the state.

The circuit court holds court at least once each year in every county in the circuit. The terms of circuit court 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.

The circuit court has both criminal and civil jurisdiction in all actions unless the exclusive jurisdiction is given to some other court. It has concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts in some areas including matters relating to marriage. Cases may be transferred between the circuit and the county court in actions where they have concurrent jurisdiction. There is some spe-



cialization of jurisdiction in the branches of the circuit court of Milwaukee County.

The circuit court also sits as an appellate court, hearing some appeals from county courts and from municipal justice of the peace courts. Appeals from decisions of the circuit court go directly to the Supreme Court.

Judges of Circuit Courts, January 1970

Circuit	Counties in Circuit	Branches in Circuit	Judge	Term Expires January
1st	Kenosha	1st	M. Eugene Baker	1974
		2nd	Harold M. Bode	1972
2nd	Milwaukee	1st	George D. Young	1974
		2nd	Max Raskin	1971
		3rd	John A. Decker	1975
		4th	Robert C. Cannon	1972
		5th	Elmer W. Roller	1975
		6th	Robert W. Landry	1973
		7th	Ronald A. Drechsler	1973
		8th	William I. O'Neill	1974
		9th	Robert M. Curley	1976
		10th	Harvey L. Neelen	1973
		11th	Herbert J. Steffes	1974
		12th	John L. Coffey	1974
		13th	Maurice Spracker	1976
		14th	Leander J. Foley, Jr.	1976
		15th	Marvin C. Holz	1972
		16th	William R. Moser	1972
		17th	Hugh R. O'Connell	1974
3rd	Calumet & Winnebago	1st	William E. Crone	1974
		2nd	Edmund P. Arpin	1976
4th	Sheboygan & Manitowoc		Ferdinand H. Schlichting	1971
5th	Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette & Richland		Richard W. Orton	1973
6th	La Crosse, Monroe & Vernon		Peter G. Pappas	1971
7th	Portage, Waupaca & Wood		James H. Levi	1975
8th	Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce & St. Croix		John G. Bartholomew	1974
9th	Dane	1st	Richard W. Bardwell	1975
		2nd	Wilmarth L. Jackman	1975
		3rd	Norris Maloney	1971
		4th	William C. Sachtjen	1972
10th	Langlade, Outagamie & Shawano		Andrew W. Parnell	1976
11th	Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Polk & Washburn		Allen Kinney	1976
12th	Green & Rock		Arthur L. Luebke	1973
13th	Dodge & Jefferson		Henry G. Gergen, Jr.	1972
14th	Brown, Door & Kewaunee	1st	Donald W. Gleason	1974
		2nd	Robert J. Parins	1974
		3rd	William J. Duffy	1974
15th	Ashland, Bayfield, Iron, Price & Taylor		Lewis J. Charles	1972
16th	Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida & Villas		Ronald D. Keberle	1976
17th	Adams, Clark, Jackson & Juneau		Lowell D. Schoengarth	1976
18th	Fond du Lac & Green Lake		Jerold E. Murphy	1974
19th	Chipewa, Rusk & Sawyer		Robert F. Pfiffner	1974
20th	Florence, Forest, Marinette & Oconto		James A. Martineau	1972
21st	Racine	1st	Howard J. DuRocher	1974
		2nd	Thomas P. Corbett	1974
22nd	Waukesha	1st	William E. Gramling	1976
		2nd	Clair Voss	1972
23rd	Eau Claire & Trempealeau		Merrill R. Farr	1976
24th	Ozaukee & Washington		Milton L. Meister	1972
25th	Columbia, Marquette, Sauk & Waushara		Robert H. Gollmar	1974
26th	Walworth		Ernst John Watts	1971

COUNTY COURTS

With the exception of Menominee County, which is attached to Shawano County, and Forest and Florence Counties, which share a full-time judge, each county in the state has a county court. Many counties have several branches of the county court, each with a presiding judge. As of January 1970, 25 counties have more than one branch, including Milwaukee County with 13 branches. There are 123 county judges in the state.

County judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis at the April election. The term of office is 6 years. All county judgeships are full-time positions with salaries fixed by statute at a minimum of \$18,500 annually. The county pays one-half of this amount and the state the rest. Counties may also pay each county judge an additional amount. The judge's travel expenses are paid by the county when on judicial duty within the county, and by the state when on duty in another county or attending meetings as authorized by statute.

The terms of the county court, unless otherwise provided by statute, are held the 1st Tuesday of each month except July or August. Court is held regularly at the county seat and elsewhere as provided by court rule when there is sufficient business to warrant it.

The jurisdiction of the county court is established by general statute and is uniform throughout the state. Civil jurisdiction of the county court is set out in detail in Section 253.11, Wis. Stats. In general, civil jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the circuit court up to a \$100,000 limit. In addition, the county court has exclusive jurisdiction in probate matters, most juvenile matters, children's and adult adoptions and abandonment under Section 52.03, Wis. Stats. Where there is more than one branch of the county court, the first branch is designated as the probate court; in Milwaukee County, the first and second branches are so designated. Criminal jurisdiction of the county court under Section 253.12, Wis. Stats., is concurrent with the circuit court except for treason, or for the 13 branches of the Milwaukee County court, where some of the branches are designated to specialize in certain types of actions.

The statutes provide for transferring actions between circuit and county courts. Whenever any action is brought in county court which is beyond its jurisdiction, it shall be transferred to circuit court.

Court Commissioners

The judges of the circuit and county courts are authorized to appoint court commissioners in each county. In counties other than Milwaukee, each judge shall, as nearly as possible, appoint an equal number of commissioners within the county. In Milwaukee and Dane Counties each judge may appoint not more than 2 such commissioners. All such appointments are subject to the approval of a majority of the circuit judges in the county, and a majority of the county judges. A court commissioner serves at the pleasure of the judge who appointed him, and the term of office expires with the judge's term, or when a successor is appointed.

Court commissioners have power to issue subpoenas and other process, administer oaths, take depositions and testimony when authorized by law and fix bail. They may allow writs of habeas corpus and certiorari and may grant some injunctions. The commissioners perform all duties required by the court and fulfill those responsibilities which are the proper exercise of the powers expressly granted to them. He has additional duties in single-county circuits. Every county judge also has the powers of a court commissioner.

Judges of County Courts, January 1970

County	Judge	County	Judge
Adams	Fulton Collipp	Milwaukee, Cont.	
Ashland	Walter H. Cate	Branch 4	Christ T. Seraphim
Barron	Lee C. Youngman	Branch 5	David V. Jennings, Jr.
Bayfield	Walter T. Norlin	Branch 6	Thaddeus J. Pruss
Brown		Branch 7	Elliot N. Walstead
Branch 1	Clarence W. Nier	Branch 8	Donald W. Steinmetz
Branch 2	James W. Byers	Branch 9	Robert J. Miech
Branch 3	Richard J. Farrell	Branch 10	John A. Fiorenza
Branch 4	John C. Jaekels	Branch 11	George A. Bowman, Jr.
Buffalo	Gary B. Schlosstein	Branch 12	F. Ryan Duffy, Jr.
Burnett	Harry F. Gundersen	Branch 13	John F. Foley
Calumet	David H. Sebor	Monroe	James W. Rice
Chippewa	Marshall Norseng	Oconto	Edward P. Herald
Clark	Richard F. Gaffney	Oneida	George A. Richards
Columbia		Outagamie	
Branch 1	Daniel C. O'Connor	Branch 1	Urban Van Susteren
Branch 2	James M. Daley	Branch 2	Nick Schaefer
Crawford	William A. O'Neil	Branch 3	Raymond P. Dohr
Dane		Ozaukee	
Branch 1	Carl Flom	Branch 1	Charles L. Larson
Branch 2	William L. Buenzli	Branch 2	Warren A. Grady
Branch 3	Russell J. Mittelstadt	Pepin	Joseph H. Riedner
Branch 4	Ervin M. Bruner	Pierce	William E. McEwen
Branch 5	William D. Byrne	Polk	Charles D. Madsen
Branch 6	Michael B. Torphy	Portage	Robert C. Jenkins
Dodge		Price	Carl E. Bjork
Branch 1	Joseph E. Schultz	Racine	
Branch 2	Clarence G. Traeger	Branch 1	Gilbert N. Geraghty
Door	Edwin C. Stephan	Branch 2	William F. Jones
Douglas		Branch 3	Richard G. Harvey, Jr.
Branch 1	Donald A. Rock	Branch 4	John C. Ahlgrimm
Branch 2	Harry E. Larsen	Richland	Kent C. Houck
Branch 3	Henry N. Leveroos	Rock	
Dunn	William H. Bundy	Branch 1	Sverre O. Roang
Eau Claire	Thomas H. Barland	Branch 2	John J. Boyle
Florence and		Branch 3	Edwin C. Dahlberg
Forest	Allan M. Stranz	Branch 4	Mark J. Farnum
Fond du Lac		Rusk	Rodney Lee Young
Branch 1	J. Peter McGalloway, Jr.	St. Croix	Thomas J. O'Brien
Branch 2	Hazen W. McEssey	Sauk	
Branch 3	Eugene F. McEssey	Branch 1	Harland H. Hill
Forest	(See Florence)	Branch 2	James R. Seering
Grant	William L. Reinecke	Sawyer	Alvin L. Kelsey
Green	Roger L. Elmer	Shawano-Menominee	
Green Lake	David C. Willis	Branch 1	Michael G. Eberlein
Iowa	John A. Walsh	Branch 2	Ken Traeger
Iron	Arne H. Wicklund	Sheboygan	
Jackson	Richard F. Lawton	Branch 1	Joseph W. Wilkus
Jefferson		Branch 2	John G. Buchen
Branch 1	Charles E. Kading	Branch 3	John Bolgert
Branch 2	William Brandel	Taylor	Peter J. Seidl
Juneau	William R. Curran	Trempealeau	Albert L. Twesme
Kenosha		Vernon	Olga Bennett
Branch 1	Floyd H. Guttormsen	Vilas	Frank W. Carter, Jr.
Branch 2	Earl D. Morton	Walworth	
Branch 3	Urban J. Zievers	Branch 1	John D. Voss
Kewaunee	John A. Curtin	Branch 2	Erwin C. Zastrow
La Crosse		Washburn	Warren Winton
Branch 1	Eugene A. Toepel	Washington	
Branch 2	Leonard F. Roraff	Branch 1	J. Tom Merriam
Lafayette	Joseph F. Collins	Branch 2	Robert J. Stoltz
Langlade	Thomas E. McDougal	Waukesha	
Lincoln	Donald E. Schnabel	Branch 1	David L. Dancy
Manitowoc		Branch 2	William G. Callow
Branch 1	Leon H. Jones	Branch 3	Harold J. Wollenzien
Branch 2	Harold W. Mueller	Waupaca	
Marathon		Branch 1	Wendell McHenry
Branch 1	Robert W. Dean	Branch 2	Nathan E. Wiese
Branch 2	Joseph C. Kuricek	Waushara	Boyd A. Clark
Marinette	Harry E. White	Winnebago	
Marquette	Andrew P. Cotter	Branch 1	Herbert J. Mueller
Menominee	(See Shawano)	Branch 2	James G. Sarres
Milwaukee		Branch 3	James V. Sitter
Branch 1	William J. Shaughnessy	Wood	
Branch 2	Michael T. Sullivan	Branch 1	Byron B. Conway
Branch 3	Louis J. Ceci	Branch 2	Frederick A. Fink

MUNICIPAL JUSTICE COURTS

The state constitution was amended in April 1966 to abolish the constitutional office of justice of the peace. The constitutional justice is different from the municipal justice, which the governing body of cities, villages and towns are by statute authorized to establish. The municipal justice of the peace is elected for a 2-year to 4-year term, as determined by the municipality, beginning on May 1. A salary which shall be in lieu of fees is fixed by the local governing body. There is no requirement that the office be filled by a lawyer. Court may be held daily or as provided by ordinance. It is not a court of record.

These courts have exclusive jurisdiction over offenses against ordinances of the town, village or city where they are located and where legal relief only is sought. If equitable relief is demanded, the action must be brought in a court of record. Every justice has county-wide jurisdiction. He is not a magistrate except for the purpose of issuing warrants. In counties of less than 500,000, the defendant in municipal court may, at any time before trial, transfer the cause to the county court. A municipal court may render judgment by ordering payment of a forfeiture plus any costs of prosecution or by imprisonment in default of such payment.

JUDICIAL AGENCIES

Administrator of Courts, Office of

Administrative Director: EDWIN M. WILKIE.

Mailing Address. Room 32 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3501.

Number of Employees. 7 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$170,800.

History. The office of Administrator of Courts was created by Chapter 261, Laws 1961. Chapter 247, Laws 1967, made the administrative director or his deputy or assistant ex officio executive secretary of the Judicial Council. Chapter 154, Laws 1969, made the administrative director a member of the Judicial Council rather than ex officio executive secretary.

Organization. The administrative director is appointed by the Supreme Court for an indefinite term. His salary is fixed by the court but may not exceed the salary of circuit judges. He is required to have actively practiced law for 10 years and, preferably, to have had judicial or trial work experience.

Functions. The administrative director assists the Chief Justice or other designated justice in the over-all administration of the courts, collects statistics and performs such other duties as the Supreme Court directs.

Judicial Council

Members: GLENN R. COATES (representing State Bar), *chairman*; JAMES J. BURKE (ex officio, revisor of statutes), *vice chairman*; JUSTICE CONNOR T. HANSEN (representing Supreme Court); JUDGE MERRILL R. FARR (representing Board of Circuit Court Judges); JUDGE MARK J. FARNUM (representing Board of County Court Judges); JUDGE HERBERT J. STEFFES (representing Board of Criminal Court Judges); JUDGE JOHN A. WALSH (representing Board of Juvenile Court Judges); EDWIN M. WILKIE (ex officio, court administrator); SENATOR RAYMOND C. JOHNSON (ex officio designee, Senate Judiciary Committee); REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT O. UEHLING (ex offi-

cio designee, Assembly Judiciary Committee); WILLIAM A. PLATZ (ex officio designee of Attorney General); JOHN E. CONWAY (ex officio designee of dean, University of Wisconsin Law School); ROBERT F. BODEN (ex officio, dean, Marquette Law School); JOHN FETZNER (ex officio designee of president-elect of State Bar); REUBEN W. PETERSON, JR., ROBERT H. GEE (representing State Bar); JUDGE RICHARD W. ORTON, ERNEST J. PHILIPP (public members appointed by Governor).

Executive Secretary: JAMES E. HOUGH.

Mailing Address. Room 48 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1319.

Number of Employees. 2 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$66,000.

Publications. Biennial Report; Judicial Statistics (biennial).

History. The Judicial Council was created by Chapter 392, Laws 1951. Chapter 247, Laws 1967, provided for the administrator of courts or his deputy or assistant to serve ex officio as executive secretary of the council. This was changed, however, by Chapter 154, Laws 1969, which increased the membership of the council from 17 to 18 to include the administrator of courts, but removed the provision making him executive secretary.

Organization. The council appoints the executive secretary outside the classified service. The council membership includes a Supreme Court justice selected by the Supreme Court; a judge selected by each of the Boards of Circuit Judges, County Judges, Criminal Court Judges and Juvenile Court Judges; 8 ex officio members or their designees; the chairmen of the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees, the Attorney General, the revisor of statutes, the deans of the Wisconsin and Marquette Law Schools, the president-elect of the State Bar of Wisconsin and the court administrator, 2 citizen members appointed by the Governor and 3 members selected by the State Bar. The last 5 members serve 3-year terms.

The council meets monthly except in July and August. It operates through several committees which usually meet monthly.

Functions.

1. Study the rules of pleading, practice and procedure, and advise the Supreme Court as to changes which will simplify procedure and promote a speedy determination of litigation.

2. Survey and study the organization, jurisdiction and methods of administration and operation of all the courts of this state.

3. Recommend to the Legislature any changes in procedure, jurisdiction or organization of the courts which can be put into effect by legislative action only.

4. Advise the Supreme Court and Legislature on any matter affecting the administration of justice in Wisconsin.

Public Defender, State

State Public Defender: JAMES H. McDERMOTT.

Mailing Address. 10-12 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-3440.

Number of Employees. 2 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$88,600.

History. Chapter 476, Laws 1965, provided that the Supreme Court employ a state public defender. The program was initiated in May 1966, partially financed by a Ford Foundation grant. It is now entirely supported by state funds.

Organization. The state public defender is appointed by the court for a term of 5 years.

Functions. The state public defender:

1. Determines the indigency of prisoners who petition the court or the public defender for relief from his conviction or imprisonment.
2. Institutes post-conviction remedies on behalf of such indigents if there is merit to the proceedings.
3. When authorized by the court, represents any person confined to Central State Hospital in any proceedings for reexamination of his mental condition whom he determines to be indigent.

State Bar Commissioners

Commissioners: W. WADE BOARDMAN, *president*; GEORGE P. ETTEHEIM, CLARENCE E. FUGINA, JOHN P. McGALLOWAY, THERON P. PRAY.

Secretary: FRANKLIN W. CLARKE, clerk of the Supreme Court.

Counsel: RUDOLPH P. REGEZ.

Mailing Address. Supreme Court Chambers, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1887.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$65,200.

Publications. Statutes and Rules relating to Admissions to the Bar.

History. The Board of State Bar Commissioners was created by Chapter 63, Laws 1885, and began operation the following year. After creation it was variously called the Board of Examiners for Admission to the Bar, the Board of Bar Examiners, and, in 1927, the State Bar Commissioners. Prior to enactment of the original law, attorneys were admitted to the bar upon examination and licensing by a district court judge or examiners appointed by him. Throughout the territorial and early state history of Wisconsin there had been varying provisions on qualifications for the practice of law. These ranged from requiring licensing by the Governor or Supreme Court to requiring admission of any person of good moral character. The latter provision, enacted in 1849, lasted for 10 years. In 1871 the specific provision requiring examination by circuit courts was enacted, entitling one to practice in any court except the Supreme Court, which issued its own license. In 1870 there was enacted the first law authorizing admission to the bar by graduation from the University Law School. Approved law school graduates in the state were admitted to the bar by diploma under Chapter 60, Laws 1933.

In 1919 (Chapter 16) the board was authorized to investigate complaints of misconduct by attorneys and file a complaint; in 1927 (Chapter 314) procedures were set forth for disbarment proceedings; while Chapter 412, Laws 1949, provided for the commencement of disbarment proceedings by county bar associations.

Organization. The board consists of 5 members appointed by the Supreme Court for terms of 5 years. The clerk of the Supreme Court is *ex officio* secretary of the board.

Functions of the Board.

1. Conduct and administer the annual bar examination.
2. Investigate complaints against attorneys who appear to have been guilty of professional misconduct and file a complaint with the Supreme Court if the facts so warrant. Such complaints are prosecuted in the name of the state by counsel for the board.

3. Recommend to the Supreme Court the suspension of any attorney who is incapacitated for practice by mental infirmity, mental illness or addiction to intoxicants or drugs.

4. Advise the Supreme Court, on request, on matters in connection with admissions to the bar.

State Library

Board of Trustees: E. HAROLD HALLOWS, HORACE W. WILKIE, BRUCE F. BEILFUSS, NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN, LEO B. HANLEY, CONNOR T. HANSEN, ROBERT W. HANSEN (ex officio, Supreme Court Justices); ROBERT W. WARREN (ex officio, Attorney General).

State Librarian: WILLIAM KNUDSON.

Assistant: THOMAS C. WELBY.

Mailing Address. Room 303-316 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone Number. (608) 266-1424.

Number of Employees. 4.5 unclassified.

Total Budget 1969-71. \$186,300.

History. The State Library was established by the congressional act of 1836 which created the Wisconsin Territory. The purpose of the library was to supply books for the Supreme Court and the Legislature. Originally the library also contained miscellaneous and nonlegal material, but since about 1866 its holdings have been limited to legal material.

Organization. The library is administered by a board of trustees, which is composed of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General. The board establishes all policies and appoints the librarian and other personnel.

Functions. The library functions strictly as a reference library and does not circulate books. The legal research facilities which it provides are available to the Supreme Court, other courts, the Legislature, state departments, members of the bar and the public.

Holdings. The holdings of the State Library consist of:

1. Court reports, digests, and statutory material. Fairly complete coverage for almost all common law jurisdictions of the world. Considerable holdings of administrative rules and regulations also available.
2. Legal and bar periodicals. Fairly complete runs of about 300 publications.
3. Legal treatises and encyclopedias. Several thousand volumes, including old editions.
4. Appeal papers. Cases and briefs for almost all Wisconsin Supreme Court cases. None for other jurisdictions.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEES

Administrative Committee for the Court System

Members: E. HAROLD HALLOWS (Chief Justice), *chairman*; ROBERT C. CANNON, DAVID DANCEY, ROBERT LANDRY, FERDINAND H. SCHLICHTING, ALBERT L. TWESME, ERWIN C. ZASTROW (all judges).

The administrative committee was created by Chapter 315, Laws 1959, to review the administration, methods of operation, volume and condition of business in all the state courts and to plan expeditious handling of judicial matters. The committee was directed by Chapter 154, Laws 1969, to make a biennial report to the Governor, the Legislature and the Supreme Court, analyzing judicial workload problems and recommending the creation or elimi-

nation of courts and branches. Section 251.183 (1), Wis. Stats., as implemented by the Supreme Court on April 17, 1963, provides that this committee is to be composed of 7 members as follows: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or such other justice as the Supreme Court designates, the chairmen of the Board of Circuit Judges and the Board of County Judges, 2 additional county judges and 2 additional circuit judges selected by the respective boards. The administrative committee shall meet at least 4 times a year at the call of the chairman.

Chapter 315, Laws 1959, also provided for a county board of judges in counties over 200,000 population (Milwaukee and Dane Counties). This board, composed of all judges of the courts of record, reviews judicial business. It may make rules and transfer actions between the county and circuit courts where concurrent jurisdiction exists. A circuit judge is elected chairman of such a board.

Committee to Recommend Rules on Use of Sound and Camera Equipment in the Courtroom

Members: DAVID FELLMAN, *chairman*; ROBERT BODDEN, JUDGE JAMES W. BYERS, DUANE W. HOPP, ROGER W. LeGRAND, RAY T. McCANN, JUDGE ROBERT F. PFIFFNER, HARVEY W. SCHWANDER, WILLARD S. STAFFORD, JUDGE HERBERT J. STEFFES, JUDGE DONALD W. STEINMETZ.

The committee was created by the Supreme Court January 27, 1970, to make recommendations for specific rules concerning the use of sound equipment and cameras by the news media in the courtroom. The recommendations will be advisory to the Supreme Court in its consideration of the motion to modify Rule 14, which now prohibits such equipment.

Judicial Conference

The Wisconsin Supreme Court created by order, effective May 1, 1964, the Judicial Conference of Wisconsin. The conference is made up of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of the circuit and county courts. The conference meets at least once a year. An administrative committee and the court administrator are in charge of planning the meeting. The administrative committee can appoint such committees as are deemed necessary. The Chief Justice presides at the meeting. The purposes of the conference shall be: to consider the problems pertaining to the administration of justice in this state and to make recommendations for its improvement, to conduct programs and seminars at its annual meeting in order to better equip the members of the conference in the performance of their judicial duties and to set up committees to study particular aspects of the administration of justice and report their conclusions to the next meeting of the conference.

Board of Circuit Judges

Officers: ROBERT C. CANNON, *chairman*; RICHARD W. BARDWELL, *vice chairman*.

Chairman's address: Milwaukee County Courthouse, Milwaukee.

All circuit judges of the state and the judge of any court having unlimited jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court either in civil or criminal matters constitute a board known as the Board of Circuit Judges. Members of the board meet at least once in each year. They make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the statutes or the rules of practice adopted by the Justices of the Supreme Court to promote administration of the judicial business.

The board elects a chairman to expedite the work of the judges. Every circuit judge reports monthly to the chairman, giving such information as the chairman requests relating to the condition of judicial business in the circuit. The expenses of officers and members of the board are reimbursed by the state.

The board designates a member to represent it on the Judicial Council and one to represent it on the Administrative Committee for the Court System.

Board of County Court Judges

Officers: ERWIN C. ZASTROW, *chairman*; ROBERT J. MIECH, *1st vice chairman*; FREDERICK A. FINK, *2nd vice chairman*; CARL FLOM, *secretary*; HAROLD J. WOLLENZIEN, *treasurer*.

Chairman's address: Walworth County Courthouse, Elkhorn.

The county judges of the state constitute the Board of County Judges and shall meet at least once each year. The board elects a chairman, secretary and other officers considered necessary and may establish sections for judges interested in specialized fields of law. The chairman is reimbursed by the state for expenses incurred in the performance of his duties, and the travel expenses of judges attending meetings are paid by the state.

The board designates a member to represent it on the Judicial Council and a member to represent it on the Administrative Committee for the Court System.

Board of Criminal Court Judges

Officers: THOMAS CORBETT, *chairman*; L. D. SCHOENGARTH, *vice chairman*; E. C. ZASTROW, *secretary*.

Chairman's address: Racine County Courthouse, Racine.

The Board of Criminal Court Judges consists of all the county and circuit court judges in the state having criminal jurisdiction. The board shall elect a chairman, secretary and such other officers as are needed. It meets at least twice a year and provides a vehicle for the exchange of ideas and experience of the judges. The board designates a member to represent it on the Judicial Council.

Board of Juvenile Court Judges

Officers: DAVID C. WILLIS, *chairman*; HARRY E. WHITE, *vice chairman*; HARLAND H. HILL, *secretary*; JAMES G. SARRES, *treasurer*.

Chairman's address: Green Lake County Courthouse, Green Lake.

The Board of Juvenile Court Judges consists of all the judges in the state having jurisdiction over juveniles. The county courts exercise exclusive jurisdiction in these matters. The statutes prescribe that the board is to meet at least twice a year and to elect a chairman, secretary and such other officers as are needed. The board shall make any rules it deems advisable which are not inconsistent with the statutes. The board designates a member to represent it on the Judicial Council.

STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN

Board of Governors: *District 1:* REX CAPWELL, RODNEY KITTELSEN, ROBERT LOVEJOY; *District 2:* JACK DE WITT, RICHARD HUNTER, EARL J. McMAHON, WARREN H. STOLPER; *District 3:* CHARLES P. CURRAN, LAWRENCE M. ENGELHARD; *District 4:* JOHN H. AMES, IRVIN B. CHARNE, GERALD T. HAYES, KENNETH K. LUCE, EDWARD H. MELDMAN, LOUIS L. MELDMAN, PAUL L. MOSKOWITZ, REUBEN W. PETERSON, JR., RALPH J. PODELL, DAVID J. SCHOETZ; *District 5:* JOSEPH D. DONOHUE, ROBERT W.

LUTZ; *District 6*: HIRAM D. ANDERSON, JR., WALTER H. PIEHLER; *District 7*: STANLEY R. GABERT, VICTOR A. MILLER; *District 8*: JOHN W. FETZNER, JOHN D. KAISER; *District 9*: JOHN L. DAVIS, GEORGE C. RUSSELL.

Officers: JOHN C. WICKHEM, *president*; JAMES D. GHIARDI, *president-elect*; RICHARD P. TINKHAM, *past president*; THOMAS G. RAGATZ, *secretary*; JAMES E. GARVEY, *treasurer*; JOHN B. MCCARTHY, *staff counsel*; WARREN H. RESH, *general counsel*; H. MITCHELL BLISS, *public information director*; DALTON W. MENHALL, *staff assistant*.

Executive Director: PHILIP S. HABERMANN.

Mailing Address. 402 West Wilson Street, Madison 53703.

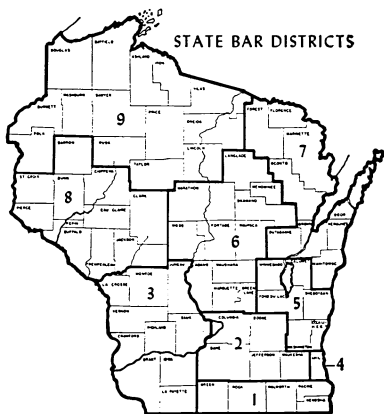
Telephone Number. (608) 257-3838.

Publications. Wisconsin Bar Bulletin; WisBar Newsletter; The Law and You.

History. 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.

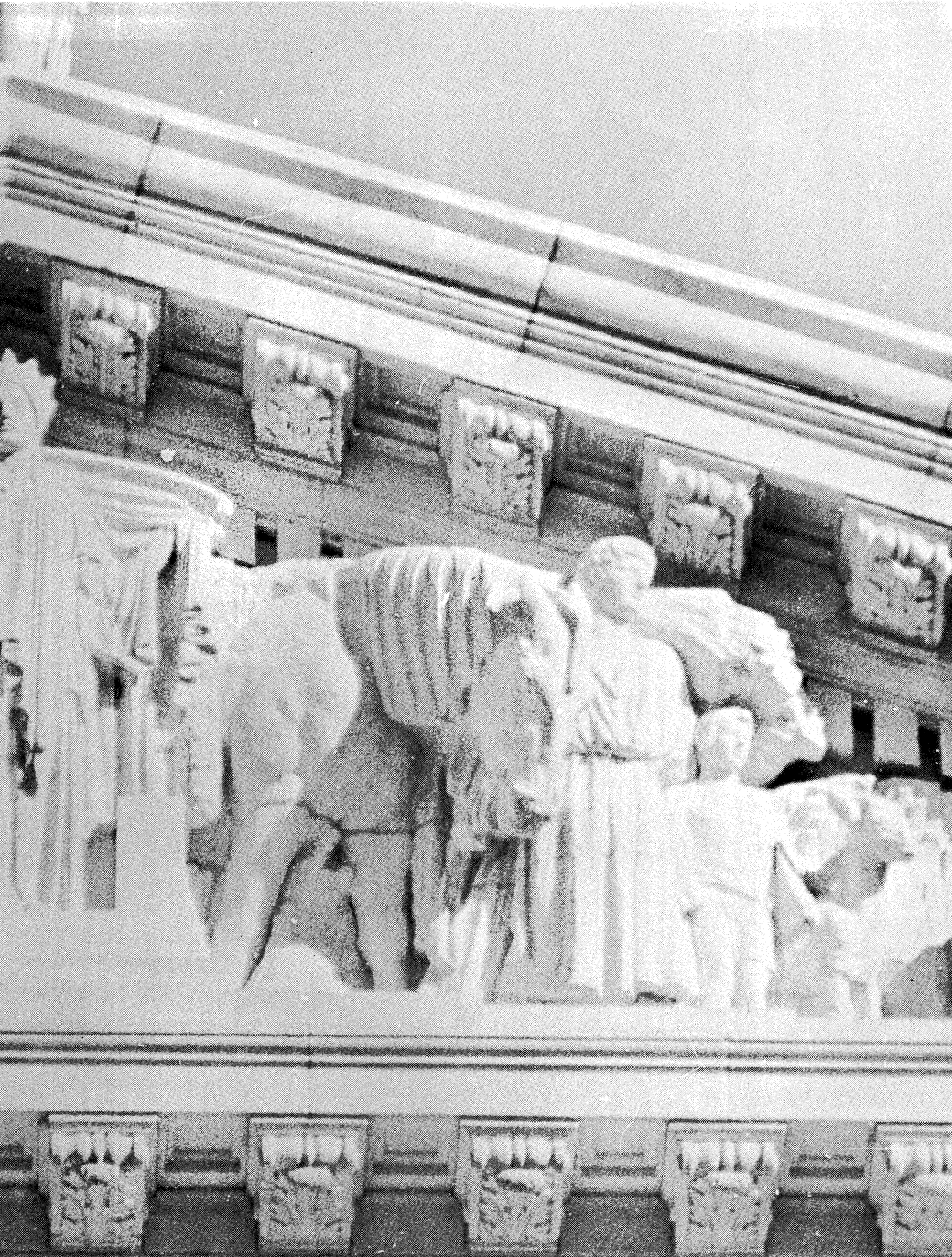
Organization. Subject to rules prescribed by the Supreme Court, the State Bar is governed by a Board of Governors, consisting of the officers and 29 members selected by the members of the State Bar from the 9 districts of the state. The 9 districts correspond to the boundaries of the old (1962) congressional districts except that Milwaukee county is one district. The Board of Governors selects the executive director.

The State Bar consists of all attorneys and judges entitled to practice before the state courts. Attorneys are admitted to the bar by the full court or by a single Justice of the Supreme Court. As of July, 1969, there were 8,025 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 and administrative body or in consultation with clients not involving court appearances.



Functions of the Bar

1. Processes and investigates grievances and forwards requests for disciplinary action to the Board of State Bar Commissioners.
2. Investigates complaints concerning practice of law by those not qualified to practice.
3. Through its committees, works toward raising professional standards, improving the administration of justice, providing legal assistance for those unable to pay for it, and furnishing continuing legal education to lawyers.
4. Sponsors an extensive program of legal research into law reforms.



STATISTICS

Statistical information on Wisconsin: agriculture, associations, commerce and industry, conservation and recreation, education, employment and income, geography, history, local government, military and veterans affairs, news media, population and vital statistics, post offices, revenue, social services, transportation

HOW WISCONSIN RANKS AMONG THE STATES IN AGRICULTURE, 1968

Commodity	% of U.S. Production	Rank Among States	Production - 1968
Dairying			
Butter	19.4	2	225,518,000 lbs.
Cheese, all (excluding cottage cheese)	43.6	1	847,007,000 lbs.
American	46.0	1	586,525,000 lbs.
Blue Mold	64.6	1	12,522,000 lbs.
Brick	67.4	1	14,104,000 lbs.
Italian	42.9	1	135,085,000 lbs.
Limburger	45.7	1	1,238,000 lbs.
Munster	75.0	1	21,692,000 lbs.
Swiss	26.1	2	33,771,000 lbs.
Condensed milk, bulk			
Sweetened, skim	65.3	1	45,204,000 lbs.
Sweetened, whole	44.7	1	30,088,000 lbs.
Unsweetened, skim	11.7	2	99,404,000 lbs.
Unsweetened, whole	11.3	3	32,289,000 lbs.
Dry products			
Buttermilk	21.5	2	15,102,000 lbs.
Malted milk powder	100.0	1	20,354,000 lbs.
Skim milk for animal feed	7.4	2	2,005,000 lbs.
Skim milk for human use	16.0	2	253,538,000 lbs.
Whey	48.2	1	240,577,000 lbs.
Whole milk	24.9	1	23,473,000 lbs.
Evaporated whole milk, unsweetened, case	3.8	7	51,565,000 lbs.
Ice cream	2.9	11	22,225,000 gal.
Milk production	15.5	1	18,210,000,000 lbs.
Crops			
Apples	1.2	16	1,500,000 bu.
Barley .....	.8	19	3,304,000 bu.
Beans, lima for processing	7.7	5	8,720 tons
Beans, snap for processing	14.5	3	90,600 tons
Beets for processing	34.3	1	92,400 tons
Cabbage, kraut	27.5	2	63,500 tons
Cabbage, total	7.7	2	1,824,000 cwt.
Cherries, sour	4.4	4	6,000 tons
Corn for grain	3.7	8	163,122,000 bu.
Corn for silage	12.0	1	10,809,000 tons
Corn, sweet for processing	22.2	2	550,400 tons
Cranberries	29.8	2	438,000 bbl.
Cucumbers for pickles	9.8	4	54,040 tons
Hay, alfalfa	11.6	1	8,516,000 tons
Hay, clover and timothy	8.0	5	1,908,000 tons
Hay, all	8.6	1	10,783,000 tons
Maple syrup	10.2	3	100,000 gal.
Oats	11.4	3	106,079,000 bu.
Onions, commercial	1.5	15	450,000 cwt.
Peas, green for processing	26.7	1	156,500 tons
Peppermint for oil	5.8	4	236,000 lbs.
Potatoes	4.1	9	11,895,000 cwt.
Rye	1.9	13	437,000 bu.
Seed, alfalfa .....	.2	19	225,000 lbs.
Seed, red clover	3.5	10	1,425,000 lbs.
Seed, timothy	3.5	8	688,000 lbs.
Soybeans for beans .....	.3	24	3,542,000 bu.
Strawberries .....	.8	14	4,320,000 lbs.
Tobacco .....	.8	11	14,043,000 lbs.
Wheat, all .....	.1	35	2,144,000 bu.
Other Products			
Eggs	1.8	18	1,258,000,000 eggs
Honey	3.8	9	7,645,000 lbs.
Wool .....	.6	26	1,145,000 lbs.
Livestock			
Cattle and calves, all	3.7	9	4,076,000
Cows and heifers over 2 yrs. kept for milk	14.8	1	2,094,000
Chickens	1.6	21	6,916,000
Hogs and pigs, all	2.9	10	1,644,000
Turkeys	2.4	11	168,000

**No. on Farms
January 1, 1969**

Source: Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, September 1969.

**WISCONSIN CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS,
BY COMMODITIES, 1964-1968**
(In thousand dollars)

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Dairy Products	646,243	645,514	741,953	763,812	807,256
Butterfat	234	221	131	130	128
Milk retail	2,795	2,743	2,712	2,880	2,880
Milk wholesale	643,214	642,550	739,110	760,802	804,248
Field Crops	70,610	71,882	83,858	86,170	84,961
Barley	817	885	1,305	1,778	1,970
Corn	30,048	28,698	36,282	40,270	40,033
Hay	12,648	15,897	16,207	16,578	15,349
Oats	12,289	11,510	12,618	11,437	11,412
Rye	299	191	246	219	244
Soybeans	5,812	5,419	9,003	7,078	8,067
Tobacco	5,549	6,791	5,628	5,395	5,521
Wheat	2,204	1,698	1,837	2,709	1,841
Other field & seed crops	944	793	732	706	524
Forest Products	6,731	7,776	6,418	5,812	6,113
Fruit and Nuts	12,766	11,849	14,922	14,858	16,447
Apples	3,240	2,893	3,164	2,968	5,154
Cherries	1,798	743	2,036	2,391	1,785
Cranberries	5,933	6,533	7,610	7,407	7,448
Maple products	350	343	686	455	432
Strawberries	1,165	1,089	1,181	1,452	1,426
Other fruit and nuts	280	248	245	185	202
Greenhouse Nursery	12,539	15,126	16,256	17,188	18,698
Livestock Products	298,285	365,673	393,993	372,358	378,931
Cattle and calves	149,881	192,568	205,751	197,730	203,775
Hogs	108,247	127,022	142,453	122,294	130,064
Sheep and lambs	2,467	2,684	2,591	2,471	2,866
Other	37,690	43,399	43,198	49,863	42,226
All livestock and products	1,007,134	1,075,376	1,209,847	1,193,952	1,242,979
Poultry and Eggs	62,606	64,189	73,901	57,782	56,792
Broilers	6,699	8,350	8,852	8,135	8,991
Chickens, farm	1,407	1,202	1,291	1,007	1,073
Eggs	35,283	33,596	39,951	29,680	30,400
Honey and beeswax	2,656	1,868	2,574	1,879	1,354
Turkeys	16,561	19,173	21,233	17,081	14,974
Vegetable Crops	69,401	79,036	81,110	84,832	89,545
Beans, lima	830	737	1,135	1,308	1,457
Beans, snap	4,566	6,228	7,412	7,430	7,444
Beets	940	1,137	1,143	1,293	2,084
Cabbage	3,115	1,855	3,649	3,280	2,938
Carrots	963	1,740	2,290	2,340	2,096
Corn, sweet	7,803	9,134	10,692	11,285	14,714
Cucumbers	2,564	3,686	3,943	3,743	6,161
Lettuce	2,177	2,704	2,374	2,437	1,969
Mint	1,113	235	1,448	1,952	1,817
Onions	1,109	1,106	962	1,511	1,892
Peas, green	12,250	15,218	12,880	16,560	15,757
Potatoes	27,504	31,130	28,002	26,008	25,099
Other vegetable crops	4,467	4,126	5,180	5,685	6,117
All Crops	172,047	185,669	202,564	208,860	215,764
All Commodities	1,179,181	1,261,045	1,412,411	1,402,812	1,458,743

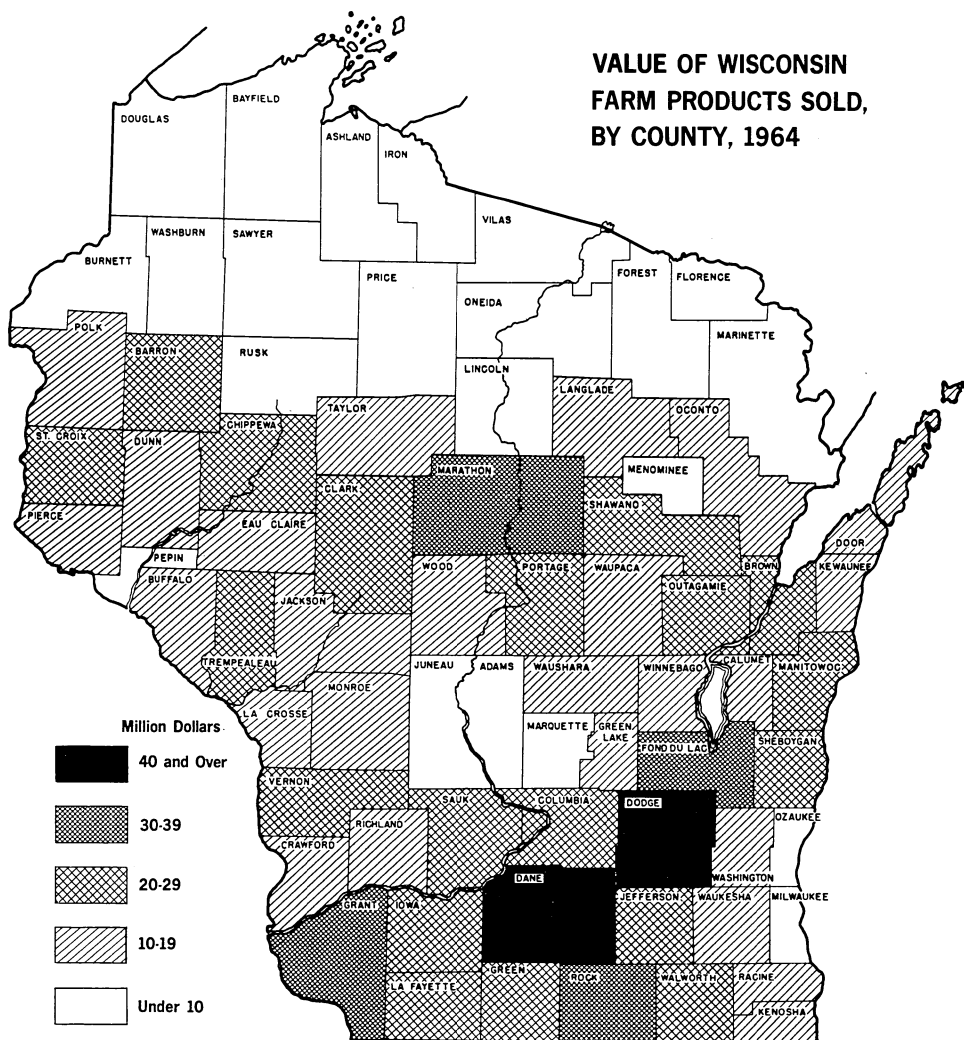
Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, 1969 *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, August 1969.

INCOME FROM FARMING IN WISCONSIN, 1960-1968

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Gross Farm Income (million dollars)	1,247.2	1,292.3	1,292.9	1,293.6	1,342.1	1,418.4	1,574.7	1,557.2	1,626.6
Net Farm Income (million dollars)	377.2	441.8	420.7	346.1	408.0	497.3	603.8	510.5	552.4
Realized Net Farm Per Farm (dollars)	2,858.0	3,145.0	3,050.0	2,977.0	3,435.0	4,042.0	4,876.0	4,320.0	4,568.0

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, December 1969.

VALUE OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, BY COUNTY, 1964



STATE TOTAL - \$1,099 MILLION

SOURCE: County and City Data Book, 1967, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

NUMBER, SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTY, 1964

County	No. of Farms	Land in Farms (acres)	% of Land Area in Farms	Av. Size Farm (acres)	Av. Value ¹	
					Per Farm	Per Acre
Adams	608	154,231	35.6	253.7	\$21,544	\$ 78.85
Ashland	537	109,608	16.5	204.1	11,687	56.33
Barron	2,768	448,440	80.9	162.0	17,032	105.70
Bayfield	822	158,972	16.9	193.4	11,256	51.29
Brown	2,172	280,793	83.6	129.3	32,443	254.00
Buffalo	1,436	384,882	84.5	268.0	20,667	78.10
Burnett	790	147,949	27.5	187.3	12,322	65.96
Calumet	1,493	188,408	93.5	126.2	29,782	233.93
Chippewa	2,468	490,892	74.8	198.9	18,428	91.83
Clark	3,484	542,748	69.4	155.8	18,239	108.33
Columbia	2,106	391,835	78.7	186.1	32,596	176.71
Crawford	1,344	315,585	84.1	234.8	19,323	79.97
Dane	4,251	654,234	85.4	153.9	44,603	289.05
Dodge	3,410	491,627	86.1	144.2	33,825	228.37
Door	1,705	218,561	69.6	128.2	21,759	164.53
Douglas	609	112,651	13.4	185.0	12,280	65.15
Dunn	2,366	473,044	86.1	199.9	22,524	111.87
Eau Claire	1,541	261,561	63.0	169.7	19,531	113.66
Florence	154	33,738	10.8	219.1	15,910	78.06
Fond du Lac	2,768	407,688	88.0	147.3	33,492	223.64
Forest	243	51,802	8.0	213.2	13,417	62.69
Grant	3,012	653,209	87.4	216.9	30,800	141.66
Green	1,921	355,195	94.7	184.9	37,549	203.14
Green Lake	961	175,691	77.3	182.8	33,638	177.10
Iowa	1,794	438,832	90.1	244.6	33,237	134.78
Iron	117	27,418	5.7	234.3	9,551	41.48
Jackson	1,351	302,280	47.2	223.7	18,600	84.06
Jefferson	2,238	300,968	83.4	134.5	33,926	247.15
Juneau	1,160	207,267	40.7	178.7	18,012	100.27
Kenosha	818	114,223	65.4	139.6	56,365	411.65
Kewaunee	1,577	200,984	94.9	127.4	24,630	197.43
La Crosse	1,141	233,978	78.0	205.1	25,466	121.73
Lafayette	1,746	379,325	92.2	217.3	39,881	185.15
Langlade	972	194,594	35.4	200.2	22,952	115.08
Lincoln	992	198,482	34.5	200.1	17,592	84.70
Manitowoc	2,610	315,011	83.6	120.7	24,848	205.72
Marathon	4,629	769,997	76.0	166.3	19,553	116.89
Marinette	1,302	236,646	26.6	181.8	17,830	93.00
Marquette	779	189,853	64.9	243.7	21,025	81.51
Menominee	10	1,161	...	116.1	20,000	139.37
Milwaukee	409	25,670	16.8	62.8	78,951	1,552.38
Monroe	2,283	415,185	70.9	181.9	17,901	97.26
Oconto	2,015	309,792	43.8	153.7	18,124	116.43
Oneida	219	63,286	8.9	289.0	28,180	94.97
Outagamie	2,494	324,880	80.1	130.3	28,556	221.39
Ozaukee	871	108,205	71.9	124.2	44,253	350.81
Pepin	641	136,677	90.1	213.2	19,074	92.85
Pierce	1,875	331,995	87.8	177.1	25,789	144.15
Polk	2,491	430,479	72.0	172.8	15,989	92.20
Portage	1,688	356,515	68.8	211.2	23,027	106.32
Price	1,106	204,546	25.2	184.9	11,612	63.68
Racine	1,193	149,081	69.1	125.0	50,320	411.99
Richland	1,755	348,297	93.2	198.5	20,201	101.68
Rock	2,479	411,349	89.1	165.9	52,682	312.27
Rusk	1,297	257,912	44.3	198.9	12,339	63.33
St. Croix	2,141	395,123	83.9	184.6	28,905	156.51
Sauk	2,322	450,458	83.8	194.0	26,722	138.45
Sawyer	482	100,329	12.3	208.2	13,037	64.65
Shawano	2,622	431,166	57.3	164.4	19,941	122.13
Sheboygan	2,306	266,258	82.2	115.5	26,293	224.70
Taylor	1,861	350,141	55.9	188.1	14,676	75.12
Trempealeau	2,238	431,514	91.2	192.8	18,579	97.63
Vernon	2,968	462,977	89.9	156.0	17,322	109.30
Vilas	107	13,275	2.4	124.1	19,231	195.68
Walworth	1,737	297,600	83.0	171.3	58,726	394.73
Washburn	695	164,567	31.5	236.8	15,153	65.79
Washington	1,715	211,556	77.2	123.4	35,661	289.94
Waukesha	1,671	208,005	58.5	124.5	54,320	443.95
Waupaca	2,230	340,150	70.8	152.5	18,912	122.25
Waushara	1,182	239,732	59.6	202.8	22,248	113.97
Winnebago	1,597	223,595	77.0	140.0	36,438	255.32
Wood	1,921	302,883	58.3	157.7	20,870	132.42
TOTAL	118,816	20,377,572	58.2	171.5	26,765	154.71

¹Includes value of lands and buildings.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Agriculture, 1964: Wisconsin*, Vol. 1, Pt. 14.

NUMBER, SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN, 1935-1969

Year	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (acres)	Average Size of Farm (acres)	Value of Land and Buildings		
				Total (in millions)	Average per Farm ¹	Average per Acre
1935	200,000 (peak)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	174,000	23,600,000	135.6	\$2,057	.....	\$ 89
1951	170,000	23,600,000	138.8	2,281	.....	99
1952	165,000	23,500,000	142.4	2,401	.....	105
1953	161,000	23,400,000	145.3	2,434	.....	107
1954	157,000	23,400,000	149.0	2,280	.....	101
1955	155,000	23,200,000	149.7	2,255	.....	101
1956	152,000	23,000,000	151.3	2,358	.....	107
1957	148,000	22,800,000	154.1	2,515	.....	116
1958	145,000	22,600,000	155.9	2,612	.....	122
1959	142,000	22,400,000	157.7	2,765	\$21,073	131
1960	138,000	22,200,000	160.9	2,795	21,700	133
1961	136,000	22,100,000	162.5	2,863	22,700	137
1962	133,000	22,000,000	165.4	2,973	24,000	144
1963	130,000	21,800,000	167.7	2,929	24,100	143
1964	127,000	21,600,000	170.1	3,050	25,700	150
1965	124,000	21,400,000	172.6	3,124	26,900	155
1966	121,000	21,200,000	175.2	3,279	29,000	164
1967	118,000	21,000,000	178.0	3,581	32,400	181
1968	116,000	20,800,000	179.3	3,740 ²	34,500 ²	190 ²
1969	114,000	20,600,000	180.7	.....	.....	.....

¹Pre-1959 data not available.²Preliminary estimates.Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, *1969 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, August 1969.

WORKERS ON WISCONSIN FARMS, 1960-1968* (In thousands)

Year	Total Workers	Family Workers	Hired Workers
1960	282	253	29
1961	273	244	29
1962	266	238	28
1963	258	230	28
1964	246	221	25
1965	231	208	23
1966	212	192	20
1967	198	178	20
1968	201	181	20

*Annual average.

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, *1969 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, August 1969, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN FARM WAGE RATES, 1960-1968

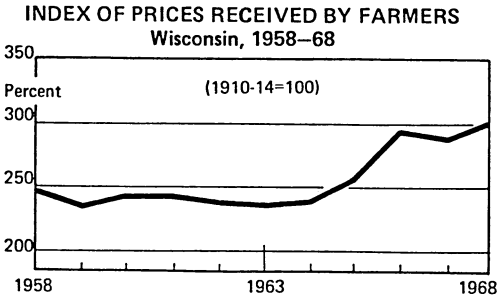
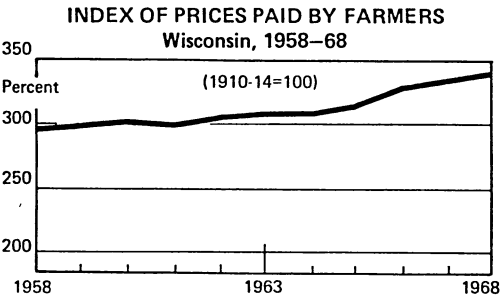
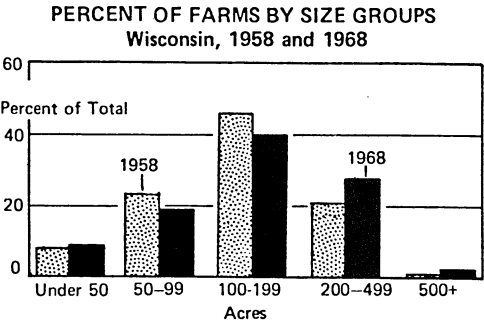
Year	Per Month		Per Day		Per Hour without Board or Room
	With Board and Room	With House	With Board and Room	Without Board or Room	
1960	\$146.00	\$198.00	\$6.90	\$ 8.80	\$1.09
1961	149.00	202.00	7.00	8.90	1.10
1962	151.00	206.00	7.20	9.10	1.13
1963	154.00	212.00	7.40	9.50	1.16
1964	158.00	218.00	7.70	9.50	1.21
1965	164.00	226.00	7.90	9.90	1.24
1966	185.00	252.00	8.60	10.50	1.28
1967	200.00	272.00	9.10	11.40	1.41
1968	216.00	295.00	9.80	12.20	1.51

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, *1969 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, August 1969, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN FARM POPULATION AND OPERATORS BY COUNTY, 1964

County	Farm Population			Farm Operators				Av. Age
	Total	Male	Female	Full Owners	Part Owners	Man-agers	Tenant	
Adams	1,994	992	1,002	450	131	2	25	51.7
Ashland	2,175	1,233	942	386	140	..	11	51.0
Barron	10,397	5,600	4,797	1,986	620	9	153	50.4
Bayfield	3,177	1,733	1,444	601	209	2	10	51.9
Brown	10,171	5,365	4,806	1,516	518	13	125	48.5
Buffalo	5,665	3,154	2,511	1,090	216	4	126	48.2
Burnett	2,808	1,517	1,291	541	230	2	17	51.7
Calumet	7,418	4,019	3,399	1,071	302	1	119	48.3
Chippewa	10,696	5,501	5,195	1,822	540	12	94	48.9
Clark	13,811	7,269	6,542	2,680	662	6	136	49.2
Columbia	8,712	4,734	3,978	1,461	350	13	282	50.3
Crawford	5,369	2,871	2,498	914	224	4	202	49.4
Dane	18,647	9,903	8,744	2,601	826	37	787	48.7
Dodge	14,513	7,629	6,884	2,288	600	30	492	48.0
Door	6,081	3,189	2,892	1,407	253	9	36	52.4
Douglas	2,569	1,325	1,244	411	187	1	10	50.3
Dunn	9,121	4,930	4,191	1,742	452	12	160	50.2
Eau Claire	5,707	2,977	2,730	1,186	245	3	107	49.9
Florence	623	352	271	110	42	...	2	49.0
Fond du Lac	11,945	6,379	5,566	1,796	563	8	401	48.5
Forest	964	500	464	151	83	1	8	51.3
Grant	13,407	7,132	6,275	1,850	503	10	649	47.2
Green	7,792	4,247	3,545	1,142	219	4	556	47.2
Green Lake	3,886	2,028	1,858	633	175	1	152	48.9
Iowa	7,786	3,969	3,817	1,061	314	10	409	48.0
Iron	521	281	240	68	48	...	1	54.2
Jackson	4,880	2,672	2,208	1,061	216	8	66	50.8
Jefferson	8,748	4,729	4,019	1,493	492	9	244	50.5
Juneau	4,507	2,428	2,079	876	199	3	82	51.0
Kenosha	3,672	1,959	1,713	440	205	18	155	49.8
Kewaunee	6,680	3,488	3,192	1,312	219	1	45	49.1
La Crosse	4,867	2,685	2,182	820	185	6	130	49.1
Lafayette	7,664	4,086	3,578	920	281	10	535	46.0
Langlade	4,001	1,998	2,003	704	233	3	32	50.5
Lincoln	3,803	2,087	1,716	756	207	3	26	51.0
Manitowoc	11,429	5,992	5,437	2,013	501	4	92	49.3
Marathon	21,061	11,060	10,001	3,599	857	12	161	48.4
Marinette	5,208	2,699	2,509	1,043	233	4	22	51.2
Marquette	2,689	1,437	1,252	588	137	4	50	51.7
Menominee	50	30	20	8	1	....	1	46.2
Milwaukee	1,494	782	712	250	97	6	56	54.9
Monroe	9,300	5,008	4,292	1,689	339	9	246	48.6
Oconto	8,322	4,425	3,897	1,648	307	3	57	49.7
Oneida	986	525	461	169	32	8	10	49.7
Outagamie	11,749	6,163	5,586	1,935	431	6	122	48.7
Ozaukee	3,490	1,933	1,557	522	259	4	86	51.1
Pepin	2,547	1,433	1,114	490	113	2	36	49.0
Pierce	7,878	4,139	3,739	1,322	429	3	121	50.1
Polk	9,109	4,927	4,182	1,710	686	5	90	51.0
Portage	7,131	3,874	3,257	1,349	283	8	48	50.6
Price	4,276	2,210	2,066	822	263	1	20	51.0
Racine	4,877	2,528	2,349	725	301	5	162	51.6
Richland	6,704	3,553	3,151	1,212	297	3	243	50.1
Rock	9,609	5,123	4,486	1,558	461	14	446	50.4
Rusk	5,286	2,810	2,476	965	294	3	35	49.7
St. Croix	9,072	4,768	4,304	1,430	542	19	150	49.5
Sauk	9,702	5,271	4,431	1,658	470	5	189	49.6
Sawyer	1,700	916	784	323	139	2	18	51.9
Shawano	10,345	5,482	4,863	2,166	355	6	95	49.9
Sheboygan	9,715	5,017	4,698	1,534	610	10	152	50.8
Taylor	8,627	4,541	4,086	1,430	381	6	44	48.3
Trempealeau	8,612	4,670	3,942	1,658	368	4	208	49.9
Vernon	11,549	6,193	5,356	2,099	522	7	340	49.8
Vilas	429	248	181	86	19	2	.....	53.1
Walworth	6,999	3,619	3,380	999	338	34	366	49.4
Washburn	2,638	1,433	1,205	468	191	6	30	51.3
Washington	7,281	3,797	3,484	1,025	511	2	177	50.8
Waukesha	6,171	3,392	2,779	994	441	23	213	52.5
Waupaca	8,606	4,538	4,068	1,814	332	5	79	51.2
Waushara	4,320	2,271	2,049	919	212	4	47	51.2
Winnebago	6,397	3,274	3,123	1,046	381	15	155	50.2
Wood	8,247	4,440	3,807	1,526	309	19	67	49.3
STATE	488,382	259,482	228,900	84,138	23,331	528	10,819	49.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Agriculture, 1964: Wisconsin*, Vol. 1, Pt. 14.



Source: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, *1969 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, August 1969.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN*

Listed by Key Word

	Address Correspondence to
A ccountants Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Phillip O. Broillette, Exec. Secy. 1509 Washington Ave., Racine 53403
Accountants, Wis. Soc. of Certified Public....	Joe Sperstad, Exec. Dir. 176 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Adult Education Assn. of Wis.	Jerrold Apps, Pres. Room 601—UW Extension 432 N. Lake St., Madison 53705
Advertising Assn. of Wis., Outdoor	Willard Hausen, Secy. 433 Clarence St., Ft. Atkinson 53538
Advertising Executives Assn., Wis. News- paper	Hans Hamm, Pres. Waukesha Freeman, Waukesha 53186
AFL-CIO, Wis. State	George W. Hall, Secy-Treas. 6333 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Aging, Wis. Council of Homes for the	Harold Frey 6401 Mineral Pt. Rd., Madison 53705
Agents and Managers Assn., Wis. State General	Clifton L. Egbert, Gen. Agent 131 S. Barstow St., Eau Claire 54701
Agents Inc., Wis. Independent Mutual	E. Stony Steinbach, Exec. Secy. Box 272, Mayville 53050
Air Patrol, Wis. Wing Civil	William W. Watson, Major Wing Special Projects Officer 4912 W. Jerelyn Pl., Milwaukee 53219
Aircraft Assn., Experimental	Paul H. Poberezný, Pres. P.O. Box 229, Hales Corners 53130
Alcohol Problems Council of Wis.	Rev. Ray Bayley, Exec. Dir. 302 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Allergy Soc., Wis.	Dr. Abe Sosman, Pres. 836 N. 12th St., Milwaukee 53233
Alumni Assn., Wis.	Arlie M. Mucks, Jr., Exec. Dir. 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
American Legion, Wis.	Robert G. Wilke, State Adj. 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
American Legion Aux., Wis.	Mrs. Lucille Heinle, Exec. Secy. 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
Amvets (Dept. of Wis.)	William A. Robb, Cmdr. 750 N. Lincoln Mem. Dr., Room 306, Milwaukee 53202
Amvets Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Helen Cowell, Dept. Pres. 4222 S. 68th St., Greenfield 53220
Angus Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Argyle Skolas, Secy-Treas. Route 2, Westby 54667
Animal Protective League, Inc.	Edna S. Romais, Pres.-Treas. 2130 N. 106th St., Wauwatosa 53226
Antique and Hobby Club, Wis.	Mrs. Myrtle Swain, Pres. 4625 W. Ridge Ct., Milwaukee 53216
Apple and Horticultural Council, Wis.	Marlon L. Schwier, Ex Officio Dir. 132-B Hill Farms St. Office Bldg., Madison 53702

*This list was compiled as of November 1, 1969 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 Bureau, Blue Book Editor, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Archeological Soc., Wis.	Paul Turney, Secy. 3204 S. New York Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Archers Assn., Wis.	Elmer Grimm, Pres. 610 Jackson St., Little Chute 54140
Archery Assn., Wis. Field	Ruth A. Jackson, Corres. Secy. P.O. Box 23, Madison 53702
Architects, American Institute of (Wis. Chap.)	Mrs. Jane Richards, Exec. Secy. 3902 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222
Army and Navy Union (Dept. of Wis.).....	Leonard Koszuta, Cmdr. 2263 S. 15th St., Milwaukee 53215
Artists Assn., Wis. Regional	Mrs. Joseph Stenson, Secy. R.R. 3, Box 33, Wautoma 54932
Arts Foundation and Council, Wis.	William W. Cary, Pres. P. O. Box 90191, Milwaukee 53202
Athletic Assn., Wis. Interscholastic	John E. Roberts, Exec. Dir. 41 Park Ridge Dr., Stevens Point 54481
Athletic Conference, Wis. State University ..	Fred Jacoby, Comm. P. O. Box 912, 142 E. Gilman St., Madison 53703
Attractions Assn. of Wis.	Russell B. Tallaksen, Pres. Route 1, Box 17, Wisconsin Dells 53965
Auctioneers Assn., Wis.	Robert Brandau, Secy. Wilton 54670
Automobile Assn., American (AAA) (Wis. Div.)	Stuart B. Wright, Gen. Mgr. Box 33, Madison 53701
Automotive Trades Assn., Wis.	Louis Milan, Exec. Vice Pres. 732 N. Midvale Blvd., P.O. Box 5345 Madison 53705
Automotive Wholesalers Assn., Wis.	Joseph E. Bolan, Exec. Secy. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
B akers Assn. Inc., Wis.	L. P. Kenney, Exec. Secy. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Bandmasters' Assn., Wis.	Norman K. Brahmstedt, Secy. 690 E. Grand Ave., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Bankers Assn., Wis.	George Forster, Exec. Dir. and Secy. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Bar of Wis., State	Philip S. Habermann, Exec. Dir. 402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Barber and Beauty Culture Assn., Wis.	Duane E. Clumpner, Secy-Treas. 1745 Romona Ct., Beloit 53511
Barbers of Wis., Associated Master	Philip R. Parish, Secy-Treas. 1413 Creston Park Dr., Janesville 53545
Barbers of Wis., United	Jack Mancuso 3062 S. Delaware Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Beef Breeders and Feeders Assn.	Darrel Shultis, Secy. Watertown 53094
Beef Producer's Cooperative, Northern Wis.	Louis Saffert, Pres. Rice Lake 54868
Beer and Liquor Retailers Assn., Wis.	R. J. Thurber, Pres. 3838 Atwood Ave., Madison 53714
Berkshire Assn., Wis.	Ray Butterbrodt, Secy. Route 1, Burnett 53922

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Better Broadcasting, Wis. Assn. for	Mrs. John Rowe, Pres. 1001 Tumalo Trail, Madison 53705
Blacksmiths, Welders and Metal Fabricators Assn., Wis.	Werner Thiers, Secy-Treas. 502 Hudson St., Mazomanie 53560
Blind, Badger Assn. of the	Richard McConnell, Exec. Secy. 912 N. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53208
Blind, Wis. Council of the	George Card, Exec. Secy. 605 S. Few St., Madison 53703
Blood Banks, Wis. Assn. of	Dr. J. Scott Pennepacker, Pres. 566 N. Washington St., Janesville 53545
Blue Star Mothers of America (Wis. Dept.) ..	Cecelia Sickels, State Pres. 3001 W. Silver Sp. Dr., Milwaukee 53209
Bowling Assn., Wis. State	Howard J. Petran, Secy. 6055 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Bowling Assn., Wis. Woman's	Jean Knepprath, Secy. 4721 W. Washington Blvd., Milwaukee 53208
Bowling Congress, American	Frank K. Baker, Exec. Secy-Treas. 1572 E. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53211
Bowling Proprietors Assn. of Wis.	Peter W. Pugal, Exec. Secy. 7528 W. Appleton Ave., Milwaukee 53216
Breeders Assn., Wis. Chester White	Earl Skaditzky, Pres. Route 2, Waterloo 53594
Breeders Assn., Wis. Duroc	Charles Schmaling, Secy. Delavan 53115
Breeders Assn., Wis. Guernsey	Leo Gasper, Secy. P. O. Box 92, Baraboo 53913
Breeders Assn., Wis. Jersey	Charles Bohl, Secy-Treas. ABS Headquarters, DeForest 53532
Breeders Assn., Wis. Poland China	William Zulke, Secy. Route 1, Monroe 53566
Breeders Assn., Wis. Red Poll	Mrs. Wendall Paasch, Secy-Treas. Richland Center 53581
Breeders Assn., Wis. Southern	Larry Leopold, Pres. Route 3, Monroe 53566
Breeders Cooperative, East Central	Alton Block, Manager Waupun 53963
Breeders Cooperative, Midwest	K. E. Wallin, Gen. Mgr. Box 469, Shawano 54166
Breeders Cooperative, Tri-State	Neilus Larson, Mgr. Baraboo 53913
Brewers Assn., Wis. State	Robert G. Marotz, Pres. and Exec. Secy. 231 W. Wisconsin Ave., Room 1406 Milwaukee 53203
Brown Swiss Assn., Wis.	Jim Price, Secy. Route 2, Brodhead 53520
Builders Assn., Wis.	Fred E. Sweet, Exec. Dir. 6525 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Building Inspectors Assn., Wis.	David M. Weis, Chmn. Whitefish Bay 53217
Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Wis. Federation of	Miss Evelyn Hansen, Pres. 2710 MacArthur Ave., Sheboygan 53081

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Business Education Assn., Wis.	Gordon Johnson, Pres. Technical Institute, La Crosse 54601
Butchers, Wis. Federation of	Mathew Pinter, Pres. 3510 W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Buttermakers and Managers Assn., Wis.	Lloyd B. Kolden, Secy-Treas. Augusta 54722
Button Society, Wis. State	Mrs. Ray Kiesner, Secy. 1432 S. 35th St., Milwaukee 53215
C amper Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Lynn Bray, St. Secy. 37239 Roland Ave., Oconomowoc 53066
Camping Assn., American (Wis. Sec.)	Verna L. Rosenthal, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 651, Manitowoc 54220
Cancer Soc., American (Wis. Div.)	R. O. McLean, Exec. Vice Pres. 611 N. Sherman Ave., Madison 53701
Canners and Freezers Assn., Wis.	M. P. Verhulst, Exec. Secy. 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Carpenters, Wis. State Council of	Ronald Stadler, Pres. 15 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cattlemen's Assn., Wis. Charolais	Alex A. Stauffer, Pres. 102 Spellman, Mt. Horeb 53572
Cemetery Officials, Wis.	J. D. Hathway, Secy. 142 Wilson Ave., Waukesha 53186
Cerebral Palsy of Wis., United	Davey L. Hebert, Exec. Dir. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Cheese and Butter Advancement Assn., Wis.	James Eggebrecht, Pres. Route 2, Colby 54421
Cheese Assn., Wis. Gift	A. E. Madler, Exec. Secy. 1 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cheese Exchange, Wis.	R. J. Gould, Pres. 1658 Morrow St., Green Bay 54301
Cheese Foundation Inc., Wis.	Roland C. Behle, Managing Dir. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cheesemaker's and Buttermaker's Assn., Northeastern Wis.	Leo Krohn, Pres. Luxemburg 54217
Cheesemaker's Assn., Southeastern Wis. ..	John A. Schurman, Pres. Lancaster 53813
Cheesemaker's Assn., Southwestern Wis. ..	John Schurman, Pres. Lancaster 53813
Cheese Makers' Assn., Wis.	Roland C. Behle, Exec. Secy. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cheesemaker's, Buttermaker's, and Dairy- man's Advancement Assn., Central Wis.	James Eggebrecht, Pres. Colby 54221
Cheese Producers' Assn., Wis. Swiss and Limburger	Mrs. G. Fred Galli, Secy-Treas. 1518-11th St., Monroe 53566
Children's Service Soc. of Wis.	Charles Leopold, Exec. Dir. 610 N. Jackson, Milwaukee 53202
Chinchilla Breeders Coop., Empress	Velda Slesarik, Secy. Route 1, Box 301, Adell 53001
Chiropractic Assn., Wis.	Miss R. A. Hendrickson, Coordinator 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Chiropractic Assn. Women's Aux., Wis.	Mrs. G. H. Toftness, Secy. Box 547, Cumberland 54829

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Chiropractic Basic Research Soc., Wis.	C. W. Hackman, Pres. 419 Ellis St., Kewaunee 54216
Chiropractors, Soc. of Wis.	Dr. N. H. Meyer, Pres. 234 N. Washington Ave., Cedarburg 53012
Christmas Tree Producers Assn., Wis.	Thomas A. Tate, Secy-Treas. 1218 Baitinger Ct., Sun Prairie 53590
Citizens' Benefit Assn., Wis.	Peter Y. Taylor, Sr., Pres. 2927 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53208
City Managers Assn., Wis.	Ron DeMaago, Secy-Treas. Municipal Center, Whitewater 53190
Civil Liberties Union, Wis.	Edward McManus 1814 N. Farwell Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Colleges and Universities, Wis. Assn. of Independent	Dr. Robert DeZonia, Exec. Dir. 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Colonial Dames of America in the State of Wis., Natl. Soc. of the	Mrs. W. H. Smythe, Pres. 2742 N. Skypark Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Commerce, Wis. State Chamber of	Ken W. Haagenson, Exec. Vice Pres. 411 W. Main St., Madison 53701
Commerce Executives, Wis. Chamber of	Alice Taylor, Secy-Treas. Box 1143, Madison 53701
Commercial Travelers of America, Grand Aux. of Wis.-United	Mary Bertasso, Grand Secy. 1114 Clayton St., Wausau 54401
Concrete Assn. of Wis., Ready Mixed	Thomas E. Durkin, Exec. Secy. 10850 W. Wisconsin Ave., Wauwatosa 53226
Concrete Products Assn., Wis.	Lowell E. Gerretson, Exec. Dir. 216 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705
Construction Employers Council, Wis.	Edward R. Stege, Mgr. 133 S. Butler St., Madison 53703
Consumer Finance Assn., Wis.	Werner A. Wilking, Exec. Vice Pres. Route 1, Box 131, Manitowoc 54220
Contractors Assn. of Wis., Mechanical	Richard Brotherhood, Rec. Secy. 1545 S. 108th St., West Allis 53214
Contractors of America, Associated Gen- eral (Wis. Chap.)	G. L. Coluccy, Mgr. 340 Coyier Lane, Madison 53713
Cooperatives, Wis. Federation of	Glenn M. Anderson, Exec. Secy. 111 S. Fairchild St., Madison 53703
Coroners' Assn., Wis.	J. A. LaMonte, Secy-Treas. Safety Bldg., Room 232, Milwaukee 53233
Correctional Service, Wis.	Erwin J. Heinzelmann, Exec. Dir. 526 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
County Agents Assn., Wis.	B. J. Connors 3402 Burke Ave., Madison 53704
County and Municipal Employees, Wis. Council of	Robert J. Oberbeck, Exec. Dir. 119 Monona Ave., Madison 53703
County Boards Assn., Wis.	Robert Mortensen, Exec. Secy. 1 W. Main St., Madison 53703
County Clerks Assn., Wis.	Kenneth Palzkill, Pres. Dodgeville 53533
County Corporation Counsels, Wis. Assn. of	Donald J. Bero, Pres. Box 365, Manitowoc 54220
County Forests Assn., Wis.	Adrian J. DeVriend, Exec. Secy. Courthouse, Hayward 54843

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
County Homes, Assn. of Wis.	Mrs. Mildred Henning, Pres. Mount Washington Home, Eau Claire 54701
County Hospitals, Assn. of Wis.	Donald E. Zbordy Winnebago County Hospital, Winnebago 54589
County Officers Assn., Wis.	Everette Runge, Pres. P. O. Box 716, La Crosse 54601
County Police, Deputy Sheriffs and Police Radio Operators Assn., Wis.	Merle Beedle, Pres. Balsam Lake 54810
County Treasurers Assn., Wis.	Robert Klein, Pres. West Bend 54901
County Veterans Service Commissions, State Assn.	Albert J. Hanna, Secy-Treas. 1239 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
County Veterans' Service Officers Assn.	Francis Everson, Secy-Treas. Courthouse, Sturgeon Bay 54235
Cranberry Growers' Assn., Wis. State	George Klingbeil, Secy. College of Agriculture, U. of W., Madison 53706
Creameries Assn., Wis.	Oscar Christianson, Attorney Room 515, 1 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Credit Grantors, Wis. Assn. of	N. B. Critser, Secy-Treas. 24 N. Carroll St., Madison 53701
Credit Union League, Wis.	John P. Hill, Managing Dir. 10025 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 53214
Crop Improvement Assn., Wis.	E. A. Brickbauer, Secy-Treas. Moore Hall - College of Agriculture Madison 53706
D ahlia Soc., Badger State	James W. Busch, Secy. 1321 McCormick Ave., Green Bay 54301
Dairy Assn. of Wis., American	W. C. Johnson, Gen. Mgr. 4337 W. Beltline, Madison 53711
Dairy Cattle Assn., Wis. Purebred	E. E. Starkey, Secy-Treas. 106 Dairy Science, Madison 53706
Dairy Federation, Wis.	Frank Groves, Secy. 340 Agricultural Hall, Madison 53706
Dairy Foods Assn., Inc., Wis.	A. E. Van Thullenar, Exec. Dir. 222 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Dairy Technology Soc., Wis.	K. G. Weckel, Secy. 16 Babcock Hall, Madison 53706
Deaf, Wis. Assn. of the	Robert L. Pagel, Pres. 108 Quaker Cir., Madison 53716
Defenders of Animals, Inc.	Mrs. Harry Hunt, Pres. N40 W27740 Hy. J, Pewaukee 53072
Democratic Party of Wis.	James W. Wimmer, Chmn. 222 East Main St., Madison 53703
Dental Assistants Assn., Wis. State	Miss June R. Fisher, Secy. 524 Locust St., Janesville 53545
Dental Assn. Foundation, Wis.	Kenneth F. Crane, Secy. 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Dental Hygienists' Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Penny Bellin 116 Petra Pl., Madison 53704

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Dental Laboratories of Wis., Associated	John Van Rens, Secy. P. O. Box 1227, Green Bay 54305
Dental Soc., Wis. State	Kenneth F. Crane, Exec. Secy. 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Dentistry for Children, Wis. Soc. of	Dr. Thomas Vaughn, Secy-Treas. 20 S. Park St., Madison 53705
Dermatological Soc., Wis.	Dr. R. J. Scrimenti, Secy-Treas. 740 Marine Plaza, Milwaukee 53202
Diabetes Assn., Wis.	Donald L. McNeil, Exec. Dir. 225 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202
Dietetic Assn., Wis.	Miss Bernice A. Matlicka, Pres. 2111 University Ave., Madison 53705
District Attorneys Assn., Wis.	Walter J. Swietlik, Secy-Treas. Ozaukee Co. Courthouse, Port Washington 53074
Driver Education Assn., Wis. Professional ..	Miles Barker, Secy. 3301 University Ave., Madison 53706
E aster Seal Soc., Wis.	Kenneth L. Svee, Exec. Dir. 21 E. Gorham St., Madison 53703
Editors Assn., Wis. Industrial	James P. Aehl, Pres. 700 State St., Racine 53404
Education Assn., Southern Wis.	William Marsh, Secy. 1814 Adams St., Madison 53711
Education Assn., Wis.	H. C. Weinlick, Exec. Secy. 404 Insurance Bldg., Madison 53703
Education in Wis., Joint Com. on	Mrs. Charles E. Hemingway, Secy-Treas. 5905 Old Sauk Rd., Madison 53705
Educational Research Assn., Wis.	J. Thomas Finucan, Pres. Assumption High School, Wis. Rapids 54494
1812, Wis. Soc. of U.S. Daughters of	Mrs. Darice Lord, Pres. 3546 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53212
Electric Cooperative, Wis.	W. V. Thomas, Gen. Mgr. 1810 S. Park St., P.O. Box 686, Madison 53701
Electric Utilities of Wis., Municipal	Robert O. Stuhlmacher, Secy-Treas. 221-16th St. S., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Electrical Inspectors, International Assn. of (Wis. Chap.)	Rolland Felix, Secy-Treas. City Hall, Oshkosh 54901
Employees Assn., Wis. State	Roy E. Kubista, Exec. Secy. 119 Monona Ave., Madison 53703
Employment Security, Internatl. Assn. of Personnel in (Wis. Chap.)	Kenneth Kavanaugh, Pres. P. O. Box 578, Kenosha 53141
Engineers, Wis. Assn. of the Natl. Assn. Power	James Westergard, State Secy. Route 2, Fritz Rd., Verona 53593
Engineers, Wis. Soc. of Professional	Glenn E. Burg 4510 Regent St., Madison 53705
Engineers Council of Wis., Consulting	Joseph Looper, Pres. 6413 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Equal Employment Opportunity Assn., Wis.	R. V. Thoms, Chmn. Kimberly-Clark Corp., North Lake St., Neenah 54956

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Excavators and Graders Assn., Wis.	William W. Watson, Exec. Dir. 4912 W. Jerelyn Pl., Milwaukee 53219
F airs, Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. Leon Zimdars, Secy-Treas. Box 5, Sullivan 53178
Family Planning, Wis. Citizens for	Mrs. J. D. Kabler, Chmn. 5501 Varsity Hill, Madison 53706
Farm Bureau Federation, Coop., Wis.	Fay J. Meade, Adm. 801 W. Badger Rd., Madison 53701
Farm Bureau Women, Wis.	Mrs. Gerhard Athorp, Chmn. Route 1, Sheboygan 53081
Farmers Union, Wis.	Gilbert C. Rohde, Pres. 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Feed, Seed & Farm Supply Assn., Inc., Wis.	Eldon H. Roesler, Exec. Secy. 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Field Trial Clubs, Wis. Assn. of	Don Johnson, Pres. Dousman 53118
Fire Chiefs Assn., Wis. State	Chief Chas. J. Morris, Secy. R. 3, Afton Rd., Beloit 53511
Fire Fighters of Wis., Ladies Aux. to the Professional	Mrs. Marvin Saugstad, Secy. 900 S. 96th St., West Allis 53214
Fisherman's League, Inc., Badger	John B. Thirjung, Secy. 1727 E. Hampton Rd., Milwaukee 53217
Florist Assn., Wis. Upper Michigan	S. C. Foll, Exec. Secy. N40 W27928 Glacier Rd., Pewaukee 53072
Folk Group Assn., Metropolitan (M.F.G.A.) ..	Thomas Du Fresne, Pres. 5237 W. Hayes Ave., Milwaukee 53219
Food and Sanitation Officials, Wis. Assn. of	Robert Probst, Secy. 209B Hill Farm State Office Bldg., Madi- son 53702
Food and Tobacco Institute, Wis.	A. E. Madler, Managing Dir. 1 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Food Dealers, Wis. Assn. of	Lester A. Daron, Secy-Mgr. 704 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Food Dealers Assn., Sheboygan	John Gilbert, Secy. 619 Smith St., Plymouth 53073
Food Service Executives Assn.	Wilson Rothe, Pres. 11737 W. Burleigh St., Milwaukee 53222
Foreign Wars, Military Order of (Wis. Com.)	V. E. Persik, Cmdr. 2205 S. 22nd St., Milwaukee 53215
Forest Rangers Assn., Wis.	Marshall D. Ruegger, Pres. Ranger Station, Ladysmith 54848
Foresters, Soc. of American (Wis.-Mich. Section)	Robert A. Petry, Vice-Chmn. 1491 Wis. River Dr., Port Edwards 54469
40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, La Societe des ...	Jack D. Wilson, Grand Corres. 3727 S. 84th St., Milwaukee 53228
4-H Foundation Inc., Wis.	Milo K. Swanton, Exec. Dir. 606 State St., Madison 53706
Freezer and Meat Processors Assn., Wis.	E. J. Fechner, Secy. 208 N. Prospect, Merrill 54452
Funeral Directors Assn., Wis.	Harold J. Ruidl, Exec. Secy. 5920 W. North Ave., Milwaukee 53208

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Fur Farm Cooperative Assn., Wis. Board of	Herbert Magnusen R.F.D., Rib Lake 54470
Furniture Assn., Wis. Retail	Donald W. Hill, Exec. Secy-Treas. 125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202
Future Farmers of America, Wis. Assn. of	Dale C. Aebischer, Advisor 126 Langdon St., Madison 53703
Future Homemakers of America, Wis. Assn. of	Carol Fortney, Pres. Route 4, Viroqua 54665
G A.R., Wis. Ladies of the	Mrs. Lila Schmatz, Pres. 2211 S. 15th St., Sheboygan 55081
Garden Club Federation, Wis.	Mrs. Percy Newman, Pres. Box 88, Sturgeon Bay 54235
Gas Assn., Wis. Liquefied Petroleum	Don Frey, Secy-Treas. Route 3, Beaver Dam 53916
Gasline Dealers Assn. of Wis., Retail	Joe Hough, Exec. Dir. 719 Evans St., Oshkosh 54901
Genealogical Soc., Wis. State	Mrs. C. E. Offutt, Secy. 1515 N. 47th St., Milwaukee 53208
Geographic Education, Wis. Council for	Dr. Joseph Kenny, Pres. UW-Center, Waukesha 53186
German Shepherd Dog Club of Wis., Inc. ..	Lorraine Hersil 3128 E. Luzerne Ave., Cudahy 53110
Gold Star Mothers, American (Dept. of Wis.)	Mrs. Josephine Mann, Corres. Secy. 5112 N. Elkhart Ave., Milwaukee 53217
Golf Assn., Wis. State	Gordon Watson, Exec. Dir. 7630 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53222
Golf Course Supts., Assn., Wis.	Roger R. Schultz, Secy-Treas. 4728 Superior Ave., Sheboygan 53081
Grange, Wis. State	Mrs. Henry D. Schaffer, Secy. Route 1, Julius Dr., Appleton 54911
Grasslanders, Wis.	Ray Born, Pres. Route 1, Plymouth 53073
Gun Collectors Assn., Wis.	Steve Cibulka, Secy. 2556 N. 70th St., Wauwatosa 53213
H airdressers and Cosmetologists Assn., Wis.	Wilma Edminster, Pres. 530 S. Shawano St., New London 54961
Hardware Assn., Wis. Retail	Lewis C. Wood, Secy-Treas. 1421 Strong Ave., Stevens Point 54481
Hardwood and Pine Manufacturers Assn., Northern	Thomas Brogan, Exec. Vice Pres. 305 Walnut St., Green Bay 54301
Hatcheries Assn., Wis.	John L. Skinner, Secy. Poultry Science Dept., Madison 53706
Health Council Inc., Wis.	H. O. Brower, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Wis. Assn. for	Grace Piskula, Pres. 2230 Northwestern Ave., Racine 53404
Heart Assn., Wis.	Grant Larned, Exec. Dir. 205 W. Highland, Milwaukee 53203
Hereford Assn., Wis.	Neal Houslet, Jr., Secy. Box 1, Oxford 53952

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Higher Education, Wis. Assn. of	Bernard S. Adams, Pres. Ripon College, Ripon 54971
Highway Users Conference, Wis.	Charles W. Elliott, Secy-Treas. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Historical Soc. of Wis., State	Richard Erney, Dir. 816 State St., Madison 53706
History, Wis. Council for Local	Wm. Schereck, Exec. Secy. 816 State St., Madison 53706
Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Wis.	Norman Rasmussen, Secy-Treas. Route 1, Box 174, Lone Rock 53556
Homemakers Council, Wis. Extension	Mrs. Marlin L. Steinbach, Pres. Route 1, Box 84, Clintonville 54929
Honey Producers Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Doris M. Weber, Secy. Route 4, Watertown 53094
Horse Assn., Wis.	Jane Behling, Secy-Treas. HyLee Farms, Cambria 53923
Horse Assn., Wis. Arabian	Mrs. Clarence Cluey, Secy. Route 1, Box 800, Waterford 53185
Horse Assn., Wis. Breeders and Harness	Mrs. Fred Hicks Box 163, Deerfield 53531
Horse Breeders Assn., Wis. Draft	Mrs. El Roy Brass, Secy-Treas. Route 1, Elkhart Lake 53020
Hospital Assn., Wis.	Warren R. Von Ehren, Exec. Dir. 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Hotel-Motel-Resort Assn., Wis.	Harold P. Pearson, Exec. Secy. 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Industrial Arts Assn., Wis.	Robert Dahlke, Secy-Treas. Stout State University, Menominee 54751
Industrial Relations Assn. of Wis.	John Paine 4505 W. Medford Ave., Milwaukee 53210
Innkeepers Assn., Wis.	Harold P. Pearson, Exec. Secy. 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Insurance Agents of Wis.. Independent	Paul H. Mast, Exec. Secy. P. O. Box 96, Middleton 53562
Insurance Alliance, Wis. ..	W. A. Durkin, Exec. Secy. 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Insurance Companies, Wis. Assn. of Town Mutual	John Holzem, Secy. N72 W12534 Good Hope Rd., Menomonee Falls 53051
Insurance Companies, Wis. Federation of....	Donald W. Hill, Secy-Treas. 125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202
Insurance Counsel, Internatl. Assn. of	Miss Blanche Dahinden, Exec. Secy. 229 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Jaycees, Wis.	Norman L. Anderson, Pres. P. O. Box 216, Whitewater 53190
Jersey Breeders Assn., Wis.	Charles Bohl, Secy-Treas. ABS Hdqts., DeForest 53532
Jewelers Assn., Wis. Retail	H. E. Halverson, Exec. Dir. 2825 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53222
Juvenile Officers Assn., Wis.	Doris Francis, Secy. Police Dept., Waukesha 53186

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
K iwanis, Wis.-Upper Mich. Dist. of	Frank I. Vilen, Dist. Secy. P. O. Box 683, Kenosha 53141
Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Assn.	Benn Ollman, Exec. Secy. 3222 N. 54th St., Milwaukee 53217
L akes Property Owners Assn. Inc., Federation of Wis.	Howard J. Petran, Secy. 6055 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Land Ethics Inc.	Mrs. Eleanore Bell, Pres. 3029 N. Summit Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Landscape, Wis. Friends of Our Native	Fred E. Risser, Pres. 15 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Law Enforcement Officers Assn., Wis.	Anthony Russos, Pres. 6105 Winnequah Rd., Monona 53716
Lawyers, Wis. Academy of Trial	James Arnold, Treas. 6125 W. Natl. Ave., West Allis 53214
Legislative Council, Wis. Protestant	McBurney & McBurney, Legis. Counselors 111 S. Fairchild St., Madison 53703
Letter Carriers, Wis. State Assn. of	Ralph H. Engleson, Pres. 904 Olympian Blvd., Beloit 53511
Letter Carriers, Wis. State Ladies Aux. to the Natl. Assn. of	Mrs. Beverly Fuhrmann, Secy. 306 Lexington St., Fond du Lac 54935
Letter Carriers' Assn., Wis. Rural	Willie A. Johnson, Pres. 1314 West St., Whitehall 54773
Library Trustees Assn., Wis.	Walter Hoeft, Pres. 419 Concord Rd., Oconomowoc 53066
Lincoln Fellowship of Wis.	Edward Noyes, Pres. 3722 Omro Rd., Oshkosh 54901
Linguists and Translators Assn. of Wis.	J. J. Murillo, Secy. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Lions International (Multiple Dist. 27-Wis.) ..	James Wenzel, Secy. 1153A Main St., P. O. Box 284, Stevens Point 54481
Liquor Wholesalers of Wis., Independent	Elmer Keller, Pres. 5500 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Livestock and Meat Council, Wis.	Ralph M. Cooper, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 132B State Office Bldg., Madison 53702
Livestock Breeders' Assn., Wis.	Rex Whitmore, Pres. Burlington 53105
Livestock Dealer Assn., Wis. Independent ..	Howard Hazen, Secy. Sun Prairie 53590
Livestock Sales Assn., Equity Coop.	Russell G. Hvam, Gen. Mgr. Box 48, Baraboo 53913
Lumbermen's Assn., Wis. Retail	Philip O. Mork, Exec. Vice Pres. 6450 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
M achinists, Wis. State Council of	Raymond Marhefke 5242 Highway H, Franksville 53126
Malting Barley Improvement Assn.	Dr. Paul E. Pawlisch, Exec. Dir. 828 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Manufacturers' Assn., Wis.	Robert A. Ewens, Exec. Vice Pres. 324 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Maple Producers' Council, Wis.	Adin Reynolds, Secy-Treas. Route 1, Aniwa 54408
Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wis., Soc. of	Kirby Raab, Gov. 2795 S. Superior St., Milwaukee 53207
Meat and Food Dealers, Wis. State Assn of Retail	E. C. Rehbein, Secy. 1338 Oakcrest Dr., Appleton 54911
Medical Assistants Soc., Wis. State	Mrs. Myrtle Wright, Chmn. 539 N. Eau Claire, Mondovi 54755
Medical Record Librarians, Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. Joyce Burns, Pres. West Allis Hospital, West Allis 53214
Medical Soc. of Wis., State	C. H. Crownhart, Secy. 330 E. Lakeside St., Madison 53701
Medical Technologists, Wis. Assn. of	John Greenal, Pres. Appleton Memorial Hospital, Appleton 54911
Medicine, Wis. Soc. of Internal	Donald L. McNeil, Exec. Dir. 225 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202
Mental Health, Wis. Assn. for	Charles Bylsma, Exec. Dir. P. O. Box 1486, Madison 53701
Merchants Assn., Wis. Retail	Edgar E. Lien, Exec. Vice Pres. 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Milk and Food Sanitarians, Wis. Assn. of....	L. Wayne Brown, Secy-Treas. 1515 N. 47th St., Milwaukee 53208
Milk Haulers Assn., Wis.	John J. Keller, Authorized Agent 145 W. Wisconsin Ave., Neenah 54956
Milk Producers, Madison	Lyman McKee 1707 S. Park St., Madison 53713
Milk Products Coop., Pure	W. C. Eckles, Gen. Mgr. 500 N. Park Ave., Fond du Lac 54935
Mobile Home Assn., Wis.	H. E. Halverson, Exec. Dir. 2825 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53222
Monument Builders of America, Wis. Assn. of	John Stark, Secy-Treas. 729 Main St., Neenah 54956
Mortgage Bankers Assn., Wis.	Raymond L. Callen, Secy-Treas. American City Bank & Trust Co., Milwaukee 53203
Moss Producers Council, Wis.	Lewis Epstein, Pres. Millston 54643
Motel Assn., Wis.	John Gerlach, Exec. Vice Pres. 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Motor Carriers Assn., Wis.	John Varda, Gen. Mgr. 125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703
Movers Assn., Wis.	William J. Kazmer, Exec. Secy. 240 W. Wisconsin St., Delavan 53115
Muck Farmers Assn., Wis.	Steve Slinger, Secy-Treas. 239 Williams St., Randolph 53956
Municipalities, League of Wis.	Ed Johnson, Exec. Dir. 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Assessors Sec.	Gerald W. Schultz, Chmn. City Hall, Waupaca 54981
Attorneys Sec.	Edward Conley, Chmn. 3 S. Main St., Rice Lake 54868

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Building Inspectors Assn.	Gerald Schultz, Chmn. City Hall, Waupaca 54981
Clerks and Finance Officers Assn.	Robert Felsman, Pres. City Hall, Waupun 53963
Engineering and Public Works Sec.	Clyde S. Crabb, Chmn. Room 210, City Hall, Green Bay 54301
Fire Inspectors Assn.	Dennis Droese, Chmn. P. O. Box 100, Menomonee Falls 53051
Plumbing Inspectors Soc.	Adolph Frank, Pres. City Hall, Marshfield 54449
Sealers of Weights and Measures Assn. ..	James H. Akey, Secy-Treas. 400 Myron St., Wausau 54401
Village Sec.	Patrick Blohm 808 Charles St., Little Chute 54140
Muscular Dystrophy Assn. of America (Madison Chap.)	Henry Q. Turville, Pres. P.O. Box 15, Madison 53701
Music Clubs, Wis. Federation of	Miss Alice E. Walter, Pres. 501 Orchard St., Burlington 53105
Music Educators Conference, Wis.	Richard G. Gaarder, Exec. Secy. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Muskrat and Beaver Farmers' Assn., Wis. ..	James Clark, Pres. Route 1, Larsen 54947
N ational Farmers Organization (NFO) (Wis. Div.)	Steve Pavich, Pres. Mason 54856
National Guard Assn., Wis.	Lt. Col. Arvin R. Ziehlsdorff, Pres. 1907 Highland Ave., Eau Claire 54701
Natural Resources Assn. of Wis., Citizens ..	Mrs. Harold G. Kruse, Secy. Hickory Hill Farm, Route 2, Loganville 53943
Nature Conservancy (Wis. Chap.)	Mrs. Emily H. Earley, Secy. 2817 Sylvan Ave., Madison 53705
Navy Club of the U.S.A.	Dr. Royal J. Mashek, Shipwright 2546 N. 70th, Wauwatosa 53213
Navy League of the U.S., Wis. Council	Rudolph A. Schoenecker, Secy. 735 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202
Newspaper League, Wis. Daily	William Hoffman, Secy-Treas. Wis. Rapids Tribune, Wis. Rapids 54494
Nurserymen's Assn., Wis.	Thos. S. Pinney, Sr., Secy-Treas. Route 3, Sturgeon Bay 54235
Nurses Assn. Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Alice A. Weldy, R.N., Exec. Secy. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Nursing Homes Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Thomas J. Bergen, Exec. Secy. 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
O ccupational Therapy Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Germaine Harrand, Pres. 7579 Utica Road, Pickett 54964
Optometric Assn., Wis.	W. H. Gibson, Pres. 419 Oneida, Appleton 54911
Orchid Soc., Wis.	Lawrence A. Krause, Secy. Box 338, Gillett 54124
Ornithology, Wis. Soc. for	Mrs. David J. Cox, Secy. 1905 Cottage Ave., Beloit 53511

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Orthodontists, Wis. Soc. of	Dr. Russell Kittleson 2411 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53206
Orthopedic Soc., Wis.	Dr. Fred Gaerslen, Pres. N. Astor St., Milwaukee 53200
Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Wis. Assn. of	Wayne A. Reif, Exec. Secy. 5906 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217
P ainters, Wis. State Conf. of Journeymen..	Norbert Johanski, Secy-Treas. 811 Harvey St., Green Bay 54302
Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, Wis. Council of	Marvin Cornell, Secy. 4487 Cramer St., Shorewood 53211
Paper Group, Wis.	J. Vander Hyden, Gen. Mgr. 268 Sanford St., Menasha 54952
Parents and Teachers, Wis. Congress of	Mrs. L. A. Leifer, Exec. Secy. 223 N. Baldwin, Madison 53703
Park and Recreation Assn.	Fred E. Lengfeld, Exec. Secy. 1020 Towers, 606 State St., Madison 53706
Personnel and Guidance Assn., Wis.	Duane D. Stevens, Pres. 1222 Faust Ave., Oshkosh 54901
Petroleum Assn., Wis.	Robert P. Felker, Managing Dir. 202 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705
Petroleum Council, Wis.	Charles W. Elliott, Exec. Secy. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Pharmaceutical Assn., Wis.	W. Allen Daniels, Exec. Dir. 202 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Phenological Soc., Wis.	Katharina Lettau, Secy. 1225 W. Dayton St., Madison 53706
Photographers Assn., Wis. Professional	Charles E. Leininger, Secy-Treas. Box 83, DePere 54215
Physical Therapy Assn., American (Wis. Chap.)	Douglas Inman, Pres. 930 Chapel Hill Rd., Madison 53711
Pig Marketing Coop., Wis. Feeder	N. A. Dahlke, Acting Mgr. Francis Creek 54214
Pipe Trades Assn., Wis.	Gordon King, Secy-Treas. 4910 W. Burleigh St., Milwaukee 53210
Planners, Assn. of Wis.	Mayor John Kannenberg, Pres. City Hall, Wausau 54401
Plastic Surgery, Wis. Soc. of	Donald M. Levy, Secy-Treas. 2266 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Plumbing Contractors, Wis. Assn. of	Robert H. Hammersmith, Exec. Secy. 1545 S. 108th St., West Allis 53214
Podiatry Soc., Wis. State	Dr. Darryl Hinz, Secy. N89 W16811 Appleton Ave., Menomonee Falls 53051
Poets, Wis. Fellowship of	Russell Ferrall Box 53, Gresham 54128
Police Assn., Wis. Chiefs of	R. J. Exner, Secy. Chief of Police, Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Policemen's Assn., Wis. Professional	Sgt. Earl Jackson, Secy. Police Department, Appleton 54911
Pork Improvement Assn., Southeast Wis. ..	Ralph Rice, Pres. Burlington 53105

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Pork Producers, Jefferson Co.	Henry Hamer, Pres. Route 1, Ft. Atkinson 53538
Postal Clerks, Wis. Federation of	Robert W. Kurth, Secy-Treas. 334 Glenway St., Madison 53705
Postal History Soc., Wis.	Charles J. Peirce, Exec. Secy. 1312 Ontario St., Oshkosh 54901
Postmasters, Natl. Assn. of (Wis. Chap.)	Harold P. Van Buren, Secy-Treas. Box 38, Hartland 53029
Postmasters, Natl. League of (Wis. Br.)	Keith Cairns, Secy. Mount Hope 53816
Potato and Vegetable Growers Assn., Wis.	Harold D. Sargent, Exec. Secy. P. O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Poultry Assn., Wis. Rare Breeds	Harold A. Hulbert, Pres. Route 1, Box 669, Burlington 53105
Poultry Improvement Assn. Coop., Wis.	Lloyd Mowrer, Secy-Treas. 297 Washington, Valders 54245
Power Equipment Retailers Assn. Inc., Wis.	M. L. Steinke, Exec. Secy. 3414 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Press Assn., Wis.	Carl A. Zielke, Mgr. 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Press Radio-Television Assn., Wis. Asso- ciated	Dion Henderson, Secy-Treas. 918 N. 4th St., Milwaukee 53203
Printing Industries of Wis.	Jack T. Hayes, Exec. Vice Pres. 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Probate, Wis. Registers in	Paul Kelley, Corres, Secy. City-County Bldg., Madison 53702
Professional Practice Assn.	John J. Keller, Authorized Agent 145 W. Wisconsin Ave., Neenah 54956
Professions, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Howard Brower, Exec. Dir. 330 E. Lakeside St., Madison 53701
Psychiatric Assn., Wis.	Steven V. Hansen, Secy. 1220 Dewey Ave., Milwaukee 53213
Psychological Assn., Wis.	Mrs. S. H. Friedman, Admin. Secy. 2719 N. 67th St., Milwaukee 53210
Public Health Assn., Wis.	Charles Lemke, Secy-Treas. P. O. Box 361, Madison 53701
Public Welfare Assn., Wis.	Lloyd O. Thurston, Pres. Trempe, Co. Dept. of Social Services, Whitehall 54773
Public Works Assn., American	Fred H. Larson 614 Hayes Ave., Racine 53400
Public Works Contractors, Associated	John Drake, Exec. Secy. 2835 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53210
Pulp Manufacturers Research League	Averill J. Wiley, Tech. Dir. P. O. Box 436, Appleton 54911
Purple Heart, Military Order of the (Dept. of Wis.)	John L. Hammel, Finance Officer 1020 Windsor Dr., Waukesha 53186
Q uality Control, American Soc. for	Robert W. Shearman, Adm. Secy. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
R accoon and Fox Hunters Assn., Wis.	R. J. Antes, Pres. 335 W. Main, Evansville 53536

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Radio Assn., Wis. State	Richard Gant Reedsburg 53959
Radio and Television, American Women in	Carol Hansen, State Pres. 1525 Howe St., Racine 53403
Radiologic Technologists, Wis. Soc. of	Bernadine Serwa, Secy. 1420 S. 57th St., West Allis 53214
Radiological Soc., Wis.	Wayne M. Rounds, Pres. 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Railroad Assn., Wis.	Byron C. Ostby, Exec. Dir. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Real Estate Appraisers, American Institute of (Wis. Chap.)	John Steele, Past Pres. 6107 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Realtors Assn., Wis.	Darwin D. Scoon, Exec. Vice Pres. 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Recreation Leaders Laboratory Assn., Wis.	Marvin C. Hanson, Exec. Secy. 903 Towers Bldg., University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706
Register of Deeds Assn., Wis.	Ervin Schaefer, Secy. Juneau County Courthouse, Juneau 53039
Rehabilitation Assn., Wis.	Dr. Wm. K. Nystrom, Legis. Chmn. Curative Workshop-Rehabilitation Center 342 S. Webster, Green Bay 54301
Republican Party of Wis.	George Greeley, Exec. Secy. 303 E. Wilson St., Madison 53701
Republican State Central Com.	Curtis McKay Route 1, Cedarburg 53012
Republican Women, Wis. Federation of	Mrs. Mark Everix, St. Pres. 718 S. Madison St., Chilton 53014
Republicans, Wis. Federation of Young	Arthur Zoellner, Chmn. P. O. Box 1492, Madison 53701
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S. (Dept. of Wis.)	Duke E. Jones, Secy. 7133 W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 53213
Restaurant Assn., Wis.	Elmer A. Conforti, Exec. Vice Pres. 626 N. Van Buren St., Milwaukee 53202
Retarded Children, Wis. Assn. for	Mrs. Arnold Johnson 1626 Yates Ave., Beloit 53511
Right of Way Assn., American (Badger Chap. #17)	Walter B. Neufeld, Pres. 510 E. Walnut St., Green Bay 54301
Road Builders Assn., Wis.	E. E. Hoebel, Exec. Secy. 1 W. Main, Madison 53703
Roadside Marketing Assn., Wis.	Albert TenEyck, Pres. Brodhead 53520
S afety, Wis. Council of	R. W. Gillette, Exec. Dir. 303 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Salvage Dealers Assn., Wis. Auto and Truck	Marvin Rolansky, Exec. Secy. 1711 Highway I 94, Sturtevant 53177
Sanatorium Superintendents Assn., Wis.	Julia E. Jewett, Secy. P. O. Box 391, Janesville 53545
Sanatorium Trustees Assn., Wis.	Merwin J. Price, Secy. 1700 W. Wells St., (P.O. Box 424), Milwaukee 53201

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Sanitarians Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Herbert Ripley, R. S., Secy-Treas. 421 N. East Ave., Waukesha 53186
Sanitarians, Wis. Assn. of Milk and Food	L. W. Brown, Secy-Treas. 4702 University Ave., Madison 53705
Savings and Loan League, Wis.	John A. Seramur, Exec. Vice Pres. 3232 N. Norwood Pl., Milwaukee 53216
School Boards Inc., Wis. Assn. of	George Tipler, Exec. Secy. Box 160, Winneconne 54986
School Bus Operators Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Konkol, Exec. Secy. 1 W. Main St., Madison 53703
School Business Officials, Wis. Assn. of	Wallace E. Zastrow, Exec. Secy. Whitewater State University, Whitewater 53190
School District Administrators, Wis. Assn. of	V. E. Klontz, Exec. Secy. 1116 Blaine Ave., Janesville 53545
School Food Service Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Jean Doyle, Pres. Greenleaf 54126
School Music Assn., Wis.	Richard G. Gaarder, Exec. Secy. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
School Principals, Wis. Assn. of Secondary	Harold L. Paukert, Secy-Treas. High School, Kohler 53044
School Principals' Assn., Wis. Elementary ..	Fred Schnell, Exec. Secy. 2724 Highland Terr., Sheboygan 53081
Screen Processors, Wis. Assn. of	Jack T. Hayes, Exec. Dir. 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Secretaries Assn., Wis. Educational	Bette Nordahl, Pres. 4060 S. 77th St., Milwaukee 53220
Securities Dealers, Wis. Assn. of	Dennis Wilhms, Pres. c/o Milwaukee Company, Milwaukee 53202
Senior Citizens of Wis., Allied Council of ...	Edward Schroedter, Pres. 4767 N. 40th St., Milwaukee 53209
Settlers Club of Wis.	James W. Pudil, Secy. 3852 N. 100th St., Milwaukee 53226
Sheep Breeders Coop., Wis.	John O'Donovan, Jr., Secy. Route 2, Waupun 53963
Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contrac- tors Assn. of Wis.	John A. Steinman, Exec. Secy. 7635 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., Wis.	James Cardinal, Secy. Sheriffs Dept., Chippewa Falls 54729
Shorthand Reporters' Assn., Wis.	Robert E. Eppers, Secy. Courthouse, Sparta 54656
Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Robert Hooker, Secy-Treas. Route 2, Lodi 53555
Sierra Club, The (John Muir Chap.)	Emily H. Earley, Secy. 2817 Sylvan Ave., Madison 53705
Singletons, Milwaukee	Al Cullmann, Pres. 8330 N. 46th St., Milwaukee 53223
Snowmobile Clubs, Assn. of Wis.	Jack Armstrong, Exec. Secy. Route 2, Eagle River 54521
Social Welfare Alumni Assn., U.W.-Milw.	Ernest A. Herre, Pres. 3222 N. 46th St., Milwaukee 53216

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Sociological Assn., Wis.	Edward Rothstein, Pres. Dept. of Sociology, University of Wis., Madison 53706
Soft Drink Assn., Wis.	M. L. Hughes, Secy. P. O. Box 389, Eau Claire 54701
Soil Conservation Society of America (Wis. Chap.)	Anthony Kowitz, Pres. 3718 Odana Rd., Madison 53711
Sons of the American Revolution, Wis. Society of	Niles W. D. Allen, Secy-Treas. Milwaukee County Historical Center 910 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203
Speech Assn., Wis.	Dr. R. R. Allen, Pres. 184 Bascom Hall, University of Wis., Madison 53706
Strawberry and Vegetable Growers Assn. ..	Armin H. Barthel, Pres. 12246 N. Farmdale Rd., 99 N., Mequon 53092
Student Councils, Wis. Assn. of	D. A. Wendt, Exec. Secy. 1609 Capital Ave., Madison 53705
Supervision and Curriculum Development, Wis. Assn. for	Harold Anderson, Secy. 908 W. Main St., Waupun 53963
Surgical Soc., Wis.	Dr. Wilson Weisel, Secy-Treas. 2266 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
T avern Keepers Assn., Wis.	Carl Schetter, Exec. Dir. 710 Plankinton Ave., Suite 935, Milwaukee 53203
Tavern League of Wis., Inc.	Paul E. Jorgensen, Gen. Counsel 420 Seventh St., Racine 53403
Tax Executives Institute (Wis. Chap.)	H. W. Hoppe, Tax Mgr. 4101 W. Burnham St., Milwaukee 53215
Tax Listers Assn., Wis.	Francis Condella Room 112 Courthouse, Waukesha 53186
Taxicab Owners, Wis. Assn. of	John C. Fenske, Secy. 1820 W. Clybourn St., Milwaukee 53233
Taxpayers Alliance, Wis.	C. K. Alexander, V-P, Research 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Taxpayers Conference, Wisconsin	Arch Ely, Consultant P. O. Box 1316, Madison 53701
Teachers, Wis. Federation of	Jeraldine Marchant, Exec. Dir. 7230 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Teachers Assn., Wis. Retired (WRTA)	May Luedke, Pres. 2178 S. 78th St., West Allis 53219
Teachers College Presidents Assn., County..	Niel Greene, Pres. Vernon Co. Teachers College, Viroqua 54665
Teachers Credit Union, Wis.	Mildred C. Anderson, Asst. Treas. 119 Monona Ave., Madison 53703
Teachers of English, Wis. Council of	Paul H. Krueger, Exec. Secy. University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53211
Teaching, Wis. Assn. for Student	Freda Wehner, Secy. 1328 Waugoo Ave., Oshkosh 54901
Teamsters Joint Council, Wis.	Frank H. Ranney, Secy-Treas. 6200 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Telephone Assn., Wis. Locally Owned	Karl Mess, Secy. 105 N. Avon, Phillips 54555
Telephone Assn., Wis. State	Ray J. Riordan, Exec. Vice Pres. 30 W. Mifflin, Madison 53703
Television, Wis. Citizens' Com. for Educational	Mrs. Fred E. Risser, Secy. 5010 Risser Rd., Madison 53705
Television and Electronics Service Assn. of Wis.	Dean Ridgley, Pres. 1219-1223 S. Broadway, Green Bay 54304
Temperance Union, Wis. Woman's Christian	Miss Norma Henderson, State Pres. Wonewoc 53968
Tennis Assn., Wis.	Roland F. Mueller, Pres. 3314 N. Mequon Rd., Mequon 53092
Theatre Owners of Wis., National Assn. of	Henry Kratz, Exec. Dir. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Suite 7166, Milwaukee 53203
Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn., Inc., Wis. Independent	Edward Konkol, Exec. Secy. 1 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Title Assn., Wis.	James J. Vance, Secy. 79 N. Main, Fort Atkinson 53538
Tobacco Growers Assn., Wis. Coop.	Eugene Bergum, Mgr. 23 W. Fulton St., Edgerton 53534
Towns Assn., Wis.	Ben A. Hanneman, Exec. Secy. 461 Daly Ave., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Training & Development, Wisconsin Chapter of Amer. Society for	Robert R. Loppnow, Pres. Kohler Co., Kohler 53044
Travelers Protective Assn. of America (Wis. Div.)	Anton S. Hren, Secy-Treas. 6196 Plankinton Bldg., Milwaukee 53203
Trees for Tomorrow, Inc.	M. N. Taylor, Exec. Dir. Box 377, Merrill 54452
Truck Rental Assn., Wis.	John J. Keller, Authorized Agent 145 W. Wisconsin Ave., Neenah 54956
Truckers Safety Council, Wis.	Roy C. Rollins, Exec. Secy. 125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703
Trustees Assn., Wis.	Robert J. Nickodem, Vice Pres. Security First National Bank, Sheboygan 53081
Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Assn. Wis.	C. W. Kammeier, Exec. Secy. P. O. Box 42, Milwaukee 53201
Turkey Federation, Wis.	Louis C. Arrington, Secy. Poultry Science Dept., Madison 53706
U nderwriters, Wis. Assn. of Life	John A. Raymond, Exec. Dir. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Underwriters Assn., Chippewa Valley	Ben Kjelstad, Secy-Treas. 2114 Cameron St., Eau Claire 54701
Underwriters of Wis., Health Insurance	Norman Bohlman, Reg. Dir. P. O. Box 5255, Madison 53703
United Nations Assn., U.S.A. (Wis. Div.)	Grant C. Haas, Pres. Route 2, Box 327, Cambridge 53523
United Press International, Newspaper Editors of Wis.	Ray Doherty, Exec. Secy. 918 N. 4th St., Milwaukee 53203
University Extension Assn. of Wis.	Joe L. Walker, Pres. Court House, Waupaca 54981

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
University Faculties, Assn. of Wis. State	Raymond Anderson River Falls State University, River Falls 54022
University of Wis. Foundation	Robert B. Rennebohm, Exec. Dir. 702 Langdon, Madison 53705
University Women, American Assn. of (Wis. Div.)	Mrs. Gerald Teletzke, Pres. 1403 Stark St., Wausau 54401
Utilities Assn., Wis.	Dale F. Hansman, Managing Dir. 615 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202
V eterans, Catholic War (Dept. of Wis.)	Frank Stuttgen, Cmdr. 751 Maple St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Veterans, Catholic War, Ladies Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Mrs. Elizabeth Rozek, Pres. 813 Michigan Ave., N. Fond du Lac 54936
Veterans, Disabled American (Dept. of Wis.)	Charles R. Kettle, Dept. Adj. P. O. Box 67, Hanover 53542
Veterans, Disabled American, Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Velma Conrad, Dept. Cmdr. 4934 W. Forest Home Ave.#6, Milwau- kee 53219
Veterans, Jewish War (Dept. of Wis.)	Leonard Brody, Dept. Cmdr. 2816 N. 50th St., Milwaukee 53210
Veterans, Polish Legion of America	Richard L. Gralinski, State Cmdr. 3178 S. 39th St., Milwaukee 53215
Veterans, United Spanish War (Dept. of Wis.)	Edmund L. Wescott, Adj. 1102 Delafield, Apt. B, Waukesha 53186
Veterans, United Spanish War, Aux.	Irene Mueller, Pres. Route 5, Box 296, West Bend 53095
Veterans Assn., China-Burma-India	Lester J. Dencker, Adj. Room 322, 10425 W. North Ave., Milwau- kee 53226
Veterans of Foreign Wars (Dept. of Wis.) ...	Gilbert Sauer, Cmdr. 1104 Walnut St., West Bend 53095
Veterans of Foreign Wars Aux., (Dept. of Wis.)	Evelyn Korth, Pres. 757 Indiana Ave., West Bend 53095
Veterans of the Civil War, Sons of Union (Dept. of Wis.)	Edward Biering, Dept. Secy. 3130A S. Pine Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Veterans of World War I (Dept. of Wis.)	Arthur H. Adams, Dept. Adj. 1916 Superior Ave., Sheboygan 53081
Veterinary Medical Assn., Wis.	W. J. O'Rourke, Exec. Secy. 540 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Vocational Agriculture Instructors, Wis. Assn. of	M. S. Murray, Secy-Treas. 420 Vine St., West Bend 53095
Vocational and Adult Education, Wis. Assn. for	C. D. Rejahl, Exec. Secy. 2020 University Ave., Madison 53705
W ar Mothers, American (Wis. State Chap.)	Margaret Suhr, Corres. Secy. 820 Pennsylvania Ave., Sheboygan 53081
Warehouseman's Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Konkol, Exec. Secy. 1 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Watchmakers Assn., Wis. Licensed	Edward Medla, Secy. 4958 S. Packard Ave., Cudahy 53110
Water Conditioning Assn., Wis.	George Hibbard, Secy. 233 Center St., Lake Geneva 53147

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Wawbeck Associated Activity Club, Wis.	Robert Jensen, Pres. 6216 Exchange St., McFarland 53558
Welfare Council, Wis.	A. Rowland Todd, Exec. Dir. 2059 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Wholesalers Assn., Wis.	Phil Buenzli, Pres. 630 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Wildlife Federation, Wis.	Richard Hemp, Exec. Dir. P. O. Box 7, Mosinee 54455
Wine and Spirit Institute, Wis.	Charles W. Sand, Exec. Vice Pres. 110 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Women Voters of Wis. Inc., League of	Mrs. John Toussaint, Pres. 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Women's Clubs, Wis. Federation of	Mrs. S. V. Abramson, Pres. 4225 N. Prospect Ave., Shorewood 53211
Wool Growers Assn., Wis. Cooperative	Roger A. Harris, Mgr. Box 2026, Milwaukee 53201
World Federalists, U.S.A. (Wis. Branch).....	Dr. Ray Short, Pres. 365 W. Dewey St., Platteville 53818
World Wars, Military Order of the	Maurice B. Pasch, State Cmdr. 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
X Ray Technologists, Wis. Soc. of	Miss Bernadine Serwa, Secy. 1420 S. 57th St., West Allis 53214

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE, BY STATE, 1966 (In thousands)

Rank	State	Value Added	Rank	State	Value Added
1	New York	\$24,588,259	27	Louisiana	\$ 2,530,638
2	California	21,331,103	28	West Virginia	2,146,937
3	Ohio	20,132,127	29	Oregon	1,992,308
4	Illinois	19,855,186	30	Kansas	1,955,579
5	Pennsylvania	18,752,302	31	Mississippi	1,488,493
6	Michigan	17,629,228	32	Colorado	1,457,914
7	New Jersey	12,246,302	33	Arkansas	1,409,827
8	Indiana	10,116,658	34	Rhode Island	1,354,881
9	Texas	9,725,369	35	Oklahoma	1,241,913
10	Massachusetts	8,378,212	36	Nebraska	992,938
11	WISCONSIN	6,831,674	37	Maine	980,292
12	Connecticut	6,184,996	38	Delaware	955,501
13	North Carolina	6,132,997	39	Arizona	926,452
14	Missouri	5,807,736	40	New Hampshire	866,114
15	Tennessee	4,627,832	41	Utah	699,388
16	Georgia	4,568,664	42	Vermont	514,191
17	Montana	4,237,689	43	Idaho	494,175
18	Virginia	3,938,350	44	Hawaii	310,763
19	Minnesota	3,823,620	45	D.C.	302,875
20	Alabama	3,644,184	46	South Dakota	166,306
21	Maryland	3,587,852	47	New Mexico	148,116
22	Kentucky	3,466,216	48	Alaska	131,060
23	Washington	3,289,275	49	Nevada	114,242
24	Iowa	3,030,559	50	North Dakota	100,883
25	South Carolina	2,979,576	51	Wyoming	93,213
26	Florida	2,938,367		U.S. TOTAL	\$250,880,137

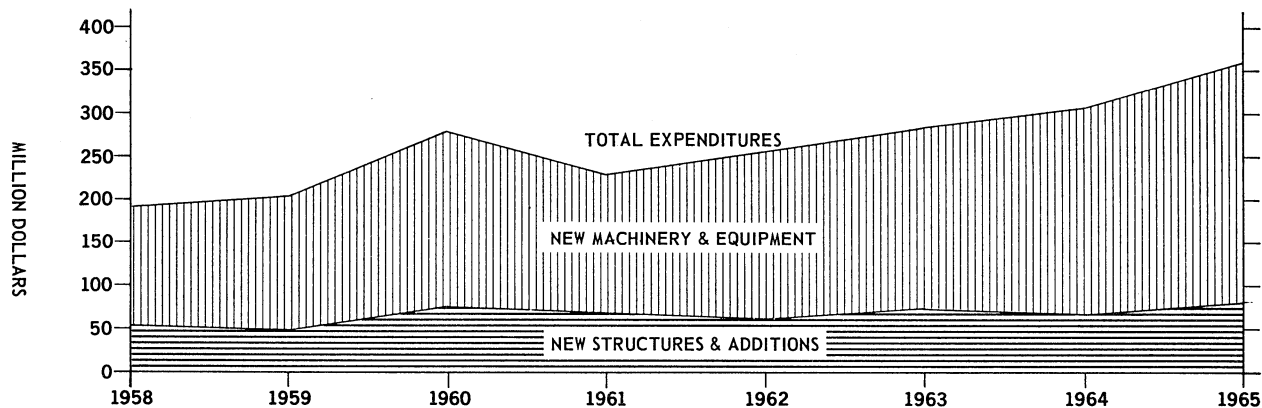
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Annual Survey of Manufacturers: 1966*, June 1969.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING IN WISCONSIN BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1961-1966¹

Industry Group	Value Added (In thousands)					
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Machinery, except electrical	\$ 802,151	\$ 934,242	\$1,400,641	\$1,139,175	\$1,288,200	\$1,549,316
Food and kindred products	713,705	753,918	754,500	820,839	824,499	877,211
Electrical machinery, paper and allied products	446,525	476,411	596,348	635,455	682,295	761,973
Transportation equipment	466,341	490,669	501,795	526,146	564,035	607,816
Fabricated metal products	495,303	631,313	734,560	637,440	633,486	569,334
Primary metal industries	325,342	360,752	377,343	415,209	455,187	497,833
Printing and publishing	238,708	291,167	288,579	330,906	377,814	453,838
Chemicals and allied products	189,379	194,513	226,093	240,869	278,621	290,438
Lumber and wood products	138,406	150,451	163,976	178,185	205,090	224,805
Rubber and plastic products	102,138	96,764	101,524	112,870	116,099	136,842
Stone, clay and glass products	78,580	90,836	71,509	90,336	106,087	126,675
Instruments and related products .....	.....	.....	87,037	98,868	102,252	118,832
Furniture and fixtures... Textile mill products... Apparel and related products	45,122 52,144 41,974	48,011 57,569 45,250	72,310 50,358 40,796	76,963 55,514 43,282	98,167 68,180 38,984	111,716 81,668 41,373
Petroleum and coal products .....	.....	.....	.....	13,742	17,241	18,052
Miscellaneous manufacturing	83,047	104,553	34,434	95,149	102,817	109,445
TOTAL	\$4,569,951	\$5,100,216	\$5,561,805	\$5,717,446	\$6,179,040	\$6,831,674

¹Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Annual Survey of Manufacturers: 1966*, June 1969, and previous issues.

EXPENDITURES FOR NEW MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT IN WISCONSIN, 1958 - 1965



Source: Annual Survey of Manufactures, U.S. Department of Commerce.

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN CORPORATIONS, 1905-1969

Year	Domestic		Foreign Corporations Licensed	Fees for Articles of Incorporation	Fees for Foreign Corp.	Other Corp. Fees ¹	Total Fees Collected
	Articles of Incorp. Filed	Amdts. to Art. Filed					
1905	98	.....	95	\$	\$	\$	\$ 69,312
1910	1,014	457	105	48,926	3,371	43,275	95,572
1915	1,043	382	112	28,287	3,743	89,695	121,725
1920	1,908	1,388	233	134,133	18,111	268,336	420,580
1925	1,438	896	198	57,614	11,139	78,153	146,906
1930	1,772	794	285	168,468	17,542	95,009	281,019
1935	1,272	439	176	30,839	8,956	41,631	81,426
1940	1,081	592	146	24,762	4,506	44,516	73,784
1945	1,120	680	131	31,823	4,826	113,963	150,612
1950	1,852	1,020	223	60,621	9,656	136,629	206,906
1955	2,537	874	287	89,951	31,146	175,973	297,070
1956	2,686	1,241	279	87,319	76,115	154,052	317,486
1957	2,522	1,175	265	84,218	76,585	165,165	325,968
1958	2,895	1,055	280	90,674	66,358	263,494	420,526
1959	3,645	1,148	378	116,354	66,964	195,282	378,600
1960	3,638	1,209	383	110,724	76,873	142,656	330,253
1961	3,609	1,157	375	116,410	108,679	177,101	402,190
1962	3,564	1,156	397	110,609	83,270	177,063	370,942
1963	3,457	1,145	459	334,699	105,753	38,745	479,197
1964	3,766	1,273	405	371,985	125,683	173,683	671,351
1965	4,063	1,320	401	344,906	120,506	193,844	659,256
1966	3,874	1,321	478	357,794	153,061	223,741	734,596
1967	4,084	1,338	555	263,333	160,420	515,345	712,098
1968	4,624	1,505	627	184,091	181,836	452,770	818,697

¹ Includes fees for filing amendments to articles, mergers, dissolutions, change of registered office and agent, and annual reports for domestic corporations.

Source: Corporation Division of Office of the Secretary of State, February 1970. This table includes only those required to file with the Secretary of State. Among those not required to file are banks, insurance companies, county agricultural societies, churches, cemetery associations, and fire departments outside cities and villages.

DEPOSITS AND NUMBER OF BANKS IN WISCONSIN, 1900-1968

Year	Number of Banks	Deposits as of June 30 (In thousands)				
		Total	Interbank	Government ¹	Demand	Time
1900	349	\$ 124,892	\$ 9,161	\$ 1,220	\$ 71,448	\$ 43,063
1910	630	268,766	18,929	858	121,413	127,566
1920	976	767,534	41,452	2,065	332,353	391,664
1930	936	935,006	44,274	2,418	360,538	527,776
1940	574	993,155	85,239	13,414	437,274	457,228
1945	559	2,608,836	142,404	358,825	1,179,066	928,541
1950	556	2,965,580	120,860	81,222	1,506,246	1,257,252
1955	557	3,574,004	138,004	102,766	1,901,714	1,431,520
1956	555	3,645,662	140,620	112,609	1,948,847	1,443,586
1957	556	3,679,029	156,413	59,937	1,961,553	1,501,126
1958	556	4,080,198	171,615	160,103	2,050,638	1,697,842
1959	556	4,202,211	174,021	60,425	2,142,171	1,825,594
1960	561	4,385,838	190,967	135,348	2,172,423	1,887,100
1961	566	4,499,571	199,845	68,233	2,215,562	2,015,931
1962	563	4,753,255	174,667	442,891	1,950,640	2,182,824
1963	571	5,194,193	183,784	530,432	2,036,140	2,440,994
1964	575	5,573,206	200,558	516,190	2,163,605	2,686,244
1965	582	5,608,599	202,673	190,894	2,485,637	3,114,672
1966	586	6,470,394	183,961	655,980	2,960,701	3,509,693
1967	599	7,112,785	218,015	624,634	3,060,742	4,052,043
1968	605	7,808,963	232,743	676,798	3,250,117	4,558,846

¹ As of 1966, "Government" includes deposits of state and subdivisions as well as U.S. government deposits.

Source: 1900-1955: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *All-Bank Statistics, U.S.*, 1959, pp. 1108-9; 1956-1964: Wisconsin Commissioner of Banks, December 1965; 1965-1968: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Report of Call No. 84, "Assets, Liabilities, and Capital Accounts—Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks"*, June 1968, and previous issues.

BANKS AND BRANCHES IN WISCONSIN **December 31, 1968**

Type of Bank	Commercial Banks and Nondeposit Trust Companies							Mutual Savings Banks	
	All Banks	Insured		Not Mbr. F.R. Sys.	Noninsured				
		MBR. F.R. Sys.			Banks of Deposit	Nondeposit Trust Cos.			
		Natl.	State				Insured	Noninsured	
Banks	606	117	49	433	1	3	3	....
Unit banks	466	90	40	329	1	3	3	....
Banks operating branches*	140	27	9	104	....	....	....	....
Branches*	223	48	18	157	....	....	....	....
TOTAL OFFICES	829	165	67	590	1	3	3	....

*Branch banks are prohibited in Wisconsin, except where permitted under strict geographic rules in some bankless municipalities (Chapter 253, Laws 1967), or where such branches existed prior to the ban.

Source: *Annual Report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—1968*, May 1969.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN WISCONSIN, 1958-1968 **as of December 31**

Year	No. of Associations			No. of Members			Assets		
	Total	State*	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal
1958	154	114	40	527,537	372,979	154,558	\$1,427,018,470	\$ 975,356,551	\$ 451,661,919
1959	154	114	40	585,794	413,898	171,896	1,616,024,484	1,101,212,395	514,812,089
1960	154	114	40	644,999	457,856	187,143	1,767,256,886	1,222,093,134	545,163,752
1961	154	114	40	696,473	494,647	201,826	1,955,781,180	1,356,646,484	599,134,696
1962	153	112	41	735,580	509,183	226,397	2,147,858,176	1,463,325,407	684,532,769
1963	153	111	42	768,621	526,865	241,756	2,394,647,676	1,616,513,871	778,133,805
1964	153	111	42	822,800	533,828**	288,972**	2,647,917,517	1,782,275,678	865,641,839
1965	154	109	45	870,792	557,612**	313,180**	2,933,741,850	1,829,262,022	1,104,479,828
1966	149	104	45	992,910	587,248	335,662	3,041,244,527	1,864,319,555	1,176,924,972
1967	146	102	44	963,436	607,572	355,864	3,309,562,783	2,019,476,757	1,290,086,026
1968	144	101	43	1,013,570	639,406	374,164	3,472,488,082	2,124,064,503	1,348,423,579

*Peak of 188 associations in 1930 (304,861 members and \$290,625,985 total assets).

**Total adjusted to reflect conversions to federal charter.

Source: Office of Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *Seventy-Second Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations, December 31, 1968*, and previous issues.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTY

December 31, 1968

County	No. of State Banks	U.S. Govt. Securities; Obligations of States; Other Bonds, etc.; Cor- porate Stock	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Capital and Surplus	No. of Natl. Banks	U.S. Govt. Securities; Obligations of States; Other Bonds, etc.; Cor- porate Stock	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Capital and Surplus
Adams	2	\$ 3,124,376	\$ 5,927,505	\$ 9,192,043	\$ 610,000	..	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Ashland	1	6,750,987	7,452,567	14,149,521	802,500	1	3,761,510	5,528,278	9,422,190	500,000
Barron	9	20,537,501	17,039,870	38,064,305	2,134,000	2	10,858,687	9,261,674	20,335,328	1,300,000
Bayfield	3	3,821,326	6,258,819	10,111,789	650,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	14	71,031,842	114,214,897	187,634,446	11,070,000	2	26,332,794	69,475,072	105,741,041	4,550,000
Buffalo	5	7,610,637	8,351,901	16,192,435	1,067,650	1	2,414,296	2,154,281	4,608,982	250,000
Burnett	1	7,180,479	8,369,078	15,943,686	700,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	9	22,512,451	24,209,571	46,936,526	2,805,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	6	21,650,352	22,753,080	44,715,652	2,643,000	1	3,483,782	11,669,233	20,136,830	1,000,000
Clark	8	25,922,291	23,111,453	50,437,079	2,680,000	1	3,298,068	3,095,842	6,784,671	300,000
Columbia	9	35,069,009	33,163,052	69,047,673	3,542,900	2	10,529,694	14,199,572	25,270,117	975,000
Crawford	4	13,845,508	13,081,206	27,192,951	1,425,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane	31	112,233,164	208,240,459	338,119,616	19,469,000	2	42,108,612	116,846,049	176,218,207	10,450,000
Dodge	14	32,158,750	37,249,247	70,729,571	3,897,500	3	18,157,810	29,698,661	50,891,001	2,615,000
Door	1	9,719,747	16,915,403	27,502,139	1,560,000	1	874,608	2,694,385	3,571,119	400,000
Douglas	4	9,461,870	12,832,674	22,355,945	1,435,000	3	17,631,852	20,125,977	40,448,358	2,200,000
Dunn	4	12,664,236	13,658,215	26,865,353	1,440,000	2	7,958,324	8,234,566	16,575,710	687,500
Eau Claire	3	7,561,117	10,934,532	19,114,400	1,024,500	2	35,903,294	73,492,958	114,766,337	4,750,000
Florence	1	1,067,123	1,200,685	2,298,060	105,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	10	21,195,617	26,484,847	48,671,039	3,280,000	3	29,401,568	35,047,162	91,305,559	4,500,000
Forest	2	1,949,265	2,658,920	4,232,611	275,000	1	2,518,796	3,111,147	5,148,494	250,000
Grant	12	41,888,926	37,376,566	79,880,163	4,605,000	2	7,774,900	8,409,860	16,289,542	685,000
Green	8	29,020,157	32,634,420	62,185,649	3,769,000	1	11,484,243	15,033,935	27,281,937	1,000,000
Green Lake	5	13,715,312	11,983,563	26,484,343	1,480,000	2	6,741,559	10,467,771	18,732,444	650,000
Iowa	6	15,958,628	20,889,553	36,211,042	2,175,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron	1	3,880,254	2,034,439	6,943,434	360,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	2	8,870,801	8,410,129	16,976,495	1,012,500	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	13	33,738,733	45,306,264	80,766,729	4,868,416	3	11,378,895	14,509,480	28,040,150	1,200,000
Juneau	5	17,586,780	12,174,532	30,212,247	1,475,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha	3	5,177,012	12,369,967	19,072,070	1,197,000	3	48,822,353	75,463,078	126,115,154	10,100,000
Kewaunee	6	17,852,310	19,968,423	38,469,558	2,470,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse	8	27,305,434	22,999,872	52,575,264	3,620,000	3	31,846,407	47,824,294	84,182,161	3,715,000
Lafayette	6	8,555,003	9,017,914	17,837,208	975,000	3	10,193,294	6,859,929	17,515,446	725,000
Langdale	3	11,277,569	15,360,621	26,617,987	1,700,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	4	11,051,139	21,943,204	32,384,080	2,335,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	15	53,429,930	60,584,950	118,733,480	7,276,500	1	6,598,222	12,992,676	20,736,224	1,300,000

County	No. of State Banks	U.S. Govt. Securi- ties; Obligations of States; Other Bonds, etc.; Cor- porate Stock	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Capital and Surplus	No. of Natl. Banks	U.S. Govt. Securi- ties; Obligations of States; Other Bonds, etc.; Cor- porate Stock	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Capital and Surplus
Marathon	12	33,316,876	37,717,032	72,879,526	4,777,830	3	40,855,483	58,213,029	91,526,726	3,216,500
Marinette	5	19,673,514	19,527,193	39,917,165	1,765,000	4	11,963,151	15,441,954	29,384,204	1,556,000
Marquette	3	5,205,958	6,908,612	12,191,894	810,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menominee .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	35	477,866,688	791,383,531	1,376,112,399	73,701,939	9	336,649,485	848,481,735	1,437,000,959	87,184,474
Monroe	7	17,227,981	23,580,528	41,936,761	2,375,000	1	1,954,800	2,221,171	4,586,971	250,000
Oconto	2	10,116,347	16,043,824	26,256,795	1,410,000	1	2,658,929	4,993,068	7,828,131	300,000
Oneida	4	12,766,971	15,514,524	28,322,957	1,755,000	1	6,010,489	8,247,672	15,094,272	600,000
Outagamie	12	42,955,674	77,606,630	123,083,818	7,180,000	3	31,585,803	56,550,799	96,265,867	4,925,000
Ozaukee	5	29,414,854	34,718,128	66,732,800	3,430,000	2	7,324,911	5,789,084	13,163,842	1,600,000
Pepin .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,168,057	5,719,966	10,613,278	400,000
Pierce	5	12,321,919	15,239,529	28,235,119	1,665,000	2	5,852,555	7,131,150	12,968,895	525,000
Polk	7	16,340,159	19,385,145	36,475,970	1,890,000	1	2,284,861	3,101,180	5,413,578	165,000
Portage	7	8,491,038	9,932,598	18,360,520	1,360,000	2	19,743,669	37,168,891	60,951,207	3,220,000
Price	2	6,304,309	6,238,925	12,627,322	762,500	1	3,471,935	4,634,320	8,399,369	400,000
Racine	9	70,931,599	75,526,367	153,286,843	8,020,000	4	40,743,467	70,538,076	124,894,131	5,705,000
*Richland	5	19,431,944	13,767,322	33,281,842	1,940,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Rock	13	58,217,325	94,609,995	156,013,605	10,483,043	4	26,421,628	50,179,759	80,607,455	4,200,000
*Rusk	2	5,650,638	7,143,968	12,837,198	630,000	1	2,737,657	2,455,829	5,407,887	300,000
St. Croix	7	9,200,132	11,447,506	20,608,672	1,172,000	3	9,963,826	13,950,966	24,193,510	1,030,000
Sauk	9	23,157,702	31,695,283	56,112,637	3,042,000	2	16,443,415	12,812,721	31,473,025	1,170,000
Sawyer	1	1,584,502	927,816	2,556,745	120,000	1	5,910,492	6,094,524	12,340,978	550,000
Shawano	8	16,505,243	25,718,153	42,996,392	2,484,000	2	9,029,132	13,394,275	24,398,316	980,000
*Sheboygan	13	51,221,649	88,675,092	146,073,888	9,632,500	1	19,939,732	34,241,244	63,215,725	5,500,000
Taylor	3	10,686,956	10,164,305	20,861,043	1,360,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau	9	21,317,686	23,194,536	45,397,301	2,455,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon	8	14,544,115	18,585,294	33,596,036	2,140,000	1	4,791,298	1,469,850	6,300,455	350,000
Vilas	1	700,030	1,144,686	1,911,962	120,000	1	2,308,442	3,476,217	6,060,757	275,000
Walworth	10	31,859,267	35,188,487	69,786,903	4,110,000	3	13,474,071	18,886,180	34,552,438	1,555,000
Washburn	3	7,759,476	6,055,717	13,937,238	800,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	9	23,620,025	22,608,651	48,524,234	2,585,000	2	18,092,475	14,191,340	36,257,552	2,575,000
Waukesha	13	61,771,629	95,578,591	158,737,616	8,637,136	4	40,146,212	76,212,807	122,045,118	7,560,000
Waupaca	8	26,064,889	28,559,439	56,788,977	2,875,000	3	7,765,006	9,025,243	17,776,781	1,100,000
Waushara	3	12,628,896	14,657,316	27,903,333	1,522,000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	5	21,253,610	31,906,442	55,063,669	2,811,000	6	50,321,536	111,230,056	175,109,830	10,600,000
Wood	6	16,408,759	24,232,954	40,952,268	2,307,500	3	25,025,565	40,732,473	71,007,659	3,600,000

Source: Commissioner of Banking, 74th Annual Report of the Condition of State Banks, Mutual Savings Banks, Trust Companies and National Banks of Wisconsin, May 1969.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS BY COUNTY

December 31, 1968

County	State Associations		Federal Associations	
	Number	Total Assets	Number	Total Assets
Adams .....	.....	\$ .....	..	\$ .....
Ashland	1	4,369,655	..	.....
Barron	1	3,517,770	2	12,413,071
Bayfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	2	56,429,093	1	11,264,171
Buffalo .....	.....	.....	..	.....
Burnett .....	.....	.....	..	.....
Calumet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	1	7,307,359	..	.....
Clark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia .....	.....	.....	1	5,509,475
Crawford .....	.....	.....	1	6,242,492
Dane	4	222,628,160	1	48,224,017
Dodge	2	11,735,549	..	.....
Door	1	13,930,260	.....	.....
Douglas	1	13,266,540	..	.....
Dunn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire .....	.....	.....	1	43,946,553
Florence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	1	31,430,050	2	39,942,647
Forest .....	.....	.....	..	.....
Grant	1	279,034	..	.....
Green .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Lake .....	.....	.....	..	.....
Iowa .....	.....	.....	..	.....
Iron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	.....	.....	1	5,657,782
Jefferson	2	46,219,453	..	.....
Juneau .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha	2	54,988,634	..	.....
Kewaunee	2	5,357,458	.....	.....
La Crosse	1	8,535,786	1	94,886,200
Lafayette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Langlade .....	.....	.....	1	7,216,597
Lincoln	1	5,053,741	1	5,216,555
Manitowoc	3	42,507,354	.....	.....
Marathon	2	48,364,306	.....	.....
Marinette	1	5,660,454	.....	.....
Marquette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menominee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	36	992,151,798	15	918,794,618
Monroe	1	6,376,495	1	9,664,886
Oconto .....	.....	.....	..	.....
Oneida	1	14,288,240	.....	.....
Ozaukee	3	78,530,351	..	.....
Ozaukee	3	39,219,559	.....	.....
Pepin .....	.....	.....	1	3,320,000
Pierce .....	.....	.....	1	6,949,773
Polk .....	.....	.....	1	8,856,248
Portage	1	6,051,165	1	4,372,669
Price .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine	5	104,835,854	1	26,513,021
Richland .....	.....	.....	1	10,870,990
Rock	3	29,638,131	1	2,836,415
Rusk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix	1	5,986,015	1	11,456,564
Sauk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sawyer	1	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	1	2,149,159	..	.....
Sheboygan	4	59,983,406	.....	.....
Taylor .....	.....	.....	1	18,160,236
Trempealeau .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon .....	.....	.....	1	5,189,482
Vilas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walworth .....	.....	.....	1	7,151,907
Washburn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	2	19,722,600	..	.....
Waukesha	4	64,935,997	2	22,451,407
Waupaca	2	9,317,781	1	11,311,603
Waushara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	2	79,549,902	.....	.....
Wood	3	29,749,394	..	.....
TOTAL	101	\$2,124,064,503	43	\$1,348,423,579

Source: Office of Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *Seventy-Second Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations, December 31, 1968.*

DATA ON CONSERVATION AND RECREATION IN WISCONSIN

Inventory of Recreational Facilities in Wisconsin

8,842	lakes totaling 928,618 acres of water (including flowages)
1,626	trout streams with a total mileage of 7,952 miles
5,500,000	acres of publicly owned or publicly controlled land open to hunters
23	scenic parks totaling 30,826 acres
10	historical-memorial parks totaling 1,101 acres
10	roadside parks totaling 2,684 acres
2	state trails, 107 miles long, totaling 1,131 acres
10	state forests totaling 413,986 acres
5	recreation areas totaling 6,763 acres
3,773	campsites

Licenses and Permits, 1968

306,572	boats registered
118,441	annual park admission stickers for automobiles
117,593	daily park admission tags for automobiles
503,190*	deer hunting and license tags including nonresidents
432,768*	small game hunting license tags including nonresidents
321,041	nonresident fishing licenses
696,425*	resident fishing licenses
58,110	fifteen-day nonresident fishing licenses
249,602	voluntary sportsmen's licenses
102,868	resident archers licenses
12,107	nonresident bow and arrow deer licenses
657	guide licenses

Estimated Game Taken During 1968 Hunting Season

419,520	pheasants
288,960	ruffed grouse
1,017,040	squirrels
619,840	cotton tail rabbits
613	bears
126,920	deer (6,934 taken with bow and arrow)

Fur Bearing Animals Taken in 1967-68

\$899,499	value of wild fur harvest of which \$237,301 was for 15,873 beavers
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Restocking Forests and Wildlife, 1968

66,816	adult pheasants stocked
122,520	day-old pheasants distributed
19,731,000	trees and shrubs distributed from state sources (excluding internursery shipments)
63,422,747	state fish, including 57,033,094 fry produced and distributed (519,196 pounds)
1,385,655	federal fish distributed (81,065 pounds)
2,640,153	trout distributed (445,616 pounds)

*Includes 249,602 voluntary sportsmen's licenses also valid for these activities.
Source: Department of Natural Resources, December 1969.

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS

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1970 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Name	*Location and Highway Connections	Dominant Features	Picnic Area	Swimming	Camp Units	Boating	Fishing	Hiking	Winter Sports	Acres
State Parks										
Amnicon Falls	5 mi. SE of Superior USH 2	Scenic waterfalls, covered bridge	Yes	No	40	No	Yes	Yes	No	816
Aztalan	4 mi. E of Lake Mills USH 30	Ancient Indian village	Yes	No	....	No	Yes	No	No	143
Big Bay	On Madeline Island in Lake Superior	Sand beach and natural history	Yes	Yes	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1,100
Big Foot Beach	1 mi. S of Lake Geneva STH 12, 120	A beach park	Yes	Yes	135	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	269
Blue Mound	1 mi. NW of Blue Mound, STH 151 & 18	Highest point in the southern part of state	Yes	No	77	No	No	Yes	No	744
Brunet Island	1 mi. N of Cornell STH 27	River island park	Yes	Yes	65	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	580
Copper Falls	4 mi. N of Mellen STH 13 & 169	River gorge, waterfalls	Yes	Yes	34	No	Yes	Yes	No	1,792
Council Grounds	1 mi. NW of Merrill STH 107	River scenery	Yes	No	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	278
Cushing	Delafield USH 30	Historic monument	Yes	No	....	No	No	No	No	10
Devil's Lake	3 mi. S of Baraboo STH 123	Bluffs, mountain scenery	Yes	Yes	316	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3,439
Elroy-Sparta Trail	1/2 mi. NW of Elroy or 2 mi. SE of Sparta STH 71	Scenic hills & valleys, old railroad tunnels	No	No	....	No	No	Yes	No	437
Europe Bay	2 mi. SE of Gill's Rock, tip of Door Co.	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	....	No	No	No	No	1,972
First Capitol	3 mi. N of Belmont CTH G	First territorial capitol	Yes	No	....	No	No	No	No	78
Governor Dodge	3 mi. N of Dodgeville STH 23	Rocky promontories	Yes	Yes	134	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4,557
Harrington Beach	8 mi. N of Port Washington USH 141	Lake Michigan beach	Undeveloped							239
Hartman Creek	6 mi. W of Waupaca STH 54	Lake scenery, pine plantation	Yes	No	44	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	970
High Cliff	9 mi. E of Menasha STH 114	Wooded bluffs, Lake Winnebago	Yes	Yes	55	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	829
Interstate	St. Croix Falls USH 8	River gorge, rocky bluffs	Yes	Yes	86	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	922
John M. Kohler	4 mi. S of Sheboygan STH 141	Lake scenery	Development in Progress							785
Lake Kegonsa	3 mi. N of Stoughton CTH N	Typical glacial terrain	Yes	Yes	36	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	345
Lake Wissota	E of Chippewa Falls 5 mi. STH 29, N on K	Lake scenery	Yes	No	6	Undeveloped				965
Lizard Mound	2 mi. NE of West Bend STH 141	Indian mounds	Yes	No	....	No	No	No	No	78
Lost Dauphin	5 mi. SW of DePere USH 41, CTH D	Home of Lost Dauphin of France	Yes	No	....	No	No	No	No	19
Lucius Woods	Solon Springs USH 53	Virgin pine timber	Yes	Yes	28	No	Yes	No	No	38
Merrick	1 mi. N of Fountain City STH 35	A river park	Yes	Yes	76	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	320
Mill Bluff	4 mi. W of Camp Douglas USH 12, 16	Rocky bluffs	Yes	Yes	21	No	No	Yes	No	74
Mirror Lake	1 mi. SE of Lake Delton	Lake scenery	Yes	No	49	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1,736
Nelson Dewey	1 mi. N of Cassville STH 133	Home of first governor of Wisconsin	Yes	No	31	No	Yes	Yes	No	591
New Glarus Woods	1 mi. S of New Glarus STH 69	Wooded valleys, natural oak-woods	Yes	No	18	No	No	Yes	No	88

Name	*Location and Highway Connections	Dominant Features	Picnic Area	Swim- ming	Camp Units	Boat- ing	Fish- ing	Hik- ing	Winter Sports	Acres
Ojibwa	1 mi. E of Ojibwa STH 70	River scenery	Yes	No	6	No	Yes	No	No	353
Old Wade House	6 mi. W of Plymouth STH 23	Restored early American inn	Yes	No	....	No	No	No	No	98
Pattison	10 mi. S of Superior STH 35	Highest waterfall in state	Yes	Yes	80	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1,359
Peninsula	Fish Creek STH 42	Green Bay, limestone bluffs	Yes	Yes	522	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3,767
Perrot	1 mi. N of Trempealeau STH 35	River scenery, wooded bluffs	Yes	Yes	101	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1,394
Potawatomi	2 mi. NW of Sturgeon Bay STH 42	Limestone bluffs	Yes	No	123	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,126
Rib Mountain	4 mi. SW of Wausau CTH N & NN	A high point in the state	Yes	No	31	No	No	Yes	Yes	607
Roche A Cri	2 mi. N of Friendship STH 13	Woodlands, rocky bluffs	Yes	No	47	No	No	Yes	No	331
Rock Island	50 mi. NE of Sturgeon Bay	Island scenery	Yes	Yes	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	783
Rocky Arbor	1 mi. NW of Wisconsin Dells USH 12	Rocky ledges, wooded valleys	Yes	No	90	No	No	Yes	No	231
Terry Andrae	4 mi. S of Sheboygan STH 141	Lake Michigan sand dunes	Yes	Yes	105	No	Yes	Yes	No	175
Tower Hill	3 mi. S of Spring Green STH 23	Historic shot tower, river bluffs	Yes	No	21	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	108
Tuscolbia—Park Falls Trail	STH 40, 48, 70	76 miles long, old railroad grade	Development in Progress							620
White Fish Bay	7 mi. NE of Sturgeon Bay STH 57	Sand dunes and rocky Lake Michigan shoreline	Undeveloped							129
Wildcat Mountain	3 mi. S of Ontario STH 33	Bluff lands	Yes	No	30	No	Yes	Yes	No	2,911
Willow River	NE of Hudson along Willow River	River scenery, 3 dams	Undeveloped							1,826
Wyalusing	12 mi. S of Prairie du Chien USH 18	Junction Wis. & Miss. Rivers	Yes	No	74	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,277
State Forests										
American Legion	SE of Woodruff STH 47	Large number of scenic lakes	Yes	Yes	275	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	45,730
Apostle Islands	In Lake Superior, off the Bayfield Peninsula	Scenic wilderness	No	No	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	11,153
Black River	SE of Black River Falls USH 12, STH 27 & 54	Abundance of wildlife and scenery	Yes	Yes	91	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	63,244
Brule River	NE of Solon Springs CTH P	Excellent fishing and canoeing	Yes	No	38	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	32,106
Flambeau River	23 mi. W of Phillips on CTH W	Outstanding canoeing river	Yes	Yes	60	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	80,481
Kettle Moraine— North	N of Kewaskum, STH 45, 23, 67	Glacial formations—kames, eskers	Yes	Yes	352	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	24,711
Kettle Moraine— South	S & E of Whitewater USH 12, STH 59 and 67	Kettles and glacial lakes	Yes	Yes	325	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	13,470
Northern Highland	N of Woodruff USH 51	Picturesque lakes and forests	Yes	Yes	604	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	133,508
Point Beach	4 mi. N of Two Rivers STH 42	Sand beach and natural history	Yes	Yes	152	No	Yes	Yes	No	2,518

*Abbreviations: USH, U.S. Highway; STH, State Highway; CTH, County Trunk Highway; IH, Interstate Highway.
Source: Department of Natural Resources, December 1969.

WISCONSIN STATE PARK AND FOREST ATTENDANCE, 1966-68

	Number of Visitors*			Number of Cars		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
State Parks						
Amnicon Falls	28,256	37,585	47,720	8,075	10,776	13,585
Aztalan	37,232	34,680	35,993	10,609	9,763	10,060
Belmont Mound .....	.....	36,323	29,643	.....	9,813	8,388
Big Bay .....	.....	19,540	15,117	.....	5,576	3,920
Big Foot Beach .....	.....	157,053	164,333	50,790	44,922	46,923
Blue Mound	48,282	69,438	75,712	13,794	18,866	20,503
Brunet Island	140,061	127,810	120,780	39,645	36,553	34,535
Copper Falls	100,607	109,306	105,453	28,482	30,961	30,106
Council Grounds	37,462	39,188	148,102	10,704	11,170	42,307
Cushing Memorial	32,763	12,291	18,499	9,361	3,453	5,285
Devil's Lake	1,691,246	1,554,924	1,726,204	517,670	444,260	493,200
Elroy-Sparta Trail .....	.....	4,147	6,791	.....	.....	.....
First Capitol	28,536	9,599	12,092	8,153	2,742	3,455
Governor Dodge	280,834	242,021	280,950	80,239	69,727	80,348
Hartman Creek	5,362	14,961	34,786	1,533	4,272	9,961
High Cliff	543,674	439,529	525,590	152,336	125,827	153,961
Interstate	274,472	205,735	209,690	78,444	56,055	56,080
Lake Kegonsa	4,144	3,847	64,615	1,036	1,099	18,461
Lake Wissota .....	.....	.....	7,017	.....	.....	1,976
Lizard Mound	19,477	18,119	20,885	5,475	6,141	5,967
Lost Dauphin .....	.....	4,343	6,654	.....	1,242	1,931
Lucius Woods	105,989	105,797	109,508	30,293	30,150	31,076
Merrick	91,401	75,787	97,323	26,115	21,659	27,846
Mill Bluff	23,782	23,372	53,001	6,795	6,672	15,158
Mirror Lake	7,704	89,695	158,542	2,201	25,589	45,298
Nelson Dewey	85,655	66,399	113,367	24,473	19,021	21,419
New Glarus Woods	21,443	21,928	25,709	6,127	6,279	7,189
Ojibwa	11,392	11,535	13,385	2,955	3,255	3,850
Old Wade House	31,641	30,772	50,735	9,069	8,851	14,496
Parfrey's Glen	38,302	26,961	34,722	10,944	7,984	9,920
Pattison	165,955	185,556	224,466	47,416	52,963	64,085
Peninsula	583,074	484,857	534,957	166,290	138,406	152,495
Perrot	152,425	178,592	203,827	43,550	51,127	58,286
Potawatomi	185,466	175,292	201,507	56,877	50,487	57,579
Rib Mountain	115,571	142,624	163,266	32,958	40,820	46,595
Roche a Cri	75,648	49,341	45,993	21,612	13,908	13,186
Rock Island	2,911	5,680	7,921	.....	985	861
Rocky Arbor	95,773	76,017	73,070	19,963	21,705	20,877
Terry Andrae	328,434	208,839	229,065	93,958	61,193	66,216
Tower Hill	78,625	53,532	72,345	22,135	15,210	20,527
Wildcat Mountain	75,478	54,217	70,079	21,279	15,434	20,023
Wyalusing	123,253	110,852	125,785	35,514	31,635	35,894
TOTAL	5,850,067	5,318,084	6,264,999	1,696,870	1,516,461	1,773,828
Total Park Camper Days	629,422	599,458	680,658	.....	.....	.....
Northern Forests						
American Legion	161,478	195,582	291,080	46,137	55,881	83,166
Apostle Islands	4,200	3,410	3,264	.....	736	934
Black River	160,140	115,498	135,559	45,754	22,999	38,731
Brule River	43,399	42,199	43,508	12,400	12,057	12,431
Flambeau River	18,120	18,570	20,472	5,177	5,306	5,849
Northern Highland	484,841	618,585	780,723	.....	179,596	223,064
Southern Forests						
Kettle Moraine No. unit	414,062	478,741	528,197	110,601	136,784	150,924
Kettle Moraine So. unit	246,768	199,490	315,220	71,482	56,707	88,868
Point Beach	209,090	147,386	157,201	57,922	42,184	44,754
TOTAL	1,742,098	1,819,461	2,275,224	487,996	236,411	648,736
Total Forest Camper Days	375,064	367,921	411,992	.....	.....	.....

*Computed estimates.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, December 1969.

°ORAP LAND ACREAGE AND EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1962-1968

	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	Total 1962-1968
Acres								
Land acquisition	17,758	27,528	22,425	17,831	9,192	23,008	6,131	123,872
Land easements	938	3,844	2,544	1,634	1,299	766	554	11,579
Expenditures								
Land acquisition	\$1,284,064	\$2,847,164	\$2,818,011	\$1,668,640	\$1,548,164	\$2,504,247	\$1,815,517	\$14,485,807
Land easements	49,480	94,861	43,519	37,654	53,586	27,948	13,729	320,777
Land development	308,972	517,709	461,898	743,645	934,750	993,260	688,051	4,648,284
Land maintenance	370,283	372,717	372,000	372,000	422,000	422,000	625,000	2,956,000
30¢ an acre aid	0	0	10,978	18,133	22,577	26,004	31,466	109,157
Options, appraisals, etc.	8,300	40,843	45,220	52,720	38,680	36,421	70,645	292,828
Land rights administration	94,003	99,488	61,666	43,758	64,790	55,559	65,965	485,230
Inter-fiscal year adjustments	299,152	278,491	-485,058	-13,065	293,789	-373,310	0	0
TOTAL	\$2,414,255	\$4,251,273	\$3,328,234	\$2,923,484	\$3,378,335	\$3,692,127	\$3,310,372	\$23,298,082

*"ORAP" is the acronym for Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Act Program, established by Chapter 427, Laws of 1961. Land rights acquisitions and expenditures cited in the table were administered by the Department of Conservation, now part of the Department of Natural Resources. In addition, the Highway Commission, now part of the Department of Transportation, acquired 3,100 acres of scenic easements and historic sites under the ORAP program in 1961-63, 4,825 acres in 1963-65 and 3,175 acres in 1965-67.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Finance, *ORAP Impact Study 1961-1967*, and departmental data.

*ORAP EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEARS 1962-1968

ORAP Program	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	Total 1962-1968
Fish management	\$ 361,233	\$ 467,084	\$ 414,817	\$ 254,290	\$ 200,121	\$ 372,531	\$ 162,654	\$ 2,232,730
Game management	710,070	1,049,807	720,317	560,281	332,725	775,485	199,861	4,348,545
Northern forests	143,983	300,148	492,229	340,845	345,294	163,549	108,665	1,894,712
Southern forests	408,160	752,750	129,576	114,158	523,742	111,174	403,261	2,442,820
State parks	782,410	1,681,484	1,571,296	1,653,910	1,976,454	2,269,389	2,435,931	12,370,874
Recreation aids to counties	0	14,955	23,683	22,261	4,933	29,835	43,901	139,568
Tourist information centers	46,130	101,853	67,035	51,991	62,188	63,484	95,573	488,253
Long range planning	0	0	0	0	0	29,436	14,999	44,435
Youth conservation camps	167,798	177,903	368,341	233,998	235,473	209,699	238,918	1,632,129
Metropolitan park aids	0	123,608	67,180	98,848	90,757	132,616	94,670	607,679
Artificial lake creation	0	0	48,953	14,351	82,643	16,079	328,328	490,354
Recreation planning	22,602	23,399	26,000	25,688	0	0	0	97,688
Scenic easement, historic sites	0	83,683	51,106	63,205	141,748	290,761	294,026	924,529
TOTAL	\$2,642,386	\$4,776,674	\$3,980,532	\$3,433,824	\$3,996,077	\$4,464,038	\$4,420,786	\$27,714,317

*The Department of Natural Resources now administers all ORAP programs except the scenic easement and historic site projects of the Highway Division of the Department of Transportation. Prior to 1967 the Conservation Department, now part of the Natural Resources Department, was responsible for most ORAP projects. Other state agencies formerly involved in portions of the ORAP program were the Department of Public Welfare, now part of the Department of Health and Social Services, in charge of the youth conservation camps; the Department of Resource Development, now part of the Department of Natural Resources, in charge of metropolitan park aids; the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee, now the Soil Conservation Board, in charge of artificial lake creation, and the Recreation Committee, now part of the Natural Resources Department, in charge of recreation planning.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Finance, *ORAP Impact Study 1961-1967*, and 1967-68 bureau data.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM, 1949-50 TO 1967-68

Fiscal Year	Expenditures		
	State	Federal	Total
1949-50	\$50,000	\$16,000	\$ 66,000
1950-51	75,000	16,000	91,000
1951-52	75,000	16,000	91,000
1952-53	74,830	6,481	81,311
1953-54	80,575	.....	80,575
1954-55	81,520	.....	81,520
1955-56	81,706	.....	81,706
1956-57	85,004	39,472	124,476
1957-58	89,134	61,100	150,234
1958-59	90,430	60,200	150,630
1959-60	101,099	60,500	161,599
1960-61	102,971	60,700	163,671
1961-62	105,194	97,400	202,594
1962-63	107,114	102,600	209,714
1963-64	114,234	102,900	217,134
1964-65	119,384	101,900	221,284
1965-66	130,712	101,300	232,012
1966-67	449,842	103,306	553,148
1967-68	951,711	188,739	1,140,450

Source: Departmental data, August 1969, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, 1950-1968

Year	Total	Orders Issued To		No. of Orders ¹ Satisfied
		Municipalities	Industries	
Prior to 1950	50	20	30	50
1950	32	21	11	32
1951	110	25	85	109
1952	208	90	118	194
1953	142	48	94	128
1954	151	40	111	147
1955	215	63	152	183
1956	98	18	80	86
1957	40	15	25	24
1958	3	1	2	3
1959	11	1	10	4
1960	2	1	1	1
1961	12	3	9	11
1962	4	3	1	1
1963	7	4	3	6
1964	125	73	52	56
1965	162	88	74	83
1966	74	40	34	38
1967	20	8	12	2
1968	255	130	125	43
TOTAL	1,721	692	1,029	1,201

¹The 520 orders not satisfied consist of those at recognized stages of compliance and others referred to the Attorney General for enforcement.

Source: Departmental data, August, 1969, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1964-1969¹

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 ²
County Teachers' Colleges						
Ashland	89	87	100	110	127	120
Barron	141	140	57	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	40	37	38	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	25	37	57	55	53	56
Dodge	61	63	76	84	93	101
Door-Kewaunee	48	43	52	53	62	68
Green	32	47	41	.....	.....	.....
Juneau	33	47	47	76	64	57
Langlade	72	73	55	59	72	91
Lincoln	36	37	21	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	83	104	77	104	119	118
Marinette	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outagamie	49	99	113	108	116	140
Polk	26	31	39	54	61	71
Racine-Kenosha	139	133	126	134	151	165
Richland	107	142	172	.....	.....	.....
Sauk	45	58	59	61	51	.....
Sheboygan	46	63	78	90	111	116
Taylor	96	134	137	141	150	53
Vernon	45	50	44	66	74	80
Waushara	48	40	51	62	58	84
Wood	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	1,398	1,465	1,440	1,257	1,362	1,320
State Universities						
Eau Claire	3,573	4,517	5,326	6,296	7,248	7,846
Education	1,624	1,888	2,092	2,243	2,474	2,763
Letters and Science .....	.....	2,344	2,191	2,758	3,047	3,278
Business and Economics .....	.....	.....	596	767	993	1,048
Applied Arts, Sci. & Tech. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ³	1,949	180	284	301	456	463
Graduate	60	105	163	227	338	294
La Crosse	2,987	3,943	4,514	5,111	6,001	6,659
Education	969	723	816	1,332	1,539	1,769
Letters and Science .....	.....	2,386	1,104	1,834	2,654	2,430
Business and Economics .....	.....	232	261	446	.....	626
Applied Arts, Sci. & Tech. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ³	2,018	519	2,179	1,271	1,515	1,560
Graduate	27	83	154	228	293	274
Oshkosh	5,375	7,133	8,267	9,444	11,096	11,149
Education	2,862	3,331	2,962	3,783	4,101	4,098
Letters and Science .....	.....	2,613	4,053	3,665	4,820	4,640
Business and Economics .....	.....	612	877	1,244	1,266	1,141
Applied Arts, Sci. & Tech. .....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ³	2,513	290	.....	279	271	552
Graduate	49	171	375	473	638	718
Platteville	3,011	3,693	4,190	4,601	5,024	5,032
Education	1,359	1,425	1,279	1,336	1,492	1,460
Letters and Science .....	.....	1,449	1,344	1,132	1,115	1,491
Business and Economics .....	.....	.....	.....	405	548	467
Applied Arts, Sci. & Tech. .....	.....	.....	286	323	435	434
Other ³	1,652	708	1,115	1,172	1,185	908
Graduate	67	111	166	233	249	272
River Falls	2,592	3,281	3,544	3,691	4,052	4,123
Education	1,266	1,374	1,457	1,438	1,591	2,025
Letters and Science .....	.....	1,356	1,433	1,440	1,625	1,297
Business and Economics .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Applied Arts, Sci. & Tech. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ³	2,595	494	541	597	630	595
Graduate	25	57	113	216	206	206
Stevens Point	3,465	4,526	5,123	5,907	6,830	7,915
Education	992	1,010	987	1,120	1,267	1,574
Letters and Science .....	.....	2,154	2,487	2,953	3,442	4,034

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1964-1969—Continued

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 ²
Business and Economics .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Applied Arts, Sci. & Tech. ....	.....	1,049	1,222	1,435	1,622	1,728
Other ³	2,473	271	326	257	329	379
Graduate	40	42	101	142	170	200
Stout	2,330	2,827	3,251	3,859	4,330	4,910
Education	1,599	.....	.....	.....	2,048	2,233
Letters and Science .....	.....	.....	122	.....	459	538
Business and Economics .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	186
Applied Arts, Sci. & Tech. ....	.....	1,541	1,707	1,664	1,446	1,726
Other ³	731	1,173	1,311	2,021	.....	.....
Graduate	119	113	111	174	214	227
Superior	1,830	2,350	2,709	3,028	3,318	3,143
Education	1,111	1,076	1,137	1,311	1,420	1,515
Letters and Science .....	.....	649	748	851	899	805
Business and Economics .....	.....	246	313	397	477	414
Applied Arts, Sci. & Tech. ....	.....	113	126	.....	.....	.....
Other ³	719	113	180	146	156	95
Graduate	145	153	205	323	336	314
Whitewater	4,901	6,322	7,004	8,581	9,402	9,759
Education	2,467	2,702	2,829	3,251	3,490	3,757
Letters and Science .....	.....	1,935	1,891	2,507	2,622	2,771
Business and Economics .....	.....	1,516	2,010	2,414	2,697	2,695
Applied Arts, Sci. & Tech. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ³	2,434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graduate	76	169	274	409	593	554
Branch Campuses .....	.....	.....	116	768	937	1,354
Barron County .....	.....	.....	116	184	377	337
Fond du Lac .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	507
Medford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
Richland Center .....	.....	.....	.....	584	376	364
TOTAL	30,064	38,592	44,044	50,996	58,238	61,890
University of Wisconsin						
Madison Campus	26,293	29,299	31,120	33,000	34,670	35,549
Undergraduate	18,351	20,496	21,491	22,366	24,098	25,561
Letters and Science ..	12,011	13,709	14,486	14,741	15,925	.....
Agriculture & Life Sci.	715	778	772	803	860	.....
Family Resources	444	457	476	557	615	.....
Business	593	550	609	724	836	.....
Education	1,450	1,637	1,838	2,042	2,188	.....
Engineering	2,327	2,445	2,393	2,527	2,653	.....
Nursing	571	656	607	608	595	.....
Pharmacy	240	264	310	364	426	.....
Specials	360	388	394	497	519	.....
Graduate	6,587	7,395	8,222	9,063	9,023	8,930
Law	612	628	617	668	621	.....
Medical	383	392	396	406	409	.....
Milwaukee Campus	11,302	12,818	14,176	15,419	16,768	18,978
Undergraduate	8,701	9,816	10,408	11,284	12,624	15,882
Letters and Science ..	6,097	6,715	7,200	7,700	8,292	.....
Home Economics	51	52	55	66	62	.....
Business Administra- tion	308	308	308	376	475	.....
Education	380	815	772	893	1,081	.....
Appl. Sci. & Engineer- ing	796	869	813	829	925	.....
Nursing	174	268	299	338	408	.....
Fine Arts	574	628	790	912	1,172	.....
Social Welfare ⁴ .....	.....	148	139	141	184	.....
Pharmacy	21	13	32	29	25	.....
Specials	1,228	1,343	1,521	1,598	1,634	.....
Graduate	1,373	1,659	2,247	2,537	2,510	3,096
Green Bay Campus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,959	3,419
Undergraduate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,959	3,419
Graduate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1964-1969—Continued

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 ²
Parkside Campus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,796	2,911
Undergraduate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,796	2,911
Graduate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center System ⁵	3,438	4,770	5,911	6,578	3,804	4,400
Baraboo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	287
Fox Valley ⁶	499	606	647	666	.....	.....
Green Bay ⁶	685	931	997	1,040	.....	.....
Kenosha ⁶	558	700	724	750	.....	.....
Manitowoc ⁶	305	372	370	384	.....	.....
Marathon Co.	397	487	591	539	639	750
Marinette ⁶	89	232	314	364	.....	.....
Marshfield	142	311	342	292	320	305
Racine ⁶	480	706	779	655	.....	.....
Rock Co. ....	.....	.....	299	508	593	640
Sheboygan	283	425	447	464	551	559
Washington Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403	516
Waukesha .....	.....	.....	401	916	1,142	1,343
TOTAL	41,033	46,887	51,207	54,997	59,997	65,257

¹Full and part-time first semester on-campus students.

²Blank spaces indicate 1969-70 enrollment detail not yet available.

³Post-1965 breakdown reflects divisions with largest system-wide enrollment. "Other" category includes Fine Arts, Engineering, Home Economics, Agriculture, Nursing and Physical Education.

⁴Included in Letters and Science in 1964-65.

⁵Centers offer 2-year programs in Letters and Science, Engineering, Nursing and other "special" courses.

⁶On July 1, 1968 the campuses at Racine and Kenosha were officially joined to the University of Wisconsin-Parkside; and Fox Valley, Green Bay, Manitowoc and Marinette became part of the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Sixteenth Annual Fall Enrollment Report, Wisconsin Colleges, First Semester 1968-69*, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin, *The University of Wisconsin Madison Campus Enrollment Report for First Semester 1968-69*; *The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Enrollment Report for Fall Semester 1968-69*; *The University of Wisconsin-Green Bay Enrollment Report for First Semester 1968-69*; *The University of Wisconsin-Parkside Enrollment Report, First Semester 1968-69*; *The University of Wisconsin Center System Enrollment Report, First Semester 1969-70*, and previous issues. Board of Regents of State Universities, *Wisconsin State Universities System Enrollment Report, First Semester, September 1969*, and previous issues.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN EXTENSION, 1963-64 TO 1968-69

Registrations Accepted ¹	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
U.W. credit courses	5,314	5,152	4,511	4,568	4,953	4,959
H.S. credit courses	4,189	3,964	3,841	3,639	3,570	3,134
Special courses	2,752	2,173	2,777	2,731	2,427	2,519
TOTAL	12,255	11,289	11,129	10,938	10,950	10,612

¹Registrations are the number registered for each course. Thus, a student registering for more than one course would be counted more than once. The counting period runs from July 1 to June 30.

Source: University of Wisconsin Extension, Independent Study, January 1970.

SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENTS, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN AND STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM, 1966-1969

Unit	Total Enrollment			
	1966	1967	1968	1969
University of Wisconsin				
Madison Campus (by college)	12,545	13,393	14,439	14,846
Letters and Science	5,427	6,047	6,703	6,859
Agriculture and Life Sciences	880	895	898	879
Family Resources	214	196	203	234
Business	241	381	452	546
Education	2,128	2,184	2,255	2,358
Engineering	800	914	940	979
Nursing	313	288	311	341
Pharmacy	113	107	119	92
Law	167	176	194	153
Medicine	109	108	107	202
U.W. Milwaukee ¹	30	26	40	32
U.W. Centers ²	5	25	8	18
Summer Session Specials	2,116	2,040	2,208	2,149
C.I.C. Scholars	2	6	1	4
Milwaukee Campus	6,144	6,731	8,012	9,933
Green Bay Campus .....	.....	.....	1,083	1,244
Parkside Campus .....	.....	.....	975	1,789
University Center System	1,601	2,176	1,236	1,748
Baraboo .....	.....	.....	.....	116
Fox Valley	145	235	.....	.....
Green Bay	269	298	.....	.....
Kenosha	384	428	.....	.....
Manitowoc	109	166	.....	.....
Marathon	91	225	289	375
Marinette	25	59	.....	.....
Marshfield	100	45	70	88
Racine	315	302	.....	.....
Rock .....	.....	115	254	288
Sheboygan	163	125	248	215
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	174
Waukesha .....	.....	178	375	492
TOTAL (University of Wisconsin)	20,290	22,300	25,745	29,560
State University System				
Eau Claire	1,760	2,274	2,595	2,767
La Crosse	1,550	1,661	2,008	2,300
Oshkosh	2,326	2,444	3,036	3,746
Platteville	1,386	1,409	1,748	2,039
River Falls	1,165	1,030	1,432	1,556
Stevens Point	1,453	1,471	1,708	2,083
Stout	1,036	1,267	1,589	1,752
Superior	1,184	1,319	1,543	1,795
Whitewater	2,822	2,704	2,871	3,027
Branch campuses ³ .....	.....	.....	.....	255
TOTAL (State University System)	14,682	15,269	18,530	21,320
GRAND TOTAL	34,972	37,569	44,275	50,880

¹ Transferring this summer's work to the U.W. Milwaukee.

² Transferring this summer's work to a U.W. Center.

³ Barron County (Rice Lake)—61; Fond du Lac—121; and Richland Center—73.

Source: University of Wisconsin, *The University of Wisconsin-Parkside Campus Enrollment Report, Summer Session 1969*; *The University of Wisconsin-Madison Campus Enrollment Report, Summer Session 1969*; *The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Enrollment Report, Summer Session 1969*; *University Center System Enrollment Report, Summer Session 1969*; and previous issues. Board of Regents of State Universities, *Wisconsin State Universities System Enrollment Report, Summer Session 1969*, and previous issues.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 1965-1970¹

1969-70								
Institution	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Men	Women	Total	Under-graduate Total
University²								
Lawrence	1,306	1,279	1,294	1,325	675	657	1,332	1,332
Marquette	9,290	9,401	11,322	10,801	7,055	3,479	10,534	8,384
Liberal Arts Colleges²								
Alverno	1,352	1,425	1,391	985	3	878	881	881
Beloit	1,189	1,426	1,563	1,761	851	992	1,773	1,762
Cardinal Stritch	528	608	651	561	18	611	629	495
Carroll	1,001	1,046	1,092	1,173	630	617	1,247	1,247
Carthage	1,258	1,335	1,858	1,934	958	794	1,752	1,752
Dominican	575	640	638	697	230	303	533	533
Edgewood	640	637	777	677	65	510	575	575
Holy Family	537	564	562	620	43	542	585	585
Holy Redeemer .....	.....	.....	.....	86	67	.....	67	67
Lakeland	574	585	685	699	434	231	665	665
Marian	315	362	483	519	8	423	431	431
Milton	595	597	644	629	501	188	689	689
Mt. Mary	1,196	1,219	1,105	982	.....	924	924	924
Mt. St. Paul .....	.....	.....	.....	218	221	38	259	259
Mt. Senario	160	137	230	265	117	151	268	268
Northland	677	745	764	771	452	227	679	679
Northwestern	239	258	274	297	293	.....	293	293
Ripon	947	978	993	983	657	409	1,066	1,066
St. Francis	31	42	37	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Norbert	1,421	1,600	1,643	1,679	894	756	1,650	1,650
Viterbo	550	594	581	511	9	438	447	447
Tech. and Prof.								
Inst. Paper Chem.....	72	73	69	64	53	1	54	.....
Layton Sch. Art	304	291	359	341	225	101	326	326
Marquette Med. School .....	.....	.....	.....	411	391	25	416	.....
Milw. Sch. Engr.	1,392	1,507	1,676	2,612	2,484	15	2,499	2,357
Wis. Conservatory....	55	33	32	61	35	37	72	59
Theol. Sem.								
DeSales Prep.	114	116	108	109	82	.....	82	82
Holy Cross	94	80	52	34	17	.....	17	17
Holy Name	29	38	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Immac. Concept.	98	91	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. St. Paul Coll.	218	189	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashota House	92	86	83	75	63	2	65	.....
Sac. Heart Monas-tary .....	.....	.....	.....	32	29	.....	29	.....
Sac. Heart Sem.	63	54	57	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Anthony	68	65	56	33	18	.....	18	.....
St. Columban's .....	.....	.....	.....	48	45	.....	45	45
St. Francis	282	276	262	273	300	.....	300	131
St. Joseph's Coll.	61	43	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	55	52	57	54	40	.....	40	40
Wis. Lutheran	137	146	153	171	193	.....	193	.....
Jr. Colleges								
Concordia	277	389	161	127	170	88	258	258
Madison Bus. Coll....	590	597	535	489	267	174	441	441
Holy Cross .....	.....	.....	.....	19	23	20	43	43
Mater Dolorosa	40	42	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milw. Luth. Tch. Coll.	189	201	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Bede's	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	28,630	29,847	32,812	33,434	18,669	13,716	32,385	28,991

¹First semester students enrolled for collegiate credit.

²Degree granting, that is a degree based on a minimum of 4-years' work.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers.
Sixteenth Annual Fall Enrollment Report—Wisconsin Colleges, First Semester, 1969-70, and previous years.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT SYSTEM

Enrollment Summary, 1960-1969

School Year	Total Enrollment	Non-Aided ¹	Total Aided	Total Aided		Total Aided		Compulsory ²	Apprentices	Post High ³
				Evening	Day	Full-Time	Part-Time			
1960-61	153,512	39,337	114,175	67,337	46,838	8,169	106,006	5,019	3,517	N.A.
1961-62	162,214	35,266	126,948	80,256	46,692	8,863	118,085	4,231	3,436	11,284
1962-63	168,885	33,309	135,576	83,899	51,677	9,521	126,055	3,305	3,685	13,222
1963-64	177,456	33,204	144,252	94,031	50,221	11,772	132,480	3,421	3,701	15,504
1964-65	185,608	37,659	147,949	93,926	54,023	13,592	134,357	3,103	3,777	18,435
1965-66	188,503	35,787	152,716	91,871	60,845	15,612	137,104	2,351	4,953	28,494
1966-67	186,655	30,348	156,317	86,528	69,789	16,900	139,417	1,516	6,097	30,624
1967-68	207,194	27,847	179,347	102,309	77,038	20,220	159,127	1,444	7,309	35,312
1968-69	202,464	29,699	172,765	106,996	65,769	23,297	149,468	813	7,207	37,944

Enrollment Detail, 1968-69

Program	Total Enrollment	Full-Time	Part-Time	Day School			Evening School Total
				Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	
Associate Degree	15,860	9,157	6,703	10,920	9,157	1,763	4,940
Voc. diploma, 2 yr.	3,536	1,856	1,680	2,030	1,856	174	1,506
Voc. diploma, 1 yr.	11,742	5,723	6,019	7,339	5,723	1,616	4,403
College parallel ⁴	6,806	2,818	3,988	4,009	2,818	1,191	2,797
Apprentice	7,207	.....	7,207	6,078	.....	6,078	1,129
Developmental (pre-tech)	91	43	48	66	43	23	25
Preparatory	19,561	554	19,007	2,695	554	2,141	16,866
Extension	21,465	.....	21,465	4,471	.....	4,471	16,994
Homemaking	21,990	11	21,979	4,420	11	4,409	17,570
General adult	28,209	72	28,137	4,343	72	4,271	23,866
Continuation	1,020	813	207	1,020	813	207	.....
Adult high school	3,586	590	2,996	1,254	590	664	2,332
Fire service	9,244	.....	9,244	5,177	.....	5,177	4,067
Civil defense	6,487	.....	6,487	4,041	.....	4,041	2,446
MDTA ⁵	1,904	1,602	302	1,648	1,602	246	56
Adult basic ed.	2,007	58	1,949	980	58	922	1,027
H.S. driver ed.	673	.....	673	673	.....	673	.....
H.S. contract ⁶	395	.....	395	345	.....	345	50
Seminars, institutes	561	.....	561	117	.....	117	444
Community services	563	.....	563	126	.....	126	437
Highway safety	1,361	.....	1,361	340	.....	340	1,021
Driver ed. (theory)	5,189	.....	5,189	1,083	.....	1,083	4,106
Driver ed. (B/T/W)	3,308	.....	3,308	2,394	.....	2,394	914
Nonaidable ¹	29,699	10	29,689	4,460	10	4,450	25,239
TOTAL	202,464	23,307	179,157	70,229	23,307	46,922	132,235

¹Persons in courses that are primarily avocational, recreational or craft in nature which are not eligible for state aid.

²Persons under age 18 attending as compulsory continuation students.

³Includes all full and part-time day and evening students in Associate Degree, Vocational Diploma or collegiate transfer programs.

⁴Essentially junior college courses suitable for transfer to a 4-year institution.

⁵Manpower Development and Training program (MDTA).

⁶Persons in state-aided and supervised vocational courses, and adult evening classes, in high schools.

Source: Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, *Summary Enrollment Statistics, 1949-50—1968-69*.

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS AND HIGHER EDUCATION EARNED DEGREES, BY STATE, 1966-67*

State	High School Diplomas (Pub. & Priv.)	Bachelor's Degree (4-5 Yrs.)	1st-Prof. Degree (6 Yr. Min.)	2nd-Level Degree (Master's)	Doctor's Degree (Ph.D. etc.)
Alabama	45,817	8,000	370	1,400	120
Alaska	2,789	200	.....	.....²	.....³
Arizona	20,747	5,200	120	1,900	190
Arkansas	25,299	5,100	210	900	70
California	253,112	46,100	2,830	13,600	2,190
Colorado	28,831	7,700	400	2,700	430
Connecticut	37,930	7,200	470	2,800	430
Delaware	7,150	900	.....	300	50
Florida	66,265	11,100	540	2,400	370
Georgia	55,140	8,800	720	1,600	190
Hawaii	11,340	1,600	.....	400	30
Idaho	11,628	1,800	40	300	20
Illinois	140,755	25,700	2,070	8,800	1,350
Indiana	70,022	16,800	740	6,500	900
Iowa	44,987	10,100	540	1,800	470
Kansas ¹	32,823	9,000	380	2,300	240
Kentucky	40,034	7,770	750	1,300	100
Louisiana	46,603	8,800	710	2,200	240
Maine	15,500	3,000	20	400	10
Maryland	47,379	7,900	790	1,600	340
Massachusetts	78,781	21,700	1,790	8,600	1,260
Michigan	126,100	24,200	1,080	9,000	1,000
Minnesota	61,024	12,800	800	1,900	430
Mississippi	29,186	6,500	190	900	60
Missouri ¹	59,498	12,800	1,260	3,100	360
Montana	11,405	2,800	30	400	30
Nebraska	23,150	6,900	330	900	150
Nevada	5,284	500	.....	100	.....³
New Hampshire ..	9,964	3,000	.....	400	30
New Jersey	87,118	13,600	540	3,600	490
New Mexico	15,150	2,600	20	900	60
New York	225,800	51,100	3,600	19,900	2,310
North Carolina	65,709	13,700	740	2,500	460
North Dakota	10,897	2,700	80	500	40
Ohio	151,132	28,100	1,480	5,700	690
Oklahoma	34,828	9,000	430	2,400	330
Oregon	30,811	7,000	450	1,900	300
Pennsylvania	167,400	33,300	2,100	7,800	1,020
Rhode Island	11,525	3,400	.....	800	120
South Carolina	34,189	5,300	150	600	50
South Dakota	11,800	3,000	40	400	10
Tennessee	49,378	10,700	800	2,200	280
Texas	131,434	27,400	2,080	5,600	770
Utah	16,519	6,300	110	1,200	200
Vermont	6,700	2,100	50	600	10
Virginia	55,996	8,900	740	1,400	180
Washington	48,649	10,700	340	2,000	380
West Virginia	26,957	5,000	150	1,000	50
WISCONSIN ¹	70,152	13,900	540	3,300	620
Wyoming	5,313	1,000	40	300	50

*Estimated.

¹Excludes graduates of vocational schools not operated as part of the regular school system.²Less than 50.³Less than 5.Source: U.S. Office of Education, *Digest of Educational Statistics 1968*.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, BY STATE, 1960*

State	High School, 4 Yrs. or More		College, 4 Yrs. or More		State	High School, 4 Yrs. or More		College, 4 Yrs. or More	
	Percent of Pop- ulation	Rank ¹	Percent of Pop- ulation	Rank ²		Percent of Pop- ulation	Rank ¹	Percent of Pop- ulation	Rank ²
Alabama	30.4	44	5.7	42	Montana	47.8	11	7.5	23
Alaska	54.7	2	9.5	6	Nebraska	47.7	12	6.8	31
Arizona	45.7	16	9.1	10	Nevada	53.3	3	8.3	19
Arkansas	28.9	49	4.8	50	New Hampshire..	42.9	22	7.1	28
California	51.5	6	9.8	4	New Jersey	40.7	31	8.4	16
Colorado	52.0	5	10.7	1	New Mexico	45.4	17	9.8	4
Connecticut	43.9	18	9.5	6	New York	40.8	30	8.9	12
Delaware	43.4	20	10.1	3	North Carolina ..	32.3	41	6.3	38
Florida	42.6	24	7.8	22	North Dakota	38.9	36	5.5	44
Georgia	31.9	43	6.2	40	Ohio	42.0	26	7.9	21
Hawaii	46.1	15	9.0	11	Oklahoma	40.5	32	7.9	21
Idaho	48.6	8	7.2	27	Oregon	48.4	9	8.5	15
Illinois	40.4	33	7.3	25	Pennsylvania	38.1	37	6.4	36
Indiana	41.8	27	6.3	38	Rhode Island	35.0	40	6.6	35
Iowa	46.3	14	6.4	36	South Carolina ..	30.4	44	8.9	30
Kansas	48.2	10	8.2	19	South Dakota	42.1	25	5.7	42
Kentucky	27.6	50	4.9	49	Tennessee	30.4	44	5.5	46
Louisiana	32.3	41	6.7	33	Texas	39.6	35	8.0	20
Maine	43.3	21	5.5	46	Utah	55.8	1	10.2	2
Maryland	40.0	34	9.3	8	Vermont	42.8	23	7.3	25
Massachusetts ..	47.0	13	8.8	13	Virginia	37.9	38	8.4	16
Michigan	40.9	29	6.8	31	Washington	51.5	6	9.3	8
Minnesota	43.9	18	7.5	23	West Virginia	30.5	47	5.2	48
Mississippi	29.8	48	5.6	44	WISCONSIN	41.6	28	6.7	33
Missouri	36.6	39	6.2	40	Wyoming	52.1	4	8.7	14

*Data refer to state populations 25 years old and over in 1960.

¹Tied: 6th, California and Washington; 41st, Louisiana and North Carolina; 44th, Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee.

²Tied: 4th, California and New Mexico; 16th, New Jersey and Virginia; 23rd, Minnesota and Montana; 25th, Vermont and Illinois; 31st, Michigan and Nebraska; 33rd, Louisiana and Wisconsin; 34th, Iowa and Pennsylvania; 38th, Indiana and North Carolina; 40th, Georgia and Missouri; 42nd, Alabama and South Dakota; 44th, Mississippi and North Dakota; 46th, Maine and Tennessee.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, *Digest of Educational Statistics 1968*.

ILLITERACY, BY STATE, 1960*

State	Number ¹ Illiterate		Per- cent ¹	Rank ²	State	Number ¹ Illiterate		Per- cent ¹	Rank ²
Alabama	93,000	4.2	6		Montana	5,000	1.0	40	
Alaska	5,000	3.0	15		Nebraska	9,000	.9	42	
Arizona	33,000	3.8	10		Nevada	2,000	1.1	38	
Arkansas	45,000	3.6	11		New Hampshire ..	6,000	1.4	32	
California	203,000	1.8	27		New Jersey	99,000	2.2	20	
Colorado	15,000	1.3	34		New Mexico	24,000	4.0	8	
Connecticut	41,000	2.2	20		New York	355,000	2.9	16	
Delaware	6,000	1.9	24		North Carolina ..	125,000	4.0	8	
Florida	92,000	2.6	18		North Dakota	6,000	1.4	32	
Georgia	120,000	4.5	5		Ohio	99,000	1.5	31	
Hawaii	21,000	5.0	3		Oklahoma	32,000	1.9	24	
Idaho	4,000	.8	48		Oregon	10,000	.8	48	
Illinois	128,000	1.8	27		Pennsylvania	166,000	2.0	23	
Indiana	40,000	1.2	36		Rhode Island	15,000	2.4	19	
Iowa	14,000	.7	50		South Carolina ..	87,000	5.5	2	
Kansas	14,000	.9	42		South Dakota	4,000	.9	42	
Kentucky	70,000	3.3	14		Tennessee	88,000	3.5	12	
Louisiana	137,000	6.3	1		Texas	272,000	4.1	7	
Maine	9,000	1.3	34		Utah	5,000	.9	42	
Maryland	41,000	1.9	24		Vermont	3,000	1.1	38	
Massachusetts ..	83,000	2.2	20		Virginia	94,000	3.4	13	
Michigan	84,000	1.6	30		Washington	18,000	.9	42	
Minnesota	23,000	1.0	40		West Virginia	35,000	2.7	17	
Mississippi	71,000	4.9	4		WISCONSIN	35,000	1.2	36	
Missouri	52,000	1.7	29		Wyoming	2,000	.9	42	

*Data refer to state populations 14 years old and over in 1960.

¹Estimated.

²Tied: 8th, New Mexico and North Carolina; 20th, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey; 24th, Delaware, Maryland and Oklahoma; 27th, California and Illinois; 32nd, New Hampshire and North Dakota; 34th, Colorado and Maine; 36th, Indiana and Wisconsin; 40th, Minnesota and Montana; 42nd, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming; 48th, Idaho and Oregon.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, *Digest of Educational Statistics 1968*.

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1960-70, AND IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1968-70

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	Private Schools ¹	
											1968-69	1969-70
Public Schools ¹												
Preschool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	903	1,102	879	966	297	383
Kindergarten	66,725	71,710	78,862	81,499	86,229	89,245	90,441	90,472	88,700	86,458	3,073	2,823
1	64,212	65,984	67,090	69,600	69,110	72,687	74,313	76,978	77,108	76,396	20,628	18,557
2	57,503	59,803	60,745	61,774	63,741	64,691	68,202	69,961	73,017	73,797	23,870	21,379
3	57,938	57,965	59,697	60,931	61,496	65,317	66,111	69,848	71,911	74,075	24,938	22,566
4	54,814	56,555	56,061	57,999	58,908	60,514	63,919	64,791	69,913	72,354	25,186	23,242
5	51,308	54,826	55,976	55,666	57,543	59,622	61,147	65,058	66,212	71,114	25,320	23,487
6	51,278	51,289	54,301	55,928	55,834	58,116	60,396	62,273	65,958	66,475	25,807	23,500
7	50,988	51,632	51,238	54,929	56,735	57,598	60,697	63,897	67,454	72,601	22,176	21,226
8	52,966	51,062	51,198	51,634	54,934	57,456	58,712	62,153	66,034	68,180	22,215	20,141
9	55,324	66,226	64,596	66,098	66,932	71,274	74,207	75,032	78,380	81,525	9,801	8,767
10	48,651	54,362	65,403	64,073	66,740	67,447	72,121	74,799	76,004	79,551	9,188	8,667
11	45,137	46,176	51,972	62,735	63,033	65,094	65,852	70,444	72,855	73,728	9,102	8,395
12	43,218	42,133	43,130	49,241	60,996	60,032	62,147	62,729	67,178	74,045	9,112	8,667
Other	6,496	7,314	7,803	8,636	1,274	9,803	11,299	11,495	12,640	12,997	540	794
TOTAL	706,558	737,037	768,072	800,743	831,415	858,896	889,767	921,032	954,243	984,262	231,253	212,594
County Teachers Colleges demon- stration schools ¹	751	699	634	529	498	418	289	55	120	79		
State Universities laboratory schools ²	1,947	2,040	2,040	2,015	2,014	2,056	1,963	2,003	1,848	1,944		
Wisconsin High School ³	395	388	349	184	Discon- tinued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Department of Public Instruction, *Biennial Reports*, and departmental data.

²Wisconsin State Universities System enrollment reports, 1965-66 through 1969-70, and previous reports of Board of Regents of State Colleges.

³University of Wisconsin Office of Institutional Studies, 1964.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1922 to 1969

Year	Total No. Districts	Elementary Districts				High School*
		Non-Operating	One-Room	Two-Room	Over Two	
1922-23	7,739	202	6,475	396	259	407
1932-33	7,771	380	6,257	447	259	428
1939-40	7,572	555**	5,869	443	260	445
1943-44	6,936	773***	5,063	412	247	441
1952-53	4,905	534	3,242	360	339	430
1955-56	4,110	45	2,905	349	378	433
10/11/56	3,876	36	2,667	333	407	433
9/1/57	3,568	29	2,380	339	402	418
10/1/58	3,225	26	2,012	330	438	419
10/1/59	2,904	30	1,691	317	448	418 (85)
12/15/60	2,371	31	1,286	235	413	406 (74)
10/1/61	1,840	26	793	153	470	398 (66)
10/1/62	869	20	156	59	232	402 (58)
10/31/63	738	3	114	58	167	396 (48)
10/1/64	679	4	91	37	152	395 (41)
10/1/65	575	2	41	22	115	395 (33)
11/1/66	545	2	29	18	100	396 (28)
10/1/67	494	5	6	9	84	390 (20)
10/1/68	465	2	2	3	76	389 (17)
10/1/69	457	2	1	1	69	384 (15)

*Figures in parentheses are union high school districts included in the high school district total; nonoperating districts are not included.

**1938-39.

***1942-43.

Sources: Department of Public Instruction, annual issues of *Total Number of School Districts in Wisconsin by Counties*; departmental data, February 1970.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY TYPE
December 31, 1969

Type of District	Number
Common school districts	381
Grades K-8 or 1-8 (72 districts)*	
Grades K-12 or 1-12 (309 districts)	
City school districts	46
Grades K-8 (2 districts)	
Grades K-12 (47 districts)	
Unified school districts, grades K-12	14
First class city charter, Ch. 38, Wis. Stats., grades K-12	1
Union high schools, grades 9-12	15
TOTAL	457

*Includes 5 nonoperating districts.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, February 1970.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY COUNTY TO JANUARY 1, 1970

County	Elemen- tary ¹	High School ²	Total	County	Elemen- tary ¹	High School ²	Total
Adams	0	1	1	Marathon	0	8	8
Ashland	0	4	4	Marinette	0	8	8
Barron	0	7	7	Marquette	0	2	2
Bayfield	0	5	5	Milwaukee	3	15(1)	18
Brown	0	8	8	Monroe	0	4	4
Buffalo	0	4	4	Oconto	0	5	5
Burnett	0	3	3	Oneida	2	3(1)	5
Calumet	0	5	5	Outagamie	0	8	8
Chippewa	0	7	7	Ozaukee	2	5(1)	7
Clark	0	8	8	Pepin	0	3	3
Columbia	0	10	10	Pierce	0	6	6
Crawford	0	4	4	Polk	0	8	8
Dane	0	16	16	Portage	0	4	4
Dodge	3	6	9	Price	0	3	3
Door	0	5	5	Racine	11	4(2)	15
Douglas	0	3	3	Richland	0	2	2
Dunn	0	4	4	Rock	0	8	8
Eau Claire	0	4	4	Rusk	0	4	4
Florence	0	1	1	St. Croix	0	6	6
Fond du Lac	0	7	7	Sauk	0	5	5
Forest	0	3	3	Sawyer	0	2	2
Grant	0	11	11	Shawano ³	0	5	5
Green	0	6	6	Sheboygan	0	9	9
Green Lake	0	4	4	Taylor	0	3	3
Iowa	0	6	6	Trempealeau	0	8	8
Iron	0	2	2	Vernon	0	6	6
Jackson	0	4	4	Vilas	8	2(2)	10
Jefferson	0	7	7	Walworth	11	7(3)	18
Juneau	0	5	5	Washburn	0	4	4
Kenosha	10	3(2)	13	Washington	6	5(1)	11
Kewaunee	0	3	3	Waukesha	17	12(2)	29
La Crosse	0	5	5	Waupaca	0	7	7
Lafayette	0	7	7	Waushara	0	3	3
Langlade	0	3	3	Winnebago	0	5	5
Lincoln	0	2	2	Wood	0	6	6
Manitowoc	0	6	6	TOTAL	73	384(15)	457

¹District schools consist of 3 or more rooms except in Waukesha County, which in 1970 still has one 1-room school district and one 2-room school district. Two of Racine County's 11 elementary school districts are nonoperating.

²Figures in parentheses give the number of union high school districts included in the high school total.

³Menominee County schools are part of the City of Shawano school district in Shawano County.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, February 1970.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN WISCONSIN

Training, 1969-70

Number Years or Degrees	State-wide Total	Elementary Staff ²	Secondary Staff ² (Junior and Senior High)	Administrators and Supervisors ³
Under 2 years	54	36	15	3
2 years	1,640	1,557	71	12
3 years	1,456	1,226	187	43
BA ¹	35,713	19,950	15,549	214
MA ¹	9,321	2,680	5,757	884
6 years special	526	130	299	97
Ph.D ¹	261	60	135	66
Other	88	40	36	12
No data reported	460	260	151	49
TOTAL	49,519	25,939	22,200	1,380

Teachers' Salaries Classified, 1969-70

Salary Range ⁴	Total Staff	Elementary Staff ²	Secondary Staff ² (Junior & Senior High)
Under \$4,000 or not reported	1,454	1,354	100
\$ 4,000- 4,499	324	213	111
4,500- 4,999	247	164	83
5,000- 5,499	362	297	65
5,500- 5,999	570	514	56
6,000- 6,499	769	660	109
6,500- 6,999	3,899	2,127	1,772
7,000- 7,499	5,584	3,038	2,546
7,500- 7,999	4,989	2,658	2,331
8,000- 8,499	4,185	2,248	1,937
8,500- 8,999	3,925	2,194	1,731
9,000- 9,499	3,909	2,206	1,703
9,500- 9,999	3,534	1,965	1,569
10,000-10,499	3,056	1,573	1,483
10,500-10,999	2,322	1,112	1,210
11,000-11,499	2,276	1,060	1,216
11,500-11,999	1,908	850	1,058
12,000 and over	4,826	1,706	3,120
TOTAL	48,139	25,939	22,200

Classroom Teachers' Salaries, Median and Average, 1959-60 to 1968-69

Year	All Teachers		Elementary		High School		Junior High	
	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average
1959-60	\$4,741	\$4,888	\$4,397	\$4,524	\$5,261	\$4,468		
1960-61	5,050	5,208	4,726	4,859	5,513	5,735		
1961-62	5,282	5,470	5,000	5,159	5,722	5,954		
1962-63	5,515	5,739	5,327	5,518	5,902	6,163		
1963-64	5,748	5,914	5,510	5,637	6,057	6,275	\$6,027	\$6,195
1964-65	5,991	6,157	5,724	5,887	6,273	6,483	6,254	6,439
1965-66	6,233	6,422	5,993	6,149	6,523	6,748	6,489	6,681
1966-67	6,505	6,702	6,280	6,431	6,837	7,049	6,683	6,898
1967-68	7,072	7,292	6,845	7,029	7,413	7,633	7,168	7,443
1968-69	7,992	8,228	7,773	7,948	8,103	8,386	8,317	8,594

¹Or equivalent.²Includes teachers, principals and assistant principals.³Includes assistants, business managers, social workers and school nurses.⁴Includes salaries of part-time teachers and school principals.Source: Department of Public Instruction, February 1970; Wisconsin Education Association, *Salaries of Wisconsin Teachers*, 1968-69, Research Bulletin 68-6.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN, 1957-58 to 1967-68*

	1957-58	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Public Schools	\$287,405,924	\$474,964,567	\$513,274,359	\$542,655,217	\$586,810,008	\$ 667,801,457
Coordinating Council for Higher Education				87,272	165,050	697,300
Higher Educational Aids Board				335,155	4,882,082	8,471,600
University of Wisconsin	52,711,732	114,576,791	129,500,474	158,505,886	194,128,047	224,154,286
State Universities	10,127,356	29,003,535	37,792,670	51,477,019	72,354,195	94,276,916
Vocational and Adult Education						
Administration, Supervision and Teacher Training	202,564	426,583	588,355	640,269	789,044	888,708
Rehabilitation, Administration	37,117	47,874	62,976	91,032	155,859	179,061
Rehabilitation, Vocational Guidance and Placement	324,437	597,730	720,443	1,000,602	1,338,826	1,672,729
Rehabilitation, Aids to Individuals		1,689,160	1,898,990	3,596,802	6,916,680	8,511,156
Local Schools	10,490,599	18,347,945	22,620,346	28,391,400	30,810,440	35,927,732
Vets. On-the-Farm Training Administration	16,508					
Department of Public Instruction, Administration						
(Incl. Bu. for Hand. Children and Indian Education)	758,080	1,296,571	1,462,268	2,194,738	4,811,978	5,526,219
County Teachers' Colleges	866,268	1,191,945	1,249,216	1,257,506	1,295,544	1,026,462
County Schools of Agri. and Domestic Economy	117,681					
State Schools for Deaf and Visually Handicapped	685,969	1,050,047	1,092,111	1,331,961	1,174,822	1,545,081
County Superintendents' Salaries	398,736	430,761	437,376			
County Supervising Teachers' and other						
Professional Employees' Salaries	647,872	674,904	567,002			
County Superintendents' and Supervisors' Office						
Salaries and Expenses	588,115	578,232	556,077			
Coop. Educational Service Agencies, Administration				537,374	525,877	557,605
Coop. Educational Service Agency School Committees				29,592	59,283	69,278
Expenditures of County School Committees	108,071	78,459	85,652	2,065		
County Classes for Handicapped Children	380,357	1,843,543	1,951,228	1,700,082	1,305,303	1,465,623
State Contribution to Teachers' Retirement	7,462,091	11,484,833	12,396,208	14,035,300	15,214,400	18,093,701
State Contribution to Teachers' O.A.S.I.	1,316,834	6,192,310	6,712,563	8,832,238	9,415,217	11,515,000
State Contribution to Milwaukee Teachers' Retirement	1,687,440	3,150,268	3,151,107	2,479,900	2,789,900	2,687,126
State Contribution to Milwaukee Teachers' O.A.S.I.	173,342	674,361	525,258	1,008,218	1,318,884	1,551,000
Retired Teachers' Adjusted and Supplemental Benefits	481,769	456,112	430,880	597,700	994,200	925,146
Compensation to Stand-by Teachers	29,225	1,525	500	50		
TOTAL	\$377,018,089	\$668,767,057	\$737,226,058	\$820,787,379	\$937,255,639	\$1,087,543,186
Per capita expenditure	\$ 96**	\$ 163**	\$ 178**	\$ 197**	\$ 224**	\$ 258**

Source: *State Dept. of Public Instruction and biennial reports of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Figures rounded off to nearest dollar.
 **U.S. Census, Current Population Reports: *Population Estimates*, Series P-25, Nos. 208, 17, 348, 414 and 431, for population estimates used in computing per capita expenditures.

PERSONAL INCOME AND EDUCATION EXPENDITURES, PER CAPITA BY STATE, 1966-67

State	Personal Income		Education Expenditures				
	Per Capita	Rank	Total	Rank	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education
Alabama	\$2,163	48	\$158.13	44	\$105.54	\$41.13	\$11.45
Alaska	3,738	4	322.39	1	241.90	69.10	11.38
Arizona	2,720	33	239.55	11	149.62	81.41	8.50
Arkansas	2,099	49	136.50	49	92.36	35.61	8.53
California	3,665	6	241.95	9	179.91	57.38	4.65
Colorado	3,135	19	249.43	5	156.05	86.62	6.76
Connecticut	3,969	1	177.75	29	144.22	24.37	9.14
Delaware	3,642	7	236.25	13	152.95	64.12	19.17
Florida	2,853	28	162.06	39	123.17	34.02	4.87
Georgia	2,541	39	154.87	45	115.47	31.82	7.57
Hawaii	3,331	13	242.93	7	166.32	73.63	2.97
Idaho	2,575	38	184.07	27	126.20	51.94	5.93
Illinois	3,750	3	170.92	34	128.81	37.36	4.74
Indiana	3,196	16	219.26	19	152.76	59.87	6.62
Iowa	3,109	21	211.19	20	146.12	57.80	7.27
Kansas	3,060	24	196.50	23	140.45	51.72	4.32
Kentucky	2,426	44	160.11	43	100.63	49.99	9.49
Louisiana	2,456	42	185.49	26	131.17	47.11	7.20
Maine	2,657	34	166.67	37	117.49	36.84	12.34
Maryland	3,421	11	197.57	22	157.16	36.88	3.52
Massachusetts	3,541	9	153.97	46	127.59	21.48	4.89
Michigan	3,396	12	241.80	10	162.63	70.87	8.29
Minnesota	3,116	20	242.32	8	180.03	58.97	3.31
Mississippi	1,896	50	132.74	50	88.63	37.91	6.19
Missouri	2,993	27	169.02	35	125.35	40.57	3.08
Montana	2,765	31	200.30	21	139.91	55.54	4.84
Nebraska	3,081	22	181.05	28	124.02	50.20	6.81
Nevada	3,583	8	220.00	17	162.95	51.02	6.01
New Hampshire	3,053	25	174.04	31	118.74	49.02	6.27
New Jersey	3,668	5	160.26	41	137.31	18.67	4.27
New Mexico	2,477	41	278.53	3	183.89	87.49	7.14
New York	3,759	2	223.59	15	174.76	37.41	11.42
North Carolina	2,439	43	160.15	42	112.52	41.48	6.13
North Dakota	2,487	40	237.08	12	161.21	69.89	5.97
Ohio	3,213	15	168.41	36	127.84	38.63	1.93
Oklahoma	2,643	35	187.94	25	121.75	59.96	6.21
Oregon	3,063	23	246.74	6	166.52	73.26	6.94
Pennsylvania	3,187	17	175.49	30	139.96	21.23	14.29
Rhode Island	3,328	14	172.94	32	121.12	37.82	13.99
South Carolina	2,213	47	142.94	48	101.32	27.53	14.07
South Dakota	2,590	37	219.94	18	151.47	60.99	7.46
Tennessee	2,394	45	149.14	47	103.24	39.09	6.79
Texas	2,744	32	172.24	33	129.80	40.04	2.39
Utah	2,604	36	278.15	4	174.78	91.77	11.59
Vermont	2,825	29	191.03	24	106.53	69.73	14.76
Virginia	2,804	30	165.25	38	126.81	32.55	5.87
Washington	3,521	10	234.42	14	156.77	72.56	5.07
West Virginia	2,334	46	161.25	40	112.85	41.37	7.02
WISCONSIN	3,156	18	221.38	16	136.31	76.08	8.98
Wyoming	3,002	26	319.85	2	196.91	108.73	14.20

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1968; U.S. Bureau of Census, *Governmental Finances in 1966-67*.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE, 1966-67 (In millions)

State	Level of Govt.	Total Expended*	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	State Aid to Local Govt. for Education
Alabama	State	\$ 212.8	\$ 26.7	\$145.6	\$ 40.5	\$ 233.1
	Local	347.0	347.0	..	..	..
Alaska	State	34.5	12.6	18.8	3.1	24.8
	Local	53.2	53.2	..	..	..
Arizona	State	127.0	..	113.6	13.4	107.0
	Local	264.5	244.5	19.4	..	..
Arkansas	State	88.0	1.1	70.1	16.8	104.5
	Local	180.7	180.7	..	..	..
California	State	876.5	17.6	769.7	89.2	1,269.0**
	Local	3,577.6	3,428.3	329.3	..	..
Colorado	State	167.5	..	154.1	13.4	97.6
	Local	325.2	308.2	17.0	..	..
Connecticut	State	98.1	..	71.3	26.7	119.5
	Local	421.9	421.9	..	..	..
Delaware	State	46.0	2.4	33.5	10.0	66.3
	Local	77.6	77.6	..	..	..
Florida	State	189.7	6.6	153.9	29.2	372.3
	Local	781.9	731.8	50.1	..	..
Georgia	State	189.4	11.7	143.5	34.2	339.1
	Local	509.0	509.0	..	..	..
Hawaii	State	168.9	112.3	54.4	2.2	7.4
	Local	10.6	10.6	..	..	..
Idaho	State	32.9	..	28.7	4.1	38.3
	Local	95.8	88.2	7.6	..	..
Illinois	State	431.3	4.9	374.7	51.7	468.9
	Local	1,430.7	1,398.3	32.3	..	..
Indiana	State	332.5	..	299.4	33.1	277.0
	Local	763.8	763.8	..	..	..
Iowa	State	172.6	..	152.6	20.0	95.8
	Local	408.8	402.3	6.6	..	..
Kansas	State	122.0	..	112.2	9.8	119.0
	Local	325.0	319.5	5.5	..	..
Kentucky	State	165.2	2.4	132.5	30.3	186.7
	Local	345.4	318.5	26.9	..	..
Louisiana	State	205.0	7.9	170.7	26.4	293.0
	Local	474.3	472.5	1.8	..	..
Maine	State	48.8	1.0	35.8	12.0	34.1
	Local	113.3	113.3	..	..	..
Maryland	State	123.3	..	110.3	13.0	193.2
	Local	604.1	578.7	25.5	..	..
Massachusetts	State	142.2	..	115.6	26.5	183.8
	Local	692.5	691.7	0.8	..	..
Michigan	State	612.4	..	541.2	71.2	641.1
	Local	1,463.3	1,396.1	67.2	..	..
Minnesota	State	223.0	..	211.2	11.9	243.8
	Local	645.0	644.9	..	..	..
Mississippi	State	88.3	2.0	71.8	14.5	138.2
	Local	223.4	206.2	17.2	..	..
Missouri	State	164.5	..	150.3	14.2	217.8
	Local	613.5	577.0	36.4	..	..
Montana	State	42.3	..	38.9	3.4	34.5
	Local	98.1	98.1	..	..	..
Nebraska	State	72.8	..	63.0	9.8	19.4
	Local	187.0	178.0	9.0	..	..
Nevada	State	25.3	..	22.7	2.7	34.3
	Local	72.4	72.4	..	..	..
New Hampshire	State	37.9	..	33.6	4.3	9.2
	Local	81.5	81.5	..	..	..
New Jersey	State	159.1	..	129.1	29.9	269.3
	Local	963.3	961.6	1.6	..	..
New Mexico	State	97.7	2.8	87.8	7.2	124.0
	Local	181.6	181.6	..	..	..
New York	State	697.7	..	488.2	209.5	1,775.4
	Local	3,402.3	3,204.5	197.8	..	..
North Carolina	State	220.4	10.1	179.4	30.9	410.4
	Local	585.1	555.8	29.2	..	..
North Dakota	State	48.1	..	44.3	3.8	27.3
	Local	103.4	103.0	0.4	..	..
Ohio	State	347.4	..	327.2	20.2	338.4
	Local	1,413.9	1,337.1	76.8	..	..

**EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE, 1966-67**
(In millions)

State	Level of Govt.	Total Expended*	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	State Aid to Local Govt. for Education
Oklahoma	State	167.7	2.7	149.5	15.5	135.1
	Local	301.2	301.1	0.1	..	..
Oregon	State	151.8	..	137.9	13.9	114.7
	Local	341.4	332.9	8.5	..	..
Pennsylvania	State	414.5	26.4	221.8	166.3	631.6
	Local	1,626.3	1,601.2	25.2	..	..
Rhode Island	State	46.6	..	34.0	12.6	34.0
	Local	109.0	109.0	..	..	..
South Carolina	State	121.1	12.9	71.5	36.6	161.6
	Local	250.4	250.4	..	..	..
South Dakota	State	46.1	..	41.1	5.0	19.1
	Local	102.1	102.1	..	..	..
Tennessee	State	178.5	..	152.0	26.5	221.0
	Local	402.0	401.8	..	..	..
Texas	State	432.0	16.7	389.3	26.0	643.8
	Local	1,440.1	1,394.2	45.9	..	..
Utah	State	105.9	..	94.0	11.9	90.0
	Local	179.0	179.0	..	..	..
Vermont	State	35.2	..	29.1	6.2	18.2
	Local	44.4	44.4	..	..	..
Virginia	State	174.3	..	147.7	26.7	251.1
	Local	575.2	575.2	..	..	..
Washington	State	226.0	19.1	191.2	15.7	295.5
	Local	497.6	464.9	32.8	..	..
West Virginia	State	87.0	..	74.4	12.6	114.5
	Local	202.9	202.9	..	..	..
WISCONSIN	State	353.7	..	316.1	37.7	178.4
	Local	573.6	571.0	2.6	..	..
Wyoming	State	33.0	..	28.5	4.5	22.8
	Local	67.8	62.0	5.7	..	..

*This total does not include state payments to local governments for education. Since state education aids are intergovernmental payments, they are considered to be part of the total spent for education by local governments and are not included in the direct education expenditures of the states.

**Includes \$36,699,000 in contingent loans for school construction.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census *Governmental Finances in 1966-67*; Tax Foundation, Inc., *Facts and Figures on Government Finance*, 15th biennial edition, 1969.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN WISCONSIN, JANUARY 1960-NOVEMBER 1969* (In thousands)

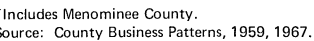
Month and Year	Civilian Work Force	Unemployment	% of Work Force	Total Employment	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	Other Nonfarm Employment	Farm Employment	Workers in Labor-Mgt. Disputes
Jan. 1960	1,556.2	69.6	4.5	1,486.5	1,161.1	149.9	175.5	0.2
Jan. 1961	1,570.7	112.3	7.1	1,458.3	1,131.9	153.3	173.1	0.1
Jan. 1962	1,576.6	86.9	5.5	1,489.1	1,163.4	153.3	172.4	0.6
Jan. 1963	1,559.7	83.7	5.4	1,475.7	1,189.8	145.3	140.6	0.3
Jan. 1964	1,622.3	78.4	4.8	1,543.3	1,219.9	142.4	181.0	0.6
Jan. 1965	1,662.5	67.0	4.0	1,593.6	1,273.5	148.1	172.0	1.9
Jan. 1966	1,698.6	74.6	4.4	1,622.8	1,313.8	145.0	164.0	1.2
Jan. 1967	1,760.6	70.4	4.0	1,689.5	1,394.3	142.1	153.0	0.8
Jan. 1968	1,766.5	71.4	4.0	1,694.0	1,415.8	134.2	144.0	1.2
Feb. 1968	1,779.5	68.4	3.8	1,709.6	1,419.2	137.4	153.0	1.5
March 1968	1,797.9	67.8	3.8	1,728.4	1,423.7	139.7	165.0	1.6
April 1968	1,820.6	60.6	3.3	1,756.6	1,439.8	139.8	177.0	3.4
May 1968	1,826.3	55.3	3.0	1,758.5	1,455.8	145.7	167.0	2.5
June 1968	1,898.8	76.2	4.0	1,820.5	1,486.6	149.9	184.0	2.1
July 1968	1,902.6	72.7	3.8	1,825.3	1,479.0	147.3	200.0	3.6
Aug. 1968	1,899.5	64.2	3.4	1,827.0	1,477.9	143.1	206.0	8.3
Sept. 1968	1,878.2	53.5	2.8	1,818.1	1,495.3	142.8	180.0	6.6
Oct. 1968	1,860.0	49.2	2.6	1,808.8	1,499.8	142.1	167.0	2.0
Nov. 1968	1,875.9	66.8	3.6	1,808.2	1,506.1	144.2	158.0	0.8
Dec. 1968	1,854.9	60.3	3.2	1,794.2	1,509.6	140.6	144.0	0.5
Jan. 1969	1,815.7	59.8	3.3	1,754.9	1,471.0	134.9	149.0	1.0
Feb. 1969	1,830.5	63.0	3.4	1,766.9	1,474.2	139.7	153.0	0.6
March 1969	1,841.3	65.0	3.5	1,774.8	1,473.8	139.9	161.0	1.6
April 1969	1,869.5	61.9	3.3	1,805.3	1,488.6	142.7	174.0	2.4
May 1969	1,885.8	54.6	2.9	1,822.1	1,497.6	143.5	181.0	9.1
June 1969	1,928.1	73.8	3.8	1,848.3	1,526.4	145.9	176.0	6.0
July 1969	1,940.1	75.2	3.9	1,858.3	1,517.4	149.0	192.0	6.6
Aug. 1969	1,935.2	61.2	3.2	1,871.6	1,533.1	148.5	190.0	2.4
Sept. 1969	1,925.6	55.5	2.9	1,867.8	1,541.2	143.5	183.0	2.4
Oct. 1969	1,896.4	54.6	2.9	1,840.9	1,537.5	142.4	161.0	0.9
Nov. 1969**	1,908.6	71.3	3.7	1,824.8	1,530.5	143.3	151.0	12.5

*Previous data revised monthly. Latest figures are used in this table.

**Preliminary data.

Source: Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, *Wisconsin Work Force*, November 1969, and previous issues.

Average change: + 24.5%



EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN BY INDUSTRY, 1963-1968

Annual Average (In thousands)

Item	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Civilian work force	1,676.2	1,699.3	1,741.5	1,782.8	1,812.8	1,846.7
Unemployment	68.9	66.1	59.6	56.6	65.4	63.9
% of civ. work force	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.5
Employment	1,606.0	1,601.0	1,680.6	1,724.2	1,744.2	1,780.0
Nonfarm wage & salary	1,233.5	1,207.9	1,331.7	1,394.1	1,430.5	1,467.4
Manufacturing	461.4	469.6	491.9	508.6	508.7	507.6
Wholesale and retail trade	251.3	260.5	273.0	288.0	298.0	308.8
Government	181.7	190.4	201.0	215.2	230.3	243.2
Service and misc.	160.5	167.5	177.1	187.3	196.7	206.0
Transportation and public utilities	72.2	73.4	74.9	75.7	75.8	76.9
Contract construction	55.0	56.7	59.6	64.2	64.1	66.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	48.8	50.1	51.5	52.4	54.3	56.5
Mining	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
Farm	220.7	208.2	196.6	181.0	167.2	170.4
Other nonfarm	151.9	151.6	152.3	149.2	146.4	142.2
Workers involved in labor-management disputes	1.3	2.5	1.3	2.0	3.2	2.9

Source: Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Unemployment Compensation Division, *Wisconsin Employment Earnings and Labor Turnover, January-December 1968 Summary*, May 1969, and previous issues.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY GROUP IN WISCONSIN, 1959-1967¹

Industry Group	Employees (mid-March pay period)					
	1959	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967
Machinery, except electrical	82,470	80,710	89,134	99,206	103,433	113,625
Electrical machinery	39,657	45,749	48,319	50,872	54,209	54,836
Food and kindred products	55,808	53,880	52,868	52,338	55,220	54,426
Fabricated metal products	32,354	34,186	36,138	36,525	39,487	42,312
Paper and allied products	35,043	37,851	36,695	36,943	37,695	39,207
Transportation equipment	38,221	41,687	43,011	41,416	39,803	37,357
Primary metal industries	27,137	25,324	28,368	29,972	31,435	32,829
Printing and publishing	19,243	22,204	21,875	23,045	23,773	24,767
Administrative and auxiliary	20,762	11,496	12,996	13,437	15,228	16,552
Lumber and wood products	16,405	15,683	16,553	17,114	17,126	16,536
Leather and leather products	16,683	15,919	15,514	15,842	15,788	14,667
Rubber and plastics products	6,876	6,917	7,756	8,024	9,461	10,085
Chemicals and allied products ..	6,280	6,513	6,265	6,544	6,951	9,621
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7,297	8,638	7,643	8,520	8,662	9,009
Instruments and related products ..	4,872	3,864	6,131	7,010	7,552	8,234
Apparel and related products	7,079	6,903	7,044	7,618	7,481	8,086
Stone, clay and glass products ..	6,011	6,796	7,179	7,602	8,309	7,759
Furniture and fixtures	8,163	6,871	6,600	7,411	7,429	7,729
Textile mill products	7,411	6,783	7,158	6,608	6,923	6,738
Ordnance and accessories	6,888	.....²	.....²	.....²	.....²	.....²
Petroleum and coal products	638	576	.....²	514	578	.....²
TOTAL	446,020	446,711	458,351	477,518	497,807	516,887

¹Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

²Figure withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1967—Wisconsin*, April 1968, and previous issues.

DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT FOR WISCONSIN, 1967

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments by Size of Employment								TOTAL
	1-3 employees	4-7 employees	8-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-249 employees	250-499 employees	500 or more employees	
Food and kindred products	420	287	370	263	119	81	22	6	1,568
Textile mill products	6	2	12	10	6	16	6	2	60
Apparel and related products	35	28	33	28	17	17	2	2	162
Lumber and wood products	325	130	161	72	34	28	4	4	758
Furniture and fixtures	34	21	37	23	15	17	6	1	154
Paper and allied products	13	6	21	36	29	48	21	26	200
Printing and publishing	289	168	207	106	39	31	9	6	855
Chemicals and allied products	76	42	42	39	17	13	4	3	236
Petroleum and coal products	6	10	8	7	1	1	...	...	33
Rubber and plastic products	22	17	35	25	14	17	4	2	136
Leather and leather products	9	14	16	23	17	24	17	4	124
Stone, clay and glass products	118	71	122	52	16	8	1	3	391
Primary metal industries	15	17	35	41	33	35	21	14	211
Fabricated metal products	113	76	150	145	61	34	24	19	622
Machinery, except electrical	231	176	309	214	81	69	38	50	1,168
Electrical machinery	23	17	33	36	34	30	18	25	216
Transportation equipment	24	11	31	15	20	15	8	11	135
Instruments and related products	25	9	7	11	4	1	4	6	67
Misc. manufactures	81	40	42	40	22	20	4	1	250
Ordnance and accessories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Administrative and auxiliary	41	29	28	23	15	20	7	10	173
TOTAL	1,906	1,171	1,699	1,209	594	525	220	196	7,520

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1967: Wisconsin*, April 1968.

EMPLOYES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AVERAGES BY STATE, 1968

(In thousands)

State	Total 1968	Manufacturing	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Government	Service and Miscellaneous	Transportation and Public Utilities	Contract Construction	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Mining
Alabama	961	306	182	194	127	54	52	40	8
Alaska	79	7	12	32	10	8	6	2	3
Arizona	470	84	106	109	78	27	26	24	15
Arkansas	509	157	102	96	69	30	31	20	5
California	6,630	1,631	1,425	1,334	1,137	443	284	345	32
Colorado	683	107	161	166	116	49	35	35	13
Connecticut	1,162	477	208	140	165	51	52 ²	68	.....²
Delaware	204	73	41	29	28 ¹	11	15	8	.....¹
Florida	1,935	308	508	372	348	137	141	112	9
Georgia	1,436	449	300	269	167	98	78	69	7
Hawaii	255	24	59	69	48 ¹	20	19	15	.....¹
Idaho	192	37	46	45	29	14	10	7	3
Illinois	4,278	1,384	925	599	652	283	189	221	24
Indiana	1,812	717	348	285	200	97	86	72	7
Iowa	859	222	202	163	138	51	41	39	4
Kansas	678	147	151	158	96	52	35	28	11
Kentucky	853	232	174	160	116	60	51	33	27
Louisiana	1,037	178	223	207	146	93	92	46	52
Maine	324	118	62	62	40 ¹	17	15	11	.....¹
Maryland	1,227	280	278	232 ³	215	77	81	63	2
Massachusetts ..	2,200	690	464	290	433 ¹	109	93	120	.....¹
Michigan	2,954	1,154	560	484	390	144	101	108	13
Minnesota	1,243	313	296	216	196	85	64	59	15
Mississippi	549	175	101	127	63	29	31	19	6
Missouri	1,623	458	358	270	249	124	71	85	8
Montana	195	23	46	54	30	18	12	8	5
Nebraska	459	84	114	97	76	36	24	27	2
Nevada	177	7	33	34	70	12	10	7	4
New Hampshire..	246	99	45	31	40	10	12	10*
New Jersey	2,440	862	493	341	354	165	115	108	3
New Mexico	276	18	57	85	52	20	17	11	16
New York	7,011	1,885	1,412	1,116	1,278	488	262	561	9
North Carolina ..	1,647	686	295	227	196	86	91	63	4
North Dakota	154	9	42	46	28	12	8	7	2
Ohio	3,754	1,430	729	531	515	216	167	147	19
Oklahoma	727	121	160	180	104	52	35	34	41
Oregon	675	172	151	136	102	49	31	33	2
Pennsylvania	4,252	1,560	791	586	637	269	193	178	39
Rhode Island	344	127	66	52	54 ¹	15	15	15	.....¹
South Carolina ..	771	324	128	134	77	33	48	26	2
South Dakota	167	16	45	50	30	10	8	7	2
Tennessee	1,270	455	243	217	168	63	64	52	7
Texas	3,412	708	802	636	527	249	215	173	103
Utah	336	52	74	99	51	24	13	13	11
Vermont	140	44	26	23	25 ¹	7	9	5	1
Virginia	1,382	362	279	283 ³	198	94	91	61	14
Washington	1,097	286	235	230	159	72	58	55	2
West Virginia	508	132	91	95	63	41	26	15	46
WISCONSIN	1,467	508	309	243	206	77	66	57	3
Wyoming	102	7	22	29	14	10	6	4	10
D.C.	675	21	87	357 ³	129 ¹	31	20	31	.....¹

² Less than 500.¹ "Mining" combined with "Service and Miscellaneous".² "Mining" combined with "Contract Construction".³ Federal employment in the Maryland and Virginia sectors of the Washington, D.C., Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is included in District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1969 Statistical Abstract of the United States.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY STATE, 1967-1968*

State	Average Weekly Insured Unemployment				Average Weekly Benefits for Total Unemployment			
	Number (1,000)		Percent of Covered Employment		Current Dollars		As Percent of Average Weekly Wage	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Alabama	17	17	2.6	2.6	31.20	33.74	31.1	31.0
Alaska	3	4	8.2	8.2	44.28	45.28	22.9	24.1
Arizona	8	7	2.8	2.3	38.05	38.62	33.3	33.2
Arkansas	11	10	3.1	2.8	30.06	32.25	35.2	34.9
California	200	178	4.2	3.7	50.45	50.54	37.6	37.6
Colorado	5	4	1.3	.9	48.17	48.19	42.1	42.8
Connecticut	18	22	1.9	2.4	44.89	50.49	36.4	35.3
Delaware	3	3	1.9	1.7	44.84	44.35	34.3	35.1
Florida	20	20	1.7	1.6	29.81	32.30	27.9	28.4
Georgia	16	13	1.6	1.3	34.93	36.16	32.3	34.5
Hawaii	5	4	2.6	1.9	49.99	48.62	42.1	45.7
Idaho	5	5	3.4	3.2	42.79	43.04	41.9	42.3
Illinois	48	48	1.6	1.5	43.57	44.35	34.2	33.4
Indiana	20	19	1.5	1.4	36.02	37.71	28.8	29.3
Iowa	7	7	1.3	1.3	43.60	45.12	37.1	40.0
Kansas	6	6	1.5	1.4	41.47	43.42	37.8	38.5
Kentucky	15	14	2.7	2.5	36.55	38.05	33.6	34.9
Louisiana	17	17	2.5	2.4	36.68	38.30	31.7	32.7
Maine	6	6	2.7	2.9	34.52	37.38	32.2	35.3
Maryland	15	15	1.7	1.8	40.20	42.57	35.7	36.5
Massachusetts ..	51	48	3.1	2.9	43.31	45.72	38.6	37.9
Michigan	62	56	2.7	2.4	47.60	49.71	34.3	34.2
Minnesota	15	15	1.8	1.7	39.69	42.66	27.9	34.4
Mississippi	8	7	2.4	2.1	26.46	27.41	29.9	29.3
Missouri	26	24	2.3	2.1	38.37	41.51	32.7	32.5
Montana	4	4	3.4	3.1	31.67	31.89	31.5	31.0
Nebraska	4	4	1.4	1.3	35.75	38.16	36.0	34.9
Nevada	6	5	4.5	3.8	42.96	43.33	34.7	34.4
New Hampshire ..	2	2	1.3	0.9	37.97	40.31	36.9	37.0
New Jersey	60	61	3.3	3.3	41.26	49.74	32.8	32.0
New Mexico	5	5	2.9	2.8	32.23	33.65	31.2	31.2
New York	161	137	3.0	2.5	43.26	45.55	33.4	32.8
North Carolina ..	24	21	2.1	1.7	28.52	28.39	29.8	30.8
North Dakota ...	2	2	3.1	3.0	41.22	41.39	43.4	42.7
Ohio	44	35	1.6	1.3	40.55	43.99	31.7	31.5
Oklahoma	10	10	2.4	2.3	28.37	31.00	26.3	26.5
Oregon	19	16	3.9	3.2	38.01	38.80	32.3	32.8
Pennsylvania	74	69	2.3	2.1	36.84	42.28	31.2	31.9
Rhode Island	8	9	3.1	3.1	40.43	43.55	39.3	38.3
South Carolina ..	13	10	2.3	1.8	32.27	33.35	34.7	35.3
South Dakota	1	1	1.5	1.6	32.92	34.38	36.7	35.9
Tennessee	25	22	2.9	2.5	31.08	33.11	31.2	31.5
Texas	23	19	1.0	0.9	31.43	35.73	29.3	28.6
Utah	7	6	3.2	3.1	40.06	40.46	38.1	39.0
Vermont	3	2	2.8	2.5	39.31	42.02	36.2	37.4
Virginia	8	7	0.9	0.7	32.81	33.81	32.0	32.8
Washington	26	26	3.5	3.3	33.35	33.58	26.5	26.1
West Virginia	11	11	3.1	3.2	27.59	30.52	22.6	23.5
WISCONSIN	22	21	2.0	1.9	47.90	49.43	39.7	40.2
Wyoming	1	1	2.1	1.6	40.66	41.56	41.3	40.5
D.C.	4	4	1.3	1.2	44.64	46.35	37.0	37.1

*Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen not included.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1968 and 1969 editions.

EARNED INCOME, BY OCCUPATION AND BY STATE, 1967° (In millions)

State	Total	Farms	Mining	Contract Construction	Manu- facturing	Trade, Whole- sale and Retail	Finance; Insur- ance; Real Estate	Transporta- tion; Communi- cations; Public Utilities	Services	Govern- ment ¹	Other
Alabama	\$ 6,025	\$ 271	\$ 57	\$ 358	\$ 1,836	\$ 954	\$ 248	\$ 385	\$ 812	\$1,086	\$ 18
Alaska	768	1	30	91	47	103	24	83	87	278	24
Arizona	3,383	183	124	233	624	602	192	233	550	632	11
Arkansas	3,136	387	34	217	800	521	132	231	381	414	18
California	54,218	1,451	314	3,102	14,321	9,489	3,059	3,904	9,147	9,237	193
Colorado	4,736	212	117	342	809	905	277	395	762	903	13
Connecticut	9,239	59	8	570	4,042	1,353	574	447	1,321	834	31
Delaware	1,397	42	1	96	595	192	55	75	176	161	4
Florida	12,099	475	61	934	2,020	2,499	822	992	2,309	1,902	86
Georgia	9,065	470	40	521	2,596	1,701	464	733	1,141	1,357	42
Hawaii	1,778	96	....²	164	100	301	105	148	306	488	8
Idaho	1,428	222	27	100	236	258	56	105	198	218	9
Illinois	32,811	928	228	2,037	11,334	6,031	1,756	2,513	4,534	3,389	63
Indiana	13,329	540	66	859	5,654	2,008	522	839	1,346	1,474	20
Iowa	6,649	1,029	26	409	1,678	1,169	290	410	793	812	32
Kansas	5,267	518	88	305	1,288	938	238	470	657	744	21
Kentucky	5,973	444	189	436	1,662	989	231	445	749	816	12
Louisiana	6,879	327	453	700	1,271	1,231	309	651	926	979	32
Maine	1,931	71	1	125	673	320	75	118	242	289	16
Maryland	10,107	122	14	702	2,207	1,714	512	720	1,618	2,469	28
Massachusetts	14,921	58	10	884	5,052	2,543	927	915	2,608	1,862	61
Michigan	23,981	325	108	1,386	10,626	3,684	860	1,281	2,908	2,760	42
Minnesota	8,946	605	121	612	2,335	1,697	452	687	1,273	1,143	21
Mississippi	3,437	473	44	214	900	528	132	194	432	501	18
Missouri	10,672	583	59	633	3,088	1,995	556	943	1,450	1,342	25
Montana	1,474	236	48	108	161	252	58	147	192	265	6
Nebraska	3,301	576	12	202	536	619	184	274	438	444	16
Nevada	1,292	18	31	88	57	195	57	102	534	207	3
New Hampshire	1,635	15	3	116	636	255	76	85	230	214	5
New Jersey	20,787	112	34	1,326	7,826	3,500	1,077	1,642	3,045	2,169	57
New Mexico	1,939	132	131	129	123	304	82	151	383	498	5
New York	52,929	416	91	2,540	14,682	9,357	4,440	4,364	9,614	7,301	123

State	Total	Farms	Mining	Contract Construction	Manu- facturing	Trade, Whole- sale and Retail	Finance; Insur- ance; Real Estate	Transporta- tion; Communi- cations; Public Utilities	Services	Govern- ment ¹	Other
North Carolina	9,736	693	23	562	3,480	1,606	404	591	1,148	1,208	22
North Dakota	1,148	267	14	74	52	237	47	89	152	213	3
Ohio	27,483	428	173	1,661	11,599	4,373	1,081	1,785	3,370	2,958	54
Oklahoma	4,767	319	345	258	818	842	241	385	626	916	15
Oregon	4,920	198	16	328	1,284	900	238	424	684	765	22
Pennsylvania	29,476	390	324	1,711	11,468	4,638	1,297	2,129	3,394	3,476	49
Rhode Island	2,236	6	2	149	843	373	116	119	307	311	10
South Carolina	4,496	236	10	291	1,720	645	173	217	562	633	10
South Dakota	1,301	366	16	61	102	236	50	73	165	223	7
Tennessee	7,514	286	41	458	2,500	1,332	334	456	1,018	1,074	15
Texas	22,611	1,147	977	1,616	4,854	4,398	1,247	1,781	3,254	3,209	69
Utah	2,162	67	86	125	363	382	91	193	277	573	5
Vermont	922	49	7	72	288	138	39	54	158	117	2
Virginia	9,622	246	89	625	2,139	1,532	438	722	1,337	2,469	25
Washington	8,553	376	18	608	2,429	1,517	435	607	1,148	1,373	43
West Virginia	3,275	36	370	210	970	463	94	303	383	442	4
WISCONSIN	10,591	579	24	672	3,989	1,702	417	608	1,267	1,307	25
Wyoming	716	80	75	59	51	111	26	76	90	145	3

*Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

¹Does not include earnings of military personnel.

²Less than \$500,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1967.

PER CENT OF EARNED INCOME, BY OCCUPATION AND BY STATE, 1967*

State	Total Earned Income in Millions	Farms	Mining	Contract Construction	Manu- facturing	Trade, Whole- sale and Retail	Finance; Insur- ance; Real Estate	Transporta- tion; Communi- cations; Public Utilities	Services	Govern- ment ¹	Other
Alabama	\$ 6,025	4.5%	0.9%	5.9%	30.5%	15.8%	4.1%	6.4%	13.5%	18.0%	0.3%
Alaska	768	0.1	3.9	11.8	6.1	13.4	3.1	10.8	11.3	36.2	3.1
Arizona	3,383	5.4	3.7	6.9	18.4	17.8	5.7	6.9	16.3	18.7	0.3
Arkansas	3,136	12.3	1.1	6.9	25.5	16.6	4.2	7.4	12.1	13.2	0.6
California	54,218	2.7	0.6	5.7	26.4	17.5	5.6	7.2	16.9	17.0	0.4
Colorado	4,736	4.5	2.5	7.2	17.1	19.1	5.8	8.3	16.1	19.1	0.3
Connecticut	9,239	0.6	0.1	6.2	43.7	14.6	6.2	4.8	14.3	9.0	0.3
Delaware	1,397	3.0	0.1	6.9	42.6	13.7	3.9	5.4	12.6	11.5	0.3
Florida	12,099	3.9	0.5	7.7	16.7	20.7	6.8	8.2	19.1	15.7	0.7
Georgia	9,065	5.2	0.4	5.7	28.6	18.8	5.1	8.1	12.6	15.0	0.5
Hawaii	1,778	5.4	....²	9.2	5.6	16.9	9.7	8.3	17.2	27.4	0.4
Idaho	1,428	15.5	1.9	7.0	16.5	18.1	4.0	7.3	13.9	15.3	0.6
Illinois	32,811	2.8	0.7	6.2	34.5	18.4	5.4	7.7	13.8	10.3	0.2
Indiana	13,329	4.1	0.5	6.4	42.4	15.1	3.9	6.3	10.1	11.1	0.2
Iowa	6,649	15.5	0.4	6.2	25.2	17.6	4.4	6.2	11.9	12.2	0.5
Kansas	5,267	9.8	1.7	5.8	24.5	17.8	4.5	8.9	12.5	14.1	0.4
Kentucky	5,973	7.4	3.2	7.3	27.8	16.6	3.9	7.5	12.5	13.7	0.2
Louisiana	6,879	4.8	6.6	10.2	18.5	17.9	4.5	9.5	13.5	14.2	0.5
Maine	1,931	3.7	0.1	6.5	34.9	16.6	3.9	6.1	12.5	15.0	0.8
Maryland	10,107	1.2	0.1	7.0	21.8	17.0	5.1	7.1	16.0	24.4	0.3
Massachusetts	14,921	0.4	0.1	5.9	33.9	17.0	6.2	6.1	17.5	12.5	0.4
Michigan	23,981	1.4	0.5	5.8	44.3	15.4	3.6	5.3	12.1	11.5	0.2
Minnesota	8,946	6.8	1.4	6.8	26.1	19.0	5.1	7.7	14.2	12.8	0.5
Mississippi	3,437	13.8	1.3	6.2	26.2	15.4	3.8	5.6	12.6	14.6	0.2
Missouri	10,672	5.5	0.6	5.9	28.9	18.7	5.2	8.8	13.6	12.6	0.2
Montana	1,474	16.0	3.3	7.3	10.9	17.1	3.9	10.0	13.0	18.0	0.4
Nebraska	3,301	17.4	0.4	6.1	16.2	18.8	5.6	8.3	13.3	13.5	0.5
Nevada	1,292	1.4	2.4	6.8	4.4	15.1	4.4	7.9	41.3	16.0	0.2
New Hampshire	1,635	0.9	0.2	7.1	38.9	15.6	4.6	5.2	14.1	13.1	0.3
New Jersey	20,787	0.5	0.2	6.4	37.6	16.8	5.2	7.9	14.6	10.4	0.3
New Mexico	1,939	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	15.7	4.2	7.8	19.8	25.7	0.3
New York	52,929	0.8	0.2	4.8	27.7	17.7	8.4	8.2	18.2	13.8	0.2
North Carolina	9,736	7.1	0.2	5.8	35.7	16.5	4.1	6.1	11.8	12.4	0.2
North Dakota	1,148	23.3	1.2	6.4	4.5	20.6	4.1	7.8	13.2	18.6	0.3
Ohio	27,483	1.6	0.6	6.0	42.2	15.9	3.9	6.5	12.3	10.8	0.2
Oklahoma	4,767	6.7	7.2	5.4	17.6	17.7	5.1	8.1	13.1	19.2	0.3

State	Total Earned Income in Millions	Farms	Mining	Contract Construction	Manu- facturing	Trade, Whole- sale and Retail	Finance; Insur- ance; Real Estate	Transporta- tion; Communi- cations; Public Utilities	Services	Govern- ment ¹	Other
Oregon	4,920	4.0	0.3	6.7	26.1	18.3	4.8	8.6	13.9	15.5	0.4
Pennsylvania	29,476	1.3	1.1	5.8	38.9	15.7	4.4	7.2	11.5	11.8	0.2
Rhode Island	2,236	0.3	0.1	6.7	37.7	16.7	5.2	5.3	13.7	13.9	0.4
South Carolina	4,496	5.2	0.2	6.5	38.3	14.3	3.8	4.8	12.5	14.1	0.2
South Dakota	1,301	28.1	1.2	4.7	7.8	18.1	3.8	5.6	12.7	17.1	0.5
Tennessee	7,514	3.8	0.5	6.1	33.3	17.7	4.4	6.1	13.5	14.3	0.2
Texas	22,611	5.1	4.3	7.1	21.5	19.5	5.5	7.9	14.4	14.2	0.3
Utah	2,162	3.1	4.0	5.8	16.8	17.7	4.2	8.9	12.8	26.5	0.2
Vermont	922	5.3	0.8	7.8	31.2	15.0	4.2	5.9	17.1	12.7	0.2
Virginia	9,622	2.6	0.9	6.5	22.2	15.9	4.6	7.5	13.9	25.7	0.3
Washington	8,553	4.4	0.2	7.1	28.4	17.7	5.1	7.1	13.4	16.1	0.5
West Virginia	3,275	1.1	11.3	6.4	29.6	14.1	2.9	9.3	11.7	13.5	0.1
WISCONSIN	10,591	5.5	0.2	6.3	37.7	16.1	4.0	5.7	12.0	12.3	0.2
Wyoming	716	11.2	10.5	8.2	7.1	15.5	3.6	10.6	12.6	20.3	0.4

*Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

¹Does not include earnings of military personnel.

²Negligible.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1967.

WISCONSIN NET HOUSEHOLD INCOMES, BY COUNTY, 1968

County	Population Estimates, 12/31/68 ¹		Effective Buy- ing Income, Estimates, 1968 ²		% Households by Net Cash Income Groups				
	Total (thousands)	Households (thousands)	Net Dollars (000)	Per Household	Under \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$7,999	\$8,000-\$9,999	\$10,000 and over
Adams	7.3	2.4	\$ 16,002	\$ 6,668	29.1	19.7	23.5	9.9	17.8
Ashland	16.4	5.1	36,068	7,072	25.2	18.0	29.2	13.2	14.4
Barron	33.8	10.0	79,348	7,935	22.6	18.8	26.2	13.0	21.4
Bayfield	11.5	3.6	21,192	5,887	30.5	22.2	29.0	8.9	9.4
Brown	152.7	42.1	425,753	10,113	14.1	9.6	26.6	19.8	29.9
Buffalo	14.1	4.2	32,007	7,621	25.3	16.4	26.9	12.5	18.9
Burnett	9.0	2.8	16,291	5,818	36.5	24.0	20.9	9.5	9.1
Calumet	26.3	7.2	66,799	9,278	15.6	13.7	26.8	16.9	27.0
Chippewa	47.5	12.7	110,588	8,708	21.5	15.1	27.6	14.8	21.0
Clark	32.0	9.0	60,982	6,776	29.7	22.2	25.7	10.3	12.1
Columbia	39.3	11.7	101,176	8,648	19.6	14.3	26.1	14.9	25.1
Crawford	15.7	4.4	33,789	7,679	27.0	17.7	25.4	12.0	17.9
Dane	273.1	80.7	823,465	10,204	15.4	12.6	26.5	17.1	28.4
Dodge	60.5	17.7	168,041	9,494	17.3	11.8	25.5	17.7	27.7
Door	20.7	6.2	50,356	8,122	21.0	16.6	27.4	13.2	21.8
Douglas	43.7	13.7	122,583	8,948	18.5	12.3	21.0	19.1	29.1
Dunn	24.5	7.0	57,906	8,272	23.6	17.3	25.3	12.8	21.0
Eau Claire	61.0	18.6	182,212	9,796	18.1	10.5	22.3	18.5	30.6
Florence	3.2	1.0	7,683	7,683	25.8	19.8	25.3	12.2	16.9
Fond du Lac	84.5	24.4	226,443	9,280	17.9	11.8	27.6	17.5	25.2
Forest	6.9	2.0	13,316	6,658	28.9	20.0	30.1	9.5	11.5
Grant	46.2	13.3	111,191	8,360	25.9	16.0	24.1	12.4	21.6
Green	25.5	8.1	73,365	9,057	20.6	13.2	24.2	15.8	26.2
Green Lake	16.4	5.3	46,412	8,757	19.7	14.8	25.7	15.3	24.5
Iowa	18.2	5.1	40,699	7,980	26.5	17.5	24.3	11.7	20.0
Iron	5.2	1.7	11,508	6,769	20.2	20.7	37.9	10.3	10.9
Jackson	15.4	4.6	36,227	7,875	27.7	18.6	20.0	11.8	21.1
Jefferson	55.3	16.8	163,761	9,748	17.1	11.7	21.6	17.3	31.6
Juneau	18.5	5.7	47,441	8,323	25.1	14.3	21.9	12.3	26.4
Kenosha	118.0	35.5	369,034	10,395	11.9	8.3	25.1	22.6	32.1
Kewaunee	18.9	5.5	43,840	7,971	20.1	14.6	29.5	16.0	19.8
La Crosse	76.7	23.2	241,372	10,404	17.0	9.9	20.3	17.2	35.6
Lafayette	18.8	5.4	44,722	8,282	22.4	16.7	25.9	12.5	22.5
Langlade	20.1	5.8	42,405	7,311	26.3	18.9	28.1	11.0	15.7
Lincoln	23.0	6.9	51,584	7,476	22.4	16.6	31.0	13.5	16.5
Manitowoc	82.3	23.8	226,204	9,504	16.2	9.9	28.6	19.3	26.0
Marathon	95.0	27.0	237,218	8,786	17.9	13.6	29.4	16.4	22.7
Marinette	34.7	10.5	85,021	8,097	22.1	14.8	25.9	16.0	21.2
Marquette	7.9	2.5	19,065	7,626	26.1	17.3	25.3	13.2	18.1
Menominee	2.7	.5	1,733	3,466	67.6	19.6	9.0	3.4	0.4
Milwaukee	1,076.0	336.2	3,784,453	11,257	11.6	8.7	21.0	19.5	39.2
Monroe	31.2	8.5	78,636	9,251	20.2	13.8	24.9	13.6	27.5
Oconto	24.9	7.0	53,253	7,608	24.3	18.0	26.4	14.4	16.9
Oneida	23.5	7.2	55,515	7,710	21.9	15.7	30.6	15.0	16.8
Outagamie	118.5	32.5	335,152	10,312	13.8	9.8	25.6	20.1	30.7
Ozaukee	45.4	12.6	168,565	13,378	7.8	6.1	15.7	17.3	53.1
Pepin	7.8	2.2	18,863	8,574	23.7	15.9	26.8	11.7	21.9
Pierce	25.7	7.4	69,953	9,453	20.3	14.6	22.8	13.9	28.4
Polk	26.2	8.1	62,906	7,766	23.6	16.9	27.7	12.5	19.3
Portage	43.6	12.4	117,539	9,479	18.9	11.8	22.2	16.6	30.5
Price	13.6	4.4	27,682	6,291	31.7	19.3	28.6	10.1	9.8
Racine	169.9	49.8	515,185	10,345	12.6	9.2	27.2	20.3	30.7
Richland	15.3	4.5	35,195	7,821	28.3	15.0	23.4	13.1	20.2
Rock	129.4	39.7	415,479	10,465	14.8	9.2	20.1	18.9	37.0
Rusk	13.8	3.9	25,285	6,483	30.2	18.4	30.1	9.2	12.1
St. Croix	32.5	9.3	89,423	9,615	18.8	13.8	21.2	15.5	30.7
Sauk	37.6	11.4	99,516	8,729	20.3	14.9	23.8	16.0	25.0
Sawyer	9.2	2.8	17,447	6,231	32.6	22.7	25.5	8.7	10.5
Shawano	31.9	9.3	70,093	7,537	23.3	18.6	29.4	13.3	15.4
Sheboygan	94.1	29.5	273,195	9,261	15.9	10.5	28.2	19.9	25.5
Taylor	17.3	4.7	28,779	6,123	31.8	22.5	25.5	11.1	9.1
Trempealeau	24.4	7.2	56,437	7,838	23.4	16.7	25.8	12.9	21.2
Vernon	24.4	7.4	53,379	7,213	28.4	18.6	24.1	11.0	17.9

WISCONSIN NET HOUSEHOLD INCOMES, BY COUNTY, 1968—Continued

County	Population Estimates 12/31/68 ¹		Effective Buying Income, Estimates, 1968 ²		% Households by Net Cash Income Groups				
	Total (thousands)	Households (thousands)	Net Dollars (000)	Per Household	Under \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$7,999	\$8,000-\$9,999	\$10,000 and over
Vilas	9.3	2.9	17,694	6,101	27.0	21.7	31.1	10.3	9.9
Walworth	58.3	17.7	177,775	10,044	17.6	11.5	21.0	16.3	33.6
Washburn	10.0	3.3	21,192	6,422	32.9	19.8	23.9	10.7	12.7
Washington	55.9	15.7	176,663	11,252	12.0	8.6	19.5	19.2	40.7
Waukesha	204.9	56.3	767,631	13,635	7.3	5.8	13.7	18.5	54.7
Waupaca	37.6	11.5	95,505	8,305	23.4	15.4	26.9	13.7	20.6
Washara	12.8	4.1	30,166	7,358	29.2	16.3	21.7	12.8	20.0
Winnebago	121.0	36.1	374,388	10,371	14.9	9.9	24.5	19.2	31.5
Wood	65.5	18.5	177,544	9,597	15.3	11.3	28.6	17.9	26.9
WISCONSIN	4,294.0	1,277.8	\$12,835,295	\$10,045	16.0	11.3	23.6	17.6	31.5

¹The county population estimates prepared by Sales Management, Inc., are a head count estimate of all the people living in the county as of December 31, 1968. It includes those living in colleges, hospitals and in armed forces permanently assigned to the area, but excludes transients and tourists.

²The "Effective Buying Income" estimates of Sales Management, Inc., are generally equivalent to the federal government's "disposable personal income," category. The EBI consists of personal income—wages, salaries, interest, dividends, profits and property income—minus federal, state and local taxes. It includes (1) net cash income plus (2) income in kind—payments in noncash goods and services, such as food and housing, and (3) imputed income—food consumed on the farm that produced it and imputed rent of owner-occupied housing. The EBI per household is an arithmetical average obtained by dividing the total households in the county into the county EBI.

Source: © 1969, *Sales Management Survey of Buying Power*; further reproduction is forbidden.

PERSONAL INCOME IN WISCONSIN, 1929-1968

Year	Wis. Personal Income (In millions)	Per Capita Income			
		Wis.	U.S. ¹	High State	Low State
1929	\$ 2,007	\$ 684	\$ 705	\$1,292 (D.C.)	\$ 269 (S.C.)
1940	1,734	552	592	1,198 (D.C.)	216 (Miss.)
1948	4,701	1,418	1,430	1,958 (D.C.)	788 (Miss.)
1949	4,633	1,366	1,384	2,106 (D.C.)	691 (Miss.)
1950	5,078	1,477	1,496	2,221 (D.C.)	755 (Miss.)
1951	5,837	1,697	1,652	2,378 (D.C.)	830 (Miss.)
1952	6,093	1,757	1,733	2,457 (D.C.)	886 (Miss.)
1953	6,265	1,787	1,804	2,462 (Nev.)	923 (Miss.)
1954	6,212	1,722	1,785	2,437 (Nev.)	908 (Miss.)
1955	6,682	1,816	1,876	2,549 (Nev.)	1,020 (Miss.)
1956	7,211	1,927	1,975	2,754 (Del.)	1,026 (Miss.)
1957	7,547	1,991	2,045	2,701 (D.C.)	1,040 (Miss.)
1958	7,755	2,018	2,068	2,817 (D.C.)	1,127 (Miss.)
1959	8,373	2,152	2,161	2,927 (D.C.)	1,203 (Miss.)
1960	8,615	2,176	2,215	2,856 (Nev.)	1,205 (Miss.)
1961	8,882	2,227	2,264	3,065 (D.C.)	1,268 (Miss.)
1962	9,378	2,336	2,368	3,249 (D.C.)	1,309 (Miss.)
1963	9,653	2,378	2,455	3,370 (D.C.)	1,436 (Miss.)
1964	10,439	2,546	2,586	3,549 (D.C.)	1,486 (Miss.)
1965	11,331	2,729	2,765	3,694 (D.C.)	1,612 (Miss.)
1966	12,463	2,983	2,978	3,853 (D.C.)	1,761 (Miss.)
1967	13,220	3,152	3,159	4,128 (D.C.)	1,900 (Miss.)
1968*	14,382	3,407	3,412	4,516 (D.C.)	2,057 (Miss.)

¹Alaska and Hawaii included after 1960.

*Preliminary.

Note: Personal income includes all forms of income received by persons from business establishments, Federal and State and local governments, households and institutions, and foreign countries. Allowance is made for income received in kind rather than cash.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1969.

**PER CENT OF WISCONSIN HOUSEHOLDS IN LOWEST AND HIGHEST NET INCOME GROUPS,
BY COUNTY, 1964-1968***

County	1964 Estimates		1965 Estimates		1966 Estimates		1967 Estimates		1968 Estimates	
	Under \$2,500	\$10,000 and over	Under \$2,500	Over \$10,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$10,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$10,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$10,000
Adams	45.0	4.1	43.1	4.8	38.3	7.6	33.5	11.6	29.1	17.8
Ashland	30.5	7.3	29.1	8.1	29.8	8.7	28.5	9.9	25.2	14.4
Barron	35.7	7.3	34.1	8.0	30.1	10.0	26.4	14.1	22.6	21.4
Bayfield	41.5	4.4	39.7	5.0	36.3	5.5	34.6	6.3	30.5	9.4
Brown	14.5	15.3	13.9	16.7	16.7	18.8	15.4	22.6	14.1	29.9
Buffalo	37.7	6.9	36.0	7.6	32.8	9.4	29.3	12.9	25.3	18.9
Burnett	49.5	4.0	47.3	4.5	43.5	5.4	41.5	6.2	36.5	9.1
Calumet	21.6	14.2	20.7	15.4	19.6	17.7	17.8	20.9	15.6	27.0
Chippewa	27.7	9.8	26.5	10.8	25.9	12.1	23.9	14.8	21.5	21.0
Clark	43.0	5.9	41.2	6.5	36.5	7.2	33.4	8.6	29.7	12.1
Columbia	27.4	10.3	26.3	11.3	24.7	14.0	22.0	18.9	19.6	25.1
Crawford	39.8	7.5	38.1	8.2	33.5	10.4	30.1	13.8	27.0	17.9
Dane	15.0	21.0	14.2	22.7	17.4	22.0	17.1	22.9	15.4	28.4
Dodge	22.6	11.1	21.6	12.1	21.6	15.1	19.3	20.6	17.3	27.7
Door	32.0	9.3	30.6	10.2	26.5	12.7	23.9	16.3	21.0	21.8
Douglas	22.2	9.5	21.3	10.7	23.5	13.5	23.6	13.2	18.5	29.1
Dunn	37.8	7.9	36.2	8.6	31.4	10.4	27.6	14.3	23.6	21.0
Eau Claire	18.1	15.3	17.0	16.8	21.5	18.1	20.0	21.9	18.1	30.6
Florence	34.0	10.5	32.5	11.3	30.8	11.3	29.4	12.6	25.8	16.9
Fond du Lac	20.3	13.2	19.6	14.4	21.1	16.1	19.6	19.2	17.9	25.2
Forest	37.9	6.4	36.2	7.0	33.8	7.6	32.4	8.5	28.9	11.5
Grant	35.4	9.2	33.8	10.0	32.0	11.8	28.8	6.3	25.9	21.6
Green	26.1	12.0	25.0	13.0	25.5	15.2	22.9	20.3	20.6	26.2
Green Lake	27.3	10.8	26.2	11.7	25.1	13.7	22.2	18.2	19.7	24.5
Iowa	38.8	8.4	37.1	9.1	32.4	11.5	29.5	15.0	26.5	20.0
Iron	29.6	4.5	28.3	5.2	24.8	6.3	23.5	7.4	20.2	10.9
Jackson	42.2	7.4	40.4	8.1	36.3	10.3	31.8	14.4	27.7	21.9
Jefferson	22.0	12.7	21.1	13.9	22.1	17.6	19.9	23.6	17.8	31.6
Juneau	35.2	8.6	33.6	9.5	32.1	11.9	28.7	18.9	25.1	26.4
Kenosha	11.4	22.6	10.9	24.3	13.4	24.9	13.2	25.9	11.9	32.1
Kewaunee	28.6	7.6	27.3	8.5	24.9	11.0	22.6	14.3	20.1	19.8
La Crosse	19.1	14.1	18.2	15.5	21.8	18.8	19.7	25.3	17.0	35.6
Lafayette	34.3	9.4	32.9	10.2	28.4	13.1	25.1	17.4	22.4	22.5
Langlade	33.0	9.8	31.6	10.5	31.0	10.8	29.6	11.9	26.3	15.7
Lincoln	28.1	7.4	26.8	8.4	26.4	9.6	25.3	11.1	22.4	16.5
Manitowoc	16.0	13.7	15.3	14.9	18.7	16.5	17.5	19.6	16.2	26.0
Marathon	23.2	11.1	23.2	12.1	21.6	13.4	19.9	16.1	17.9	22.7
Marinette	29.8	8.7	28.4	9.6	27.3	11.4	24.9	14.8	22.1	21.2

County	1964 Estimates		1965 Estimates		1966 Estimates		1967 Estimates		1968 Estimates	
	Under \$2,500	\$10,000 and over	Under \$2,500	Over \$10,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$10,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$10,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$10,000
Marquette	40.2	5.3	38.5	5.9	34.2	7.5	30.0	12.2	26.1	18.1
Menominee	88.0	0.0	88.0	0.0	79.8	0.0	76.8	0.0	67.6	0.4
Milwaukee	11.1	23.2	10.6	24.8	13.8	26.7	13.2	29.6	11.6	39.2
Monroe	30.5	9.7	29.2	10.7	26.4	13.8	23.5	19.2	20.2	27.5
Oconto	35.9	7.9	34.3	8.6	30.8	9.5	27.6	11.9	24.3	16.9
Oneida	25.1	8.2	24.0	9.3	26.1	9.8	24.9	11.2	21.9	16.8
Outagamie	15.2	16.0	14.5	17.3	16.5	19.5	15.2	23.2	13.8	30.7
Ozaukee	10.5	24.6	10.0	26.4	10.0	32.9	8.8	42.6	7.8	53.1
Pepin	39.0	10.4	37.3	10.9	30.9	11.6	27.5	15.2	23.7	21.9
Pierce	29.5	11.7	28.3	12.6	26.9	14.2	23.7	19.2	20.3	28.4
Polk	37.1	6.0	35.4	6.6	31.2	8.2	27.5	12.2	23.6	19.3
Portage	26.3	9.6	25.2	10.6	24.8	13.9	21.9	20.9	18.9	30.5
Price	39.7	5.5	38.0	6.1	36.6	6.2	35.2	6.9	31.7	9.8
Racine	12.0	20.8	11.5	22.5	14.2	23.3	14.0	24.4	12.6	30.7
Richland	38.0	7.3	36.3	7.9	35.7	8.9	32.6	12.5	28.3	20.2
Rock	15.6	15.7	14.8	17.2	18.3	20.9	16.5	28.2	14.8	37.0
Rusk	37.9	6.5	36.2	7.1	34.9	7.7	33.6	8.6	30.2	12.1
St. Croix	27.4	11.5	26.2	12.6	25.0	14.9	22.0	20.7	18.8	30.7
Sauk	32.0	8.6	30.6	9.4	27.0	11.5	23.7	16.6	20.3	25.0
Sawyer	44.0	6.2	42.1	6.8	39.4	6.9	37.5	7.6	32.6	10.5
Shawano	34.9	7.0	33.2	7.6	29.0	8.9	26.1	11.2	23.3	15.4
Sheboygan	16.8	11.5	16.1	12.8	18.7	15.0	17.4	18.4	10.5	25.5
Taylor	45.1	4.3	43.2	4.8	38.8	5.4	35.6	6.6	22.5	9.1
Trempealeau	37.2	5.8	35.6	6.5	31.0	8.7	27.3	13.1	23.4	21.2
Vernon	43.5	6.7	41.6	7.2	37.0	8.8	33.0	12.0	28.4	17.9
Vilas	37.5	4.4	35.9	5.1	32.4	5.7	30.8	6.5	27.0	9.9
Walworth	21.7	14.8	20.7	16.0	21.8	19.3	19.6	25.7	17.6	33.6
Washburn	40.2	6.4	38.5	7.2	38.4	7.6	36.9	8.7	32.9	12.7
Washington	15.2	17.2	14.6	18.7	15.2	23.6	13.4	31.5	12.0	40.7
Waukesha	9.9	25.3	9.5	27.1	9.4	34.0	8.2	43.7	7.3	54.7
Waupaca	31.3	9.4	30.0	10.2	28.6	11.7	26.2	14.8	23.4	20.6
Waushara	41.6	6.2	39.8	6.9	37.3	9.0	33.5	13.4	29.2	20.0
Winnebago	15.5	16.5	14.6	17.9	17.7	20.1	16.4	23.9	14.9	31.5
Wood	18.5	13.0	17.7	14.2	18.7	16.1	17.1	19.4	15.3	26.9

*The net cash income data prepared by Sales Management, Inc., is defined as the money remaining after all income taxes. Sources of income include wages, self-employment, pensions, interest, dividends, rental income and public or private assistance or compensation. Excluded are income in kind and imputed income.

Source: © Sales Management Survey of Buying Power, 1965-1969 issues; further reproduction is forbidden.

WISCONSIN AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURES, BY REGION, 1964-1968*
(In degrees Fahrenheit)

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1970 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Northwest												
1964	18.7	18.9	24.5	43.2	58.6	62.8	70.9	64.3	56.4	46.3	33.6	11.4
1965	7.2	9.3	18.4	40.0	56.8	61.5	65.4	64.7	51.5	47.9	30.9	24.1
1966	1.8	14.6	31.5	38.9	50.0	64.6	71.4	64.3	57.3	45.7	29.2	16.5
1967	13.9	7.4	27.6	42.1	48.8	62.9	66.6	63.5	57.7	45.0	28.8	19.5
1968	11.6	12.6	35.7	45.1	51.3	62.4	67.7	66.3	58.4	49.6	32.2	15.9
North Central												
1964	18.6	18.0	24.0	42.4	58.5	62.9	69.6	62.4	55.4	44.6	34.2	12.8
1965	8.8	10.3	19.1	38.7	57.3	61.4	64.7	63.6	51.9	46.9	30.9	24.2
1966	4.7	16.2	30.3	38.2	48.9	64.5	70.4	63.1	56.3	45.1	30.1	17.7
1967	15.4	8.0	26.9	41.2	48.0	62.9	65.0	61.9	56.4	44.3	27.7	19.0
1968	12.1	12.2	34.1	44.0	51.0	61.7	66.4	65.5	57.8	48.6	31.5	16.7
Northeast												
1964	20.6	19.8	26.3	42.8	58.8	63.6	69.9	62.8	56.1	45.5	36.2	16.4
1965	12.6	13.6	22.6	38.8	57.3	61.2	65.0	64.5	54.0	47.9	33.0	26.5
1966	9.1	19.4	31.8	39.6	49.6	65.4	70.9	65.0	57.1	46.0	32.0	19.9
1967	17.3	10.2	27.0	41.8	48.5	63.7	65.6	62.5	56.6	45.2	29.2	20.7
1968	13.9	14.9	34.9	44.3	51.5	63.2	67.0	65.9	59.2	49.7	33.0	19.1
West Central												
1964	21.8	25.0	28.8	47.3	62.2	68.0	75.0	68.2	59.6	48.0	36.8	15.8
1965	11.0	13.6	22.1	42.8	61.4	65.9	69.6	67.4	55.7	50.5	34.6	28.4
1966	4.9	17.6	35.6	42.9	53.7	67.9	74.1	67.5	59.8	48.7	33.4	20.3
1967	17.4	11.4	31.1	46.3	52.6	67.1	68.9	66.0	59.5	47.7	31.7	23.0
1968	15.7	16.5	39.2	49.0	54.6	66.3	70.0	69.8	60.2	51.0	34.5	18.9
Central												
1964	22.0	23.7	28.8	46.3	61.6	66.5	72.0	65.9	58.3	46.4	37.5	16.6
1965	13.2	15.6	23.4	41.2	60.7	64.3	67.9	66.2	56.5	49.1	34.8	28.1
1966	7.6	19.4	34.1	42.1	52.3	67.1	72.3	66.0	58.2	48.3	34.3	20.5
1967	18.6	12.2	29.7	44.9	51.0	66.1	67.4	64.0	58.0	47.0	31.3	22.5
1968	16.3	16.7	38.6	47.0	53.8	65.3	69.0	68.5	60.4	50.7	34.7	19.8
East Central												
1964	24.7	25.8	30.2	44.6	59.1	65.4	71.4	66.2	59.2	48.1	39.7	21.6
1965	16.8	18.3	25.3	40.8	57.2	62.9	67.7	67.0	58.7	50.1	37.2	30.9
1966	12.5	21.7	34.3	41.6	50.7	66.3	72.8	67.6	60.0	49.1	36.1	23.3
1967	21.9	15.9	30.7	43.9	49.7	65.3	67.6	64.7	59.6	48.5	33.1	25.6
1968	19.5	18.1	37.5	45.8	52.5	63.9	68.4	68.5	62.2	51.0	37.0	23.6

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Southwest												
1964	24.5	26.1	31.1	48.2	63.8	68.7	74.4	67.9	61.0	48.2	39.7	19.4
1965	15.8	17.9	25.3	44.6	62.4	66.3	70.8	68.4	59.3	51.2	37.6	30.8
1966	9.8	21.0	37.1	44.1	53.8	67.9	73.2	67.8	60.2	49.9	37.1	22.7
1967	21.4	14.5	34.3	47.3	53.6	68.1	69.1	65.7	59.7	49.0	33.0	25.3
1968	18.9	19.7	40.6	49.2	55.7	67.4	70.8	70.5	61.3	51.9	36.0	21.9
South Central												
1964	25.3	25.6	31.7	47.9	63.5	68.9	73.8	68.1	61.6	48.6	40.6	20.6
1965	17.5	19.5	25.6	44.6	62.6	66.4	70.7	68.3	60.5	51.3	38.3	31.1
1966	11.9	22.2	36.9	44.3	53.3	68.3	73.7	68.1	60.4	49.9	38.1	23.6
1967	22.8	16.4	34.2	47.5	53.4	68.6	69.2	65.2	60.1	49.5	33.7	26.4
1968	20.1	19.8	40.5	49.1	55.7	68.0	70.8	70.8	62.1	52.4	37.0	23.4
Southeast												
1964	26.7	26.1	32.5	46.5	62.0	67.5	72.8	68.1	61.8	48.7	41.1	22.7
1965	19.1	21.1	25.7	43.1	60.2	64.7	69.9	68.0	61.5	51.4	39.0	32.5
1966	14.0	23.2	38.2	43.0	51.9	68.0	74.2	68.7	61.4	50.4	39.0	24.6
1967	24.1	17.9	33.8	46.1	51.8	67.5	68.7	65.5	60.9	50.3	34.9	28.0
1968	21.7	20.2	40.1	48.0	54.1	66.7	70.2	70.9	63.0	52.4	38.1	25.0

*Average temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, based on reports from U.S. Weather Bureau observation stations in each region.
Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. and Wisconsin Departments of Agriculture, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, 1965-1969 editions.

WISCONSIN MONTHLY PRECIPITATION, BY REGION, 1964-1968*
(In inches)

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Northwest												
1964	.49	.26	1.19	3.83	4.92	2.51	2.16	4.53	5.63	.74	1.94	1.73
1965	.57	1.43	3.04	2.52	5.15	3.14	5.41	3.35	5.29	1.07	3.10	2.64
1966	.86	.96	2.63	1.48	1.17	3.02	4.26	5.69	2.02	2.99	.78	1.33
1967	2.91	.99	1.17	2.77	2.02	7.98	2.29	5.06	1.97	2.02	.30	.67
1968	.72	.19	1.92	4.14	4.88	8.35	5.71	2.09	6.12	4.91	.99	3.08
North Central												
1964	.78	.43	1.19	3.23	4.22	1.91	2.90	4.64	5.45	.67	3.01	1.68
1965	.56	1.21	2.00	3.06	5.17	3.17	4.19	3.28	5.29	1.06	3.43	2.15
1966	.88	.64	3.29	1.90	1.00	3.12	2.96	6.59	2.45	3.50	1.18	1.44
1967	2.82	.84	1.62	4.05	2.05	6.64	2.58	4.35	2.15	3.23	.61	.59
1968	1.02	.31	1.62	3.36	5.80	8.77	5.30	2.25	6.04	3.11	.96	2.88
Northeast												
1964	1.24	.24	1.07	3.54	4.57	1.87	4.18	4.94	5.40	.51	2.47	1.07
1965	.63	1.02	1.61	3.72	5.65	2.84	2.40	3.01	8.15	1.04	3.47	2.15
1966	.94	1.07	3.31	1.67	1.42	3.79	2.78	4.36	1.68	2.28	1.80	1.54
1967	2.89	1.07	1.16	4.48	2.37	7.19	2.46	4.41	1.66	4.56	.78	.92
1968	1.07	.64	.84	4.69	4.75	7.41	3.10	2.23	5.97	1.90	1.06	3.41
West Central												
1964	.40	.04	1.50	3.02	3.75	1.93	2.31	3.10	5.97	.52	1.50	1.00
1965	.59	1.29	2.34	4.44	4.77	3.39	5.40	3.76	7.60	1.27	2.47	2.39
1966	.99	1.18	3.20	1.28	1.68	3.80	4.09	3.60	2.10	3.48	.64	1.30
1967	3.19	1.32	1.70	3.84	1.82	8.01	1.92	3.27	1.71	2.48	.23	.42
1968	.90	.12	1.22	5.11	4.97	8.12	5.91	2.30	6.12	3.31	.89	2.83
Central												
1964	.71	.09	1.16	2.65	4.51	2.22	4.58	2.96	5.72	.35	1.68	.80
1965	.63	1.00	2.19	4.25	3.83	2.32	3.96	4.94	9.65	1.70	2.87	2.63
1966	1.21	1.67	3.74	1.52	1.43	2.28	3.10	3.35	1.43	1.15	1.05	1.91
1967	2.60	1.21	1.26	3.14	1.94	7.42	1.89	2.94	2.24	4.15	1.01	1.13
1968	.95	.40	.89	4.16	4.90	6.73	3.59	2.26	5.83	1.55	.92	2.79
East Central												
1964	1.04	.20	1.75	3.06	4.17	1.05	5.38	3.10	4.52	.44	2.02	.73
1965	1.32	.98	2.58	4.04	2.89	2.54	2.43	3.98	8.57	2.29	2.44	2.60
1966	1.41	2.10	2.93	1.83	2.34	1.86	2.99	3.57	1.54	.75	1.77	2.11
1967	2.26	1.27	1.13	3.77	2.45	5.69	2.06	2.20	.96	5.20	1.89	1.39
1968	.97	.58	.59	4.31	3.84	5.77	2.39	2.27	3.30	1.18	1.27	3.03

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Southwest												
1964	.36	.13	1.28	3.40	5.53	2.77	3.02	3.38	2.88	.16	1.18	.58
1965	1.08	.92	2.76	4.38	4.32	2.16	3.04	6.25	10.39	2.01	2.30	2.22
1966	1.33	1.51	2.83	1.69	2.17	3.30	5.24	2.16	1.21	.96	.73	1.83
1967	1.90	1.01	1.75	2.06	2.67	6.64	1.00	3.03	3.41	4.09	1.46	1.44
1968	.80	.33	.98	4.61	2.48	7.95	4.25	2.81	6.08	1.71	.99	2.88
South Central												
1964	.80	.24	2.23	3.70	4.01	2.62	4.61	2.43	2.54	.16	1.86	.43
1965	1.83	1.05	2.43	3.81	2.32	1.92	3.62	5.93	10.96	2.63	1.94	2.58
1966	1.12	1.29	2.55	1.99	2.85	2.95	3.68	3.30	1.58	1.31	1.26	2.33
1967	1.61	.99	1.30	2.54	3.50	6.41	1.95	2.77	2.26	5.00	1.86	1.47
1968	.61	.50	.61	3.79	2.89	7.61	3.29	3.24	5.29	1.10	1.67	3.02
Southeast												
1964	1.15	.30	2.49	4.30	2.96	2.22	6.29	2.59	2.65	.19	2.59	.72
1965	2.80	1.05	2.88	3.39	1.84	1.57	3.43	6.43	8.28	3.86	2.08	3.20
1966	1.43	1.35	2.88	2.70	2.32	1.90	2.93	3.41	1.05	1.61	2.62	2.27
1967	1.45	1.22	1.24	2.54	2.65	7.01	1.67	2.09	1.77	3.83	1.84	1.21
1968	.92	.60	.31	3.46	3.44	6.95	3.60	3.09	3.76	1.27	2.47	2.70

*Average rainfall and snowfall in inches, based on reports from U.S. Weather Bureau observation stations in each region.

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. and Wisconsin Departments of Agriculture, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, 1965-1969 editions.

HIGH POINTS IN WISCONSIN

Name	Location	Altitude in Feet ¹
Four Highest Elevations		
Tim's Hill	East of Ogema, Price County	1,953
Pearson Hill	East of Ogema, Price County	1,950
Rib Mountain	Marathon County	1,941
Sugarbush Hill	Near Laona, Forest County	1,939
Other High Points²		
Mt. Whittlesey	Near Mellen, Ashland County	1,872
Muskellunge Hill	T. 41 N., R. 7 E., Vilas County	1,860
Hill near Crandon	T. 36 N., R. 12 E., Forest County	1,850
Meteor Hill	T. 37 N., R. 8 W., Sawyer County	1,770
Summit Lake Station	Langlade County	1,724
Blue Mounds (West Mound)	Near Mt. Horeb, Iowa County	1,716
McCaslin Mountain	Forest County	1,625
Point Sauk	T. 11 N., R. 7 E., Sauk County	1,620
Upper Mosinee Hill	Marathon County	1,610
Flambeau Ridge	Chippewa County	1,500
Powers Bluff	T. 24 N., R. 4 E., Wood County	1,472
Platte Mound	Lafayette County	1,430
Wadels Hill	T. 18 N., R. 5 W., La Crosse County	1,403
Ridge near Fairchild	Jackson County	1,391
Thunder Mountain	Marinette County	1,375
Hill near Ettrick	T. 20 N., R. 8 W., Trempealeau County	1,369
Bayfield Lookout Tower	Bayfield County	1,368
Bruce Mound	Clark County	1,360
Ridge near Westby	Vernon County	1,340
Holy Hill	Washington County	1,335
Castle Rock	T. 18 N., R. 4 W., Monroe County	1,335
Friendship Mound	Adams County	1,330
Ridge near North Bend	Jackson County	1,300
Silver Mound	Jackson County	1,260
Gibraltar Rock	Near Lodi, Columbia County	1,240
Lapham Hill (formerly Government Hill)	Waukesha County	1,233
Sinsinawa Mound	Near Hazel Green, Grant County	1,185
Grandfather Bluff (or Grandad)	La Crosse County	1,172
Petenwell Peak	Juneau County	1,110
Liberty Pole Hill	T. 4 N., R. 9 E., Green County	1,102
Observatory Hill	Marquette County	1,100
Necedah	Juneau County	1,100
Mt. Morris	Waushara County	1,100

Source: State Geologist, 1969.

¹ Figures rounded off to nearest whole number.

² This list cites miscellaneous other high points. The order of listing, however, should not be construed as a ranking of the highest points in the state, as there may be others of comparable height.

LAND AND WATER AREA OF WISCONSIN COUNTIES

County	Land Area (acres)	Water Area (acres)	Gross Area* (acres)
Adams	418,140	20,540	438,680
Ashland	656,140	13,940	670,080
Barron	550,551	19,449	569,000
Bayfield	937,110	29,290	966,400
Brown	336,000	2,600	338,600
Buffalo	455,700	5,700	461,400
Burnett	538,390	30,570	568,960
Calumet	201,600	49,900	251,500
Chippewa	645,843	21,037	666,880
Clark	777,990	4,090	782,080
Columbia	487,481	23,219	510,700
Crawford	375,000	9,000	384,000
Dane	767,261	21,839	789,100
Dodge	563,545	18,855	582,400
Door	328,124	3,376	331,500
Douglas	838,430	20,450	858,880
Dunn	545,900	6,400	552,300
Eau Claire	414,964	4,236	419,200
Florence	312,770	6,590	319,360
Fond du Lac	463,400	26,200	489,600
Forest	642,430	25,090	667,520
Grant	746,200	11,600	757,800
Green	373,857	1,143	375,000
Green Lake	227,200	14,700	241,900
Iowa	487,000	4,500	491,500
Iron	473,470	37,890	511,360
Jackson	628,460	12,180	640,640
Jefferson	359,700	14,700	374,400
Juneau	483,710	30,850	514,560
Kenosha	174,077	3,823	177,900
Kewaunee	211,511	289	211,800
La Crosse	300,200	3,200	303,400
Lafayette	411,000	500	411,500
Langlade	545,730	11,710	557,440
Lincoln	565,130	19,830	584,960
Manitowoc	377,000	1,300	378,300
Marathon	1,006,250	19,670	1,025,920
Marinette	883,420	20,900	904,320
Marquette	291,525	6,075	297,600
Menominee	229,522	4,078	233,600
Milwaukee	152,440	560	153,000
Monroe	584,050	1,550	585,600
Oconto	632,639	16,321	648,960
Oneida	704,820	74,700	779,520
Outagamie	405,800	1,900	407,700
Ozaukee	149,586	1,514	151,100
Pepin	151,700	9,600	161,300
Pierce	375,600	11,600	387,200
Polk	597,605	21,895	619,500
Portage	515,390	8,770	524,160
Price	806,840	14,280	821,120
Racine	215,493	4,007	219,500
Richland	373,800	3,200	377,000
Rock	461,400	1,300	462,700
Rusk	573,470	17,250	590,720
St. Croix	470,485	7,615	478,100
Sauk	536,300	8,300	544,600
Sawyer	804,570	61,990	866,560
Shawano	580,759	15,721	596,480
Sheboygan	323,800	1,300	325,100
Taylor	621,000	7,480	628,480
Trempealeau	472,900	1,300	474,200
Vernon	515,200	3,200	518,400
Vilas	557,374	93,506	650,880
Walworth	356,933	12,967	369,900
Washburn	516,990	31,490	548,480
Washington	273,909	3,891	277,800
Waukesha	355,642	15,558	371,200
Waupaca	480,050	6,990	487,040
Waushara	400,480	7,200	407,680
Winnebago	287,900	82,000	369,900
Wood	512,490	9,110	521,600
TOTAL	34,799,146	1,138,374	35,937,520

Source: Department of Natural Resources, December 1969.

*See p. 688 for land area in square miles.

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 County	23,040
Flambeau (reservoir)	Iron County	17,800
Castle Rock (reservoir)	Juneau County	16,610
Lake Chippewa (reservoir)	Sawyer County	15,300
Poygan	Waushara and Winnebago Counties	14,102
Koshkonong	Jefferson County	10,480
Mendota	Dane County	9,730
Wisconsin (reservoir)	Columbia County	9,000
Butte des Morts	Winnebago County	8,857
Onalaska (reservoir)	La Crosse County	8,000
Green***	Green Lake County	7,325
Du Bay (reservoir)	Marathon County	6,700
Wissota (reservoir)	Chippewa County	6,300
Shawano	Shawano County	6,178
Beaver Dam (reservoir)	Dodge County	5,440
Puckaway	Green Lake County	5,433
Geneva	Walworth County	5,262
Willow (reservoir)	Oneida County	5,134
Lac Court Oreilles	Sawyer County	5,040
Big Eau Pleine (reservoir)	Marathon County	5,000
Winneconne	Winnebago County	4,507
Trout	Vilas County	3,870
Tomahawk	Oneida County	3,627
Pelican	Oneida County	3,585
Gile (reservoir)	Iron County	3,384
Fence	Vilas County	3,340
Monona	Dane County	3,335
Long	Washburn County	3,290
Namekagon	Bayfield County	3,285
Grindstone	Sawyer County	3,111
Round	Sawyer County	2,784
Kegonsa	Dane County	2,716
Metonga	Forest County	2,157

*In order of size.

**Some acreages revised due to recently completed hydrographic surveys.

***Wisconsin's deepest lake: 220 feet.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, December 1969.

MILESTONES IN WISCONSIN HISTORY

Under the Flag of France

- 1634—Jean Nicolet: First white man to reach Wisconsin. Seeks Northwest Passage.
- 1654-56—Radisson and Groseilliers: First of the fur traders in Wisconsin.
- 1661—Father Rene Menard: First missionary to Wisconsin Indians.
- 1665—Father Claude Allouez. Mission at La Pointe.
- 1666—Nicholas Perrot opens fur trade with Wisconsin Indians.
- 1672—Allouez and Andre build mission house at DePere.
- 1673—Joliet and Marquette discover Mississippi River.
- 1678—Duluth explores western end of Lake Superior.
- 1679—La Salle begins his "great adventures".
- 1685—Perrot made Commandant of the West.
- 1690—Perrot discovers lead mines in Wisconsin and Iowa.
- 1712-31—Fox Indian Wars.
- 1755—Wisconsin Indians under Charles Langlade aid in Braddock's defeat.
- 1763—Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin becomes part of British colonial territory.

Under the Flag of England

- 1761—Fort at Green Bay accepted by English.
- 1763—Conspiracy of Pontiac. Two Englishmen killed by Indians at Muscoda.
- 1764—Charles Langlade settles at Green Bay. First permanent settlement.
- 1766—Jonathan Carver visits Wisconsin seeking Northwest Passage.
- 1774—Quebec Act makes Wisconsin a part of province of Quebec. (One of causes of American Revolution.)
- 1781—Traditional date of settlement at Prairie du Chien.
- 1783—Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin becomes a part of the United States.

Achieving Territorial Status

- 1787—Ordinance of 1787—Wisconsin part of Northwest Territory.
 - 1787-1800—In Old Northwest Territory.
 - 1800-1809—In territory of Indiana.
 - 1809-1818—In territory of Illinois.
 - 1818-1836—In territory of Michigan.
- 1795—Jacques Vieau establishes trading posts at Kewaunee, Manitowoc and Sheboygan. Makes headquarters at Milwaukee.
- 1804—Harrison's treaty with Indians at St. Louis. U.S. extinguishes Indian title to lead region. (A cause of Black Hawk War.)
- 1813—Fort Shelby built at Prairie du Chien.
- 1814—English capture Fort Shelby—name changed to Fort McKay.
- 1815—War with England concluded. Fort McKay abandoned by British.

- 1816—Fort Shelby rebuilt at Prairie du Chien (renamed Fort Crawford). Astor's American Fur Company begins operations in Wisconsin.
- 1818—Solomon Juneau buys trading post of Jacques Vieau at Milwaukee.
- 1820—Rev. Jedediah Morse preaches first Protestant sermon in Wisconsin at Fort Howard (Green Bay) July 9. Henry Schoolcraft, James Duane Doty, Lewis Cass make exploring trip through Wisconsin.
- 1822—New York Indians (Oneida, Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown) moved to Wisconsin. Beginning of mining leases in southwest Wisconsin.
- 1825—Dr. Beaumont begins observations on St. Martin of action of gastric juice. Indian Treaty establishing tribal boundaries.
- 1826—Winnebago Indian War. Surrender of Red Bird.
- 1828—Fort Winnebago begun at Portage.
- 1832—Black Hawk War.
- 1833—Land treaty with Indians clearing southern Wisconsin land titles. First newspaper—Green Bay Intelligencer established.
- 1834—Land offices established at Green Bay and Mineral Point. First public road laid out.
- 1835—First steamboat arrived at Milwaukee. First bank in Wisconsin opened at Green Bay.
- 1836—Act creating Territory of Wisconsin signed April 20, by President Jackson. (Provisions of Ordinance of 1787 made part of the Act.)

Wisconsin Territory

- 1836—Capital located at Belmont—Henry Dodge became Governor, July 4. First session of Legislature. Madison chosen as permanent capital.
- 1837—Madison surveyed and platted. First Capitol begun. Panic of 1837—all territorial banks failed. Winnebago Indians ceded all claims to land in Wisconsin. Imprisonment for debt abolished.
- 1838—Territorial Legislature met in Madison. Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company chartered.
- 1839—First school taxes authorized and levied.
- 1840—Census population 30,945 white people. Henry Dodge removed as Governor—elected territorial delegate to Congress. James D. Doty appointed Governor.
- 1842—C. C. Arndt shot and killed in Legislature by James R. Vineyard.
- 1844—Doty removed and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge appointed Governor, Wisconsin Phalanx at Ceresco (Ripon).
- 1845—Tallmadge removed and Dodge reappointed Governor, Mormon settlement at Voree (Burlington). Swiss colony came to New Glarus.
- 1846—Congress passed enabling act for admission of Wisconsin as state. First Constitutional Convention met at Madison.
- 1847—Census population 210,546. First Constitution rejected by people. Second Constitutional Convention.
- 1848—Second Constitution adopted. President Polk signs bill on May 29 making Wisconsin a state.

Early Statehood

- 1848—Legislature met, June 5. Governor Nelson Dewey inaugurated June 7. Henry Dodge and Isaac Walker elected to United States Senate. State university incorporated. First telegram reached Milwaukee. Large scale German immigration begins.

- 1849—School code adopted. First free tax supported, graded school with high school at Kenosha. School for Blind opened.
- 1850—Bond Law for controlling sale of liquor passed. Census population 305,391.
- 1851—First railroad train—Milwaukee to Waukesha. First State Fair at Janesville.
- 1852—School for Deaf opened at Delavan.
- 1853—Impeachment of Judge Levi Hubbell. Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad reaches Madison. Capital punishment abolished (first state to take action).
- 1854—Republican Party named at Ripon. First class graduated at state university. Joshua Glover, fugitive slave, arrested at Racine. State Supreme Court declares Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 unconstitutional.
- 1856—Bashford-Barstow election scandal. Legislative report on maladministration of school funds.
- 1857—Railroad completed to Prairie du Chien. First high school class graduated, Racine. Industrial School for Boys opened at Waukesha.
- 1858—Legislative investigation of bribery in Legislature of 1856.
- 1859—Abraham Lincoln spoke at State Fair, Milwaukee.
- 1860—Census population 775,881. State presidential vote cast for Abraham Lincoln.
- 1861—Beginning of Civil War. Governor calls for volunteers for military service. Bank riot in Milwaukee. Office of county superintendent of schools created.
- 1862—Governor Harvey drowned. Wisconsin raised 15,000 troops. Draft riots. Ryan address at Democratic Convention criticizing Lincoln's conduct of war.
- 1864—Cheese factory started at Ladoga, Fond du Lac County, by Chester Hazen.
- 1865—Civil War closes. Wisconsin furnished 96,000 soldiers, losses were 12,216.

The Maturing Commonwealth

- 1866—First state normal school opened at Platteville. Agricultural College at university reorganized under Morrill Act.
- 1870—Census population 1,054,670.
- 1871—Forest fires in northeast counties.
- 1872—Wisconsin Dairymen's Association organized at Watertown.
- 1873—Invention of typewriter by C. Latham Sholes. "Grangers" elect Governor William R. Taylor.
- 1874—Potter Law limiting railroad rates passed.
- 1875—Free high school law passed; women made eligible to school offices. State Industrial School for Girls established at Milwaukee. Republicans defeat "Grangers". Oshkosh almost destroyed by fire.
- 1876—Potter Law repealed. Hazel Green cyclone.
- 1877—John T. Appleby patents knotter for twine binders.
- 1880—Census population 1,315,497
- 1882—Constitution amended to make legislative sessions biennial.
- 1883—Newhall House fire in Milwaukee; 70 perished. South wing of capitol extension collapsed; 7 killed. Agricultural Experiment Station established at university.
- 1885—Gogebic iron range discoveries.
- 1886—Strikes at Milwaukee—rioting. Agricultural Short Course established at university.
- 1887—Marshfield almost destroyed by fire.
- 1889—Bennett Law passed. Edgerton Bible case. Arbor day authorized. Ex-Governor Rusk becomes first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

- 1890—Census population 1,693,330. Babcock milk test discovered.
- 1891—Bennett Law repealed.
- 1893—Supreme Court orders state treasurer to refund interest on state deposits.
- 1894—Forest fires in northern and central Wisconsin.
- 1897—Corrupt practice act passed.
- 1898—Wisconsin sent 5,469 men to Spanish American War. Losses were 134. Fiftieth anniversary of statehood celebrated.
- 1899—Anti-pass law and tax commission acts enacted. New Richmond cyclone.
- 1900—Census population 2,069,042.

The Progressive Era

- 1901—First Wisconsin-born Governor, Robert M. La Follette, inaugurated. Teaching of agriculture introduced into rural schools. Legislative Reference Library established.
- 1904—Primary election law approved by referendum vote. State capitol burned. Charles R. Van Hise chosen president of state university.
- 1905—State civil service established; auto license law passed; tuberculosis sanatoria authorized. Forestry Board created.
- 1906—First cow-testing association organized.
- 1907—New capitol begun. Milwaukee elects Socialist administration. Cameron dam incident.
- 1908—Income tax amendment adopted.
- 1910—Census population 2,333,860; rank, 13. Eau Claire first Wisconsin city to adopt commission form of government.
- 1911—First income tax law; teachers pension act; vocational schools authorized; Industrial and Highway Commissions created.
- 1913—Mothers' pension law and workmen's compensation act enacted. Direct election of U.S. senators approved.
- 1915—Conservation Commission, State Board of Agriculture, and State Board of Education created. Mothers' pensions made compulsory. Office of supervising teacher created.
- 1917—Capitol completed, cost \$7,258,763. Wisconsin sends 120,000 soldiers to World War—losses 3,932. Wisconsin first state to meet draft requirements; 584,559 registrations.
- 1919—Division of Markets and Real Estate Brokers Board created; Eighteenth Amendment ratified.
- 1920—Census population 2,637,067; rank 13. Nineteenth Amendment (woman suffrage) ratified; first state to deliver ratification to Washington.
- 1921—Equal rights for women and prohibition laws enacted.
- 1923—State Board of Education law repealed. Military training made optional at university.
- 1924—La Follette carried Wisconsin for Presidency. Reforestation amendment to state Constitution adopted.
- 1925—Senator La Follette dies on June 18.
- 1929—Professor Steenbock of University of Wisconsin patents radiation of Vitamin D.
- 1930—Population 2,939,006; rank 13.
- 1932—Forest Products Laboratory erected at Madison.
- 1933—Milk strike. Wisconsin votes for repeal of 18th Amendment.
- 1940—Population 3,157,587; rank 13.

- 1942—Governor-elect Loomis dies; Supreme Court decides Lieutenant Governor Goodland to serve as Acting Governor.
- 1941-45—Wisconsin enrolls 375,000 for World War II; casualties 7,980.
- 1946—Wisconsin Progressive Party dissolved and rejoined Republican Party.

The Middle Years of the Twentieth Century

- 1948—Centennial Year.
- 1949—Legislature enacted new formula for distribution of state educational aids and classifying school districts for this purpose.
- 1950—Population of Wisconsin—3,434,575; rank 14. Wisconsin enrolls 132,000 for the Korean Conflict; casualties—800.
- 1951—First major legislative reapportionment enacted since the 1890's.
- 1955—Legislation enacted creating Coordinating Committee for Higher Education and providing new Children's Code and Criminal Code.
- 1957—Legislation enacted providing for state supervision of welfare funds and prohibiting lobbyists from giving anything of value to a state employee. Milwaukee Braves won National League baseball pennant and defeated Yankees in World Series. State recreation industry valued at \$500,000,000 annually.
- 1958—Prof. Joshua Lederberg, University of Wis. geneticist, Nobel prize winner in medicine.
- 1959—Gaylord Nelson, first Democratic governor since 1933 was inaugurated. Legislation was enacted placing all schools in operating districts, creating Dept. of Administration and Dept. of Resource Development, and reorganizing the court system of the state. Longest legislative session in Wisconsin history. Circus World Museum established at Baraboo. Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, died.
- 1960—Mrs. Dena Smith was elected state treasurer, first woman elected to state-wide office in Wisconsin. Census population of Wisconsin—3,952,485; rank 15.
- 1961—Legislation enacted to initiate a long-range program of acquisition and improvement of state recreation facilities. New county, Menominee, created on April 29 out of Menominee Indian Reservation, and federal supervision of tribe terminated.
- 1962—Compromise tax revision measure became effective, imposing a selective sales tax and withholding income taxes for the first time. Fred H. Harrington chosen president of state university. Kohler Company strike settled, began in 1954. A John Doe investigation into organized crime was held in Milwaukee. Ralph Votapek of Milwaukee won the Van Cliburn international piano competition. The Green Bay Packers won the National Football League championship; the University of Wisconsin Badgers won the Big Ten football championship.
- 1963—The 1961 Legislature did not adjourn sine die until the hour for convening the 1963 Legislature arrived. The Legislature and Governor John Reynolds compromised on a tax-budget bill which expanded the sales tax and increased other taxes. Legislature reapportioned congressional districts, but legislative reapportionment was the subject of court litigation. Governor called a special session in December to enact an expanded highway program (Project 66), but the Legislature made the issue the subject of a referendum to be voted on at the spring 1964 election. A U.S. Food and Drug Administration recommendation that smoked fish processed in the Great Lakes area be destroyed because of the danger of botulism poisoning caused economic hardship to the state's fishing industry, although the state's fish processors were given a clean bill of health. State Tax Commissioner John Gronouski was appointed U.S. Postmaster General.
- 1964—The Wisconsin Supreme Court reapportioned the Legislature after the Legislature and Governor failed to agree on plan by May 1 deadline. Robert La Follette, Sr. home in Madison made a U.S. historic landmark. President Johnson signed bill authorizing the Ice Age Scientific Reserve in Wisconsin. National Farmers Organization conducted a 42-day livestock withholding action, during which 2 NFO members were killed in a demonstration in Bonduel stockyard. Republican Warren P. Knowles was elected Governor, while President Johnson was the first Democratic presidential candidate to win in the state since 1948. U.S. Dept. of Defense announced plan to merge the Army Reserve into the National Guard, eliminating Wisconsin's 32nd National Guard (Red Arrow) Division and 84th Training Reserve Division. The Milwaukee Braves announced plans to move to Atlanta. 1963 Legislature enacted property tax relief for aged measure. In August Port Washington was struck by a severe tornado.

- 1965—The 1963 Legislature adjourned when the 1965 Legislature convened. Several important education measures were enacted in 1965: raising the school age to 18, placing all parts of the state into vocational school districts, providing grants to needy students in private higher educational institutions, and reorganizing the Co-ordinating Committee for Higher Education. There was a state budget of \$824.2 million, an increase in income and cigarette taxes, a change from a corporate net income to a corporate franchise tax, and adoption of a simplified income tax. County boards were reorganized on a population basis. Legislation to prevent discrimination in housing became law. Palm Sunday tornadoes in southern Wisconsin and spring floods along the Mississippi caused millions of dollars in damage. More than 14,000 persons in 16 counties were evacuated from flood areas. The State Capitol, after extensive remodeling and cleaning, was dedicated for the first time. Former Governor Philip La Follette died; funeral services were held in the Capitol.
- 1966—The 1965 Legislature returned in the spring. Significant legislation enacted included a far-reaching \$300 million water resources act to control pollution, a 1¢ per gallon increase in the gasoline tax to support a stepped-up highway building program, a law to preserve scenic areas of the Wolf River and a complete election law revision. Civil rights demonstrations in Wauwatosa resulted in the National Guard being called in to keep order. The Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld the Milwaukee Braves baseball team move to Atlanta. A 3-month long grand jury investigation of alleged illegal lobbying activities in the Wisconsin Legislature resulted in 13 indictments.
- 1967—For the first time since 1958, the governorship and both houses of the Legislature were held by the same party. The 1967 Legislature approved the state's first billion dollar budget, reorganized the executive branch along functional lines, revised the presidential primary law, repealed the ban on colored oleomargarine and enacted a highway safety program. The constitution was amended to permit public transportation of private school pupils and provide 4-year terms for state officers. Racial disturbances resulted in rioting in Milwaukee in July-August, and the National Guard was called upon to restore order. Beginning in August, civil rights groups held marathon marches as a continuing demonstration seeking enactment of a Milwaukee open housing ordinance. National Guard troops were also called to quell a riot of rampaging youths at Lake Geneva on the July 4 weekend. Various protests at the University of Wisconsin reached a peak when an October demonstration turned into a riot resulting in several injuries and arrests. In sports, the Green Bay Packers won their third straight NFL championship, but the University of Wisconsin football team had its first season in history without a win. Former 4-term U.S. Senator Alexander Wiley died. A record highway death toll of 1,147 was reached.
- 1968—A constitutional amendment was adopted to permit annual legislative sessions. Senator Eugene McCarthy received 57% of the state vote in defeating President Johnson in the presidential primary. Ninety black students were expelled from Oshkosh State University after a December demonstration resulted in damage to the administration building. Wisconsin's first heart transplant was performed at St. Luke's Hospital in Milwaukee. The first successful bone marrow transplant was performed by a team of University of Wisconsin scientists. U.W. co-ed was murdered on campus. Governor Warren P. Knowles won a 3rd successive term and led a Republican sweep of all constitutional offices. Richard Nixon received 48% of the state vote in gaining Wisconsin's electoral votes.
- 1969—The 1969 Legislature approved a \$1.5 billion biennial budget including an increase in the sales tax from 3% to 4% and 4¢ a pack tax increase on cigarettes. Governor Knowles called a September special session to consider welfare and urban aids proposals. On opening day a protest by a group of welfare mothers and University of Wisconsin students led by Father James Groppi took over the Assembly Chamber. The Assembly cited Father James Groppi for contempt, and he was jailed; the contempt charge was subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court. Governor Knowles mobilized the National Guard to protect the Capitol. A constitutional amendment was adopted to allow the state to contract debt and to borrow money for public purposes. February student strikes at the University of Wisconsin over demands for a black studies department touched off demonstrations that required National Guard mobilization to restore order on campus. Congressman Melvin R. Laird was appointed Secretary of Defense by President Nixon. Assemblyman David Obey became the 1st Democrat to win a congressional seat in the 7th District. The Interstate highway system in the state was completed.
- 1970—The 1969 Legislature, meeting for 2 weeks in January, enacted a highway bonding program and a \$200 million bonding program for water pollution control and recreation development, as well as laws on implied consent, drug control, and professional real property tax assessment.

Sources: State Historical Society, *The Thirtieth Star*, 1948; *The 1958 Compton Yearbook*, and succeeding editions; *The Americana Annual-1967*; Legislative Reference Bureau, *Clippings: Wisconsin History*.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Ashland	LaPointe	Madeline Island
Ashland	Mellen	Great Divide
Ashland	Odanah	The Bad River
Bayfield	Ashland	Radisson and Groseilliers Fort
Bayfield	Cornucopia	Tragedy of the Siskiwit
Bayfield	Port Wing	School Consolidation
Bayfield	Washburn	Madeline Island
Brown	De Pere	Eleazer Williams
Brown	Green Bay	Cotton House-Baird Law Office
Brown	Green Bay	Hazelwood
Brown	Green Bay	Red Banks
Brown	Green Bay	Roi-Portlier-Tank Cottage
Chippewa	Jim Falls	Old Abe, the War Eagle
Clark	Colby	Colby Cheese
Columbia	Portage	Fort Winnebago
Columbia	Portage	Marquette
Columbia	Portage	Potters' Emigration Society
Columbia	Poynette	John Muir View
Crawford	Guys Mills	Guys Mills Apple Orchards
Crawford	Lynxville	Rafting on the Mississippi
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Museum of Medical Progress
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Villa Louis
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	War of 1812
Crawford	Soldiers Grove	James Davidson
Dane	Albion	Albion Academy
Dane	Blue Mounds	Brigham Park
Dane	Madison	Camp Randall
Dane	Madison	State Historical Society
Dane	Madison	9XM-WHA
Dane	McFarland	Stephen Moulton Babcock
Dane	Sauk City (Sauk Co.)	Battle of Wisconsin Heights
Dane	Stoughton	Robt. Marion La Follette, Sr.
Door	Sturgeon Bay	The Orchards of Door County
Douglas	Brule	Brule River
Douglas	Lake Nebagamoon	Evergreen Park Cottage Sanatorium
Douglas	Poplar	Major "Dick" Bong
Douglas	Solon Springs	Brule-St. Croix Portage
Douglas	Superior	Old Stockade Site
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Birthplace of Republican Party
Fond du Lac	Waupun	Auto Race, Green Bay to Madison
Fond du Lac	Waupun	Horicon Marsh
Forest	Crandon	Northern Highland
Forest	Mole Lake	Battle of Mole Lake
Grant	Boscobel	The Gideons
Grant	Cassville	Old Denniston House
Grant	Hazel Green	Point of Beginning (Survey Point)
Grant	Lancaster	Nelson Dewey
Green	New Glarus	New Glarus
Green Lake	Berlin	Upper Fox River
Iowa	Arena	Village of Dover
Iowa	Dodgeville	Old Military Road
Iowa	Mineral Point	Shake Rag
Iowa	Mineral Point	Wisconsin Territory
Iron	Hurley	Gogebic Iron Range
Jackson	Black River Falls	Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr.
Jefferson	Cambridge (Dane Co.)	Lake Ripley-Ole Evinrude
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Fort Koshkonong
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Panther Intaglio
Jefferson	Lake Mills	Aztalan State Park
Jefferson	Watertown	First Kindergarten
Jefferson	Watertown	Highway Marking
Jefferson	Watertown	Octagon House
Juneau	Camp Douglas	Castle Rock
Juneau	Lyndon Station	Hop Raising
Kenosha	Kenosha	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Car-Ferry Service
La Crosse	Holmen	The Mississippi River Parkway
La Crosse	La Crosse	Red Cloud Park
La Crosse	West Salem	Hamlin Garland
Lafayette	Belmont	Belmont
Lafayette	Benton	Father Samuel Mazzuchelli
Lafayette	Shullsburg	Wisconsin Lead Mining Region
Langlade	Langlade	De Langlade
Langlade	Langlade	Old Military Road
Marinette	Peshigo	Peshigo Fire Cemetery

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN —Continued

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Marquette	Montello	John Muir Country
Menominee	Keshena	Menominee Reservation
Menominee	Keshena	Spirit Rock
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	First Milwaukee Cargo Pier
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Invention of the Typewriter
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County's First Airport
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee-Downer College
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Nicholas Senn, M.D.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Oneida Street Station
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Saint John's Infirmary
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Watertown Plank Road
Milwaukee	West Allis	Meadowmere
Monroe	Camp Douglas (Juneau Co.)	Mesas and Buttes
Monroe	Tomah	Tomah
Oconto	Oconto	First Church of Christ Scientist
Oconto	Oconto	Mission of St. Francois Xavier
Oconto	Oconto	Old Copper Culture Cemetery
Oconto	Oconto	First Rural Zoning Ordinance
Oneida	Rhinelander	Nicolet National Forest
Oneida	Three Lakes	First Electric Street Railway
Outagamie	Appleton	World's First Hydroelectric Plant
Outagamie	Appleton	Treaty of the Cedars
Outagamie	Little Chute	Last Covered Bridge
Ozaukee	Cedarburg	The Oldest Lutheran Church in Wis.
Ozaukee	Mequon	Birthplace of Flag Day
Ozaukee	Waukegan	Maiden Rock
Pepin	Pepin	Laura Ingalls Wilder
Pepin	Pepin	Site of Fort St. Antoine
Pepin	Pepin	Lake Pepin
Pierce	Maiden Rock	Edgar Wilson Nye
Pierce	River Falls	Danish Cooperative Creamery
Polk	Luck	State Park Movement in Wisconsin
Polk	St. Croix Falls	The Battle of St. Croix Falls
Polk	St. Croix Falls	Du Bay Trading Post
Portage	Knowlton	Phillips Fire
Price	Phillips	The Spark
Racine	Racine	Old Muskego
Racine	Waterford	Rural Electrification
Richland	Richland Center	Beloit College
Rock	Beloit	Black Hawk War
Rock	Beloit	Wisconsin's First Aviator
Rock	Beloit	Jefferson Prairie Settlement
Rock	Clinton	Wisconsin's Tobacco Land
Rock	Edgerton	First State Fair
Rock	Janesville	Route of Abraham Lincoln
Rock	Janesville	Tallman Homestead
Rock	Janesville	Milton House
Rock	Milton	Home of Governor Harvey
Rock	Shopiere	Chippewa River and Menomonee Ry.
Rusk	Weyerhaeuser	St. Croix River
St. Croix	Hudson	Court Oreilles
Sawyer	Couderay	Radisson and Groseilliers
Sawyer	Couderay	Namekagon-Court Oreilles Portage
Sawyer	Hayward	Ringling Brothers Circus
Sauk	Baraboo	The Baraboo Range
Sauk	Sauk City	Frank Lloyd Wright
Sauk	Spring Green	Dawn Manor
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Wisconsin Dells
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Shawano
Shawano	Shawano	Old Wade House State Park
Sheboygan	Greenbush	Dutch Settlement
Sheboygan	Oostburg	Sheboygan Indian Mound Park
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Decorah Peak
Trempealeau	Galesville	Perrot's Post
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	First Watershed Project
Vernon	Coon Valley	Battle of Bad Axe
Vernon	De Soto	Dams on the Mississippi
Vernon	Genoa	Admiral Marc A. Mitscher
Vernon	Hillsboro	Governor Rusk
Vernon	Viroqua	First Forest Patrol Flight
Vilas	Boulder Junction	Forest Restoration
Vilas	Boulder Junction	Lac du Flambeau
Vilas	Lac du Flambeau	Lac Vieux Desert
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	Wisconsin River Headwaters
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN —Continued

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Walworth	Delavan	Delavan's Circus Colony
Walworth	Delavan	Wisconsin's First School for Deaf
Washburn	Spooner	Yellow River
Washburn	Trego	Namekagon River
Washington	Hartford	"Kissel"
Washington	West Bend	Lizard Mound State Park
Waukesha	Delafield	Old Nashotah Mission
Waukesha	Dousman	Masonic Home
Waukesha	Waukesha	Waukesha Depot
Waupaca	Clintonville	Birthplace of an Airline
Waupaca	Clintonville	Four-Wheel Drive
Waupaca	Marion	Chief Waupaca
Winnebago	Menasha	Wisconsin Central Railroad
Winnebago	Neenah	Butte des Morts
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Knaggs Ferry
Winnebago	Winneconne	Poygan Playgrounds
Wood	Nekoosa	Point Basse
Wood	Port Edwards	Cranberry Culture
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Centralia Pulp and Paper Mill

Source: State Historical Society, Division of Sites and Markers, December 1969.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1957-1969¹

Name	Term	Residence
GOVERNOR		
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	1957-1959	Richland Center
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1959-1963	Madison
John W. Reynolds (D)	1963-1965	Green Bay
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1965-	New Richmond
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR		
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1955-1959; 1961-1963	New Richmond
Philleo Nash (D)	1959-1961	Wisconsin Rapids
Jack Olson (R)	1963-1965; 1967-	Wisconsin Dells
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	1965-1967	Madison
SECRETARY OF STATE		
Robert C. Zimmerman (R)	1957-	Madison
STATE TREASURER		
Dena A. Smith (R)	1957-1968 ²	Milwaukee
Harold W. Clemens (R)	1968- ³	Oconomowoc
ATTORNEY GENERAL		
Stewart G. Honeck (R)	1957-1959	Madison
John W. Reynolds (D)	1959-1963	Green Bay
George Thompson (R)	1963-1965	La Crosse
Bronson C. LaFollette (D)	1965-1969	Madison
Robert W. Warren (R)	1969-	Green Bay
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		
George E. Watson	1949-1962	Wauwatosa
Angus B. Rothwell	1962-1966	Manitowoc
William C. Kohl	1966- ⁴	Madison

¹Cumulative list, 1943-1957, can be found in 1958 *Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 275-276); 1935-1943 in 1944 *Blue Book* (pp. 162-163); 1836-1935 in 1935 *Blue Book* (pp. 163-165).

²Appointed for unexpired term of Warren R. Smith, deceased 12/4/57.

³Appointed 2/21/68 for unexpired term of Dena A. Smith, deceased 2/20/68.

⁴Appointed 7/1/66 to fill unexpired term caused by resignation of Angus B. Rothwell.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, December 1969.

BASIC DATA RELATING TO WISCONSIN'S GOVERNORS

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1970 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Name	Birthplace	Date of Birth	Pol. Party ⁹	Term As Governor		Death	Burial Place
				Began	Ended		
Territorial Governors¹							
Henry Dodge	Vincennes, Ind.	10-12-1782	D	7- 4-1836	10- 5-1841	6-19-1867	Burlington, Iowa
James Duane Doty	Salem, N. Y.	11- 5-1799	D	10- 5-1841	9-16-1844	6-13-1865	Salt Lake City, Utah
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge	Chatham, N. Y.	2- 8-1795	D	9-16-1844	5-13-1845	11- 2-1864	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Henry Dodge	Vincennes, Ind.	10-12-1782	D	5-13-1845	6- 7-1848	6-19-1867	Burlington, Iowa
State Governors							
Nelson Dewey	Lebanon, Conn.	12-19-1813	D	6- 7-1848	1- 5-1852	7-21-1889 ²	Lancaster, Wis. ³
Leonard J. Farwell	Watertown, N. Y.	1-15-1819	W	1- 5-1852	1- 2-1854	4-11-1889	Grant City, Mo. ⁴
Wm. Augustus Barstow	Plainfield, Conn.	9-13-1813	D	1- 2-1854	3-21-1856	12-13-1865	Cleveland, Ohio ⁴
Arthur MacArthur	Glasgow, Scot.	1-26-1815	D	3-21-1856	3-25-1856	8-26-1896	Washington, D.C. ⁴
Coles Bashford	Putnam Co., N. Y.	1-24-1816	R	3-25-1856	1- 4-1858	4-25-1878	Oakland, Cal. ⁷
Alexander W. Randall	Ames, N. Y.	10-13-1819	R	1- 4-1858	1- 6-1862	7-26-1872	Elmira, N.Y. ⁴
Louis P. Harvey	East Haddam, Conn.	7-22-1820	R	1- 6-1862	4-19-1862	4-19-1862	Madison, Wis. ⁴
Edward Salomon	Halberstadt, Prussia	8-11-1828	R	4-19-1862	1- 4-1864	4-22-1909	Frankfurt, Germany ⁴
James T. Lewis	Clarendon, N. Y.	10-30-1819	R	1- 4-1864	1- 1-1866	8- 4-1904	Columbus, Wis. ⁴
Lucius Fairchild	Franklin Mill, Ohio	12-27-1831	R	1- 1-1866	1-1872	5-23-1896	Madison, Wis. ⁴
Cadwallader C. Washburn	Livermore, Me.	4-22-1818	R	1- 1-1872	1- 5-1874	5-14-1882	La Crosse, Wis. ⁴
William R. Taylor	Conn.	7-10-1820	D	1- 5-1874	1- 3-1876	3-17-1909	Madison, Wis. ⁴
Harrison Ludington	Ludingville, N. Y.	7-30-1812	R	1- 3-1876	1- 7-1878	6-17-1891	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴
William E. Smith	Kincardine Shire, Scot ⁸	6-18-1824	R	1- 7-1878	1- 2-1882	2-13-1883	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴
Jeremiah McLain Rusk	Morgan Co., Ohio	6-17-1830	R	1- 2-1882	1- 7-1889	11-21-1893	Viroqua, Wis. ⁴
William D. Hoard	Stockbridge, N. Y.	10-10-1836	R	1- 7-1889	1- 5-1891	11-22-1918	Ft. Atkinson, Wis. ⁴
George W. Peck	Henderson, N. Y.	12-28-1840	D	1- 5-1891	1- 7-1895	4-16-1916	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴
Edward Scofield	Westminster, Mass.	5- 3-1841	R	1- 7-1895	1- 4-1897	7- 2-1924	Marshfield, Wis. ⁴
Robert M. LaFollette	Clearfield, Pa.	3-28-1842	R	1- 4-1897	1- 7-1901	2- 3-1925	Oconto, Wis. ⁴
James O. Davidson	Dane Co., Wis.	6-14-1855	R	1- 7-1901	1- 1-1906	6-18-1925	Madison, Wis. ⁴
Francis E. McGovern	Sogne, Norway ⁵	2-10-1854	R	1- 1-1906	1- 2-1911	12-17-1922	Madison, Wis. ⁴
Emanuel L. Philipp	Elkhart, Wis.	1-21-1866	R	1- 2-1911	1- 4-1915	5-16-1946 ⁶	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴
John J. Blaine	Sauk Co., Wis.	3-25-1861	R	1- 4-1915	1- 3-1921	6-15-1925	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴
Fred R. Zimmerman	Grant Co., Wis.	5- 4-1875	R	1- 3-1921	1- 3-1927	4-18-1934 ⁶	Boscobel, Wis. ⁶
Walter J. Kohler, Sr.	Milwaukee, Wis.	11-20-1880	R	1- 3-1927	1- 7-1929	12-14-1954	Milwaukee, Wis.
Philip F. LaFollette	Sheboygan, Wis.	3- 3-1875	R	1- 7-1929	1- 5-1931	4-21-1940 ⁶	Kohler, Wis. ⁶
Albert G. Schmedeman	Madison, Wis.	5- 8-1897	R	1- 5-1931	1- 2-1933	8-18-1965 ⁶	Madison, Wis. ⁶
Philip F. LaFollette	Madison, Wis.	11-25-1864	D	1- 2-1933	1- 7-1935	11-26-1946 ⁶	Madison, Wis. ⁴
Julius P. Heil	Madison, Wis.	5- 8-1897	P	1- 7-1935	1- 2-1939	8-18-1965 ⁶	Madison, Wis. ⁶
Orland S. Loomis	Duesmond, Germany	7-24-1876	R	1- 2-1939	1- 4-1943	11-30-1949 ⁶	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴
Walter S. Goodland	Mauston, Wis.	11- 2-1893	P	Died prior to inaug.		12- 7-1942 ⁶	Mauston, Wis. ⁶
Oscar Rennebohm	Sharon, Wis.	12-22-1862	R	1- 4-1943	3-12-1947	3-12-1947 ⁶	Racine, Wis. ⁶
Walter J. Kohler, Jr.	Columbia Co., Wis.	5-25-1889	R	3-12-1947	1- 1-1951	10-15-1968 ⁶	Madison, Wis. ⁶
Vernon W. Thomson	Sheboygan, Wis.	4- 4-1904	R	1- 1-1951	1- 7-1957	.....	.....
Gaylord A. Nelson	Richland Center, Wis.	11- 5-1905	R	1- 7-1957	1- 5-1959	.....	.....
John W. Reynolds	Clear Lake, Wis.	6- 4-1916	D	1- 5-1959	1- 7-1963	.....	.....
Warren P. Knowles	Green Bay, Wis.	4- 4-1921	D	1- 7-1963	1- 4-1965	.....	.....
	River Falls, Wis.	8-19-1908	R	1- 4-1965	.....	.....	.....

Sources: Data taken from John Schafer, "Our State Governors", 1927 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 21-54, unless otherwise noted. ¹A. M. Thomson, *A Political History of Wisconsin*, 1900, and *Biographical Directory of American Congress, 1773-1949*. ²*Proceedings of Wisconsin Historical Society*, 1890, p. 68. ³*Wisconsin: A Guide To The Badger State*, p. 423. ⁴Authenticated by letter of inquiry to local cemetery sexton or library. ⁵1923 A. J. Res. 38. ⁶Authenticated by newspaper clippings. ⁷*Biographical Directory of American Congress, 1773-1949*. ⁸Milo Quait, *Wisconsin, Its History and People*, vol. 2, p. 236. ^aPolitical party: D-Democrat, P-Progressive, R-Republican, W-Whig.

U.S. SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1969

NOTE: Each state has 2 U.S. Senators. In this compilation the sequence of persons holding each of the positions is carried out separately and the 2 positions are designated as Post 1 and Post 2.

(D)—Democrat

(R)—Republican

(P)—Progressive

(UR)—Union Republican

Biennium	Post 1		Post 2	
	Name	Term	Name	Term
1848-49	Isaac P. Walker (D)	1848-49	Henry Dodge (D)	1848-51
1849-51	Isaac P. Walker (D)	1849-55		
1851-53	.....	.....	Henry Dodge (D)	1851-57
1853-55	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855-57	Charles Durkee (UR)	1855-61		
1857-59	.....	.....	James R. Doolittle (R)	1857-63
1859-61	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861-63	Timothy O. Howe (UR)	1861-67		
1863-65	.....	.....	James R. Doolittle (R)	1863-69
1865-67	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867-69	Timothy O. Howe (UR)	1867-73		
1869-71	.....	.....	Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1869-75
1871-73	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873-75	Timothy O. Howe (UR)	1873-79		
1875-77	.....	.....	Angus Cameron (R)	1875-81
1877-79	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879-81	Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1879-81		
1881-83	Angus Cameron (R)	1881-85 ¹	Philetus Sawyer (R)	1881-87
1883-85	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885-87	John C. Spooner (R)	1885-91		
1887-89	.....	.....	Philetus Sawyer (R)	1887-93
1889-91	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891-93	Wm. F. Vilas (D)	1891-97		
1893-95	.....	.....	John L. Mitchell (D)	1893-99
1895-97	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897-99	John C. Spooner (R)	1897-1903		
1899-1901	.....	.....	J. V. Quarles (R)	1899-1905
1901-03	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903-05	John C. Spooner (R)	1903-07		
1905-07	.....	.....	R. M. La Follette, Sr. (R)	1906-11 ⁴
1907-09	Isaac Stephenson (R)	1907-09 ²	.....	.....
1909-11	Isaac Stephenson (R)	1909-15		
1911-13	.....	.....	R. M. La Follette, Sr. (R)	1911-17
1913-15	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915-17	Paul O. Husting (D)	1915-17		
1917-19	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	1918-21 ³	R. M. La Follette, Sr. (R)	1917-23
1919-21	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921-23	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	1921-27		
1923-25	.....	.....	R. M. La Follette, Sr. (R)	1923-25
1925-27	.....	.....	R. M. La Follette, Jr. (R)	1925-29 ⁵
1927-29	John J. Blaine (R)	1927-33		
1929-31	.....	.....	R. M. La Follette, Jr. (R)	1929-35
1931-33	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933-35	F. Ryan Duffy (D)	1933-39		
1935-37	.....	.....	R. M. La Follette, Jr. (P)	1935-41
1937-39	.....	.....	.....	.....
1939-41	Alexander Wiley (R)	1939-45		
1941-43	.....	.....	R. M. La Follette, Jr. (P)	1941-47
1943-45	.....	.....	.....	.....
1945-47	Alexander Wiley (R)	1945-51		
1947-49	.....	.....	Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	1947-53
1949-51	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951-53	Alexander Wiley (R)	1951-57		
1953-55	.....	.....	Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	1953-57
1955-57	.....	.....	.....	.....
1957-59	Alexander Wiley (R)	1957-63	E. Wm. Proxmire (D)	1957-59 ⁶
1959-61	.....	.....	E. Wm. Proxmire (D)	1959-65
1961-63	.....	.....	.....	.....
1963-65	Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1963-69		
1965-67	.....	.....	E. Wm. Proxmire (D)	1965-71
1967-69	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Not a candidate for re-election to Post 2 but elected March 10, 1881, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Carpenter on February 21, 1881.

²Elected in May, 1907, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Senator Spooner on April 30, 1907.

³Elected April 2, 1918, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Husting on October 21, 1917.

⁴Elected January 25, 1905, but continued to serve as Governor until January 1, 1906.

⁵Elected September 29, 1925, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator LaFollette, Sr. on June 18, 1925.

⁶Elected August 27, 1957, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator McCarthy on May 2, 1957.

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, 1943-1969¹

Name	Term	Party	District	Residence	Alphabetical Listing
Lawrence H. SMITH	1941-1959	Rep.	1	Racine	Biemiller
Harry SAUTHOFF	1935-1939; 1941-1945	Proq.	2	Madison	Brophy
William H. STEVENSON	1941-1949	Rep.	3	La Crosse	Byrnes
Thaddeus F. WASIELEWSKI	1941-1947	Dem.	4	Milwaukee	Davis
Howard J. McMURRAY	1943-1945	Dem.	5	Milwaukee	Dilweg
Frank B. KEEFE	1939-1951	Rep.	6	Oshkosh	Flynn
Reid F. MURRAY	1939-1953	Rep.	7	Ogdensburg	Henry
LaVern R. DILWEG	1943-1945	Dem.	8	Green Bay	Hull
Merlin HULL	1929-1931; 1935-1955	Proq.	9	Black River Falls	Johnson
Alvin E. O'KONSKI	1943-	Dem.	10	Mercer	Kastenmeier
Robert K. HENRY	1945-1949	Rep.	2	Jefferson	Keefe
Andrew J. BIEMILLER	1945-1951	Dem.	5	Milwaukee	Kersten
John W. BYRNES	1945-	Rep.	8	Green Bay	Laird
Glenn R. DAVIS	1947-1957; 1965-	Rep.	2; 9	Waukesha	McMurray
John C. BROPHY	1947-1949	Rep.	4	Milwaukee	Murray
Charles J. KERSTEN	1947-1949; 1951-1955	Rep.	5	Whitefish Bay	Obey
Gardner R. WITHROW	1931-1939; 1949-1961	Rep.	3	La Crosse	O'Konski
Clement J. ZABLOCKI	1949-	Dem.	4	Milwaukee	Race
William K. VAN PELT	1951-1963	Rep.	6	Fond du Lac	Reuss
Melvin R. LAIRD	1953-1971	Rep.	7	Marshfield	Sauthoff
Lester R. JOHNSON	1953-1965	Dem.	9	Black River Falls	Schadeberg
Henry S. REUSS	1955-	Dem.	5	Milwaukee	Smith
Donald E. TEWES	1957-1959	Rep.	2	Waukesha	Stalbaum
Gerald T. FLYNN	1959-1961	Dem.	1	Racine	Steiger
Robert W. KASTENMEIER	1959-	Dem.	2	Watertown	Stevenson
Henry C. SCHADEBERG	1961-1965; 1967-	Rep.	1	Burlington	Tewes
Vernon W. THOMSON	1961-	Rep.	3	Richland Center	Thomson
Lynn E. STALBAUM	1965-1967	Dem.	1	Racine	Wasielewski
John A. RACE	1965-1967	Dem.	6	Fond du Lac	Withrow
William A. STEIGER	1967-	Rep.	6	Oshkosh	Van Pelt
David R. OBEY	1969-	Dem.	7	Wausau	Zablocki

¹Cumulative list, 1837-1943, can be found in 1944 *Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 354-356).

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, December 1969.

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE WISCONSIN SENATE, 1861-1969

Session	Presidents Pro Tempore	Party ¹	Residence	District ¹
1861	Alden I. Bennett	Rep.	Beloit	18th
1862	Frederick O. Thorp	Dem.	West Bend	4th
1863	Wyman Spooner	Rep.	Elkhorn	12th
1864	Smith S. Wilkinson	Rep.	Prairie du Sac	14th
1865 & 1866	Willard H. Chandler	Union	Windsor	11th
1867	George F. Wheeler	Union	Nanuapa	20th
1868	Newton M. Littlejohn	Rep.	Whitewater	12th
1869	George C. Hazelton	Rep.	Boscobel	16th
1870	David Taylor	Rep.	Sheboygan	1st
1871 & 1872	Charles G. Williams	Rep.	Janesville	17th
1873	Henry L. Eaton	Rep.	Lone Rock	28th
1874	John C. Holloway	Rep.	Lancaster	16th
1875	Henry D. Barron	Rep.	St. Croix Falls	24th
1876	Robert L. D. Potter	Rep.	Wautoma	25th
1877	William H. Hiner	Rep.	Fond du Lac	18th
1878	Levi W. Barden	Rep.	Portage	27th
1879	William T. Price	Rep.	Black River Falls	32nd
1880 & 1881	Thomas B. Scott	Rep.	Grand Rapids	11th
1882	George B. Burrows	Rep.	Madison	25th
1883	George W. Ryland	Rep.	Lancaster	16th
1885	Edward S. Minor	Rep.	Sturgeon Bay	1st
1887	Charles K. Erwin	Rep.	Tomah	32nd
1889	Thomas A. Dyson	Rep.	La Crosse	31st
1891	Frederick W. Horn	Dem.	Cedarburg	33rd
1893	Robert J. MacBride	Dem.	Neillsville	25th
1895	Thompson D. Weeks	Rep.	Whitewater	24th
1897 & 1899	Lyman W. Thayer	Rep.	Ripon	18th
1901 - 1905	James J. McGillivray	Rep.	Black River Falls	31st
1907 & 1909	James H. Stout	Rep.	Menomonie	29th
1911 & 1913	Harry C. Martin	Rep.	Darlington	17th
1915	Edward T. Fairchild	Rep.	Milwaukee	5th
1917 & 1921	Timothy Burke	Rep.	Green Bay	2nd
1919	Willard T. Stevens	Rep.	Rhineland	30th
1923	Henry A. Huber	Rep.	Stoughton	26th
1925	Howard Teasdale	Rep.	Sparta	31st
1927	William L. Smith	Rep.	Neillsville	24th
1929	Oscar H. Morris	Rep.	Milwaukee	4th
1931	Herman J. Severson	Prog.	Iola	23rd
1933	Orlando S. Loomis	Rep.	Mauston	31st
1935	Harry W. Bolens	Dem.	Port Washington	20th
1937	Walter J. Rush	Prog.	Neillsville	24th
1939	Edward J. Roethe	Rep.	Fennimore	16th
1941 - 1945	Conrad Shearer	Rep.	Kenosha	22nd
1947 - 1965	Frank E. Panzer	Rep.	Brownsville	13th
1967 & 1969	Robert P. Knowles	Rep.	New Richmond	10th

¹Political party affiliation and district served at session elected president pro tempore.
Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, December 1969.

SPEAKERS OF THE WISCONSIN ASSEMBLY, 1848-1969

Session	Speaker ¹	County	Session	Speaker ¹	County
1848	Ninian E. Whitesides	Lafayette	1893	Edward Keogh (D)	Milwaukee
1849	Harrison C. Hobart (D)	Sheboygan	1895	George B. Burrows (R)	Dane
1850	Moses M. Strong (D)	Iowa	1897	George A. Buckstaff (R)	Winnebago
1851	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Washington	1899	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse
1852	James M. Shafter	Sheboygan	1901	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse
1853	Henry L. Palmer (D)	Milwaukee	1903	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	Douglas
1854	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Ozaukee	1905	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	Douglas
1855	Charles C. Sholes	Kenosha	1907	Herman L. Ekern (R)	Trempealeau
1856	William Hull	Grant	1909	Levi H. Bancroft (R)	Richland
1857	Wyman Spooner (R)	Walworth	1911	C. A. Ingram (R)	Pepin
1858	Frederick S. Lovell	Kenosha	1913	Merlin Hull (R)	Jackson
1859	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	1915	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Rock
1860	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	1917	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Rock
1861	Amasa Cobb (R)	Iowa	1919	Riley S. Young (R)	Walworth
1862	James W. Beardsley (UD)	Pierce	1921	Riley S. Young (R)	Walworth
1863	J. Allen Barber (R)	Grant	1923	John L. Dahl (R)	Barron
1864	William W. Field (U)	Grant	1925	Herman Sachtjen* (R)	Dane
1865	William W. Field (U)	Grant	1927	John W. Eber (R)	Milwaukee
1866	Henry D. Barron (U)	Polk	1929	Charles E. Perry (R)	Milwaukee
1867	Angus Cameron (U)	La Crosse	1931	Charles E. Perry (R)	Milwaukee
1868	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Rock	1933	Cornelius T. Young (D)	Milwaukee
1869	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Rock	1935	Jorge W. Carow (R)	Rusk
1870	James M. Bingham (R)	Jefferson	1937	Paul R. Alfonsi (P)	Iron & Vilas
1871	William E. Smith (R)	Dodge	1939	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland
1872	Daniel Hall (R)	Jefferson	1941	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland
1873	Henry D. Barron (R)	Polk	1943	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland
1874	Gabriel Bouck (D)	Winnebago	1945	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Crawford
1875	Frederick W. Horn (R)	Ozaukee	1947	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Crawford
1876	Sam S. Fifield (R)	Ashland	1949	Alex L. Nicol (P)	Monroe
1877	John B. Cassoday (U)	Rock	1951	Ora R. Rice (R)	Walworth
1878	Augustus R. Barrows (GB)	Chippewa	1953	Ora R. Rice (R)	Walworth
1879	David M. Kelly (R)	Brown	1955	Mark Catlin, Jr. (R)	Outagamie
1880	Alexander A. Arnold (R)	Trempealeau	1957	Robert G. Marotz (R)	Shawano
1881	Ira B. Bradford (R)	Eau Claire	1959	George Molinaro (D)	Kenosha
1882	Franklin L. Gilson (R)	Pierce	1961	David J. Blanchard (R)	Rock
1883	Earl P. Finch (D)	Winnebago	1963	Robert D. Haase (R)	Marinette
1885	Hiram O. Fairchild (R)	Marinette	1965	Robert T. Huber (D)	Milwaukee
1887	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Jackson	1967	Harold V. Froehlich (R)	Outagamie
1889	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Jackson	1969	Harold V. Froehlich (R)	Outagamie
1891	James J. Hogan (D)	La Crosse			

*George A. Nelson (R), Polk County, was elected to serve at special session 4/15/26 to 4/16/26, following the resignation of Herman Sachtjen after the regular session to accept an appointment as circuit judge.

¹Political party indicated is affiliation at session served as Speaker (D—Democrat; GB—Greenback; P—Progressive; R—Republican; U—Union; UD—Union Democrat). Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, December 1969.

WISCONSIN VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1940-1968

Year	Candidate	Popular Vote	Per Cent	Elec- toral
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	0.07	
	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	0.135	
	Farrell Dobbs (Ind. Soc. Workers)	1,350	0.08	
	Darlington Hoopes (Ind. Socialist)	1,157	0.07	
	Eric Hass (Ind. Soc. Labor)	770	0.047	
	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 Hass (Ind.)	710	0.045	
	Farrell Dobbs (Ind.)	564	0.036	
	TOTAL	1,550,558		
1960	Richard M. Nixon (Rep.)	895,175	51.77	12
	John F. Kennedy (Dem.)	830,805	48.05	
	Farrell Dobbs (Ind.)	1,792	0.104	
	Eric Hass (Ind.)	1,310	0.076	
	TOTAL	1,729,082		
1964	Lyndon B. Johnson (Dem.)	1,050,424	62.089	12
	Barry M. Goldwater (Rep.)	638,495	37.740	
	Clifton DeBerry (Ind.)	1,682	0.100	
	Eric Hass (Ind.)	1,204	0.071	
	TOTAL	1,691,815		
1968	Richard M. Nixon (Rep.)	809,997	47.951	12
	Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem.)	748,804	44.329	
	George C. Wallace (Ind.)	127,835	7.567	
	Henning A. Blomen (Ind.)	1,338	0.079	
	Frederick W. Halstead (Ind.)	1,222	0.072	
	TOTAL	1,689,196		

For votes in presidential elections, 1848-1952, see *1954 Blue Book*, p. 535-36.

Sources: Election statistics published in *Wisconsin Blue Books* and official records of the Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTES CAST FOR WISCONSIN GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1848-1968*

SYMBOLS:

Com—Communist
D—Democrat
G—Greenback
Ind—Independent
IC—Ind. Communist
ID—Ind. Democrat
IL—Ind. Labor
I Pr—Ind. Prohibition
IPR—Ind. Prohib. Repub.

ISL—Ind. Social Labor
ISW—Ind. Social Worker
IW—Ind. Worker
L—Labor
Nat—National
NR—National Repub.
Peo—People's
PP—People's Prog.
Prog—Progressive
Proh—Prohibition

R—Republican
Soc—Socialist
SD—Social Democrat
SDA—Social Democrat of
America
SL—Social Labor
U—Union
UL—Union Labor
W—Whig

Year	Total Vote	Candidate
1848 ¹	35,309	Dewey (D) 19,875; Tweedy (W) 14,621; Durkee ¹ (Ind) 1,134
1849	31,759	Dewey (D) 16,649; Collins (W) 11,317; Chase (Ind) 3,761
1851	44,180	Farwell (W) 22,319; Upham (D) 21,812
1853	55,683	Barstow (D) 30,405; Holton (R) 21,886; Baird (W) 3,304
1855 ²	72,598	Barstow (D) 36,355; Bashford (R) 36,198
1857	90,058	Randall (R) 44,693; Cross (D) 44,239
1859	112,755	Randall (R) 59,999; Hobart (D) 52,539; Harrison (Ind) 134
1861	99,258	Harvey (R) 53,777; Ferguson (D) 45,456
1863	122,029	Lewis (R) 72,717; Palmer (D) 49,053
1865	106,674	Fairchild (R) 58,332; Hobart (D) 48,330
1867	142,522	Fairchild (R) 73,637; Tallmadge (D) 68,873
1869	130,781	Fairchild (R) 69,502; Robinson (D) 61,239
1871	147,274	Washburn (R) 78,301; Doolittle (D) 68,910
1873	147,856	Taylor (D) 81,599; Washburn (R) 66,224
1875	170,070	Ludington (R) 85,155; Taylor (D) 84,314
1877	178,122	Smith (R) 78,759; Mallory (D) 70,486; Allis (G) 26,216
1879	189,005	Smith (R) 100,535; Jenkins (D) 75,030; May (G) 12,996
1881	171,856	Rusk (R) 81,754; Fratt (D) 69,797; Kanouse (Proh) 13,225; Allis (G) 7,002
1884	319,997	Rusk (R) 163,214; Fratt (D) 143,945; Hastings (Proh) 8,545; Utley (G) 4,274
1886	286,368	Rusk (R) 133,247; Woodward (D) 114,529; Cochrane (Peo) 21,467; Olin (Proh) 17,089
1888	354,714	Hoard (R) 175,696; Morgan (D) 155,423; Durant (Proh) 14,373; Powell (L) 9,196
1890	309,254	Peck (D) 160,388; Hoard (R) 132,068; Alexander (Proh) 11,246; May (UL) 5,447
1892	371,559	Peck (D) 178,095; Spooner (R) 170,497; Richmond (Proh) 13,185; Butt (Peo) 9,638
1894	375,449	Upham (R) 196,150; Peck (D) 142,250; Powell (Peo) 25,604; Cleg-horn (Proh) 11,240
1896	444,110	Schofield (R) 264,981; Silverthorn (D) 169,257; Berkey (Proh) 8,140; Tuttrop (SL) 1,306; Henderson (Nat) 407
1898	329,430	Schofield (R) 173,137; Sawyer (D) 135,353; Worsley (Peo) 8,518; Chafin (Proh) 8,078; Tuttle (SDA) 2,544; Riese (SL) 1,473; LaFol-lette (Ind) 112
1900	441,900	LaFollette (R) 264,419; Bomrich (D) 160,674; Smith (Proh) 9,707; Tuttle (SD) 6,590; Wilke (SL) 509
1902	365,676	LaFollette (R) 193,417; Rose (D) 145,818; Seidel (SD) 15,970; Drake (Proh) 9,647; Puck (SL) 791
1904	449,570	LaFollette (R) 227,253; Peck (D) 173,301; Arnold (SD) 24,857; Sco-field (NR) 12,136; Clark (Proh) 8,764; Minkley (SL) 249
1906	320,003	Davidson (R) 183,558; Aylward (D) 103,311; Gaylord (SD) 24,437; Eaton (Proh) 8,211; Rosaas (SL) 455
1908	449,656	Davidson (R) 242,935; Aylward (D) 165,977; Brown (SD) 28,583; Cox (Proh) 11,760; Bottema (SL) 393
1910	319,522	McGovern (R) 161,619; Schmitz (D) 110,442; Jacobs (SD) 39,547; Van Keuren (Proh) 7,450; Kremer (SL) 430
1912	393,849	McGovern (R) 179,360; Karel (D) 167,316; Thompson (SD) 34,468; Hill (Proh) 9,433; Curtis (SL) 3,253
1914	325,430	Philipp (R) 140,787; Karel (D) 119,509; Blaine (Ind) 32,560; Amer-inger (SD) 25,917; Emerson (Proh) 6,279; Vierthaler (Ind) 352
1916	434,340	Philipp (R) 229,889; Williams (D) 164,555; Weaver (Soc) 30,649; McKerrow (Proh) 9,193
1918	331,582	Philipp (R) 155,799; Moehlenpah (D) 112,576; Seidel (SD) 57,523; Dean (Proh) 5,296
1920	691,294	Blaine (R) 366,247; McCoy (D) 247,746; Coleman (Soc) 71,126; Tubbs (Proh) 6,047
1922	481,828	Blaine (R) 367,929; Bentley (ID) 51,061; Arnold (Soc) 39,570; Welles (Proh) 21,438; Dietrich (ISL) 1,444
1924	796,432	Blaine (R) 412,255; Lueck (D) 317,550; Quick (Soc) 45,268; Bucknam (Proh) 11,516; Alanne (IW) 4,107; Shuttleworth (IPR) 4,079; Snover (SL) 1,452

VOTES FOR GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES, 1848-1968*—Continued

Year	Total Vote	Candidate
1926	552,912	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	989,143	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	606,825	LaFollette (R) 392,958; Hammersley (D) 170,020; Metcalfe (Soc) 25,607; Taynton (Proh) 14,818; Blair (IC) 2,998
1932	1,124,502	Schmedeman (D) 590,114; Kohler (R) 470,805; Metcalfe (Soc) 56,965; Dean (Proh) 3,148; Blair (Com) 2,926; Ehrhardt (SL) 398
1934	953,797	LaFollette (Prog) 373,093; Schmedeman (D) 359,467; Greene (R) 172,980; Nelson (Soc) 44,589; Childs (IC) 2,454; North (IPR) 857; Ehrhardt (ISL) 332
1936	1,237,095	LaFollette (Prog) 573,724; Wiley (R) 363,973; Lueck (D) 268,530; Walsh (U) 27,934; Ehrhardt (SL) 1,738; Fehlandt (Proh) 1,008
1938	981,560	Heil (R) 543,675; LaFollette (Prog) 353,381; Bolens (D) 78,446; Smith (U) 4,564; Schleier (ISL) 1,459
1940	1,373,754	Heil (R) 558,678; Loomis (Prog) 546,436; McGovern (D) 264,985; Blair (Com) 2,340; Fisher (SL) 1,158
1942	800,985	Loomis (Prog) 397,664; Heil (R) 291,945; Sullivan (D) 98,153; Zeidler (Soc) 11,295; Blair (IC) 1,092; Cozzini (ISL) 490
1944	1,320,483	Goodland (R) 697,740; Hoan (D) 536,357; Benz (Prog) 76,028; Nelson (Soc) 9,183; Cozzini (Ind) 1,122
1946	1,040,444	Goodland (R) 621,970; Hoan (D) 406,499; Uphoff (Soc) 8,996; Eisen-scher (IC) 1,857; Kenyon (ISL) 959
1948	1,266,139	Rennebohm (R) 684,839; Thompson (D) 558,497; Berquist (PP) 12,928; Uphoff (Soc) 9,149; Boulton (ISW) 356; Cozzini (ISL) 328
1950	1,138,148	Kohler (R) 605,649; Thompson (D) 525,319; Essin (PP) 3,735; Hart (Soc) 3,384
1952	1,615,214	Kohler (R) 1,009,171; Proxmire (D) 601,844; Essin (Ind) 3,706
1954	1,158,666	Kohler (R) 596,158; Proxmire (D) 560,747; Wepler (Ind) 1,722
1956	1,557,788	Thomson (R) 808,273; Proxmire (D) 749,421
1958	1,202,219	Nelson (D) 644,296; Thomson (R) 556,391; Leverenz (Ind) 1,485
1960	1,728,009	Nelson (D) 890,868; Kuehn (R) 837,123
1962	1,265,900	Reynolds (D) 637,491; Kuehn (R) 625,536; Wiggert (Ind) 2,477
1964	1,694,887	Knowles (R) 856,779; Reynolds (D) 837,901
1966	1,170,173	Knowles (R) 626,041; Lucey (D) 539,258; Wiggert (Ind) 4,745
1968	1,689,738	Knowles (R) 893,463; LaFollette (D) 791,100; Wiggert (Ind) 3,225; Wilkinson (Ind) 1,813

Note: Candidates in each year listed according to the number of votes obtained with winner listed first. Total vote includes scattering votes.

¹Data for Dewey and Tweedy cited from 1874 *Blue Book*; Durkee based on county returns still available in Office of Secretary of State in 1961. The returns for Manitowoc and Winnebago Counties are missing. Without these two counties, Dewey had 19,605 votes, Tweedy had 14,514 votes.

*Barstow's plurality was set aside in *Atty. Gen. ex rel. Bashford v. Barstow*, 4 Wis. 567.

*Returns 1848 to 1960 checked against the canvass reports November 1961; 1962 to 1968 copied from official records in the Office of the Secretary of State.

PROPORTION VOTING FOR GOVERNOR IN WISCONSIN, 1850 to 1960

Year	Total Population ¹	Voting Age Population ²	Vote for Governor ³	Per Cent of Voting Age Population Voting for Governor
Male Suffrage Only				
1850	305,391	84,591	44,190	52.2
1860	775,881	199,267	99,258	49.8*
1870	1,054,670	255,159	147,274	57.7
1880	1,315,497	340,482	171,856	50.5*
1890	1,693,330	461,722	309,254	67.0
1900	2,069,042	570,715	441,900	77.4*
1910	2,333,860	683,743	319,522	46.7
Universal Suffrage				
1920	2,632,067	1,527,661	691,294	45.2*
1930	2,939,006	1,768,818	606,825	34.3
1940	3,137,587	2,018,581	1,373,754	68.0*
1950	3,434,575	2,222,423	1,138,148	51.2
1960	3,952,765 ⁴	2,354,489	1,728,009	73.4*

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, Vol. 1, p. 51-9.

²Extracted from the decennially published U.S. Census. For 1850 and 1860, data includes males 20 years old and older; for 1870 through 1910, males 21 years old and older. The "woman suffrage" amendment to the U.S. Constitution (19th Amdt.) was proclaimed in effect on August 28, 1920, enabling women to vote in the 1920 general elections. Data since 1920 includes total population over 21 years of age.

³Vote extracted in November 1961 from canvass reports on file in Office of Secretary of State.

⁴U.S. Census figure for 1960, adjusted for later corrections.

*Presidential election year.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS October 1960-1968

Year	Employees ¹			October Payroll ²		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
1960	22,647	89,874	112,521	\$10,386	\$37,060	\$44,446
1961	26,072	99,876	125,948	11,906	43,330	52,236
1962	27,297	112,575	139,872	12,894	45,671	58,565
1963	29,251	104,968	134,219	15,366	47,410	62,776
1964	32,000	110,200	142,200	17,861	52,674	70,535
1965	34,003	115,221	149,225	20,335	56,891	77,226
1966	37,454	126,900	164,354	25,334	64,251	89,585
1967	38,974	117,181	156,156	26,932	65,423	92,356
1968	42,780	127,184	169,964	31,871	76,535	108,407

¹To make the figures comparable, the Census Bureau reduces the total number of employees to the number of "full-time equivalent" employees. Full-time equivalent is based on the wages paid in each particular jurisdiction for a specific job.

²Payroll figures given in thousands.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1968*, April 1969, and previous editions.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS October 1968

Unit of Government	Number of Employees			Av. Oct. Earnings ²		
	Total	Full-Time Only	Full-Time Equivalent	Total Payroll ¹	All	Other Than Education
State	60,588	38,013	42,780	\$ 31,871	\$744	\$643
Local (total)	(165,626)	(118,693)	(127,184)	(76,535)	(609)	(546)
County	34,965	30,737	31,949	15,800	497	496
City and village...	66,416	48,039	50,744	31,994	635	603
Town	11,572	998	1,875	762	382	382
School district	52,125	38,380	42,076	27,573	672	.....
Special district	546	537	539	404	751	751
TOTAL	226,214	156,706	169,964	\$108,407	\$642	\$575

¹ In thousands of dollars.² Full-time employees.Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Public Employment In 1968*. April 1969.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY FUNCTION October 1968

Function	Total Payrolls ¹	No. of Employees ²	
		Total	Per 10,000 Population
Education	\$59,323	84,152	199.8
Schools, local	(41,732)	(63,082)	(149.7)
Higher education institutions	(16,810)	(19,998)	(47.5)
Education, other	(795)	(1,072)	(2.5)
Hospitals	8,368	17,646	41.9
Highways	6,854	12,076	28.7
Police protection	5,773	8,965	21.3
General control	3,431	3,851	9.1
Public welfare	3,048	5,706	13.5
Fire protection, local	2,590	4,113	9.8
Natural resources	2,288	3,217	7.6
Financial administration	2,277	3,851	9.1
Correction	1,737	2,624	6.2
Local parks and recreation	1,600	3,051	7.2
Health	1,585	2,597	6.2
Sanitation, other than above	1,497	2,774	6.6
Utilities, water supplies	1,079	1,720	4.1
Utilities, other		701	1.7
Sewerage	882	1,378	3.3
Employment security administration	701	1,047	2.5
Local libraries	675	1,365	3.2
Other and unallocable	4,300	6,913	16.4
TOTAL (except education) ..	\$49,055	85,798	203.7
GRAND TOTAL	\$108,407	169,964	403.4

¹ Payroll figures given in thousands.² To make the figures comparable, the Census Bureau reduces the total number of employees to the number of "full-time equivalent" employees. Full-time equivalent is based on the wages paid in each particular jurisdiction for a specific job.Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment In 1968*, April 1969.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY STATE

October 1968

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1970 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

State	Employees ¹						Average October Earnings ²			
	Number		Per 10,000 Population				All		Education All Other	
	Total	State	Local	Total	Rank	State	Local	Employees	Rank	Employees Employees
Ala.	124,704	35,261	89,443	349.7	45	98.8	250.8	\$457	47	\$512 \$407
Alas.	14,046	7,603	6,443	516.3	2	279.5	236.8	863	1	828 892
Ariz.	69,226	19,218	50,008	414.5	19	115.0	299.4	628	14	713 538
Ark.	66,230	23,064	43,166	329.1	51	114.6	214.5	423	49	469 368
Calif.	829,115	181,304	647,811	431.3	14	94.3	337.0	771	2	819 731
Colo.	94,952	29,100	65,852	463.6	6	142.0	321.5	574	21	610 531
Conn.	109,534	37,032	72,502	370.1	39	125.1	245.0	669	5	723 611
Del.	22,706	10,705	12,001	425.2	17	200.4	224.7	545	26	607 481
D.C.	41,568	.....	41,568	513.8	3	.....	513.8	665	6*	628 682
Fla.	265,169	62,439	202,730	430.4	15	101.3	329.1	527	32	604 463
Ga.	174,992	44,837	130,155	381.4	34	97.7	283.6	462	45	519 408
Hawaii	33,138	23,785	9,353	425.9	16	305.7	120.2	656	10	646 665
Ida.	28,763	8,970	19,793	407.9	24	127.2	280.7	485	42	514 455
Ill.	404,382	95,976	308,406	368.4	40	87.4	281.0	644	8*	713 583
Ind.	189,182	50,849	138,333	373.3	37	100.3	273.0	581	20	683 463
Ia.	112,670	31,015	81,655	410.0	22	112.8	297.1	557	23	638 460
Kan.	101,988	29,503	72,485	442.8	9	128.1	314.7	512	38	564 453
Ky.	110,091	36,531	73,560	340.9	46	113.1	227.8	506	39	568 438
La.	152,022	52,978	99,044	407.3	25	141.9	265.3	494	41	545 445
Me.	37,073	13,899	23,174	378.6	35	141.9	236.7	517	37	539 494
Md.	153,826	40,944	112,882	409.4	23	108.9	300.4	632	12	695 563
Mass.	214,197	52,644	161,553	393.9	30	96.8	297.1	623	15	682 581
Mich.	338,109	83,546	254,563	386.8	32	95.5	291.2	702	4	763 629
Minn.	148,161	39,799	108,362	406.3	26	109.1	297.2	644	8*	719 559
Miss.	90,165	25,444	64,721	384.9	33	108.6	276.3	414	50	467 360
Mo.	165,159	48,743	116,416	356.9	43	105.3	251.6	541	28	598 486
Mont.	30,669	11,524	19,145	442.5	10*	166.2	276.2	543	27	615 473
Nebr.	63,592	18,249	45,343	442.5	10*	126.9	315.5	532	29	564 501
Nev.	22,837	6,299	16,538	504.1	4	139.0	365.0	619	16	640 603
N.H.	25,295	8,535	16,760	360.3	42	121.5	238.7	531	30*	586 482
N.J.	240,128	48,744	191,384	339.2	48	68.8	270.3	660	7	782 547
N. Mex.	46,738	18,100	28,638	460.4	7	178.3	282.1	522	33*	580 459
N.Y.	857,630	173,435	684,195	473.4	5	95.7	377.7	703	3	759 669
N.C.	181,965	55,503	126,462	354.3	44	108.0	246.2	531	30*	587 463
N.D.	26,526	9,330	17,195	424.4	18	149.2	275.1	518	35*	573 446
Ohio	361,039	76,200	284,839	340.8	47	71.9	268.9	586	19	644 526
Okla.	101,912	34,326	67,586	404.7	27	136.3	268.4	472	44	543 405

State	Employees ¹							Average October Earnings ²			
	Number			Per 10,000 Population				All Employees	Rank	Education Employees	All Other Employees
	Total	State	Local	Total	Rank	State	Local				
Ore.	87,451	29,881	57,570	435.5	13	148.8	286.7	630	13	677	582
Pa.	389,036	112,719	276,317	332.1	49	96.2	235.9	588	17*	682	513
R.I.	33,305	12,775	20,529	364.7	41	139.9	224.8	588	17*	671	515
S.C.	88,956	27,874	61,082	330.4	50	103.5	226.9	454	48	496	406
S.D.	30,051	10,303	19,748	457.3	8	156.8	300.5	496	40	558	420
Tenn.	157,181	41,916	115,265	395.3	29	105.4	289.9	461	46	517	412
Tex.	407,334	96,755	310,579	371.2	28	88.1	283.0	518	35*	556	475
Utah	42,639	15,408	27,231	412.3	21	149.0	263.3	552	24	587	499
Vt.	17,444	8,009	9,435	413.3	20	189.7	223.5	572	22	612	522
Va.	173,460	57,507	115,953	377.3	36	125.0	252.2	551	25	620	474
Wash.	143,888	47,664	96,224	439.2	12	145.4	293.7	665	6*	701	628
W. Va.	69,992	29,024	40,968	387.7	31	160.7	226.9	474	43	545	399
WIS.	169,964	42,780	127,184	403.4	28	101.5	301.8	642	11	714	575
Wyo.	19,274	6,809	12,465	611.8	1	216.1	395.7	522	33*	584	466
U.S.	7,879,488	2,084,860	5,794,629	395.8		104.7	291.1	\$607		\$663	\$555

*Tie in ranking.

¹Full-time equivalent employees in October 1968.

²Full-time state and local government employees, for October 1968.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1968*, April 1969. Rank supplied by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN COUNTIES, JANUARY 1969

County	Date Created ¹	County Seat	1960 Population ²	Land Area in Sq. Mi. 1960 ²	No. of County Board Super- visors ³
Adams	1848	Friendship	7,566	677	21
Ashland	1860	Ashland	17,375	1,037	17
Barron	1859	Barron	34,270	866	31
Bayfield	1845	Washburn	11,910	1,474	21
Brown	1818	Green Bay	125,082	525	47
Buffalo	1853	Alma	14,202	712	14
Burnett	1856	Grantsburg	9,214	840	21
Calumet	1836	Chilton	22,268	315	16
Chippewa	1845	Chippewa Falls	45,096	1,025	29
Clark	1853	Neillsville	31,527	1,222	27
Columbia	1846	Portage	36,708	778	30
Crawford	1818	Prairie du Chien	16,351	586	17
Dane	1836	Madison	222,095	1,197	47
Dodge	1836	Juneau	63,170	892	39
Door	1851	Sturgeon Bay	20,685	491	21
Douglas	1854	Superior	45,008	1,310	29
Dunn	1854	Menomonie	26,156	858	28
Eau Claire	1856	Eau Claire	58,300	649	36
Florence	1882	Florence	3,437	489	11
Fond du Lac	1836	Fond du Lac	75,085	724	37
Forest	1885	Crandon	7,542	1,010	18
Grant	1836	Lancaster	44,419	1,168	31
Green	1836	Monroe	25,851	586	31
Green Lake	1858	Green Lake	15,418	355	19
Iowa	1829	Dodgeville	19,631	761	21
Iron	1893	Hurley	7,830	746	20
Jackson	1853	Black River Falls	15,151	1,000	21
Jefferson	1836	Jefferson	50,094	564	35
Juneau	1856	Mauston	17,490	795	21
Kenosha	1850	Kenosha	100,615	273	27
Kewaunee	1852	Kewaunee	18,282	331	20
La Crosse	1851	La Crosse	72,465	469	35
Lafayette	1846	Darlington	18,142	643	19
Langlade	1879	Antigo	19,916	858	21
Lincoln	1874	Merrill	22,338	900	21
Manitowoc	1836	Manitowoc	75,215	589	31
Marathon	1850	Wausau	88,874	1,584	37
Marinette	1879	Marinette	34,660	1,388	29
Marquette	1836	Montello	8,516	457	17
Menominee	1961	Keshena	2,606 ⁴	362 ⁵	7
Milwaukee	1834	Milwaukee	1,036,041	239	24
Monroe	1854	Sparta	31,241	915	30
Oconto	1851	Oconto	24,849 ⁴	1,006	31
Oneida	1885	Rhineland	22,112	1,114	21
Outagamie	1851	Appleton	101,794	634	47
Ozaukee	1853	Port Washington	38,441	235	31
Pepin	1858	Durand	7,332	237	12
Pierce	1853	Ellsworth	22,503	591	21
Polk	1853	Balsam Lake	24,968	934	31
Portage	1836	Stevens Point	36,964	810	27
Price	1879	Phillips	14,370	1,268	21
Racine	1836	Racine	141,781	337	29
Richland	1842	Richland Center	17,684	584	21
Rock	1836	Janesville	113,913	721	40
Rusk	1901	Ladysmith	14,794	910	21
St. Croix	1840	Hudson	29,164	736	30
Sauk	1840	Baraboo	36,179	840	31
Sawyer	1883	Hayward	9,475	1,273	13
Shawano	1853	Shawano	32,006 ⁴	899	30
Sheboygan	1836	Sheboygan	86,484	506	39
Taylor	1875	Medford	17,843	979	21
Trempealeau	1854	Whitehall	23,377	739	21
Vernon	1851	Viroqua	25,663	805	31
Vilas	1893	Eagle River	9,332	867	19
Walworth	1836	Elkhorn	52,368	560	33
Washburn	1883	Shell Lake	10,301	816	21
Washington	1836	West Bend	46,119	428	29
Waukesha	1846	Waukesha	158,249	556	35
Waupaca	1851	Waupaca	35,340	751	31
Waushara	1851	Wautoma	13,497	628	19
Winnebago	1840	Oshkosh	107,928	454	47
Wood	1856	Wisconsin Rapids	59,105	812	35
TOTAL			3,951,777	54,705	1,912

¹Wis. Historical Records Survey, *Origin and Legislative History of County Boundaries in Wisconsin*, 1942.

²U.S. Population Census, 1960, *Characteristics of the Population*, Vol. 1, Part A.

³Wisconsin County Boards Association, as of December 1969. Prior to 1965 county boards, excepting Milwaukee and Menominee Counties, consisted of one supervisor elected from each town, village, and city ward. The Wisconsin Supreme Court, *State ex rel. Sanneborn vs. Sylvester*, 1965, ordered counties reappointed on the basis of population. Chapter 20, Laws 1965, implemented this decision.

⁴Population figure adjusted following creation of Menominee County.

⁵365 square miles in Chapter 259, Laws 1959, which created Menominee County.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN¹ As of January 1, 1970

County	County Board Chairman ²	Clerk ³	Treasurer ³
Adams	Edgar Bacon	Robert E. Dittburner	Vivian L. Klein
Ashland	Kenneth Todd	Horace M. Havner	J. Howard Garvin
Barron	Richard A. Wald	Ralph J. Hill	Freda L. Karlgaard
Bayfield	Walter C. Barningham	Edward A. Pajala	Nicholas Pristash
Brown	Lester J. Hansen	Joseph A. Liebergen	Mabel M. Thome
Buffalo	Otto Bollinger	Gale O. Hoch	Richard Fahrner
Burnett	Charles Tollander	Francis C. Nero	Arlotta Ortendahl
Calumet	G. J. Hipke	Donald A. Schwobe	Merlin G. Zahn
Chippewa	Edwin B. Roe	Mildred Gunderson	Katherine Kasmann
Clark	H. R. Baird	Vahla Pierce	Ruby Meihack
Columbia	Stanton P. Helland	Natalie Sampson	Mary L. Grunke
Crawford	James O. Peterson	Milo J. Cooper	Anton E. Laskaskie
Dane	Richard J. Pire	Francis R. Hebl	Martin Gunnulson
Dodge	Waldemar E. Kohn	Walde H. Mueller	Arnold C. Krohn
Door	Benjamin C. Schraml	Norman Stegmann	Louise Stoneman
Douglas	Donald J. Leggate	Arne J. Anderson	Robert J. Bartley
Dunn	Norval Ellefson	Eleanor Solberg	Evelyn Giese
Eau Claire	Henry E. Graff	Homer H. Borum	Florence H. Sperstad
Florence	Alfred Lund	Fritz Johnson	Grace O'Connor
Fond du Lac	Ernest C. Freund	Arnold Sook	Alex F. Sullivan
Forest	Bernard Pichotta	Kenneth Conway	Omer T. Lundt
Grant	Richard J. Markus	Mildred I. Krohn	Mildred J. Miller
Green	Clinton S. Pierce	Ray E. Kundert	Frank Wyss
Green Lake	Marvin Knecht	Edward H. Riggs	Elmer F. Lunow
Iowa	Richard Scullion	Kenneth Palzkill	Frances Chappell
Iron	Italo Bensoni	Eino S. Nevala	Bertrand N. Bruneau
Jackson	Louis D. Primus	Virginia A. Emerson	Alva Hagen
Jefferson	Woodrow J. Misteale	Forrest R. Striegl	Angeline A. Kern
Juneau	Edw. J. Sima	John S. Henry	Eleanor Sullivan
Kenosha	Earl W. Hollister	Edward Wavro	Walter E. Anderson
Kewaunee	Donald L. Quistorff	Edward J. O'Konski	Roland L. Baierl
La Crosse	John M. Thomas	Esther M. Domke	Julian M. Johnson
Lafayette	Byron Berg	Eugene H. Thompson	Elmer Virtue
Langlade	Walter L. Klimoski	Norman J. Cejka	Ted A. Johnson
Lincoln	Fred C. Reger	Kenneth Oldenburg	William C. Degner
Manitowoc	Jerome A. Martin	James J. Kornely	Donald J. Damman
Marathon	Norman Block	Raymond H. Ott	Damon R. Reynolds
Marinette	Nelson C. Johnson	Donald W. John	Bernard M. Stehle
Marquette	Walter Reetz	Marcella Neilson	Robert M. Long
Menominee	Leo Kohls	Marie R. Bowan	Theresa Warrington
Milwaukee	Eugene H. Grobschmidt	Thomas E. Zablocki	Max A. Barczak
Monroe	Lester M. McMullen	David L. Hering	Patricia Harrie
Oconto	Morris Rymer	Harold W. Bartz	Allan Ehlers
Oneida	Thomas E. Lawrence	Burleigh F. Verage	Norman M. Lawrence
Outagamie	Sylvester C. Esler	Arthur J. Hoolihan	Peter L. Berg
Ozaukee	Ralph J. Huiras	Harold C. Dobberpuhl	Raymond F. Maas
Pepin	Wm. Weiss	Martin H. Pittman	Clarence W. Forslund
Pierce	Lawrence Weber	Phillip Collamore	Otto Christenson
Polk	Raymond O. Johnson	Elroy A. Spangenberg	Cleo Wade
Portage	Harold Mehne	Carl F. Scheider	Stephen F. Molski
Price	Gordon Dahlie	Elsie Liebelt	Margaret Corrigan
Racine	Richard E. LaFave	James A. Fay	John E. Gothner
Richland	Foster Patch	Bernal W. Coy	Marie F. Davis
Rock	Arnie W. Agnew	Walter M. Lindemann	Otis P. Thorman
Rusk	John Kmosenka	Don Le Blanc	Matt Vardagan
St. Croix	Norman E. Anderson	J. Gifford Nelson	Carl W. Dahlin
Sauk	Ray C. Schoephorster	Florence Carroll	Hazel Frazier
Sawyer	Arthur L. Hanson	James A. Hamblin	Ingvar W. Minor
Shawano	Allan Voy	Neil R. Druckrey	Carl A. Peters
Sheboygan	Walter J. Ireland, Jr.	Roland Schomborg	Carl M. Richter
Taylor	Joseph Sweda	Harold O. Ruesch	Alvin W. Sova
Trempealeau	Dave Brunkow	Marlys R. Lietz	Bennett O. Anderson
Vernon	Chester Erlandson	Roger W. Novy	Alvin M. Hauge
Vilas	Glyn Roberts	Richard Breese	Meleta Ervin Sparks
Walworth	Eugene Hollister	H. Joseph Breidenbach	Mark B. Schwartz
Washburn	Dom Mecure	Michael T. Grimes	Roy D. Humlick
Washington	E. M. Romaine	Anton P. Staral	Robert J. Klein
Waukesha	Lloyd G. Owens	Richard L. Sylvestor	Leslie P. Rockteacher
Waupaca	Harold E. Clark	Robert F. Backer	John De Vaud
Waushara	Elmer Weiland	Harold Prochnow	Ray Spaulding
Winnebago	Joseph F. Drexler	Dorothy L. Propp	Frank Luedcke
Wood	John Parkin	Adrian G. Elvold	Edward D. Rezin

¹All county-wide elective offices except chairman, who is elected by the county board. For a list of county judges, see Blue Book section on Wisconsin Courts.

²Serving as chairman for 1968-70 biennium. Term of office as supervisor expires January 4, 1971.

³Elected for 2-year term expiring January 4, 1971.

Source: Department of State, Elections and Records Division, and the Wisconsin County Boards Association, December 1969. For later changes, see Addenda.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

County	Clerk of Circuit Court ³	Register of Deeds ³	*Surveyor ³
Adams	Berry J. Lobenstein	Mildred Benkowski	None
Ashland	Donald O. McKinnon	Wendell R. Friske	None
Barron	Marvel Howard	Norma Holmstrom	Herbert C. Johnson
Bayfield	Lois Arntsen	Earl Pedersen	None
Brown	Donald J. Holloway	Harold P. Loch	None
Buffalo	Vendora C. Steinke	Fern F. Pearson	None
Burnett	Elizabeth Jenks	Elaine K. Olson	None
Calumet	Terrence J. Owens	Germaine L. Hume	Raymond E. Jensen
Chippewa	Bernard A. Potter	Agnes B. Peloquin	Herbert A. Brown
Clark	Robert W. Schiller	Vern Hansen	None
Columbia	Kenneth J. Weidner	Victor Bisbee	Larry R. Brewster
Crawford	Paul L. Paulson	Lyle T. Johnson	None
Dane	Laurie E. Carlson	Harold K. Hill	George A. Weir
Dodge	James L. Hammer	Erwin R. Schaefer	None
Door	Alfred Wanke	Ralph Alexander	Thomas Arnott
Douglas	Merrill W. Hoven	Nicholas J. Doyle, Jr.	None
Dunn	Robert R. Smith	Herb D. Schutz	None
Eau Claire	Paul Moehle	Byron J. Loken	Floyd M. Loken
Florence	Paul Pontbriand	Hilding E. Asplund	None
Fond du Lac	George E. McConahey	Kenneth S. Betz	Don E. Panetti
Forest	Ervin Gilmore	Eugene Statezny	None
Grant	Ruth E. Irwin	Theresa R. Hoffman	Homer D. Ralph, Jr.
Green	Helen F. Myers	Helen Bratzke	None
Green Lake	Helen H. Placek	Floyd W. Kallas	George E. Phillips
Iowa	Alma F. Penfield	Mildred A. Holmes	Robert S. Arthur
Iron	Loretta Ebli	Clara A. Yelich	Peter J. DeRubeis
Jackson	Dorothy Meek	Lyle Larson	Ray Hurlburt
Jefferson	Kenneth M. Schopen	Patricia A. Seefeldt	Gordon S. Miller
Juneau	Everett Stark	Lawrence Larson	Alvin F. Abrahamson
Kenosha	Joseph M. Zuffa	Wilbur Larsen	Robert L. Smith
Kewaunee	Alice M. Brusky	Alice M. Flaherty	None
La Crosse	Carl F. Schnick	Everette B. Runge	Clayton C. Solberg
Lafayette	Harold Mullen	Eleanor J. Mullen	None
Langlade	Marie F. Anderson	Ione E. Orgeman	None
Lincoln	Lucille Lokemoen	Warren Weckwerth	None
Manitowoc	Harvey F. Strouf	Robert B. Brandl	Eugene G. Braun
Marathon	Grace Duginske	Robert Gernetzky	Archie E. Becher, Sr.
Marinette	Albert N. Olson	Roy H. Willmann	None
Marquette	Robert F. Robinson	Margaret I. Procknow	Fred Phillips
Menominee	Mary L. Grignon	Jean F. Besaw	None
Milwaukee	Francis X. McCormack	Adele Horbinski	None
Monroe	Eleanor Austin	Nettie Chapel	Harley Sime
Oconto	Crosby G. Whitcomb	Wilbur G. Stewart	None
Oneida	Peter F. Terzynski	Agnes Verage	Forrest R. Wincentsen
Outagamie	Gloria L. Johnson	Dominic P. Peeters	None
Ozaukee	John J. Rooney	William N. Rock	James A. Aide
Pepin	John J. Simpson	Emma Langlois	None
Pierce	Delbert Helmueller	P. Leland Skog	None
Polk	Lorene H. Harldner	Donald Ferguson	None
Portage	Alfred A. Lewandowski	Lillian A. Haka	Anthony B. Kiedrowski
Price	Erwin Seifert	Charles Pouba	None
Racine	Edward F. Daley	Stanley F. Bialecki	Howard E. Hansen
Richland	Carl Gunnill	William W. Blackburn	None
Rock	Harold V. Schmidley	Emmett W. Murphy	Richard H. Batterman
Rusk	Madeline Girard	Louise Boettcher	Earl Diamond
St. Croix	Ralph D. Becker	David Hope	Orlando Holway
Sauk	Vera C. Terry	Marion Larabee	None
Sawyer	Harold J. Gobler	Laura C. McLaggan	Ronald Peterson
Shawano	Edwin K. Krueger	Waldemar W. Berndt	None
Sheboygan	Raymond L. Marquardt	Harold F. Becker	Foster S. Curtiss
Taylor	Joyce A. McNamar	Harold R. Gowey	None
Trempealeau	Basil J. Erickson	Grace K. Jorgenson	None
Vernon	Morris Moon	Vera J. Nelson	None
Vilas	Ruth Wolfe	John T. Stein	None
Walworth	Robert E. Harrington	William O. Ketchpaw	Lloyd L. Jensen
Washburn	Patrick E. Harrington	Jacob L. Gullickson	None
Washington	Helen Berend	Olga Perrin	Theodore W. Meilahn
Waukesha	Harry Miller	Laura H. Redford	Thomas L. Peterson
Waupaca	Orin Stevenson	Lester E. Breier	None
Waushara	Ina T. McComb	Ervin Bruchs	None
Winnebago	William Osborne	Viola Firnstahl	Theodore Stearns
Wood	Jasper C. Johnson	Walter D. Braun	Karl F. Karberg

*Article VI, Section 4, *Wisconsin Constitution*, ratified in April 1965, abolished the offices of county surveyor and coroner in counties having a population of 500,000 or more.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

County	*Coroner ³	District Attorney ³	Sheriff ³
Adams	Martin L. Janssen	Duane H. Polivka	Wilbur W. Pare
Ashland	Donald Cameron	William E. Chase	Joseph F. Croteau
Barron	David G. MacMillian	Herman A. Friess	Wallace L. Larson
Bayfield	Frank Hobena	Robert N. Ledin	Ellsworth O. Embertson
Brown	Timothy Blaney	John C. Gower	Norbert R. Froelich
Buffalo	Emmett A. Meili	Roger L. Hartman	Myron A. Hoch
Burnett	Wilbur A. Nelson	George W. Benson	Lloyd A. Erickson
Calumet	Leroy A. Hughes	Franklin J. Schmieder	Cornelius J. Kosmosky
Chippewa	Clifford T. Bowe	Russell R. Faikenberg	Donald Erickson
Clark	Robert F. Lulloft	Norman L. Saracoff	David Bertz
Columbia	Kenneth W. Reuhl	Joseph P. Koberstein	Vearn E. Golz
Crawford	Robert G. Love	Frederick P. Otto	Raymond L. Childs
Dane	Clyde F. Chamberlain	James C. Boll	Vernon G. Leslie
Dodge	W. A. Nordell	James H. Olson	Edwin Nehls
Door	Roland Evenson	James Pankratz	Hollis Bridenhagen
Douglas	Edward G. Stack, Jr., M.D.	Joseph A. McDonald	Frederick J. Johnson
Dunn	Sherman R. Lee, M.D.	Wm. Clark Wohlfeil	Daryl Spagnoletti
Eau Claire	James Martins	Lawrence W. Durning	Harold L. McLaughlin
Florence	Harold S. Peters	Walter DallaGrana	Lloyd Cleveland
Fond du Lac	Frank H. Decker	Alexander P. Semenas	Arnold J. Dankert
Forest	Earl L. Brownell	Robert A. Kennedy	Paul Aschinger
Grant	Leo E. Becher	James B. Halferty	John Heer
Green	Richard R. Wagner	Louis A. Koenig	Matt Solbraa
Green Lake	Steve R. Osicka	Arthur M. Wiesender	Raymond J. Winiecki
Iowa	Wendell D. Hamlin	James B. Schwalbach	William R. Whitford
Iron	Roland Zanella	Alex J. Raineri	John Gentile
Jackson	Robert Krohn	Robert W. Radcliffe	Richard E. Miles
Jefferson	Ewald J. Reichert	Robert M. Bell	Roger H. Reinel
Juneau	Clarence R. Sorenson	Ray C. Feldman, Jr.	Eldon F. Chase
Kenosha	Harold Wagner	Joseph B. Molinaro	William P. Schmitt
Kewaunee	Andrew S. Lanier	Jacob P. Blazkovec	Joseph F. Horak
La Crosse	James T. Murphy	Burleigh A. Randolph	James M. McHough
Lafayette	Lytle Olson	Daniel McDonald	Kenneth Pratt
Lanola	John T. Crawford	Charles B. Avery	Roland Combs
Lincoln	William E. Braun, M.D.	James T. Rogers	Alfred E. Giese
Manitowoc	Theodore A. Teitgen	Robert E. Koutnik	Donald R. Hillstrom
Marathon	William F. O'Connor	Daniel LaRocque	Louis Gianoli
Marinette	Richard P. Matty	Daniel J. Miron	Donald A. Witt
Marquette	John K. Mackey	Joseph J. Screnock	Robert E. Corning
Menominee	Arnold Corn	None	Wilmer Peters
Milwaukee	None	E. Michael McCann	Michael S. Wolke
Monroe	Edward O. Lukasek	Donald Goodman	Ronald Sanders
Oconto	Clarence McMahon	John M. Wiebusch	John Fisher
Oneida	Julius J. Nagy	John E. Kruschke	Jack D. Phillips
Outagamie	Bernard H. Kemps	James R. Long	Calvin L. Spice
Ozaukee	John F. Walsh	Walter J. Swietlik	Arthur E. Helm
Pepin	Richard J. Bryant	Karl J. Goethel	Roger D. Britton
Pierce	Dr. Frederick Klaas	Robert Richardson	Roy Simenson
Polk	Lien O. Simenstad	George W. Peterson	James W. Moore
Portage	Emil H. Przekurat	William A. Bablitch	Nick Check
Price	Raymond Hegg	John Slaby	Paul Gehring
Racine	Daniel W. Cunningham	Gerald E. Clickner	Joseph J. Blessinger
Richland	Richard W. Edwards	Ralph W. Fink	Larry D. Wyman
Rock	Richard C. McCaul	Robert J. Ruth	DeVerne I. Hokland
Rusk	Max Stevens	James P. Moran	Loren Dahlke
St. Croix	A. W. Limberg	Allan O. Maki	Charles Grant
Sauk	Otto W. Pawlisch	A. William Johnson	Ralph J. Hearn
Sawyer	Harold F. Kidd	John S. Beattie	Ernest N. Lein
Shawano	Clyde J. Heagle	Daniel F. Aschenbrener	Frederick Lemhouse
Sheboygan	Reed M. Simpson	Lance B. Jones	Robert C. Frewert
Taylor	James O. Amo	John O. Olson	George H. Ehler
Trempealeau	Richard W. Ellingson	William A. Mattka	Stanley W. Amundson
Vernon	Kenneth L. Fox	James R. Schipper	DeVerne I. Hokland
Vilas	Archie Storm	Calvin A. Burton	John R. Scott
Walworth	John T. Briebel	Robert D. Read	William J. Cummings
Washburn	Lester J. Olson	Paul T. Waggoner	Arnold Drost
Washington	Robert H. Boltz	Robert J. Kauffman	Paul F. Humbel
Waukesha	James E. Welch	Roger P. Murphy	Robert L. Baird
Waupaca	Sam Salan	Richard E. Johnson	Loren H. Frazier
Waushara	Ben Brownell	Wm. N. Belter	Virgil Batterman
Winnebago	Arthur Miller	Thomas Fink	Marvin R. Peppier
Wood	Edward D. Dare	Walter G. Wefel, Jr.	Thomas H. Forsyth

³Elected for 2-year term expiring January 4, 1971.

*Article VI, Section 4, *Wisconsin Constitution*, ratified in April 1965, abolished the offices of county surveyor and coroner in counties having a population of 500,000 or more.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES¹

January 1970

City	County	U.S. Census* Population 1960	Year In- corporated as City
First Class Cities (Over 150,000 Population)²: 1			
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	741,324	1846
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 150,000)²: 11			
Appleton	Outagamie, Calumet	48,411	1857
Green Bay ³	Brown	62,888	1854
Kenosha	Kenosha	67,899	1850
La Crosse	La Crosse	47,575	1856
Madison	Dane	157,844*	1856
*Oshkosh	Winnebago	45,110	1853
Racine	Racine	89,144	1848
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	45,747	1853
Superior	Douglas	33,563	1858
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	56,923	1897
West Allis	Milwaukee	68,157	1906
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 39,000)²: 24			
Ashland	Ashland	10,132	1887
Beloit	Rock	35,199	1857
Brookfield	Waukesha	19,812	1954
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	11,708	1869
Cudahy	Milwaukee	17,975	1906
De Pere	Brown	10,045	1883
*Eau Claire	Eau Claire, Chippewa	37,987	1872
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	34,855	1852
Glendale	Milwaukee	10,432*	1950
Greenfield	Milwaukee	17,636	1957
*Janesville	Rock	35,164	1853
Kaukauna	Outagamie	10,096	1885
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	33,215*	1870
Marinette	Marinette	13,329	1887
Marshfield	Wood, Marathon	14,153	1883
Menasha	Winnebago	14,647	1874
Neeah	Winnebago	18,057	1873
New Berlin	Waukesha	15,788	1959
Stevens Point	Portage	17,837	1858
*Two Rivers	Manitowoc	12,393	1878
Watertown	Dodge, Jefferson	13,943	1853
Waukesha	Waukesha	36,339*	1895
Wausau	Marathon	31,943	1872
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	15,042	1869

¹There are 186 cities (1 first class, 11 second class, 24 third class, 150 fourth class) and 383 villages.

²Under Sec. 62.05 (2) *Wis. Stats.* a city changes from one class to another when it qualifies in size according to the official census, the city has passed an ordinance for such changed classification, and the mayor has proclaimed the change. Some cities have not gone through the formal process of changing from one class to another when their populations have increased above or decreased below the class limit.

A change in the classification of a city is not recorded in this table unless the Secretary of State has been notified of such change.

³The Town of Preble (1960 population 12,245) consolidated with Green Bay, November 3, 1964, and this increases the population to a total of 75,133.

*Population taken from the 1960 U.S. Census with the exception of municipalities which have had a special Federal census or have incorporated after April 1960, as indicated by an asterisk.

**City manager form of government. There are 10 cities and 9 villages (including Hales Corners) operating under the manager form. Hales Corners, however, has not adopted Chapter 64, *Wis. Stats.*, but does have a president and a manager or clerk. Cities and villages in Wisconsin may be organized as a mayor, manager or commission form of government. No municipalities are now operating under a commission.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	U.S. Census* Population 1960	Year In- corporated as City
Fourth Class Cities (Under 10,000)²: 150			
A bbotsford	Clark, Marathon	1,323*	1965
Adams	Adams	1,301	1926
Algoma	Kewaunee	3,855	1879
Alma	Buffalo	1,008	1885
Altoona	Eau Claire	2,114	1887
Amery	Polk	1,769	1919
Antigo	Langlade	9,691	1885
Arcadia	Trempealeau	2,084	1925
Augusta	Eau Claire	1,338	1885
B araboo	Sauk	7,660	1882
Barron	Barron	2,338	1887
Bayfield	Bayfield	969	1913
Beaver Dam	Dodge	13,118	1856
Berlin	Green Lake, Waushara ...	4,838	1857
Black River Falls	Jackson	3,195	1883
Blair	Trempealeau	909	1949
Bloomer	Chippewa	2,834	1920
Boscobel	Grant	2,608	1873
Brillion	Calumet	1,783	1944
Brodhead	Green	2,444	1891
Buffalo	Buffalo	484	1859
Burlington	Racine	5,856	1900
C edarburg	Ozaukee	5,191	1885
Chetek	Barron	1,729	1891
Chilton	Calumet	2,578	1877
Clintonville	Waupaca	4,778	1887
Colby	Clark, Marathon	1,085	1891
Columbus	Columbia	3,467	1874
Cornell	Chippewa	1,685	1956
Crandon	Forest	1,679	1898
Cuba City	Grant	1,673	1925
Cumberland	Barron	1,860	1885
D arlington	Lafayette	2,349	1877
Delafield	Waukesha	2,334	1959
Delavan	Walworth	4,846	1897
Dodgeville	Iowa	2,911	1889
Durand	Pepin	2,039	1887
E agle River	Vilas	1,367	1937
Edgerton	Rock	4,000	1883
Elkhorn	Walworth	3,586	1897
Elroy	Juneau	1,505	1885
Evansville	Rock	2,858	1896
F ennimore	Grant	1,747	1919
*Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	7,908	1878
Fountain City	Buffalo	934	1889
Fox Lake	Dodge	1,181	1938
Franklin	Milwaukee	10,000	1956
G alesville	Trempealeau	1,199	1942
Gillett	Oconto	1,374	1944
Glenwood City	St. Croix	835	1895
Green Lake	Green Lake	1,033	1962
Greenwood	Clark	1,041	1891
H artford	Washington	5,627	1883
Hayward	Sawyer	1,540	1915
Hillsboro	Vernon	1,366	1885
Horicon	Dodge	2,996	1897
Hudson	St. Croix	4,325	1856
Hurley	Iron	2,763	1918
I ndependence	Trempealeau	954	1942

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	U.S. Census* Population 1960	Year In- corporated as City
J efferson	Jefferson	4,548	1878
Juneau	Dodge	1,718	1887
K ewaunee	Kewaunee	2,772	1883
Kiel	Calumet, Manitowoc	2,524	1920
L adysmith	Rusk	3,584	1905
Lake Geneva	Walworth	4,929	1883
**Lake Mills	Jefferson	2,951	1905
Lancaster	Grant	3,703	1878
Lodi	Columbia	1,620	1941
Loyal	Clark	1,146	1948
M anawa	Waupaca	1,037	1954
Marion	Waupaca	1,200	1898
Markesan	Green Lake	1,060	1959
Mauston	Juneau	3,531	1883
Mayville	Dodge	3,607	1885
Medford	Taylor	3,260	1889
Mellen	Ashland	1,182	1907
**Menomonie	Dunn	8,624	1882
Mequon	Ozaukee	8,543	1957
Merrill	Lincoln	9,451	1883
Middleton	Dane	4,410	1963
Milton	Rock	3,104	1969
Mineral Point	Iowa	2,385	1857
Mondovi	Buffalo	2,320	1889
Monona	Dane	8,178	1969
Monroe	Green	8,050	1882
Montello	Marquette	1,021	1938
Montreal	Iron	1,361	1924
Mosinee	Marathon	2,067	1931
Muskego	Waukesha	10,497*	1964
N eillsville	Clark	2,728	1882
Nekoosa	Wood	2,515	1926
New Holstein	Calumet	2,401	1926
New Lisbon	Juneau	1,337	1889
New London	Outagamie, Waupaca	5,288	1877
New Richmond	St. Croix	3,316	1885
O ak Creek	Milwaukee	11,548*	1955
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	6,682	1875
Oconto	Oconto	4,805	1869
Oconto Falls	Oconto	2,331	1919
Omro	Winnebago	1,991	1944
Onalaska	La Crosse	3,161	1887
Osseo	Trempealeau	1,144	1941
Owen	Clark	1,098	1925
P ark Falls	Price	2,919	1912
Peshtigo	Marinette	2,504	1903
Phillips	Price	1,524	1891
Pittsville	Wood	661	1887
Platteville	Grant	6,957	1876
Plymouth	Sheboygan	5,128	1877
Port Washington	Ozaukee	5,984	1882
Portage	Columbia	7,822	1854
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	5,649	1872
Prescott	Pierce	1,536	1857
Princeton	Green Lake	1,509	1920
R eedsburg	Sauk	4,371	1887
Rhineland	Oneida	8,790	1894
Rice Lake	Barron	7,303	1887
Richland Center	Richland	4,746	1887
Ripon	Fond du Lac	6,163	1858
River Falls	Pierce, St. Croix	4,857	1875
S t. Croix Falls	Polk	1,249	1958
St. Francis	Milwaukee	10,065	1951
Schofield	Marathon	3,038	1951

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	U.S. Census* Population 1960	Year In- corporated as City
Seymour	Outagamie	2,045	1879
Shawano	Shawano	6,103	1874
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	4,061	1913
Shell Lake	Washburn	1,016*	1961
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1,324	1889
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	20,307	1897
Sparta	Monroe	6,080	1883
Spooner	Washburn	2,398	1909
Stanley	Chippewa	2,014	1898
Stoughton	Dane	5,555	1882
Sturgeon Bay	Door	7,353	1883
Sun Prairie	Dane	4,008	1958
T horp	Clark	1,496	1948
Tomah	Monroe	5,321	1883
Tomahawk	Lincoln	3,348	1891
V iroqua	Vernon	3,926	1885
W ashburn	Bayfield	1,896	1904
Waterloo	Jefferson	1,947	1962
Waupaca	Waupaca	3,984	1875
Waupun	Fond du Lac, Dodge	7,935	1878
Wautoma	Waushara	1,466	1901
West Bend	Washington	9,969 ⁴	1885
Westby	Vernon	1,544	1920
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1,239	1939
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1,446	1941
**Whitewater	Walworth, Jefferson	10,353*	1885
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	2,105	1925

VILLAGES: 383

Village	County	U.S. Census* Population 1960	Year In- corporated as Village
A dell	Sheboygan	398	1918
Albany	Green	892	1883
Alma Center	Jackson	464	1902
Almena	Barron	398	1945
Almond	Portage	391	1905
Amherst	Portage	596	1899
Amherst Junction	Portage	131	1912
Aniwa	Shawano	247	1899
Arena	Iowa	309	1923
Argyle	Lafayette	786	1903
Arlington	Columbia	349	1945
Athens	Marathon	770	1901
Auburndale	Wood	396	1881
Avoca	Iowa	363	1870
B agley	Grant	275	1919
Baldwin	St. Croix	1,184	1875
Balsam Lake	Polk	541	1905
Bangor	La Crosse	928	1899
Barneveld	Iowa	420	1906
Bay City	Pierce	327	1909
**Bayside	Milwaukee, Ozaukee	3,181	1953
Bear Creek	Outagamie	455	1902
Belgium	Ozaukee	643	1922
Bell Center	Crawford	155	1901
Belleville	Dane, Green	844	1892
Belmont	Lafayette	616	1894
Benton	Lafayette	837	1892
Big Bend	Waukesha	797	1928
Big Falls	Waupaca	119	1925
Birchwood	Washburn	433	1921
Biramwood	Shawano	568	1895

⁴The Village of Barton (1960 population 1,569) consolidated with West Bend, Nov. 1, 1961 and this increases the population to a total of 11,538.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	U.S. Census* Population 1960	Year In- corporated as Village
Biron	Wood	726	1910
Black Creek	Outagamie	707	1904
Black Earth	Dane	784	1857
Blanchardville	Lafayette	632	1890
Bloomington	Grant	735	1880
Blue Mounds	Dane	227	1912
Blue River	Grant	356	1916
Boaz	Richland	117	1939
Bonduel	Shawano	876	1916
Bowler	Shawano	274	1923
Boyceville	Dunn	660	1922
Boyd	Chippewa	622	1891
Brandon	Fond du Lac	758	1881
Brokaw	Marathon	319	1903
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	590	1905
**Brown Deer	Milwaukee	11,280	1955
Brownsville	Dodge	276	1852
Browntown	Green	263	1890
Bruce	Rusk	815	1901
Butler	Waukesha	2,274	1913
Butternut	Ashland	499	1903
C able	Bayfield	262	1920
Cadott	Chippewa	881	1895
Cambria	Columbia	589	1866
Cambridge	Dane	605	1891
Cameron	Barron	982	1894
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	1,472	1902
Camp Douglas	Juneau	489	1893
Cascade	Sheboygan	449	1914
Casco	Kewaunee	460	1920
Cashton	Monroe	828	1901
Cassville	Grant	1,290	1882
Catawba	Price	230	1922
Cazenovia	Richland	351	1902
Cecil	Shawano	357	1905
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	1,175	1899
Centuria	Polk	551	1904
Chaseburg	Vernon	242	1922
Chenequa	Waukesha	445	1928
Clayton	Polk	324	1909
Clear Lake	Polk	724	1894
Cleveland	Manitowoc	687	1958
Clinton	Rock	1,274	1882
Clyman	Dodge	259	1924
Cobb	Iowa	387	1902
Cochrane	Buffalo	455	1910
Coleman	Marinette	718	1903
Colfax	Dunn	885	1904
Coloma	Waushara	312	1939
Combined Locks	Outagamie	1,421	1920
Conrath	Rusk	121	1915
Coon Valley	Vernon	536	1907
Cottage Grove	Dane	413 ^a	1924
Couderay	Sawyer	113	1922
Cross Plains	Dane	1,066	1920
Curtiss	Clark	147	1917
D allas	Barron	401	1903
Dane	Dane	394	1899
Darien	Walworth	805	1951
Deerfield	Dane	795	1891
Deer Park	St. Croix	221	1913
DeForest	Dane	1,223	1903
Denmark	Brown	1,106	1915
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	357	1886
Dickeyville	Grant	671	1947
Dorchester	Clark	504	1901
Dousman	Waukesha	410	1917
Downing	Dunn	241	1909
Doylestown	Columbia	249	1907
Dresser	Polk	498	1919
E agle	Waukesha	620	1899

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	U.S. Census* Population 1960	Year In- corporated as Village
Eastman	Crawford	348	1909
East Troy	Walworth	1,455	1900
Eden	Fond du Lac	312	1912
Edgar	Marathon	803	1898
Egg Harbor	Door	192*	1964
Eland	Shawano	213	1905
Elderon	Marathon	177	1917
Eleva	Trempealeau	548	1902
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	651	1894
Elk Mound	Dunn	379	1909
Ellsworth	Pierce	1,701	1887
**Elm Grove	Waukesha	4,994	1955
Elmwood	Pierce	776	1905
Elmwood Park	Racine	412*	1960
Embarrass	Waupaca	306	1895
Endeavor	Marquette	280	1946
Ephraim	Door	221	1919
Ettrick	Trempealeau	479	1948
Exeland	Sawyer	214	1920
F airchild	Eau Claire	594	1880
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	330	1921
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	710	1906
Fall River	Columbia	584	1903
Fenwood	Marathon	147	1904
Ferryville	Crawford	194	1912
Fontana on Geneva Lake	Walworth	1,326	1924
Footville	Rock	675	1918
Forestville	Door	324*	1960
**Fox Point	Milwaukee	7,315	1926
Francis Creek	Manitowoc	328	1960
Frederic	Polk	857	1903
Fredonia	Ozaukee	710	1922
Fremont	Waupaca	575	1882
Friendship	Adams	560	1907
Friesland	Columbia	308	1946
G ays Mills	Crawford	634	1900
Genoa	Vernon	325	1935
Genoa City	Walworth	1,005	1901
Germantown	Washington	622	1927
Gilman	Taylor	379	1914
Glen Flora	Rusk	75	1915
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	428	1913
Grafton	Ozaukee	3,748	1896
Granton	Clark	278	1916
Grantsburg	Burnett	900	1887
Gratiot	Lafayette	294	1891
**Greendale	Milwaukee	6,843	1939
Gresham	Shawano	458	1908
H ales Corners	Milwaukee	5,549	1952
Hammond	St. Croix	645	1880
Hancock	Waushara	367	1902
Harland	Waukesha	2,088	1891
Hatley	Marathon	306	1912
Haugen	Barron	265	1918
Hawkins	Rusk	402	1922
Hazel Green	Grant	807	1867
Highland	Iowa	741	1873
Hilbert	Calumet	736	1898
Hixton	Jackson	310	1920
Hollandale	Iowa	275	1910
Holmen	La Crosse	635	1946
Hortonville	Outagamie	1,366	1894
Howard	Brown	3,485	1959
Howards Grove-Millersville	Sheboygan	927*	1967
Hustisford	Dodge	708	1870
Hustler	Juneau	177	1914
I ngram	Rusk	99	1907
Iola	Waupaca	831	1892
Iron Ridge	Dodge	419	1913
Ironton	Sauk	167	1914

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	U.S. Census* Population 1960	Year In- corporated as Village
J ackson	Washington	458	1912
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	686	1903
Junction City	Portage	381	1911
K ekoskee	Dodge	247	1958
Kendall	Monroe	528	1894
Kennan	Price	162	1903
Kewaskum	Washington	1,572	1895
Kimberly	Outagamie	5,322	1910
Kingston	Green Lake	343	1923
Knapp	Dunn	374	1905
Kohler	Sheboygan	1,524	1912
L a Farge	Vernon	833	1899
La Vaille	Sauk	417	1883
Lac LaBelle	Waukesha	276	1931
Lake Delton	Sauk	714	1954
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	346	1907
Lannon	Waukesha	1,084	1930
Lena	Oconto	506	1921
Lime Ridge	Sauk	152	1910
Linden	Iowa	418	1900
Little Chute	Outagamie	5,099	1899
Livingston	Grant, Iowa	488	1914
Loganville	Sauk	220	1917
Lohrville	Waushara	225	1910
Lomira	Dodge	807	1899
Lone Rock	Richland	563	1886
Lowell	Dodge	341	1894
Lublin	Taylor	160	1915
Luck	Polk	853	1905
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	730	1908
Lyndon Station	Juneau	335	1903
Lynxville	Crawford	183	1889
M cFarland	Dane	1,272	1920
Maiden Rock	Pierce	189	1887
Maple Bluff	Dane	1,565	1930
Marathon City	Marathon	1,022	1884
Maribel	Manitowoc	250*	1963
Marquette	Green Lake	162	1958
Marshall	Dane	736	1905
Mason	Bayfield	100	1925
Mattoon	Shawano	435	1901
Mazomanie	Dane	1,069	1899
Melrose	Jackson	516	1914
Melvina	Monroe	111	1922
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	18,276	1892
Merrillan	Jackson	591	1881
Merrimac	Sauk	297	1899
Merton	Waukesha	407	1922
Milladore	Wood	239	1933
Milltown	Polk	608	1910
Minong	Washburn	348	1915
Mishicot	Manitowoc	762	1950
Montfort	Grant	538	1893
Monticello	Green	789	1891
Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac	332*	1962
Mount Hope	Grant	218	1919
Mount Horeb	Dane	1,991	1899
Mount Sterling	Crawford	161	1936
Mukwonago	Waukesha	1,877	1905
Muscoda	Grant	927	1894
N ashotah	Waukesha	321	1957
Necedah	Juneau	691	1870
Nelsonville	Portage	170	1913
Neosho	Dodge	345	1902
Neshkoro	Marquette	368	1906
New Auburn	Chippewa	383	1902
New Glarus	Green	1,468	1901
Niagara	Marinette	2,098	1914
Nichols	Outagamie	181*	1967

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	U.S. Census* Population 1960	Year in- corporated as Village
North Bay	Racine	264	1951
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	2,549	1903
North Freedom	Sauk	579	1893
North Hudson	St. Croix	1,019	1912
North Prairie	Waukesha	489	1919
Norwalk	Monroe	484	1894
O akfield	Fond du Lac	772	1903
Oconomowoc Lake	Waukesha	414	1959
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	181	1912
Oliver	Douglas	222	1917
Ontario	Vernon	448	1890
Oostburg	Sheboygan	1,065	1909
Oregon	Dane	1,701	1883
Orfordville	Rock	665	1900
Osceola	Polk	942	1886
Oxford	Marquette	548	1912
P addock Lake	Kenosha	912*	1960
Palmyra	Jefferson	1,000	1866
Pardeeville	Columbia	1,331	1894
Park Ridge	Portage	504	1938
Patch Grove	Grant	208	1921
Pepin	Pepin	825	1860
Pewaukee	Waukesha	2,484	1876
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau	207	1956
Plain	Sauk	677	1912
Plainfield	Waushara	660	1882
Plum City	Pierce	384	1909
Poplar	Douglas	475	1917
Port Edwards	Wood	1,849	1902
Potosi	Grant	589	1887
Pound	Marinette	273	1914
Poynette	Columbia	1,090	1892
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1,676	1885
Prairie Farm	Barron	350	1901
Prentice	Price	427	1899
Pulaski	Brown, Shawano, Oconto...	1,540	1910
R adisson	Sawyer	179	1953
Randolph	Columbia, Dodge	1,507	1870
Random Lake	Sheboygan	858	1907
Readstown	Vernon	469	1898
Redgranite	Waushara	588	1904
Reedsville	Manitowoc	830	1892
Reeseville	Dodge	491	.....
Rewey	Iowa	219	1902
Rib Lake	Taylor	794	1902
Ridgeland	Dunn	288	1921
Ridgeway	Iowa	455	1902
Rio	Columbia	788	1887
*River Hills	Milwaukee	1,257	1930
Roberts	St. Croix	308	1945
Rochester	Racine	413	1912
Rock Springs	Sauk	463	1894
Rockdale	Dane	191	1914
Rockland	La Crosse	257	1919
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	415	1915
Rosholt	Portage	497	1907
Rothschild	Marathon	2,550	1917
Rudolph	Wood	260*	1960
S t. Cloud	Fond du Lac	530	1909
St. Nazianz	Manitowoc	669	1956
Sauk City	Sauk	2,095	1854
Saukville	Ozaukee	1,038	1915
Scandinavia	Waupaca	266	1894
Sharon	Walworth	1,167	1892
Sheldon	Rusk	240	1917
Sherwood	Calumet	365*	1968
Shiocton	Outagamie	685	1903
**Shorewood	Milwaukee	15,990	1900
Shorewood Hills	Dane	2,320	1927
Silver Lake	Kenosha	1,077	1926
Siren	Burnett	679	1948

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	U.S. Census* Population 1960	Year In- corporated as Village
Sister Bay	Door	520	1912
Slinger	Washington	1,141	1869
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	663	1888
Solon Springs	Douglas	530	1920
Somerset	St. Croix	729	1915
South Wayne	Lafayette	354	1911
Spencer	Marathon	897	1902
Spring Green	Sauk	1,146	1869
Spring Valley	Pierce	977	1895
Star Prairie	St. Croix	331	1900
Stetsonville	Taylor	319	1949
Steuben	Crawford	193	1900
Stockbridge	Calumet	476	1908
Stockholm	Pepin	106	1903
Stoddard	Vernon	552	1911
Stratford	Marathon	1,106	1910
Strum	Trempealeau	663	1948
Sturtevant	Racine	1,488	1907
Sullivan	Jefferson	418	1915
Superior, Village of	Douglas	374	1949
Suring	Oconto	513	1914
Sussex	Waukesha	1,087	1924
T aylor	Jackson	334	1919
Tennyson	Grant	314	1940
Theresa	Dodge	576	1898
Thiensville	Ozaukee	2,507	1910
Tigerton	Shawano	781	1896
Tony	Rusk	162	1911
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	704	1867
Turtle Lake	Barron	691	1898
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	1,497	1937
U nion Center	Juneau	252	1913
Union Grove	Racine	1,970	1893
Unity	Clark, Marathon	386	1903
V alders	Manitowoc	622	1919
Verona	Dane	1,471	1920
Vesper	Wood	351	1948
Viola	Richland, Vernon	721	1899
W aldo	Sheboygan	403	1922
Wales	Waukesha	356	1922
Walworth	Walworth	1,494	1901
Waterford	Racine	1,500	1906
Waunakee	Dane	1,611	1893
Wausaukee	Marinette	608	1924
Wauzeka	Crawford	494	1890
Webster	Burnett	514	1916
West Baraboo	Sauk	613	1956
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	5,043	1906
West Salem	La Crosse	1,707	1893
Westfield	Marquette	919	1902
Weyerhaeuser	Rusk	339	1906
Wheeler	Dunn	227	1922
White Lake	Langlade	325	1926
•• Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	18,390	1892
Whitelaw	Manitowoc	420	1958
Whiting	Portage	1,193	1947
Wild Rose	Waushara	594	1904
Williams Bay	Walworth	1,247	1919
Wilson	St. Croix	140	1911
Wilton	Monroe	578	1890
Wind Point	Racine	463	1954
Winneconne	Winnebago	1,273	1887
Withee	Clark	442	1901
Wittenberg	Shawano	892	1893
Wonewoc	Juneau	878	1878
Woodman	Grant	112	1917
Woodville	St. Croix	430	1911
Wrightstown	Brown	840	1901
Wyeville	Monroe	220	1923
Wyocena	Columbia	747	1909
Y uba	Richland	91	1935

LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT BY STATE, 1967

State	Local Governments Other Than School Districts						
	Total—All Local Govts.	Total	Counties ¹	Munici- palities ²	Town- ships ²	Special Districts	School Districts
Alabama	796	677	67	359	.....	251	119
Alaska	61	60	9	51	.....	.....	1
Arizona	394	152	14	62	.....	76	242
Arkansas	1,252	850	75	423	.....	352	402
California	3,864	2,625	57	400	.....	2,168	1,239
Colorado	1,252	1,061	62	251	.....	748	191
Connecticut	413	404	.....	34	149	221	9
Delaware	170	120	3	52	.....	65	50
D.C.	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Florida	827	760	67	383	.....	310	67
Georgia	1,203	1,009	159	512	.....	338	194
Hawaii	19	19	3	1	.....	15	.....
Idaho	871	751	44	194	.....	513	120
Illinois	6,453	5,103	102	1,256	1,432	2,313	1,350
Indiana	2,669	2,270	92	550	1,009	619	399
Iowa	1,802	1,324	99	945	.....	280	478
Kansas	3,668	3,308	105	623	1,543	1,037	360
Kentucky	952	752	120	359	.....	273	200
Louisiana	733	666	62	270	.....	334	67
Maine	698	633	16	21	469	127	65
Maryland	361	361	23	151	.....	187	.....
Massachusetts ..	654	610	12	39	312	247	44
Michigan	2,903	1,968	83	522	1,253	110	935
Minnesota	4,184	2,902	87	850	1,817	148	1,282
Mississippi	783	622	82	268	.....	272	161
Missouri	2,917	2,047	114	856	343	734	870
Montana	1,103	390	56	125	.....	209	713
Nebraska	4,391	2,069	93	538	486	952	2,322
Nevada	146	129	17	17	.....	95	17
New Hampshire ..	515	334	10	13	222	89	181
New Jersey	1,421	899	21	335	232	311	522
New Mexico	307	217	32	88	.....	97	90
New York	3,485	2,569	57	616	931	965	916
North Carolina ..	752	752	100	437	.....	215	.....
North Dakota	2,757	2,219	53	357	1,378	431	538
Ohio	3,283	2,573	88	933	1,324	228	710
Oklahoma	1,773	813	77	522	.....	214	960
Oregon	1,456	1,058	36	222	.....	800	398
Pennsylvania	4,998	4,249	66	1,005	1,554	1,624	749
Rhode Island	109	106	.....	8	31	67	3
South Carolina ..	561	453	46	259	.....	148	108
South Dakota	3,510	1,526	64	306	1,050	106	1,984
Tennessee	791	777	94	297	.....	386	14
Texas	3,446	2,138	254	883	.....	1,001	1,308
Utah	445	405	29	213	.....	163	40
Vermont	656	389	14	65	238	72	267
Virginia	373	373	96	229	.....	48	.....
Washington	1,652	1,306	39	267	63	937	346
West Virginia	455	400	55	225	.....	120	55
WISCONSIN	2,490	1,971	72	568	1,269	62	519
Wyoming	472	295	23	87	.....	185	177
United States	81,248	59,466	3,049	18,048	17,105	21,264	21,782

¹Excludes areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

²In Wisconsin, "Municipalities" refer to cities and villages; "Townships" to towns. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Governments: 1967, Vol. 1, Governmental Organization*, May 1968.

WISCONSIN'S MILITARY MANPOWER

The number of personnel furnished by Wisconsin for armed forces in the various wars in which the United States has been engaged is as follows:

War	No. Served
Civil War	91,379
Spanish-American War	5,469
Mexican Border Service	4,168
World War I	122,215
World War II	332,200 ¹
Korean Conflict	132,000 ¹
Vietnam	78,000 ²

¹U.S. Veterans Administration letter, October 17, 1961.

²As of June 30, 1969, U.S. Veterans Administration report.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, January 1970.

DIRECT STATE BENEFITS DISTRIBUTED TO WISCONSIN WAR VETERANS, 1943-1969

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	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
1947	10,701	2,207,914	.....	2,207,914
1948	9,578	3,511,527	.....	3,511,527
1949	6,086	2,512,517	.....	3,512,517
1950	5,867	2,040,658	1,422,400	3,463,058
1951	6,137	2,104,550	3,073,556	5,178,106
1952	10,442	1,995,116	20,366,965	22,362,081
1953	5,099	1,331,140	7,511,640	8,842,780
1954	4,507	1,502,748	2,917,282	4,420,030
1955	3,482	1,112,173	3,124,125	4,236,298
1956	3,639	787,861	4,601,326	5,389,187
1957	2,890	730,452	3,515,552	4,246,004
1958	2,779	660,994	4,251,239	4,912,233
1959	2,954	670,262	4,749,347	5,419,609
1960	3,345	591,272	6,750,650	7,341,922
1961	3,081	584,426*	6,069,763*	6,654,189
1962	3,073			6,681,585
1963	2,835			6,118,117
1964	2,514			4,609,470
1965	2,384			3,737,259
1966	3,272			5,160,559
1967	6,366			7,903,147
1968	7,117			9,520,005
1969	7,258			7,979,372
TOTAL	121,757			\$143,358,500

*The 1961 Legislature merged all veterans' funds into one fund, the Veterans' Trust Fund.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, January 1970.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

ARMY UNITS

Hq. and Hq. Det., Wis. Army NG—Madison
 112th Public Information Det.—Madison
 132nd Army Band—Madison
 *105th Light Equipment Co. (-)—Sparta
 Part of 105th Light Equipment Co.—Viroqua
 *106th Supply and Service Co. (-)—Black River Falls
 Part of 106th Supply and Service Co.—Neillsville
 1157th Transportation Co.—Oshkosh
 *229th Engineer Co. (-)—Prairie du Chien
 Part of 229th Engineer Co.—Platteville
 273rd Engineer Co.—Onalaska
 107th Light Maintenance Co.—Madison
 *1158th Transportation Co. (-)—Madison
 Part of 1158th Transportation Co.—Monroe
 13th Evacuation Hospital—Madison
 135th Medical Co.—Milwaukee
 32nd Military Police Co.—Milwaukee
 127th Signal Co.—Waukesha
 132nd Signal Co.—Milwaukee
 Hq. and Hq. Co., Emergency Operation Headquarters—Milwaukee
 Btry. B, 2nd Battalion (Nike-Hercules), 126th Artillery—Waukesha
 *Hq. and Co. A, 732nd Maintenance Battalion (-)—Tomah
 Part of Hq. and Co. A, 732nd Maintenance Battalion—Mauston
 Hq. and Hq. Co., 264th Armor Group—Eau Claire
 Hq. and Hq. Det., 426th Engineer Battalion—Onalaska
 Hq. and Hq. Btry., 257th Artillery Group—Milwaukee
 1st Battalion, 632nd Armor
 Hq. and Hq. Co.—Wausau
 Co. A—Merrill
 Co. B—Antigo
 Co. C—Mosinee
 1st Battalion, 121st Artillery
 Hq. and Hq. Btry.—Milwaukee
 Btry. A—Milwaukee
 Btry. B—Milwaukee
 Btry. C—Milwaukee
 Service Btry.—Milwaukee
 1st Battalion, 126th Artillery
 Hq. and Hq. Btry.—Kenosha
 Btry. A—Oak Creek
 Btry. B—Racine
 Btry. C—Racine
 Service Btry.—Kenosha
 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 128th Infantry
 *Hq. and Hq. Co. (-)—Eau Claire
 Part of Hq. and Hq. Co.—Arcadia
 *Co. A (-)—Menomonee
 Part of Co. A—River Falls
 *Co. B (-)—Hudson
 Part of Co. B—New Richmond
 *Co. C (-)—Rice Lake
 Part of Co. C—Chippewa Falls

724th Engineer Battalion
 Hq. and Hq. Co.—Superior
 *Co. A (-)—Ashland
 Part of Co. A—Phillips
 *Co. B (-)—Hayward
 Part of Co. B—Spooner
 *Co. C (-)—Tomahawk
 Part of Co. C—Rhineland
 *Co. D (-)—Medford
 Part of Co. D—Abbotsford

32nd Infantry Brigade

Hq. and Hq. Co.—Milwaukee
 32nd Engineer Co.—Onalaska
 32nd Aviation Co.—West Bend
 *Troop E (-), 105th Cavalry—Baraboo
 Part of Troop E, 105th Cavalry—Reedsburg
 1st Battalion, 127th Infantry
 Hq. and Hq. Co.—Green Bay
 *Co. A (-)—Marinette
 Part of Co. A—Clintonville
 *Co. B (-)—Manitowoc
 Part of Co. B—Two Rivers
 *Co. C (-)—Plymouth
 Part of Co. C—Sheboygan
 2nd Battalion, 127th Infantry
 Hq. and Hq. Co.—Appleton
 *Co. A (-)—Waupun
 Part of Co. A—Ripon
 Co. B—Fond du Lac
 *Co. C (-)—Oshkosh
 Part of Co. C—Berlin
 2nd Battalion, 128th Infantry
 *Hq. and Hq. Co. (-)—Elkhorn
 Part of Hq. and Hq. Co.—Whitewater
 Part of Hq. and Hq. Co.—Burlington
 *Co. A (-)—Oconomowoc
 Part of Co. A—Hartford
 Co. B—Oak Creek
 *Co. C (-)—Watertown
 Part of Co. C—Fort Atkinson
 1st Battalion, 120th Artillery
 Hq., Hq. and Service Btry.—Wisconsin Rapids
 Btry. A—Marshfield
 Btry. B—Stevens Point
 Btry. C—Stevens Point
 132nd Support Battalion
 Hq. and Hq. Det.—Madison
 Co. A (Administration)—Milwaukee
 Co. B (Medical)—Milwaukee
 *Co. C (Supply and Transportation) (-)—Janesville
 Part of Co. C (Supply and Transportation)—Beloit
 *Co. D (Maintenance) (-)—Portage
 Part of Co. D (Maintenance)—Appleton
 Part of Co. D (Maintenance)—West Bend

¹Abbreviations: Hq., Headquarters; Co., Company; Btry., Battery; Det., Detachment.

*The symbol (-) denotes split between two or more cities.

Data supplied by Department of Military Affairs, January 1970.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD—Continued

AIR UNITS

Madison Units

Hq., Wisconsin Air National Guard—
Madison

Hq., 128th Aerospace Defense Wing

115th Fighter Group

176th Fighter Interceptor Squadron

115th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron

115th Combat Support Squadron

115th Supply Squadron

115th USAF Dispensary

115th Civil Engineer Flight

Milwaukee Units

Hq., 128th Air Refueling Group

126th Air Refueling Squadron

128th Supply Squadron

128th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron

128th Combat Support Squadron

128th Tactical Dispensary

128th Communications Flight

126th Weather Flight

128th Civil Engineer Flight

Cudahy Unit

128th Tactical Control Flight

MEMBERSHIP, 1888-1969, GRAND ARMY HOME FOR
VETERANS, BY WAR UPON WHICH ELIGIBILITY
IS BASED

Year	Civil War and Indian Wars		Spanish-Amer. War		World War I		World War II		Total All Wars
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1888	50	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
1889	124	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
1890	99	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139
1895	230	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339
1900	403	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680
1905	388	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
1910	366	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	699
1915	329	382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	711
1920	205	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	532
1925	117	268	24	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	432
1930	39	215	64	44	10	14	.....	.....	386
1935	8	128	78	73	40	69	.....	.....	396
1940	3	86	104	92	101	130	.....	.....	516
1945	3	45	78	81	77	99	.....	.....	383
1950	1	26	77	79	189	93	.....	.....	471
1955	0	12	49	64	226	97	13	6	467
1956	0	13	41	59	216	98	14	7	448
1957	0	10	36	56	223	98	14	7	444
1958	0	10	36	56	226	97	27	6	458
1959	0	10	36	50	250	94	27	6	473
1960	0	4	29	45	233	94	40	5	450
1961	0	3	26	42	221	88	39	8	427
1962	0	3	21	45	223	82	52	9	431
1963	0	3	22	45	235	87	57	10	459
1964	0	3	19	44	237	105	61	16	485
1965	0	2	17	45	247	112	77	16	516
1966	0	1	11	45	258	112	86	21	534
1967	0	1	8	38	272	123	93	20	555
1968	0	1	8	40	253	123	93	16	534
1969	0	1	6	37	253	145	101	14	560*

*Includes 1 Mexican Border veteran, 1 Korean Conflict veteran, 1 Korean Conflict veteran's mother and 1 Vietnam veteran's mother.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, January 1970.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS*

Dailies

Address	Newspaper	Publisher
Antigo, 533 Superior St. 54409	Daily Journal	M. F. Berner
Appleton, 306 W. Washington 54911	Post-Crescent	V. I. Minahan (Post Corp.)
Ashland, 122 3rd W	Daily Press	Ashland Publishing Corp.
Baraboo, 408 Oak St.	News-Republic	M. C. Page
Beaver Dam, 211 S. Spring St.	Daily Citizen	Kenneth Parker
Beloit, 139 State Street 53511	Daily News	James I. Garner
Chippewa Falls, 20-22 West Central	Herald-Telegram	John M. Lavine
Eau Claire, 710 S. Farwell	Daily Telegram	Marshall Atkinson
Eau Claire, 710 S. Farwell	Leader	Marshall Atkinson
Fond du Lac, 18 W. First St.	Commonwealth Reporter	L. A. Lange, Sr.
Fort Atkinson, 28 W. Milwaukee Ave.....	Jefferson County Union	W. D. Hoard, Jr.
Green Bay, 435 E. Walnut— P.O. Box 430 54305	Press-Gazette	Daniel C. Beisel
Janesville, 1 S. Parker Dr. 53545	Gazette	Gazette Printing Company (Robert W. Bliss)
Kenosha, 715-58th St. 53140	News	Howard J. Brown
La Crosse, 435 South 4th St.	Tribune	William T. Burgess
Madison, 115 S. Carroll St. Box 1030	Capital Times	William T. Evjue
Madison, 425 Henry Mall	Daily Cardinal	The New Daily Cardinal Corp.
Madison, 115 S. Carroll St.	State Journal	J. Martin Wolman
Manitowoc, 902 Franklin St.	Herald-Times	Morgan Murphy
Marinette, 1809-27 Dunlap Ave.	Eagle-Star	Fred G. Sappington
Marshfield, 111 W. 3rd St. 54449	News-Herald	Steve Hopkins
Milwaukee, 704 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Daily Reporter	Webster Woodmansee
Milwaukee, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Deutsche Zeitung	The Abendpost Company
Milwaukee, 333 W. State St.	Journal	Donald B. Abert
Milwaukee, 918 North 4th St. 53201	Sentinel	Bus. Mgr. Joseph Flanagan
Milwaukee, 6526 River Parkway 53213	Western Builder	Earl P. Keyes
Monroe, 901-903 16th Ave.	Evening Times	Miss L. M. Conrad
Neenah, 512 N. Commercial St.	Twin City News- Record	Victor I. Minahan
Oshkosh, 224 State St.	Northwestern	Samuel W. Heaney & Thomas Schwalm
Oshkosh, 50 W. 9th Ave.	The Paper	Mrs. Alberta S. Kimball & Ted Leyhe
Portage, 309 De Witt St. 53901	Daily Register	John M. Lavine
Racine, 212 Fourth St. 53403	Journal-Times	John W. Dewey
Rhineland, 314 Courtney St.	Daily News	Walter A. Rosebrock
Shawano, 107-113 E. Green Bay St. 54166	Evening Leader	Jeanne P. Donald
Sheboygan, 632 Center Ave.	Press	Tim B. Werner
Stevens Point, 1222 Third St. 54481	Daily Journal	Weldon C. Leahy
Superior, 1225 Tower Ave.	Evening Telegram	Morgan Murphy
Two Rivers, 1809 Washington St. 54241	Reporter	Two Rivers Reporter, Inc.
Watertown, 115 W. Main	Daily Times	John D. Clifford
Waukesha, 200 Park Pl. 53186	Freeman	Henry A. Youmans
Wausau, 800 Scott St.	Daily Record- Herald	J. C. Sturtevant
Wisconsin Rapids, 220 1st Ave. 54494....	Daily Tribune	Wm. Huffman

Other Newspapers

Address	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Abbotsford-Colby	Tribune-Phonograph	Thursday	Louis J. Janda
Adams	Adams Co. Times.....	Thursday	Marvin and Lucile Morgenstern
Albany, Wis. (Box H)	Herald	Thursday	G. Herschel Williams
Algoma, 54201	Record-Herald	Wednesday ..	H. F. Heidmann
Alma	Buffalo Co. Journal....	Thursday	L. C. Purrington
Amery, 54001	Free Press	Thursday	Palmer H. Soudreal
Amherst, 54406	Advocate	Thursday	J. L. Moberg, Estate
Arcadia	News-Leader	Thursday	Harold J. Blaschko & James H. Blaschko
Argyle	Atlas	Thursday	Robert A. Polivka

*Data is as of December 1, 1969.

Source: Questionnaires sent to publications.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Address	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Athens-Edgar	Record Review	Thursday	Louis J. Janda
Augusta	Area Times	Thursday	E. M. Herrell
Baldwin	Bulletin	Thursday	W. C. Hawley
Balsam Lake, 54810	Polk Co. Ledger	Thursday	Curtis B. Gaylord
Bangor, 54614	Independent	Thursday	Mrs. Oscar G. Berg
Baraboo	Weekly News	Thursday	M. C. Page
Barron	Barron Co. News-Shield	Wednesday	Harold J. Newton
Bayfield	Bayfield Co. Press	Thursday	Gibeau-Johnson Enterprise
Beldenville	Reporter	Thursday	Helmer Printing, Inc.
Belleville	Recorder	Thursday	John P. Adams
Berlin	Journal	Thursday	Orvel Bicking
Birnamwood	News	Wednesday	Marcus M. Keller
Black Earth	Dane Co. News	Thursday	William Griffith
Black River Falls	Banner Journal	Wednesday	Jackson County Publishing Co.
Blair	Press	Thursday	Alex B. Reitz
Blanchardville	Blade-Atlas	Thursday	Dennis G. Novinski
Bloomer	Advance	Thursday	Alfred Bauser & Sons
Bloomington	Record	Thursday	Glenn A. Frederick
Bonduel	Times	Thursday	Alvin E. Ericson
Boscobel	Dial	Thursday	Ralph D. Goldsmith
Bowler, 54416	Community News	Thursday	Shawano Journal Printing Co.
Brandon, 53919	Times	Thursday	Gordon Hamley
Brillion, 54110	News	Thursday	E. T. Zander
Brodhead, 53520	Independent-Register	Thursday	M. D. and R. G. Markham
Brookfield, P.O. Box 36	News	Thursday	John J. Shinnors
Bruce	News-Letter	Wednesday	Ralph W. Peters
Burlington	Standard Press	Thursday	William E. Brannen
Burlington-Twin Lakes	Westosha Report	Wednesday	William E. Brannen
Cadott	Sentinel	Thursday	Charles J. McPherron
Cambridge, 53523	News	Thursday	Dwayne McLaughlin
Campbellsport	News	Thursday	Harlow L. Roate
Cashlon	Record	Friday	Martin Erickson
Cassville	American	Thursday	G. A. Frederick
Cedarburg	Citizen	Thursday	Wm. F. Schanen, Jr.
Cedarburg	News Graphic	Wednesday	Adlai S. Horn
Chetek	Alert	Thursday	Ida I. Mason
Chilton	Times-Journal	Thursday	Ed Liska
Clear Lake	Star	Thursday	James Locke
Clinton	Topper	Thursday	Mr. & Mrs. Donald C. Walrath
Clintonville	Tribune-Gazette	Thursday	Walter E. Gleason
Cochrane, 54622	Cochrane-Fountain City Recorder	Thursday	Louis Schuth
Colby-Abbotsford	Tribune-Phonograph	Thursday	Louis J. Janda
Colfax, 54730	Messenger	Thursday	Lyle A. Christianson
Columbus	Journal-Republican	Thursday	Lowell Larson
Cornell, 54732	Courier	Thursday	Charles S. Hagen
Crandon, 54520	Forest Republican	Thursday	Russell H. Steel
Cross Plains	Arrow	Thursday	William Griffith
Cuba City, 53807	Tri-County Press	Thursday	Rex Goldthorpe
Cudahy, 3643 C. Barnard Ave., 53110	Reminder-Enterprise Press	Wednesday	L. R. Stoneke
Cumberland	Advocate	Thursday	L. D. George
Darlington, 53530	LaFayette Co. News	Thursday	G. M. Howery
DeForest, 53532	Times-Tribune	Friday	Alice M. Emerson
De Pere, 126 S. Broadway	Journal	Thursday	Paul J. Creviere
Deerfield, 53531	Independent	Thursday	Dan Royle
Delavan	Enterprise	Thursday	A. L. Petermann
621 E. Geneva St. 53115	Press	Thursday	Frank A. Wood
Denmark	Chronicle	Thursday	Mrs. Lillian Kessler
Dodgeville, 53533	Clarion	Thursday	W. P. Lehnertz
Dorchester	Index	Thursday	Harold Hill
Dousman, 53118	Courier-Wedge	Thursday	William A. Ender
Durand	Vilas Co. News-Review and	Thursday	J. R. Satran & Sons
Eagle River	Three Lakes News	Thursday	John R. Halls
East Ellsworth	Ellsworth Record	Thursday	F. W. Zimmerman
East Troy	News	Wednesday	Wisconsin State University
Eau Claire, Garfield & Park Avenues	Spectator	Thursday	Louis J. Janda
Edgar	Record-Review	Thursday	Harland E. Everson
Edgerton, 53534	Reporter	Thursday	F. H. Eames & Co.
Elkhorn	Independent	Thursday	

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Address	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Ellsworth	Ellsworth Shopper ..	Wednesday ..	Helmer Printing, Inc.
Ellsworth	Pierce Co. Herald.....	Thursday	Stanley E. Doolittle
Elm Grove	Elm Leaves	Thursday	John J. Shinnors
Elmwood	Argus	Thursday	Forrest H. Johnson, Sr.
Elroy, 53929	Tribune-Keystone	Thursday	Philip J. Egan
Evansville	Review	Thursday	Frank H. Gildner, Jr.
Fennimore	Times	Thursday	Roethe Bros. (D. B. and C. E.)
Florence, 54121	Mining News	Thursday	Calvin C. Erickson
Florence, 54121	Tri-County Inde- pendent	Tuesday	Calvin C. Erickson
Fox Lake	Representative	Thursday	Orvel Bicking, Berlin
Frederic	Inter-County Leader	Wednesday ..	Edward F. Greinke
Friendship	Reporter	Thursday	Marvin & Lucile Mor- genstern
Galesville, 54630	Republican	Thursday	Larry J. Ellis
Guys Mills	Crawford Co. Inde- pendent	Wednesday ..	Ralph Goldsmith, Boscobel
Glenwood City, 54013	Tribune	Thursday	Ross DeWitt
Glidden	Enterprise	Thursday	Matthew J. Hart, Sr.
Grantsburg	Burnett Co. Sentinel..	Wednesday ..	Wilbur A. Nelson
Green Bay	Farmers Friend & Rural Reporter	Thursday	Crane Murphy
Green Bay, 310 Pine St.....	Pride	Wednesday ..	Crane Murphy
Green Lake	Green Lake Co. Re- porter	Thursday	Dorothy Bicking
Greendale	Village Life	Thursday	Duane Dunham and Gene Comiskey
Greenfield, P.O. Box 5884...	Observer	Thursday	Duane Dunham and Gene Comiskey
Hales Corners, P.O. Box 186	Muskego-Lakeland Hub	Thursday	Duane Dunham and Gene Comiskey
Hales Corners, P.O. Box 186	Tri-Town Hub	Thursday	Duane Dunham and Gene Comiskey
Hammond	News	Thursday	Willis Miller
Hartford, 53027	Times-Press	Thursday	John J. Shinnors
Hartland	Lake Country Re- porter	Tuesday & Thursday	Edward J. McLoone
Hayward	Sawyer Co. Record..	Wednesday ..	Gordon H. Skamser
Hilbert	Favorite	Wednesday ..	Favorite Printing Co., Hilbert, Wis.
Hillsboro	Sentry-Enterprise	Thursday	Edwin W. Shear
Horicon	Reporter	Thursday	Ed Marolla
Hortonville	Star	Thursday	Gordon Culver-New London, Wis.
Hudson	Star-Observer	Thursday	Willis H. Miller
Hurley	Iron Co. Miner	Friday	Francis Secor-Howard Moore-Robert Secor
Independence	News-Wave	Thursday	O. J. Evenson
Iron River, 54847	Pioneer	Thursday	George H. Schmidt
Jefferson, 53549	Banner	Thursday	Horace L. Buri
Jefferson, 53549	Town & Country Reporter	Wednesday	Gerry Tennyson
Juneau, 53039	Dodge Co. Inde- pendent-News	Thursday	Harold B. Atterbury
Kaukauna, 210 Main Ave..	Times	Wednesday & Friday	C. J. Hansen
Kenosha, 1008 56th St. 53140	Labor	Thursday	George Poreden
Kewaskum, 53040	Statesman	Friday	W. J. Harbeck
Kewaunee	Enterprise	Thursday	C. F. Temby
Kiel	Record	Thursday	Earl A. Mathes
La Crosse, 912 Logan Street	Merchant	Wednesday ..	La Crosse Publica- tions, Inc.
LaFarge, 54639	Enterprise	Thursday	Arnott S. Widstrand, Jr. & Doris Widstrand
Ladysmith	News	Thursday	Donald L. Bell
Lake Geneva	Regional News	Thursday	A. M. Bearder
Lake Mills, 53551	Leader	Thursday	Dennis L. Hawkes, Leader Printing Co.
Lancaster	Grant Co. Herald In- dependent	Thursday	Calvin V. Lambert
Lodi	Enterprise	Thursday	Alfred C. Johnson & Louis O. Smith
Loyal, 54446	Tribune-Record- Gleaner	Thursday	Robert Berglund
Luck, 54853	Enterprise-Herald	Thursday	Curtis Gaylord
Luxemburg, 54217	News	Thursday	C. F. Temby

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Address	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Madison, 638 State Street	Badger Herald	Thursday	Royal Publishing Co.
Madison, 115 W. Main St.....	Cheese Reporter	Friday	The Cheese Reporter Publishing Co., Inc.
Madison, 335 W. Wilson St. 53703	Legislative Service....	Weekly (Leg- islative session)	Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance
Manawa, 54949	Advocate	Thursday	Barry R. Bishop
Marathon	Community Press	Friday	Don Klotzbuecher
Marion, 54950	Advertiser	Thursday	Leland H. Krueger
Markesan	Herald	Thursday	Donald V. Evans & Danna E. Evans
Markesan	Regional Reporter....	Thursday	Orvel Bicking, Berlin
Mauston	Juneau Co. Chronicle	Tuesday	L. L. Arnold & K. J. Bogert
Mauston	Star	Friday	K. J. Bogert & L. L. Arnold
Mayville, 53050	News	Thursday	Warren Gehrke
Mazomanie	Sickle	Thursday	William Griffith, Black Earth
McFarland, Box 23	Community Life	Thursday	David Enerson
Medford, 54451	Taylor Co. Star News	Thursday	Bert Amacher
Mellen	Weekly-Record	Thursday	Jasper G. Landry
Menomonee Falls	News	Thursday	Guy Fuller, Jr.
Menomonie, 54751	Dunn Co. News	Wednesday ..	Flint Printing Co.
Middleton, 53562	Times Tribune	Thursday	William A. Griffith
Milton Junction, 53564	Milton Courier	Thursday	Michael P. Flaherty
Milwaukee, 633 S. Hawley Road	AFL-CIO Labor Press	Thursday	Milwaukee County Labor Council
Milwaukee, 3514 N. Oak- land Ave.	Brown Deer Herald..	Thursday	North Shore Publish- ing Co.
Milwaukee, 2170 N. Pros- pect Ave.	Catholic Herald Citi- zen	Saturday	The Citizen Company
Milwaukee, 3444 N. 57th St.	Community Press	Thursday	Frank Fragale
Milwaukee, 2431 W. Hopkins St.	Courier	Thursday	Jerrel Jones
Milwaukee, 3514 N. Oak- land Ave.	Foxpoint-Bayside- River Hills Herald	Thursday	North Shore Publish- ing Co.
Milwaukee, 3514 N. Oak- land Ave.	Glendale Herald	Thursday	North Shore Publish- ing Co.
Milwaukee, 2334 N. 3rd St..	Greater Milwaukee Star	Thursday	Walter L. Jones
Milwaukee, P.O. Box 5475, 53211	Herold	Thursday	Peter Pub., Omaha, Neb.
Milwaukee, 13050 W. Blue Mound Rd.	Hi-Time	Friday	Hi-Time Publishers, Inc.
Milwaukee, 4962 N. Hopkins St.	La Tribuna	Friday	B. Cacchione
Milwaukee, 3444 N. 57th St. 53216	L'Italia	Sunday	Frank Fragale
Milwaukee, 4124 S. Austin St. 53207	Milwaukee Co. News	Thursday	Fritz Rathmann
Milwaukee, 4848 W. Fond du Lac Ave.	Northwest News	Tuesday	Suburban Press, Inc.
Milwaukee, 3514 N. Oak- land Ave.	Shorewood Herald....	Thursday	North Shore Publish- ing Co.
Milwaukee, 1651 S. 11th St. 53204	South Times	Thursday	Edward J. Zahorek, Jr.
Milwaukee, 1651 S. 11th St. 53204	Southwest Times	Thursday	Edward J. Zahorek, Jr.
Milwaukee, 3514 N. Oak- land Ave.	Whitefish Bay Her- ald	Thursday	North Shore Publish- ing Co.
Milwaukee, 340 N. Milwau- kee St. 53202	Wis. Jewish Chroni- cle	Friday	Irving G. Rhodes
Milwaukee, 609 N. Plankin- ton Ave. 53203	Wisconsin Magyar- sa'g	Friday	Charles Klein
Mineral Point, 53565	Democrat-Tribune	Thursday	Mr. & Mrs. William K. Smith
Minocqua	Lakeland Times	Thursday	Donald P. Walker
Mondovi, 54755	Herald News	Thursday	Mrs. June Nyseth
Montello, 53949	Marquette Co. Trib- une	Thursday	R. T. Wright
Monticello	Messenger	Thursday	C. M. Wittenwyler
Mosinee	Times	Thursday	Don Klotzbuecher
Mount Horeb	Mail	Thursday	Gary D. Greve and Robert L. Krohn
Mukwonago	Chief	Wednesday ..	Dale Dettmann
Muscoda	Progressive	Wednesday ..	Wendell Smith
Neillsville, 302 W. Seventh St.	Clark Co. Press	Thursday	Wells F. Harvey, Sr.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Address	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
New Berlin	Citizen	Thursday	John J. Shinnors
New Glarus	Post	Wednesday ..	Phyllis L. Anderson
New Holstein	Reporter	Thursday	R. P. Cooley
New Lisbon	Times-Argus	Thursday	K. J. Bogert & L. L. Arnold
New London	Press	Semiweekly ..	Gordon Culver Press
New Richmond, 54017	News	Thursday	Sam H. Kaufman
Niagara, 54151	Journal	Thursday	Martin W. Boerner
Oak Creek	Pictorial	Thursday	Duane Dunham and Gene Comiskey
Oak Creek	Caledonia Pictorial..	Thursday	Duane Dunham and Gene Comiskey
Oconomowoc, 53066	Enterprise	Thursday	C. W. Brown
Oconto	Oconto Co. Reporter ..	Thursday	Duane S. McCall
Oconto Falls	Oconto Co. Times-Herald	Thursday	E. J. Shellman
Omro	Herald	Thursday	Orvel Bicking
Oregon, 53575	Observer	Thursday	Butler C. Delany
Orfordville	Journal and Footville News	Wednesday ..	George E. Stewart
Osceola, 54020	Sun	Thursday	Richard J. Garber
Osseo, 54758	Tri-County News	Thursday	I. H. Jensen
Owen, 54460	Enterprise	Thursday	J. R. Barager
Palmyra	Enterprise	Thursday	Coe Printers & Publishers, Inc.
Pardeeville, 53954	Mid-County Times....	Thursday	R. H. Thompson
Park Falls	Herald	Thursday	D. D. MacGregor
Pepin, 54759	Pepin Laker	Thursday	L. C. Purrington
Peshigo	Times	Wednesday ..	Leo J. Pesch, Sr.
Phillips, 54555	Bee	Wednesday ..	D. G. & E. J. Foster
Pittsville, 54466	Record	Thursday	D. M. McKee
Platteville, 53818	Exponent	Thursday	Wis. State University
Plymouth	Review	Semiweekly ..	Robert S. Johnson
Port Washington	Ozaukee Co. Guide..	Wednesday ..	Wm. H. Stricker
Port Washington	Ozaukee Press	Thursday	Wm. F. Schanen, Jr.
Port Washington	Pilot	Wednesday ..	News-Graphic, Inc.
Poynette, 53955	Press	Thursday	Loren M. Koch
Prairie du Chien	Prairie Spy	Monday	E. B. Howe
Prairie du Chien	Courier-Press	Wednesday ..	E. B. Howe
Prescott	Journal	Thursday	Francis L. Harper
Prescott	Somerset Star	Wednesday ..	Francis L. Harper
Princeton	Times-Republic	Thursday	Orvel Bicking, Berlin
Racine, 1337 Washington Ave.	Labor	Friday	Union Labor Publishing Co.
Racine, 214 State Street	Shoreline Leader	Thursday	Richard Buhler
Randolph	Advance	Thursday	Russell K. Akey
Random Lake, 53075	Times	Thursday	Ray Scholler
Reedsburg, 54959	Times-Press	Thursday	John M. Lavine
Rib Lake, 54470	Herald	Thursday	Eugene R. Clifford
Rice Lake, 54868	Chronotype	Wednesday ..	Warren Leary, Jr.
Richland Center	Observer	Thursday	James E. Olson
Rio	Journal	Wednesday ..	Lowell Larson
Ripon	Commonwealth-Press	Wednesday ..	A. Douglas Lyke
River Falls, 54022	Journal	Thursday	George M. Kremer
River Falls	Reporter	Thursday	Helmer Printing, Inc.
St. Croix Falls	Standard-Press	Wednesday ..	H. C. & A. J. Vezina
Sauk City	Sauk-Prairie Star	Thursday	Julien C. Gingras
Seymour, 54165	Press	Thursday	F. D. Shellman
Sharon	Reporter	Thursday	The Times-Reporter, Inc.
Shell Lake, 54871	Washburn Co. Register	Thursday	John M. Schullo
Soldiers Grove	Kickapoo Scout	Thursday	Eileen M. Schoville
South Milwaukee, 732 Milwaukee Ave.	Voice-Journal	Thursday	L. T. Krutzig
South Milwaukee, P.O. Box 36	Pictorial	Thursday	Duane Dunham and Gene Comiskey
Sparta	Herald	Monday	Mildred Radde
Sparta	Monroe Co. Democrat	Thursday	Fred P. Hefling
Spooner, 54801	Advocate	Wednesday ..	William W. Stewart
Spring Green, 53588	Home News	Thursday	Vernon E. Hill
Spring Valley	Sun	Thursday	Forrest H. Johnson, Sr.
Stanley, 54768	Republican	Thursday	B. J. Fazendin
Stevens Point, 54481	Gwiazda Polarna	Saturday	Worzalla Publishing Co.
Stratford, 54484	Journal	Thursday	Paul Hale

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Address	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Sturgeon Bay, 54235	Door Co. Advocate..	Semiweekly ..	C. F. Harris
Sun Prairie, 53590	Star-Countryman	Thursday	D. L. Royle
Superior, 601-603 Tower Ave.	Naisten Viiri	Friday	Tyomies Society
Superior, 601-603 Tower Ave.	Tyomies-Eleenpain ..	Triweekly ..	Tyomies Society, Inc.
Thiensville	Squire	Friday	Wm. F. Schanen, Jr.
Thorp	Courier	Thursday	Robert E. Elkins & John J. LaGasse
Tigerton, 54486	Chronicle	Wednesday ..	Donald Nelson
Tomah	Journal	Thursday	John R. Kenny
Tomah	Monitor-Herald	Monday	John R. Kenny
Tomahawk	Leader	Wednesday ..	Kenneth J. Keenan
Turtle Lake	Times	Thursday	Harold A. Lange
Twin Lakes	Westosha Report	Wednesday ..	Zimmermann & Sons, Inc.
Union Grove, 53182	Sun	Thursday	Carl C. Krueger
Valders	Journal	Thursday	Fred H. Brockman
Verona, 53593	Press	Thursday	Henry W. Schroeder
Viola	News	Thursday	Floyd W. Griffin
Viroqua	Vernon Co. Broad-caster-Censor	Thursday	Co-pub. Arthur Lundell, Merland Lind & Ardele Terwilliger
Walworth	Times	Thursday	Frederick J. Noer
Washburn, 54891	Times	Thursday	Ernest J. Korpela
Waterford, 53185	Post	Wednesday ..	M. J. Chapman
Waterloo	Courier	Thursday	Dan Royle
Waunakee, 53597	Tribune	Thursday	Murphy Printing Co. (Richard J. Murphy)
Waupaca	Chain O' Lakes Pic-ture Post	Friday	Mrs. Frances T. Kropf (13 summer weeks)
Waupaca	Waupaca Co. Post...	Thursday	Frances T. Kropf
Waupaca	Wis. State Farmer..	Friday	Mrs. Frances T. Kropf
Waupun	Leader-News	Thursday	John O. Kirkpatrick
Wautoma, 54982	Argus	Thursday	Howard Sanstad
Wauwatosa, 1439 Underwood Ave.	News-Times	Thursday	John J. Shinnors
West Allis, 6125 W. National Ave.	Star	Thursday	Post Corp.
West Bend, 53095	News	Tuesday & Thursday ..	Mark W. Huber
West Salem	Journal	Thursday	D. W. Griswald
Westby, 54667	Times	Thursday	Raymond C. Way
Weyauwega	Chronicle	Thursday	Richard P. Priedeaux
Whitehall, 54773	Times	Thursday	Robert O. Gauger
Whitewater	Register	Thursday	Coe Printers and Publishers, Inc.
Whitewater, 53190	Royal Purple	Thursday	Wisconsin State University
Wilton, 54670	Shopper's Digest	Thursday	Mr. & Mrs. Frank Wendt
Winneconne, 54986	News	Thursday	Clarence O. Rogers
Winter	Sawyer Co. Gazette	Thursday	Lucille R. Martin
Wisconsin Dells	Events	Thursday	Jim Walch
Wittenberg, 54499	Enterprise	Thursday	Rodney E. Best
Wonewoc	Reporter	Thursday	Richard Dahlke
Woodville	Leader	Wednesday ..	Arthur M. Best

Periodicals

Name	Issued	Publisher and Address
Assn. of Wis. Planners/ American Institute of Planners (of Wis. Plan- ning)	Quarterly	Madisen Publishing Co., 103 College Ave., Appleton 54911
Badger Birder	11 times yr.	Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, 6918 N. Belmont Lane, Milwaukee
Badger Bulletin	Monthly	Artcraft Press, Waterloo
Badger Common "Tater"	Monthly	Wisconsin Potato & Vegetable Ass'n., Inc., P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Badger Farm Bureau News..	Monthly	Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation, 801 West Badger Rd., Madison

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher and Address
Badger Guardsman	Monthly to Quarterly	Department of Military Affairs, 3020 Wright St., Madison
Badger History	4 times per school year	The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State St., Madison
Badger Lutheran	Biweekly	Greater Milwaukee Federation of Lutheran Churches—Missouri Synod, Inc., 3223 W. Highland Blvd., Milwaukee 53208
Badger Sportsman	Monthly	Ed Liska, Chilton, 19 E. Main
Baking for Profit	Bimonthly	Gas Magazines, Inc. (E. J. Mayland), 1202 S. Park St., Madison 53715
Barter Bulletin	Monthly	Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, 411 W. Main St., Madison
"Beloit"	6 times per year	Beloit College, Beloit
Better Camping	Monthly	David P. Morgan, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee
Black and Red	Monthly	Students of Northwestern College, Northwestern College, Senior Dormitory, Watertown
Building for Profit	Monthly	Gas Magazines, Inc. (E. J. Mayland), 1202 S. Park St., Madison 53715
Christian Science Lectures....	10 per year	Fritz Rathmann, 4124 S. Austin St., Milwaukee 53207
Concessions & Vending.....	Semiannually	Madison Publishing Division, P.O. Box 409, Appleton
Confectioner	Monthly	Gertrude Kluck, 500 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202
Contemporary Design	Quarterly	Edward J. Mayland, 1202 S. Park St., Madison 53715
Cooking for Profit.....	Monthly	Edward J. Mayland, 1202 S. Park St., Madison 53715
Cooperative Builder	Thursday	Midland Cooperatives, Inc., 2206 Winter St., Superior 54880
Country Beautiful	Quarterly	Michael P. Dineen, 24198 W. Bluemound Road, Waukesha
Crusader	Bimonthly	Wisconsin TB and Respiratory Disease Association, 1700 W. Wells St., Milwaukee
Dairyland Retardate	Bimonthly	Wisconsin Association for Retarded Children, 1 S. Webster St., Madison 53703
East Side Herald.....	Monthly	Harvey J. Kitz Publishing Company, 3514 N. Oakland Ave., Milwaukee
Electric Heating Journal.....	Monthly	Robert F. Crawford, 2132 Fordem Ave., Madison 53701
Electricity in Building.....	Monthly	Robert F. Crawford, 2132 Fordem Ave., Madison 53701
Exclusively Yours	14 times a year	Walter F. & James L. Patten, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Farm Profit	6 times a year..	Massey-Ferguson, Inc., 534 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Feed Bag Magazine	Monthly	Eldon H. Roesler, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
Food Service Magazine.....	Monthly	D. W. Grosshandler, 2132 Fordem Ave., Madison 53701
Forward	Bimonthly	League of Women Voters of Wisconsin, 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Fox Valley Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison
Grain Age	Monthly	Eldon H. Roesler, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
Guide	Monthly	Equitable Reserve Ass'n., 116 S. Commercial, Neenah
Health	Quarterly	Division of Health, Department of Health & Social Services, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison
Hoard's Dairyman	Semimonthly....	W. D. Hoard & Sons Co., 28 Milwaukee Ave., W., Fort Atkinson
Ideals	Bimonthly	Ideals Publishing Co., 11315 Watertown Plank Road, P. O. Box 1101, Milwaukee 53201
Journal of Educational Research	10 times a year	Dembar Educational Research Services, Inc., 2101 Sherman Ave., Madison 53701
Journal of Experimental Education	Quarterly	Dembar Educational Research Services, Inc., 2101 Sherman Ave., Madison 53701
Jour. of the Wis. Chiropractic Ass'n.	Bimonthly	Dennis L. Hawkes, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher and Address
Jour. of the Wis. Optometric Association	Bimonthly	Wisconsin Optometric Association, 119 Monona Ave., Madison
Jour. of the Wis. State Dental Soc.	Monthly	Wisconsin State Dental Society, 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Key to Milwaukee	Weekly	Robert H. Herzog, 2825 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee
Lakeland Mirror	Semimonthly....	Lakeland College, Plymouth
Living Church	Weekly	The Living Church Foundation, Inc., 407 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202
Madison Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison
Madison Select	Monthly	E. C. Rankin, 114 N. Carroll St., Madison
Madison Sun	Semimonthly....	Lawrence J. Saunders, 1333 Tompkins Dr., Madison 53716
Marquette Business Review	Quarterly	College of Bus. Admin., Marquette University, 606 N. 13th St. Milwaukee 53233
Marquette Law Review	Quarterly	Students and Faculty of Marquette Law School, 1103 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
Melting Pot Newspaper	Monthly	C. K. Vajda, 630 N. Van Buren St., Milwaukee
Mid-Western Banker	Monthly	B. A. Beggan, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Milton College Bulletin	7 times a year	Milton College, Milton
Milwaukee	Monthly	Frederick G. Schmidt, 720 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee 53202
Milwaukee Brewers 47	Bimonthly	Robert W. Wiesian, 5401 W. Good Hope Road, Milwaukee 53223
Milwaukee Engineering	Monthly	Engineers and Scientists of Milwaukee, Inc., 3112 W. Highland Blvd., Milwaukee
Milwaukee Photo News	Monthly	Lindner Printing Co., 2676 N. Holton St., Milwaukee 53212
Model Railroader	Monthly	A. C. Kalmbach, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Modern Schools	Monthly-Sept-May	John E. Schneider, 2132 Fordem Avenue, Madison 53701
Monatshefte	Quarterly	U. W. Press - U. W. German Dept., 836 Van Hise Hall, Madison
Municipality	Monthly	League of Wis. Municipalities, 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
News of Wis. Soil & Water Conservation	4 times a year	Soil Conservation Board, 1475 Observatory Dr., Madison
N. O. W. News	4 times a year	Numismatists of Wisconsin, Inc., 1921 Chase St., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Oldster	Quarterly	Division of Family Services, Dept. of Health & Social Services, 1 W. Wilson, Madison
Park Maintenances	Monthly	Madisen Publishing Division, P. O. Box 409, Appleton
Pride	Every other Thursday	Crane Murphy, 310 Pine St., Green Bay
Productivity Letter	Quarterly	Center for the Study of Productivity Motivation, 1155 Observatory Drive, Madison 53706
Progressive	Monthly	The Progressive, Inc., 408 W. Gorham St., Madison
Recreation Management	10 times a year	Madisen Publishing Co., Appleton 54911
Retail & Business Review	Bimonthly	D. W. Grosshandler, 2132 Fordem Ave., Madison 53701
St. John's Newsletter	4 times a year..	St. John's School for the Deaf, 3680 S. Kinnickinnic, Milwaukee
Signalman's Journal	Monthly	Artcraft Press, Waterloo 53594
Suburban Life	Bimonthly	John J. Shinnors, P. O. Box 7155, Milwaukee 53213
Theatre USA	Bimonthly	Charles W. Simandl, 6300 W. Greenfield Ave., Elm Grove
This Week in Madison	Weekly	R. L. Kulzick, Inc., 409 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Training and Development Journal	Monthly	American Society for Training and Development, 313 Price Place, P.O. Box 5307, Madison 53705
Trains	Monthly	A. C. Kalmbach, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher and Address
Trend	Weekly	Wisconsin Telephone Company, 722 N. Broadway St., Milwaukee
T. V. Times	Weekly	T. V. Times, Inc., 2211 Fordem Ave., Madison
Union Labor News	Monthly	Wisconsin Union Labor News Publishing Co., 823 University Ave., Madison (Richard Huffman)
U. S. Fur Rancher	Monthly	Bruce W. Smith, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
Vista	Weekly	Walter A. Strong, 512 Public Ave., Beloit 53511
Western Builder	Weekly	Earl P. Keyes, 6526 River Parkway, Milwaukee 53213
Wis. AAA Motor News	Monthly	Wis. Div. AAA, 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53701
Wis. Academy Review	Quarterly	Wis. Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters, 606 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Agriculturist	Semimonthly	George R. Cook, 1125 6th St., Racine
Wisconsin Alumnus	10 times per year	Wisconsin Alumni Association, 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Wis. Archeologist	Quarterly	Leader Printing Company, 316 N. Main St., Lake Mills 53551
Wis. Bar Bulletin	Bimonthly	State Bar, Wisconsin, 402 W. Wilson St., Madison
Wis. Beverage Journal	Monthly	Herbert D. Zien, 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Wis. Chess Letter	Quarterly	Fritz Rathmann, 4124 S. Austin St., Milwaukee, 53207
Wis. Clubwoman	5 times per year	Worzalla Publishing Co., 3535 Jefferson St., Stevens Point
Wis. Conservation Bulletin..	Bimonthly	Department of Natural Resources, Box 450, Madison 53701
Wis. Counties	Monthly	Robert Mortensen, 1 W. Main Street, Madison 53703
Wis. Diner News	Monthly	Lindner Printing Co., 2676 N. Holton St., Milwaukee 53212
Wisconsin Easter Seal News	Quarterly	Wisconsin Easter Seal Society, 21 E. Gorham St., Madison
Wis. Economic Indicators	Monthly	Dept. of Industry, Labor & Human Relations, P. O. Box 1607, Madison 53701
Wis. Farmers Union News....	Semimonthly ..	Wisconsin Farmers Union, 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls
Wis. Federation of Cooperatives Newsletter	Monthly	Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives, 111 S. Fairchild, Madison
Wis. Gardens	Bimonthly	Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, 923 N. 22nd St., Manitowoc
Wis. Governmental Affairs	Monthly; weekly leg. session	Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, 411 W. Main St., Madison
Wis. Gov's. Com. Newsletter on Employment of the Physically Handicapped	Monthly	Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, 4802 Sheboygan Ave., Box 1607, Madison (Rm. 601)
Wis. Journal of Education....	Monthly-Sept.-May	Wisconsin Education Association, 119 Monona Ave., Madison
Wis. Law Review	4 times a year..	University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison 53706
Wis. Library Bulletin	Bimonthly	Division for Library Services, State Dept. of Public Instruction, 126 Langdon St., Madison
Wisconsin Magazine	Quarterly	Howard W. Mead, 15 W. Main, Madison
Wis. Magazine of History....	Quarterly	State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Master Plumber	Monthly	Wis. Ass'n. of Plumbing Contractors, 808 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203
Wis. Medical Journal	Monthly	State Medical Society of Wisconsin, Box 1109, Madison 53701
Wis. Mental Hygiene Review	Quarterly	Division of Mental Hygiene, 1 W. Wilson St., Madison
Wis. Motor Carrier	Monthly	John P. Varda, 125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703
Wis. Newsletter	Monthly	Division of State Economic Development, 1 W. Wilson St., Madison
Wis. Pharmacist	Monthly	Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Ass'n., 202 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Wis. Poetry	2 times a year..	A. M. Sterk, P. O. Box 187, Milwaukee 53201

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher and Address
Wis. Power Equipment Dealer	Bimonthly	Wisconsin Power Equipment Retailers Association, 3414 Monroe St., Madison
Wis. Press	Bimonthly	Wisconsin Press Association, 110 E. Main St., Madison
Wisconsin REC News	Monthly	Midland Printers, Superior, Wisconsin
Wis. Rehabilitation	Quarterly	Wis. Dept. of Health & Social Services, 1 W. Wilson St., Madison 53702
Wis. Restaurateur	Monthly	Wisconsin Restaurant Association, 626 N. Van Buren St., Milwaukee
Wis. Safety News	Monthly	Wisconsin Council of Safety, 303 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Wis. School News	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of School Boards, Inc., Box 160, Winneconne
Wis. Sheriff & Deputy	Quarterly	W. E. Wyrick, 828 N. Broadway, Milwaukee
Wis. State Employee	Bimonthly	Wis. State Employees Association, 119 Monona Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Tax News	Monthly	Public Expenditure Survey of Wisconsin, 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Taxpayer	Monthly	Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Teacher	Quarterly	Milwaukee Federation of Teachers, 7230 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee
Wis. Then and Now	Monthly	State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State St., Madison
Wis. Traffic Safety Reporter	Monthly	Highway Safety Bureau, Division of Motor Vehicles, Dept. of Transportation, 4802 Sheboygan Ave., Madison 53702
Wis. Veteran	Monthly	V. F. W. Dept. of Wis., Box 6, Manitowoc
Wisconsin Week-End	Weekly - April-Sept.	Vernon E. Hill, Spring Green 53588

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN

City	Station	City	Station
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COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Eau Claire	WEAU-TV	Ch. 13	Madison	WMTV	Ch. 15
Fond du Lac	KFIZ-TV	34	Milwaukee	WISN-TV	12
Green Bay	WBAY-TV	2	Milwaukee	WITI-TV	6
Green Bay	WFRV-TV	5	Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV	4
Green Bay	WLUK-TV	11	Milwaukee	WVTV	18
La Crosse	WKBT	8	Rhineland	WAEO-TV	12
Madison	WISC-TV	3	Wausau	WAOW-TV	9
Madison	WKOW-TV	27	Wausau	WSAU-TV	7

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Madison	**WHA-TV	Ch. 21	Milwaukee	***WMVT	36
Milwaukee	***WMVS	10			

*Operated by Educational Communications Division, Coordinating Council for Higher Education.

**Operated by University of Wisconsin.

***Operated by Milwaukee Technical College.

Source: 1969 *Broadcasting Yearbook* and correspondence with newest stations cited in Yearbook.

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

City	Station	City	Station
COMMERCIAL RADIO STATIONS			
Antigo	WATK	Milwaukee	WISN, WISN-FM
Appleton	WAPL, WAPL-FM	Milwaukee	WMIL, WMIL-FM
Appleton	WHBY	Milwaukee	WOKY
Ashland	WATW	Milwaukee	WQFM (FM)
Baraboo	WBOO	Milwaukee	WRIT, WRIT-FM
Beaver Dam	WBEV, WBEV-FM	Milwaukee	WTMJ, WTMJ-FM
Beloit	WBEL	Monroe	WEKZ, WEKZ-FM
Beloit	WGEZ	Neenah	WNAM
Black River Falls	WUIS	Neillsville	WCCN, WCCN-FM
Chippewa Falls	WAXX	New London	WLH-FM
Durand	WRDN	New Richmond	WIXK
Dodgeville	WDMP, WDMP-FM	Oconto	WOCO, WOCO-FM
Eagle River	WERL	Oshkosh	WAGO
Eau Claire	WBIZ, WBIZ-FM	Oshkosh	WMKC (FM)
Eau Claire	WEAQ	Oshkosh	WOSH, WOSH-FM
Eau Claire	WEAU-FM	Park Falls	WNBI, WNBI-FM
Eau Claire	WECL	Platteville	WSWW, WSWW-FM
Eau Claire	WIAL (FM)	Plymouth	WPLY
Fond du Lac	KFIZ	Portage	WPDR, WPDR-FM
Fond du Lac	WFON	Port Washington	WGLB, WGLB-FM
Fort Atkinson	WFAW, WFAW-FM	Poynette	WIBU
Green Bay	WBAY, WBAY-FM	Prairie du Chien	WPRE, WPRE-FM
Green Bay	WDUZ, WDUZ-FM	Racine	WFNY (FM)
Green Bay	WNFL	Racine	WRAC
Greenfield		Racine	WRJN, WRJN-FM
Greenfield Township	WWCF (FM)	Reedsburg	WRDB, WRDB-FM
Hartford	WTKM	Rhinelanders	WOBT, WOBT-FM
Hayward	WHSM	Rice Lake	WJMC, WJMC-FM
Hayward	WRLS-FM	Richland Center	WRCO, WRCO-FM
Jackson	WYLO	Ripon	WCWC, WCWC-FM
Janesville	WCLO, WCLO-FM	River Falls	WRVF (FM)
Kaukauna	WKAU, WKAU-FM	Sauk City	WVLR (FM)
Kenosha	WAXO (FM)	Shawano	WTCH, WTCH-FM
Kenosha	WLIP, WLIP-FM	Sheboygan	WHBL
La Crosse	WKBH	Sheboygan	WKTS
La Crosse	WKTY	Shell Lake	WCSW
La Crosse	WLCX	Sparta	WCOW, WCOW-FM
La Crosse	WWLA (FM)	Stevens Point	WSPT, WSPT-FM
Ladysmith	WLDY	Sturgeon Bay	WDOR, WDOR-FM
Lake Geneva	WMIR	Superior	WAKX
Madison	WIBA, WIBA-FM	Superior	WDSM
Madison	WISM, WISM-FM	Superior	WWJC, WWJC-FM
Madison	WKOW	Suring	WHMD-FM
Madison	WMAD	Suring	WRVM (FM)
Madison	WMFM (FM)	Tomah	WTMB, WTMB-FM
Madison	WRVB-FM	Tomahawk	WELF
Manitowoc	WCUB	Two Rivers	WQTC, WQTC-FM
Manitowoc	WKUB (FM)	Viroqua	WISV
Manitowoc	WOMT	Watertown	WTTN, WTTN-FM
Marinette	WMAM	Waukesha	WAUK, WAUK-FM
Marshfield	WDLB, WDLB-FM	Waupaca	WDUX, WDUX-FM
Mauston	WRJC	Waupun	WLKE
Medford	WIGM, WIGM-FM	Wausau	WRIG, WRIG-FM
Menomonee Falls	WZMF (FM)	Wausau	WSAU, WSAU-FM
Menomonee	WMNE	Wausau	WXCO
Menomonee	WDMW (FM)	Wauwatosa	WTOS (FM)
Merrill	WXMT	West Allis	WAWA, WAWA (FM)
Milwaukee	WBON (FM)	West Bend	WBKV, WBKV-FM
Milwaukee	WEMP, WEMP-FM	Wisconsin Rapids	WFHR
Milwaukee	WFMR (FM)	Wisconsin Rapids	WWRW (FM)
Milwaukee	WFOX		

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

City	Station	City	Station
EDUCATIONAL RADIO STATIONS			
Appleton (Lawrence U.)	WLFM (FM)	Oshkosh (Wis. State U.)	WRST-FM
Auburndale	*WLBL	Platteville (Wis. State U.)	WSUP-FM
Beloit (Beloit College)	WBCR (FM)	Ripon (Ripon College)	WRPN-FM
Brule	*WHSB (FM)	River Falls (Wis. State U.)	WFSP (FM)
Chilton	*WHKW (FM)	Stevens Point (Wis. State U.)	WSUS-FM
Colfax	*WHWC (FM)	Superior (Wis. State U.)	WSSU-FM
Delafield	*WHAD (FM)	Wausau (Rib Mtn.)	*WHRM (FM)
Highland	*WHHI (FM)	Whitewater (Wis. State U.)	WSUW (FM)
Holmen	*WHLA (FM)		
Madison	**WHA, WHA-FM		
Marinette	*WHMD (FM)		
Milwaukee (U. of Wis.- Milwaukee)	WUWM (FM)		

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1840-1968

Year	Population ¹	Increase	% of Increase	Urban	Rural	% Urban	Density ²
1840	30,945	.....	.....	.....	30,945	.....	.6
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9	28,623	276,768	9.4	5.6
1860	775,881	470,490	154.1	111,874	664,007	14.4	14.1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.9	207,099	847,571	19.6	19.2
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.7	317,204	998,293	24.1	24.0
1890	1,693,330	377,833	28.7	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	12.8	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	6.7	1,679,144	1,458,443	53.5	57.3
1950	3,434,575	296,988	9.5	1,987,888 ³	1,466,687 ³	57.9	62.7
1960	3,952,765 ⁴	517,202	15.1	2,522,179 ³	1,429,598 ³	63.8	72.2
1961	4,008,000 est.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1962	4,029,000 est.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1963	4,061,000 est.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1964	4,111,000 est.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1965	4,154,000 est.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1966	4,182,000 est.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1967	4,207,000 est.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1968	4,211,000 est.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, Vol. 1, p. 51-9. Estimates of population as of July 1, 1961 to 1968 by Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health.

² Population per square mile of land area.

³ Data for 1950 and 1960 according to revised definition of urban.

⁴ U.S. Census figure for 1960, adjusted for later corrections.

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY, 1960 AND 1968

County	1960 U.S. Census			1968 Estimate ¹	Change from 1960-1968	
	Total	White	Non-White		Number	Per Cent
Adams	7,566	7,540	26	8,050	+484	+6.4
Ashland	17,375	16,714	661	15,650	-1,725	-9.9
Barron	34,270	34,190	80	31,950	-2,320	-6.8
Bayfield	11,910	11,444	466	11,250	-660	-5.5
Brown	125,082	123,606	1,476	148,250	+23,168	+18.5
Buffalo	14,202	14,189	13	13,100	-1,102	-7.8
Burnett	9,214	8,938	276	8,500	-714	-7.7
Calumet	22,268	22,218	50	25,750	+3,482	+15.6
Chippewa	45,086	45,018	78	47,350	+2,254	+5.0
Clark	31,527	31,397	130	28,900	-2,627	-8.3
Columbia	36,708	36,639	69	38,250	+1,542	+4.2
Crawford	16,351	16,317	34	14,650	-1,701	-10.4
Dane	222,095	219,342	2,753	276,750 ²	+54,655	+24.6
Dodge	63,170	62,800	370	66,000	+2,830	+4.5
Door	20,685	20,522	163	19,450	-1,235	-6.0
Douglas	45,008	44,838	170	42,750	-2,258	-5.0
Dunn	26,156	26,111	45	25,400	-756	-2.9
Eau Claire	58,300	58,227	73	63,750	+5,450	+9.3
Florence	3,437	3,433	4	3,050	-387	-11.3
Fond du Lac	75,085	74,944	141	79,450	+4,365	+5.8
Forest	7,542	7,231	311	6,350	-1,192	-15.8
Grant	44,419	44,376	43	43,700	-719	-1.6
Green	25,851	25,809	42	25,200	-651	-2.5
Green Lake	15,418	15,414	4	15,800	+382	+2.5
Iowa	19,631	19,616	15	18,350	-1,281	-6.5
Iron	7,830	7,816	14	6,150	-1,680	-21.5
Jackson	15,151	14,714	437	14,050	-1,101	-7.3
Jefferson	50,094	50,002	92	53,600	+3,506	+7.0
Juneau	17,490	17,314	176	17,250	-240	-1.4
Kenosha	100,615	99,525	1,090	106,100	+5,485	+5.5
Kewaunee	18,282	18,277	5	17,900	-382	-2.1
La Crosse	72,465	72,271	194	75,650	+3,185	+4.4
Lafayette	18,142	18,138	4	16,400	-1,742	-9.6
Langlade	19,916	19,830	86	17,350	-2,566	-12.9
Lincoln	22,338	22,291	47	21,650	-688	-3.1
Manitowoc	75,215	75,071	144	77,150	+1,935	+2.6
Marathon	88,874	88,755	119	93,600	+4,726	+5.3
Marinette	34,660	34,589	71	34,100	-560	-1.6
Marquette	8,516	8,510	6	7,950	-566	-6.6
Menominee ³	2,606	197	2,409	2,550	-56	-2.1
Milwaukee	1,036,041	969,264	66,777	1,056,150	+20,109	+1.9
Monroe	31,241	31,063	178	30,000	-1,241	-4.0
Oconto ³	24,849	24,813	36	22,650	-2,199	-8.8
Oneida	22,112	21,960	152	20,500	-1,612	-7.3
Ozaukee	101,794	100,801	993	114,250	+12,456	+12.2
Ozaukee	38,441	38,395	46	49,800	+11,359	+29.5
Pepin	7,332	7,329	3	6,800	-532	-7.3
Pierce	22,503	22,475	28	23,500	+997	+4.3
Polk	24,968	24,784	184	24,400	-568	-2.3
Portage	36,964	36,915	49	41,650	+4,686	+12.7
Price	14,370	14,356	14	13,000	-1,370	-9.5
Racine	141,781	136,322	5,459	159,750	+17,969	+12.7
Richland	17,684	17,665	19	16,850	-834	-4.7
Rock	113,913	111,391	2,522	128,650	+14,737	+12.9
Rusk	14,794	14,763	31	13,300	-1,494	-10.1
St. Croix	29,164	29,123	41	31,600	+2,436	+8.4
Sauk	37,167	37,035	132	37,750	+583	+1.6
Sawyer	9,475	8,527	948	8,700	-775	-8.2
Shawano ³	32,006	31,276	730	30,550	-1,456	-4.5
Sheboygan	86,484	86,418	66	92,000	+5,516	+6.4
Taylor	17,843	17,823	20	15,850	-1,993	-11.2
Trempealeau	23,377	23,353	24	22,550	-827	-3.5
Vernon	25,663	25,642	21	23,150	-2,513	-9.8
Vilas	9,332	8,504	828	9,750	+418	+4.5
Walworth	52,368	52,138	230	56,350	+3,982	+7.6
Washburn	10,301	10,244	57	9,600	-701	-6.8
Washington	46,119	46,060	59	59,050	+12,931	+28.0
Waukesha	158,249	157,958	291	217,400	+59,151	+37.4
Waupaca	35,340	35,300	40	34,700	-640	-1.8
Waushara	13,497	13,485	12	13,500	+3	+0.0
Winnebago	107,928	107,667	261	122,550	+14,622	+13.5
Wood	59,105	58,869	236	62,850	+3,745	+6.3
TOTAL	3,952,765	3,859,891	92,874	4,211,000	+258,235	+6.5

¹Estimates as of July 1, 1968, by the Division of Health. Because large population movements into and out of some counties make population estimates difficult, these figures are subject to error. Because of rounding, details may not add to total.

²A special census was conducted on May 15, 1968, by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The total enumeration was 277,047.

³On April 30, 1961, the Menominee Indian Reservation became a separate county. The 1960 census had tabulated the reservation's population in Shawano and Oconto Counties. This table attributes the 1960 population of the reservation to Menominee County and subtracts the same from Shawano and Oconto Counties.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population: Number of Inhabitants*, Vol. 1, pp. 51-14 to 51-20 (as corrected by footnotes); and the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, December 1969.

WISCONSIN URBAN PLACES OVER 2,500 POPULATION, 1960¹

Urban Place	1960	1950	Urban Place	1960	1950
Algoma, city	3,855	3,384	La Crosse, city	47,575	47,535
Allouez, town	9,557	5,315	Ladysmith, city	3,584	3,924
Antigo, city	9,691	9,902	Lafayette, town	4,188	3,415
Appleton, city	48,411	34,010	Lake Geneva, city	4,929	4,300
Ashland, city	10,132	10,640	Lake Mills, city	2,951	2,516
Ashwaubenon, town	2,657	1,088	Lancaster, city	3,703	3,266
Baraboo, city	7,660	7,264	Lisbon, town	2,885	1,532
Bayside, village	3,181	.....	Little Chute, village	5,099	4,152
Beaver Dam, city	13,118	11,867	Madison, city ²	126,706	96,056
Beloit, city ²	32,846	29,590	Madison, town	4,925	4,195
Beloit, town	8,395	5,660	Manitowoc, city ²	32,275	27,598
Berlin, city	4,838	4,693	Manitowoc Rapids, town	3,106	3,007
Black River Falls, city	3,195	2,824	Marinette, city	13,329	14,178
Bloomer, city	2,834	2,556	Marshfield, city	14,153	12,394
Blooming Grove, town	9,709	5,428	Mauston, city	3,531	3,171
Boscobel, city	2,608	2,347	Mayville, city	3,607	3,010
Brookfield, city	19,812	.....	Medford, city	3,260	2,799
Brown Deer, village	8,208	.....	Menasha, city	14,647	12,385
Burlington, city	5,856	4,780	Menasha, town	5,480	3,007
Burlington, town	3,765	2,270	Menomonee Falls, village	18,276	2,469
Caledonia, town	9,696	5,713	Menomonie, city	8,624	8,245
Cedarburg, city	5,191	2,810	Mequon, city	8,543	4,065
Chilton, city	2,578	2,367	Merrill, city	9,451	8,951
Chippewa Falls, city	11,708	11,088	Merton, town	3,077	2,214
Clintonville, city	4,788	4,657	Middleton, city	4,410	2,110
Columbus, city	3,467	3,250	Milwaukee, city	744,396	637,392
Cudahy, city	17,975	12,182	Monona, city	8,178	2,544
DePere, city	10,045	8,146	Monroe, city	8,050	7,037
Delafield, town	2,822	3,740	Mount Pleasant, town	12,358	11,339
Delavan, city	4,846	4,007	Muskego, town ²	8,888	4,157
Delavan, town	3,138	2,064	Neanah, city	18,057	12,437
Dodgeville, city	2,911	2,532	Neillsville, city	2,728	2,663
Dover, town	3,503	2,450	Nekoosa, city	2,515	2,352
Eau Claire, city	37,987	36,058	New Berlin, city	15,788	5,334
Edgerton, city	4,000	3,507	New London, city	5,288	4,922
Elkhorn, city	3,586	2,935	New Richmond, city	3,316	2,886
Elm Grove, village	4,994	.....	North Fond du Lac, village	2,549	2,291
Evansville, city	2,858	2,531	Norway, town	3,341	2,272
Fitchburg, town	2,880	2,315	Oak Creek, city ²	9,372	.....
Fond du Lac, city ²	32,719	29,936	Oconomowoc, city	6,682	5,345
Fond du Lac, town	3,851	2,471	Oconomowoc, town	4,465	3,288
Fort Atkinson, city	7,908	6,280	Oconto, city	4,805	5,055
Fox Point, village	7,315	2,585	Onalaska, city	3,161	2,561
Franklin, city	10,006	3,886	Oneida, town	2,520	2,288
Germantown, town	3,984	2,100	Oshkosh, city	45,110	41,084
Glendale, city ²	9,537	.....	Oshkosh, town	4,321	4,715
Grafton, village	3,748	1,489	Park Falls, city	2,919	2,924
Grand Chute, town	5,035	5,948	Perrygo Place (U)	4,475	.....
Grand Rapids, town	6,791	4,142	Peshtigo, city	2,504	2,279
Green Bay, city	62,888	52,735	Peshtigo, town	2,719	2,214
Greendale, village	6,843	2,752	Pewaukee, town	5,797	5,493
Greenfield, city	17,636	.....	Platteville, city	6,957	5,751
Hales Corners, village	5,549	.....	Pleasant Prairie, town	10,287	6,207
Hallie, town	2,530	1,423	Plymouth, city	5,128	4,543
Harrison, town	2,873	2,818	Port Washington, city	5,984	4,755
Hartford, city	5,627	4,549	Portage, city	7,822	7,334
Horicon, city	2,996	2,664	Prairie du Chien, city	5,649	5,392
Howard, village	3,485	2,447	Preble, town	12,245	7,176
Hudson, city	4,325	3,435	Racine, city	89,144	71,193
Hurley, city	2,763	3,034	Reedsburg, city	4,371	4,072
Janesville, city	35,164	24,899	Rhineland, city	8,790	8,774
Jefferson, city	4,548	3,625	Rib Mountain, town	3,381	1,966
Jefferson, town	3,016	2,584	Rice Lake, city	7,303	6,898
Kaukauna, city	10,096	8,337	Richfield, town	3,172	2,077
Kenosha, city	67,899	54,368	Richland Center, city	4,746	4,608
Kewaunee, city	2,772	2,583	Ripon, city	6,163	5,619
Kimberly, village	5,322	3,179			

¹1960 Census defines urban places as having 2,500 or more inhabitants. "(U)" stands for "unincorporated".

²Special censuses: Beloit—35,199 (1962); Fond du Lac—34,855 (1968); Glendale—10,432 (1961); Madison—157,844 (1964); Manitowoc—33,215 (1966); Muskego—10,497 (1964); Oak Creek—11,548 (1965); Waukesha—36,339 (1966) and Whitewater—10,353 (1965).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Ser. PC1/51A/Wis., *Wisconsin, Number of Inhabitants*, Table 7 and corrections.

WISCONSIN URBAN PLACES OVER 2,500 POPULATION, 1960—Continued

Urban Place	1960	1950	Urban Place	1960	1950
River Falls, city	4,856	3,877	Tomah, city	5,321	4,750
Rothschild, village	2,550	1,425	Tomahawk, city	3,348	3,534
St. Francis, city	10,065	.....	Trenton, town	2,657	1,776
Salem, town	5,541	2,867	Turtle, town	3,632	2,290
Schofield, city	3,038	1,948	Two Rivers, city	12,393	10,243
Shawano, city	6,103	5,894	Union, town	2,865	2,357
Sheboygan, city	45,747	42,365	Viroqua, city	3,926	3,795
Sheboygan, town	3,615	4,266	Washington, town	3,653	2,450
Sheboygan Falls, city	4,061	3,599	Waterford, town	2,681	1,863
Shelby, town	5,458	3,436	Watertown, city	13,943	12,417
Shorewood, village	15,990	16,199	Waukesha, city ²	30,004	21,233
Somers, town	7,139	5,530	Waukesha, town	3,540	2,108
South Milwaukee, city	20,307	12,855	Waupaca, city	3,984	3,921
Southwest Wausau (U)	4,105	2,677	Waupun, city	7,935	6,725
Sparta, city	6,080	5,893	Wausau, city	31,943	30,414
Stettin, town	4,141	2,946	Wauwatosa, city	56,923	33,324
Stevens Point, city	17,837	16,564	West Allis, city	68,157	42,959
Stoughton, city	5,555	4,833	West Bend, city	9,969	6,849
Sturgeon Bay, city	7,353	7,054	West Milwaukee, village..	5,043	5,429
Summit, town	3,472	2,571	Weston, town	2,824	2,179
Sun Prairie, city	4,008	1,141	Whitefish Bay, village....	18,390	14,665
Superior, city	33,563	35,325	Whitewater, city ²	6,380	5,101
Thiensville, village	2,507	897	Wisconsin Rapids, city....	15,042	13,496

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY AGE AND COLOR, 1960 AND 1968

Age	1960 U.S. Census			1968 Estimate ¹
	Total	White	Nonwhite	
Under 5	469,505	452,545	16,960	400,000
Under 1	95,898	92,404	3,494	75,000
1 year	95,548	92,153	3,395	.....
2 years	94,518	91,063	3,455	.....
3 years	91,949	88,563	3,386	.....
4 years	91,592	88,362	3,230	.....
5-9 years	428,267	414,876	13,391	447,000
10-14 years	371,331	362,108	9,223	443,000
15-19 years	283,877	277,648	6,229	365,000
20-24 years	222,831	215,900	6,931	294,000
25-29 years	227,178	219,326	7,852	248,000
30-34 years	245,974	238,420	7,554	207,000
35-39 years	251,560	245,289	6,271	228,000
40-44 years	242,816	238,216	4,600	282,000
45-49 years	233,804	229,986	3,818	244,000
50-54 years	211,048	208,120	2,928	231,000
55-59 years	190,963	188,560	2,403	205,000
60-64 years	169,887	168,225	1,662	178,000
65-69 years	149,523	148,217	1,306	144,000
70-74 years	116,245	115,412	833	121,000
75-79 years	75,137	74,609	528	92,000
80-84 years	39,175	38,936	239	54,000
85+ years	22,656	22,510	146	29,000
65+ years	402,736	399,684	3,052	440,000
TOTAL	3,952,765	3,859,891	92,874	4,211,000
Median age	29.4	29.7	20.5	.....

¹Estimate, as of July 1, 1968 by the Division of Health, rounded to the nearest 1,000. Because of rounding, details may not add to total. Color breakdown not estimated.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics—Wisconsin*, pp. 51-40 to 44 (adjusted for later corrections); and Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, December 1969.

WISCONSIN'S POPULATION BY RACE, 1890 TO 1960

U. S. Census Year	Total Population	White	Per Cent Nonwhite	Negro	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	All Other
1890	1,693,330	1,680,828	0.7	2,444	9,930	9	119	.....	.....
1900	2,069,042	2,057,911	0.5	2,542	8,372	5	212	.....	.....
1910	2,333,860	2,320,555	0.6	2,900	10,142	34	226	.....	3
1920	2,632,067	2,616,938	0.6	5,201	9,611	60	251	3	3
1930	2,939,006	2,916,255	0.8	10,739	11,548	24	363	64	13
1940	3,137,587	3,112,752	0.8	12,158	12,265	23	290	75	24
1950	3,434,575	3,392,690	1.2	28,182	12,196	529	590	.....	388
1960	3,952,765 ¹	3,858,903	2.4	74,546	14,297	1,425	1,010	401	1,195

¹ U. S. Census figure for 1960, adjusted for later corrections.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census, 1960 Census of Population, *Wisconsin, Characteristics of the Population*, Vol. 1, Pt. 51, p. 51-39.

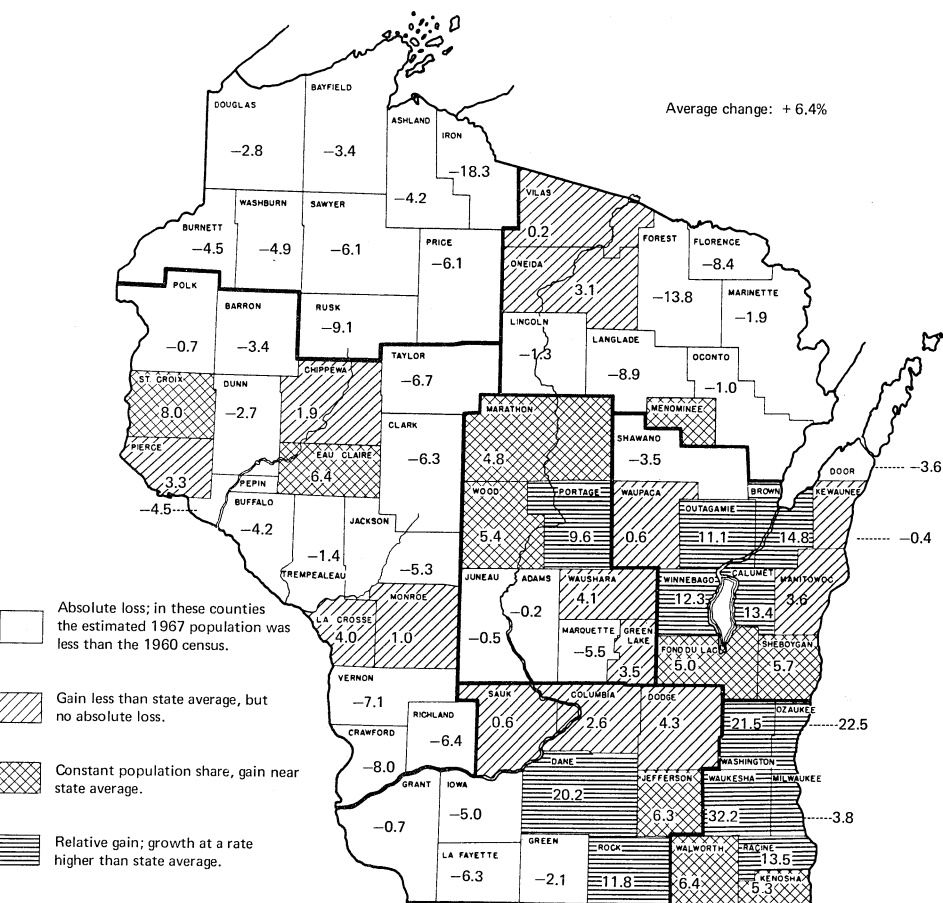
PER CENT INCREASE OF POPULATION BY RACE, STATE AND MILWAUKEE, 1950 AND 1960

Race	Wisconsin			Milwaukee City			Balance of State		
	1960 Census	1950 Census	% Change 1950-1960	1960 Census	1950 Census	% Change 1950-1960	1960 Census	1950 Census	% Change 1950-1960
TOTAL	3,952,765 ¹	3,434,575	15.1	741,324	637,392	16.3	3,211,441	2,797,183	14.8
White	3,859,891	3,392,690	13.7	675,572	614,650	9.9	3,184,319	2,778,040	14.6
Nonwhite	92,874	41,885	121.7	65,752	22,742	189.1	27,122	19,143	41.7
Negro	74,546	28,182	164.5	62,458	21,772	186.9	12,088	6,410	88.6
Indian	14,297	12,196	17.2	1,779	970	339.6	15,034	12,733	18.1
Other	4,031	1,507	167.5	1,515					

¹ U. S. Census figure for 1960, adjusted for later corrections.

Source: Board of Health, *Public Health Statistics 1962*, p. 13.

PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION,
APRIL 1960 – JULY 1967, BY COUNTY



RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN WISCONSIN 1964-1968

County	Live Births					Deaths				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Adams	131	99	115	115	116	110	88	128	127	120
Ashland	298	276	279	260	261	225	225	222	223	235
Barron	599	498	483	477	485	382	429	359	397	404
Bayfield	200	189	156	162	163	162	161	158	161	162
Brown	3,571	3,365	3,415	3,052	2,864	1,106	1,092	1,088	1,110	1,134
Buffalo	299	236	223	244	230	173	151	136	121	155
Burnett	139	133	104	102	113	113	144	122	123	121
Calumet	637	559	616	561	554	168	188	226	176	223
Chippewa	1,025	911	815	811	868	425	455	404	447	478
Clark	606	574	514	499	458	314	313	326	319	320
Columbia	749	631	621	564	607	386	435	469	438	454
Crawford	331	292	231	253	277	172	186	167	173	173
Dane	5,826	5,552	5,380	5,082	5,054	1,636	1,842	1,707	1,795	1,861
Dodge	1,339	1,162	1,136	1,113	1,117	608	697	678	664	665
Door	354	362	321	282	293	234	265	250	224	246
Douglas	777	688	654	647	644	514	536	526	536	554
Dunn	461	385	361	414	377	285	266	256	288	257
Eau Claire	1,095	1,104	1,023	1,024	1,145	540	565	542	576	645
Florence	60	49	56	46	37	49	41	43	46	38
Fond du Lac	1,624	1,528	1,509	1,426	1,447	785	832	832	836	858
Forest	145	140	133	121	126	94	103	113	86	88
Grant	1,005	921	896	820	823	522	501	473	489	506
Green	526	418	437	446	401	261	278	326	329	305
Green Lake	276	280	267	262	240	179	194	195	218	194
Iowa	411	379	361	317	348	228	237	236	212	250
Iron	74	65	69	65	49	108	102	98	98	96
Jackson	263	213	214	196	198	184	176	179	183	178
Jefferson	1,061	982	999	914	959	583	643	618	535	669
Juneau	345	295	298	268	274	225	249	218	235	253
Kenosha	2,790	2,603	2,341	2,007	1,980	914	984	997	952	997
Kewaunee	351	395	364	308	328	213	191	187	174	202
La Crosse	1,441	1,400	1,465	1,421	1,373	760	794	764	752	749
Lafayette	386	349	285	280	253	193	192	203	190	187
Langlade	458	362	388	335	292	217	264	231	218	236
Lincoln	474	451	438	375	361	293	255	269	248	288
Manitowoc	1,720	1,645	1,572	1,452	1,359	677	795	766	785	794
Marathon	1,929	1,799	1,710	1,714	1,573	734	820	770	749	834
Marquette	629	581	551	494	478	443	410	407	370	461
Marquette	136	113	109	97	112	115	122	119	126	123
Menominee	115	102	103	107	87	29	38	22	21	9
Milwaukee	23,112	21,645	21,249	19,790	19,123	9,911	10,162	10,325	10,039	10,312
Monroe	573	583	526	501	493	332	305	316	306	341
Oconto	485	424	404	370	350	307	284	316	302	267
Oneida	450	441	393	346	316	224	274	280	263	272
Outagamie	2,710	2,591	2,567	2,323	2,273	841	824	825	780	822
Ozaukee	912	882	919	849	833	302	318	321	296	342
Pepin	167	148	130	105	115	96	86	98	87	76
Pierce	520	443	426	413	395	226	240	270	231	235
Polk	486	454	409	419	378	288	272	319	258	258
Portage	901	794	826	820	744	348	367	369	372	384
Price	276	234	224	224	203	184	177	186	170	206
Racine	3,589	3,436	3,234	3,108	3,074	1,265	1,320	1,400	1,420	1,417
Richland	340	260	305	242	272	203	191	201	209	220
Rock	2,751	2,591	2,581	2,434	2,526	1,115	1,147	1,168	1,148	1,205
Rusk	283	247	188	206	214	172	184	140	160	158
St. Croix	700	594	587	574	598	289	275	282	274	316
Sauk	725	679	648	651	646	431	413	454	407	470
Sawyer	141	147	138	135	144	140	152	137	132	154
Shawano	628	561	525	496	511	380	416	377	345	374
Sheboygan	1,775	1,742	1,589	1,539	1,487	958	984	1,014	994	1,042
Taylor	371	362	295	281	303	185	174	154	163	196
Trempealeau	443	441	383	394	406	279	303	289	270	282
Vernon	415	399	338	331	320	300	312	301	296	295
Vilas	161	152	127	143	110	137	127	141	167	136
Walworth	1,093	1,062	993	943	899	547	615	649	622	628
Washburn	167	152	140	139	132	162	104	156	145	148
Washington	1,335	1,175	1,240	1,208	1,161	412	455	456	427	458
Waukesha	3,938	3,653	3,749	3,614	3,531	1,278	1,290	1,300	1,346	1,461
Waupaca	646	630	578	565	489	493	422	501	480	507
Waushara	220	218	210	218	216	193	174	195	201	219
Winnebago	2,473	2,273	2,174	2,099	2,055	1,009	1,003	1,015	1,044	1,095
Wood	1,468	1,418	1,305	1,184	1,214	506	517	551	550	506
TOTAL	88,910	82,919*	80,412	75,797	74,257*	38,872	40,146	40,336	39,654	41,323

*Two live births, in 1965 and 1968, not included—county unknown.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, January 1970.

WISCONSIN VITAL STATISTICS 1910-1968

Year	Live Births		Infant Deaths		Maternal Deaths		Total Deaths ⁴		Marriages		Divorces & Annulments ⁵	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
1910	51,435	22.0	5,621	109.3	225	49.6	28,213	12.1	18,528	7.9	1,189	.5
1915	58,014	23.3	4,520	77.9	291	50.1	26,676	10.7	17,833	7.2	1,721	.7
1920	59,269	22.4	4,566	77.0	338	57.0	29,859	11.3	22,294	8.4	2,425	.9
1925	58,024	20.7	3,861	66.5	294	50.7	29,380	10.5	16,385	5.8	2,467	.9
1930	56,643	19.2	3,149	55.6	298	52.6	30,488	10.4	15,328	5.2	2,553	.9
1935	52,402	17.2	2,413	46.0	193	36.8	30,404	10.0	21,075	6.9	3,543	1.2
1940	56,324	17.9	2,030	36.0	151	26.8	31,457	10.0	23,379	7.5	3,599	1.1
1945	61,577	20.9	1,890	30.7	81	13.2	31,776	10.7	25,269	8.5	6,393	2.2
1946	74,868	23.7	2,235	29.9	101	13.5	31,965	10.1	38,964	12.3	8,197	2.6
1947	84,562	26.0	2,470	29.2	87	10.3	33,078	10.2	35,555	10.9	5,877	1.8
1948	81,814	24.8	2,147	26.2	83	10.1	32,535	9.8	32,579	9.8	5,075	1.5
1949	83,183	24.5	2,193	26.4	47	5.7	32,876	9.7	27,782	8.2	4,815	1.4
1950	82,364	23.9	2,098	25.5	35	4.2	33,573	9.7	29,081	8.4	4,845	1.4
1951	87,819	25.6	2,182	24.8	42	4.8	33,397	9.7	27,133	7.9	4,473	1.3
1952	88,941	25.7	2,160	24.3	42	4.7	33,887	9.8	24,737	7.1	4,847	1.4
1953	88,408	25.2	2,069	23.4	38	4.3	34,839	9.9	25,466	7.3	5,011	1.4
1954	91,570	25.4	2,002	21.9	34	3.7	33,709	9.4	24,921	6.9	4,887	1.4
1955	92,333	25.2	2,175	23.6	22	2.4	35,250	9.6	25,543	7.0	4,720	1.3
1956	93,496	25.0	2,133	22.8	20	2.1	35,498	9.5	26,833	7.2	4,486	1.2
1957	96,398	25.4	2,145	22.3	35	3.6	37,185	9.8	25,723	6.8	4,336	1.1
1958	95,950	24.8	2,250	23.4	29	3.0	37,457	9.7	24,985	6.5	4,499	1.2
1959	98,518	25.2	2,295	23.3	34	3.5	37,166	9.5	25,637	6.5	4,657	1.2
1960	99,493	25.1	2,173	21.8	27	2.7	38,121	9.6	24,573	6.2	3,672	.9
1961	98,435	24.6	2,235	22.7	27	2.7	37,325	9.3	24,232	6.0	4,300	1.1
1962	94,497	23.5	1,929	20.4	26	2.8	38,332	9.5	24,114	6.0	4,547	1.1
1963	91,605	22.6	2,060	22.5	20	2.2	38,676	9.8	25,678	6.3	4,918	1.2
1964	88,910	21.6	1,848	20.8	16	1.8	38,872	9.5	26,832	6.8	5,214	1.3
1965	82,919	20.0	1,829	22.1	13	1.6	40,146	9.7	28,410	6.8	5,232	1.3
1966	80,412	19.2	1,640	20.4	21	2.6	40,336	9.6	28,473	6.8	5,293	1.3
1967	75,797	18.0	1,484	19.6	9	1.2	39,854	9.4	30,460	7.2	6,105	1.4
1968	74,257	17.6	1,453	19.6	9	1.2	41,323	9.8	33,019	7.8	7,260	1.7

¹Per 1,000 estimated population.

²Per 1,000 live births.

³Per 10,000 live births.

⁴Excludes fetal deaths (20 weeks gestation and over).

⁵Pre-1960 data includes legal separations.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, January 1970.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY STATE, 1960 compared to 1966 or 1968¹

State	Marriages ²				Divorces ³			
	Number		Rate ⁴		Number		Rate ⁴	
	1960	1968 ⁵	1960	1968 ⁵	1960	1966	1960	1966
Alabama	31,910	43,646	9.8	12.3	17,320	11,256	5.3	3.2
Alaska	1,861	3,006	8.2	11.0	788	1,112	3.5	4.1
Arizona	10,153	16,758	7.8	10.1	4,780	9,186*	3.7	5.7
Arkansas	18,318**	21,433	10.3**	10.8	5,377**	7,354	....**	3.8
California	105,352	163,216	6.7	8.5	49,276	69,127	3.1	3.7
Colorado	15,895*	24,311	9.1*	11.9	4,728	7,253	2.7	3.7
Connecticut	17,877	24,182	7.1	8.2	2,546	4,169	1.0	1.5
Delaware	2,394	3,761	5.4	7.0	693	797	1.6	1.6
D.C.	8,600	7,989	11.3	9.9	1,142	1,867	1.5	2.3
Florida	39,315	62,693	7.9	10.2	19,554	25,801	3.9	4.3
Georgia	49,448	60,431	12.5	13.2	8,940	12,921	2.3	2.9
Hawaii	5,237	9,017	8.3	11.6	1,270	897	2.0	1.2
Idaho	10,068	11,283	15.1	16.0	2,592	3,062	3.9	4.4
Illinois	87,529	112,116	8.7	10.2	21,809	27,862	2.2	2.6
Indiana	42,050	55,165	9.0	10.9	12,794*	17,753	2.7*	3.6
Iowa	24,774	24,707	9.0	8.9	4,559	5,571	1.7	2.0
Kansas	15,824	21,827	7.3	9.5	4,810	6,144	2.2	2.7
Kentucky	26,489*	34,921	8.7*	10.8	7,528**	6,840	....**	2.1
Louisiana	23,523	34,466	7.2	9.3	4,142**	3,452****
Maine	7,860	10,108	8.1	10.4	2,168	2,653	2.2	2.7
Maryland	40,320	52,080	13.0	13.9	5,140	7,072	1.7	2.0
Massachusetts	34,050	44,050*	6.6	8.1	5,592**	10,140	1.1**	1.9
Michigan	61,090	89,897	7.8	10.3	16,416	21,727	2.1	2.6
Minnesota	23,596	30,367	6.9	8.3	4,139	5,507	1.2	1.5
Mississippi	21,233	25,172	9.7	10.7	5,237	6,306	2.4	2.7
Missouri	35,699*	46,830	8.3*	10.1	11,484*	13,758	2.7*	3.1
Montana	5,892	6,314	8.7	9.1	2,006	2,087	3.0	3.0
Nebraska	10,591	14,314	7.5	9.9	2,151	2,627	1.5	1.8
Nevada	59,373	90,799	208.1	202.2	8,455	9,733	29.6	21.4
New Hampshire	7,337	9,706	12.1	13.8	1,119	1,702	1.8	2.5
New Jersey	39,820	54,336	6.6	7.7	4,591	7,195	0.8	1.0
New Mexico	11,051	7,314*	11.6	7.3	2,811**	3,054**	3.0****
New York	123,620	155,335	7.4	8.6	7,235	7,317	0.4	0.4
North Carolina	31,663*	48,320	6.9*	9.4	6,047	11,414	1.3	2.3
North Dakota	4,039	5,244	6.4	8.4	596	759	0.9	1.2
Ohio	68,043	88,874	7.0	8.4	22,960	27,914	2.4	2.7
Oklahoma	28,496	37,372	12.2	14.8	10,749	12,252	4.6	4.9
Oregon	10,606	16,299	6.0	8.1	5,720	6,757	3.2	3.5
Pennsylvania	71,835	90,393	6.3	7.7	14,429	16,940	1.3	1.5

State	Marriages ²				Divorces ³			
	Number		Rate ⁴		Number		Rate ⁴	
	1960	1968 ⁵	1960	1968 ⁵	1960	1966	1960	1966
Rhode Island	5,814	7,312	6.8	8.0	954	1,273	1.1	1.4
South Carolina	38,964	52,991	16.4	19.9	3,068	3,123	1.3	1.2
South Dakota	5,787	10,368	8.5	15.8	794	949	1.2	1.4
Tennessee	30,668	42,946	8.6	10.8	9,053	11,701	2.5	3.0
Texas	91,679**	135,528	9.6**	12.3	34,732	43,046	3.6	4.0
Utah	7,119	11,558	8.0	11.2	2,166	3,090	2.4	3.1
Vermont	3,268	4,254	8.4	10.0	463	621	1.2	1.5
Virginia	37,542	53,226	9.5	11.6	7,368	9,512	1.9	2.1
Washington	28,230	42,972	9.9	13.1	9,341	11,307	3.3	3.8
West Virginia	13,639	15,108	7.3	8.4	3,574	3,901	1.9	2.2
WISCONSIN	24,573	32,374	6.2	7.7	3,660	5,293	0.9	1.3
Wyoming	3,267	4,072	9.9	12.9	1,308	1,461	4.0	4.6
U.S.	1,523,381*	2,059,000	8.5*	10.3	393,000*	499,000	2.2*	2.5

*Estimated.

**Data incomplete, or where blank, below publication standards because reporting less than 90% complete.

¹By place of occurrence.

²Represents either marriages performed, licenses issued or intentions filed.

³Includes reported annulments.

⁴Rate per 1,000 resident population.

⁵Preliminary data.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States—1969*, June 1969.

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES¹ 1969-1970

Post Office and County	Zip Code*	Post Office and County	Zip Code*
A bbotsford, Clark	54405	Big Bend, Waukesha	53103
Abrams, Oconto	54101	Big Falls, Waupaca	54926
Adams, Adams	53910	Birchwood, Washburn	54817
Adell, Sheboygan	53001	Biramwood, Shawano	54414
Afton, Rock	53501	Black Creek, Outagamie	54106
Albany, Green	53502	Black Earth, Dane	53515
Algoma, Kewaunee	54201	Black River Falls, Jackson	54615
Allenton, Washington	53002	Blair, Trempealeau	54616
Alma, Buffalo	54610	Blanchardville, Lafayette	53516
Alma Center, Jackson	54611	Blenker, Wood	54415
Almena, Barron	54805	Bloom City, Richland	54617
Almond, Portage	54909	Bloomer, Chippewa	54724
Altoona, Eau Claire	54720	Bloomington, Grant	53804
Amberg, Marinette	54102	Blue Mounds, Dane	53517
Amery, Polk	54001	Blue River, Grant	53518
Amherst, Portage	54406	Bonduel, Shawano	54107
Amherst Junction, Portage	54407	Boscobel, Grant	53805
Aniwa, Shawano	54408	Boulder Junction, Vilas	54512
Antigo, Langlade	54409	Bowler, Shawano	54416
Appleton, Outagamie	54911	Boyceville, Dunn	54725
Arbor Vitae, Vilas	54510	Boyd, Chippewa	54726
Arcadia, Trempealeau	54612	Branch, Manitowoc	54203
Arena, Iowa	53503	Brandon, Fond du Lac	53919
Argonne, Forest	54511	Brantwood, Price	54513
Argyle, Lafayette	53504	Briggsville, Marquette	53920
Arkansas, Pepin	54721	Brill, Barron	54818
Arkdale, Adams	54613	Brillion, Calumet	54110
Arlington, Columbia	53911	Bristol, Kenosha	53104
Armstrong Creek, Forest	54103	Brodhead, Green	53520
Arpin, Wood	54410	Brokaw, Marathon	54417
Ashippun, Dodge	53003	Brookfield, Waukesha	53005
Ashland, Ashland	54806	Brooklyn, Green	53521
Astico, Dodge	53912	Brooks, Adams	53921
Athelstane, Marinette	54104	Brownsville, Dodge	53006
Athens, Marathon	54411	Brownstown, Green	53522
Auburndale, Wood	54412	Bruce, Rusk	54819
Augusta, Eau Claire	54722	Brule, Douglas	54820
Aurora, Waushara	54920	Brussels, Door	54204
Avalon, Rock	53505	Bryant, Langlade	54418
Avoca, Iowa	53506	Burlington, Racine	53105
		Burnett, Dodge	53922
		Butler, Waukesha	53007
		Butte des Morts, Winnebago	54927
		Butternut, Ashland	54514
		Byron, Fond du Lac	53009
B abcock, Wood	54413		
Bailey, Grant	53801	C able, Bayfield	54821
Baileys Harbor, Door	54202	Cadott, Chippewa	54727
Baldwin, St. Croix	54002	Caledonia, Racine	53108
Balsam Lake, Polk	54810	Cambridge, Columbia	53923
Bancroft, Portage	54921	Cambridge, Dane	53523
Bangor, La Crosse	54614	Cameron, Barron	54822
Baraboo, Sauk	53913	Campbellsport, Fond du Lac	53010
Barneveld, Iowa	53507	Camp Douglas, Juneau	54618
Barron, Barron	54812	Camp Lake, Kenosha	53109
Barronett, Barron	54813	Canton, Barron	54823
Bassett, Kenosha	53101	Caroline, Shawano	54928
Bay City, Pierce	54723	Cascade, Sheboygan	53011
Bayfield, Bayfield	54814	Casco, Kewaunee	54205
Bea Creek, Outagamie	54922	Cashton, Monroe	54619
Beaver, Marinette	54105	Cassville, Grant	53806
Beaver Dam, Dodge	53916	Catact, Monroe	54620
Beetown, Grant	53802	Catawba, Price	54515
Beldenville, Pierce	54003	Cato, Manitowoc	54206
Belgium, Ozaukee	53004	Cavour, Forest	54516
Belleville, Dane	53508	Cazenovia, Richland	53924
Belmont, Lafayette	53510	Cecil, Shawano	54111
Beloit, Rock	53511	Cedarburg, Ozaukee	53012
Benet Lake, Kenosha	53102	Cedar Grove, Sheboygan	53013
Bennett, Douglas	54815		
Benoit, Bayfield	54816		
Benton, Lafayette	53803		
Berlin, Green Lake	54923		

¹ Does not include stations or branches.

* Green Bay, Madison, Milwaukee, and Racine are multicoded cities. For last two digits of ZIP code for any specific city street, consult the local post office.

Source: U.S. Post Office *National Zip Code Directory*, 1969-1970.

Post Office and County	Zip Code*	Post Office and County	Zip Code*
Centuria, Polk	54824	East Troy, Walworth	53120
Chaseburg, Vernon	54621	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	54701
Chelsea, Taylor	54419	Eau Galle, Dunn	54737
Chetek, Barron	54728	Eden, Fond du Lac	53019
Chili, Clark	54420	Edgar, Marathon	54426
Chilton, Calumet	53014	Edgerton, Rock	53534
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	54729	Edgewater, Sawyer	54834
Clam Lake, Ashland	54517	Edmund, Iowa	53535
Clayton, Polk	54004	Egg Harbor, Door	54209
Clear Lake, Polk	54005	Eland, Shawano	54427
Clearwater Lake, Oneida	54518	Elcho, Langlade	54428
Cleveland, Manitowoc	53015	Elderon, Marathon	54429
Clinton, Rock	53525	Eldorado, Fond du Lac	54932
Clintonville, Waupaca	54929	Eleva, Trempealeau	54738
Clyman, Dodge	53016	Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	53020
Cobb, Iowa	53526	Elkhorn, Walworth	53121
Cochrane, Buffalo	54622	Elk Mound, Dunn	54739
Colby, Clark	54421	Ellison Bay, Door	54210
Coleman, Marinette	54112	Ellsworth, Pierce	54011
Colfax, Dunn	54730	Elm Grove, Waukesha	53122
Colgate, Washington	53017	Elmwood, Pierce	54740
Collins, Manitowoc	54207	Elroy, Juneau	53929
Coloma, Waushara	54930	Elton, Langlade	54430
Columbus, Columbia	53925	Embarrass, Waupaca	54933
Combined Locks, Outagamie	54113	Emerald, St. Croix	54012
Comstock, Barron	54826	Endeavor, Marquette	53930
Conover, Vilas	54519	Ephraim, Door	54211
Conrath, Rusk	54731	Ettrick, Trempealeau	54627
Coon Valley, Vernon	54623	Eureka, Winnebago	54934
Cornell, Chippewa	54732	Evansville, Rock	53536
Cornucopia, Bayfield	54827	Exeland, Sawyer	54835
Cottage Grove, Dane	53527		
Couderay, Sawyer	54828	F airchild, Eau Claire	54741
Crandon, Forest	54520	Fair Water, Fond du Lac	53931
Crivitz, Marinette	54114	Fall Creek, Eau Claire	54742
Cross Plains, Dane	53528	Fall River, Columbia	53932
Cuba City, Grant	53607	Fence, Florence	54120
Cudahy, Milwaukee	53110	Fennimore, Grant	53809
Cumberland, Barron	54829	Fenwood, Marathon	54431
Curtiss, Clark	54422	Ferryville, Crawford	54628
Cushing, Polk	54006	Fifield, Price	54524
Custer, Portage	54423	Fish Creek, Door	54212
		Florence, Florence	54121
D ale, Outagamie	54931	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	54935
Dallas, Barron	54733	Fontana, Walworth	53125
Dalton, Green Lake	53926	Footville, Rock	53537
Danbury, Burnett	54830	Forest Junction, Calumet	54123
Dane, Dane	53529	Forestville, Door	54213
Darien, Walworth	53114	Fort Atkinson, Jefferson	53538
Darlington, Lafayette	53530	Fountain City, Buffalo	54629
Deerbrook, Langlade	54424	Foxboro, Douglas	54836
Deerfield, Dane	53531	Fox Lake, Dodge	53933
Deer Park, St. Croix	54007	Francis Creek, Manitowoc	54214
De Forest, Dane	53532	Franksville, Racine	53126
Delafield, Waukesha	53018	Frederic, Polk	54837
Delavan, Walworth	53115	Fredonia, Ozaukee	53021
Denmark, Brown	54208	Fremont, Waupaca	54940
De Pere, Brown	54115	Friendship, Adams	53934
Deronda, Polk	54008	Friesland, Columbia	53935
De Soto, Vernon	54624		
Dickville, Grant	53808	G alesville, Trempealeau	54630
Dodge, Trempealeau	54625	Galloway, Marathon	54432
Dodgeville, Iowa	53533	Gays Mills, Crawford	54631
Dorchester, Clark	54423	Genesee Depot, Waukesha	53127
Dousman, Waukesha	53118	Genoa, Vernon	54632
Downing, Dunn	54734	Genoa City, Walworth	53128
Downsville, Dunn	54735	Germantown, Washington	53022
Doylestown, Columbia	53928	Gile, Iron	54525
Dresser, Polk	54009	Gillett, Oconto	54124
Drummond, Bayfield	54832	Gillingham, Richland	54633
Dunbar, Marinette	54119	Gilman, Taylor	54433
Durand, Pepin	54736	Gilmanton, Buffalo	54743
		Gleason, Lincoln	54435
E agle, Waukesha	53119	Glenbeulah, Sheboygan	53023
Eagle River, Vilas	54521	Glen Flora, Rusk	54526
Earl, Washburn	54833	Glen Haven, Grant	53810
East Ellsworth, Pierce	54010	Glenwood City, St. Croix	54013
Eastman, Crawford	54626	Glidden, Ashland	54527

Post Office and County	Zip Code*	Post Office and County	Zip Code*
Goodman, Marinette	54125	Jim Falls, Chippewa	54748
Gordon, Douglas	54838	Johnson Creek, Jefferson	53038
Gotham, Richland	53540	Juda, Green	53550
Grafton, Ozaukee	53024	Junction City, Portage	54443
Grand Marsh, Adams	53936	Juneau, Dodge	53039
Grandview, Bayfield	54839		
Granton, Clark	54436	K ansasville, Racine	53139
Grantsburg, Burnett	54840	Kaukauna, Outagamie	54130
Gratiot, Lafayette	53541	Kellnersville, Manitowoc	54215
Green Bay, Brown	543—*	Kempster, Langlade	54444
Greenbush, Sheboygan	53026	Kendall, Monroe	54638
Greendale, Milwaukee	53129	Kennan, Price	54537
Green Lake, Green Lake	54941	Kenosha, Kenosha	53140
Greenleaf, Brown	54126	Keshena, Menominee	54135
Green Valley, Shawano	54127	Kewaskum, Washington	53040
Greenville, Outagamie	54942	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	54216
Greenwood, Clark	54437	Kiel, Manitowoc	53042
Gresham, Shawano	54128	Kieler, Grant	53812
Gurney, Iron	54528	Kimberly, Outagamie	54136
H ager City, Pierce	54014	King, Waupaca	54946
Hales Corners, Milwaukee	53130	Kingston, Green Lake	53939
Hamburg, Marathon	54438	Knapp, Dunn	54749
Hammond, St. Croix	54015	Knowles, Dodge	53043
Hancock, Waushara	54943	Kohler, Sheboygan	53044
Hannibal, Taylor	54439	Krakow, Shawano	54137
Hanover, Rock	53542		
Harshaw, Oneida	54529	L ac du Flambeau, Vilas	54538
Hartford, Washington	53027	La Crosse, La Crosse	54601
Hartland, Waukesha	53029	Ladysmith, Rusk	54848
Hatley, Marathon	54440	La Farge, Vernon	54639
Haugen, Barron	54841	Lake Delton, Sauk	53940
Haven, Sheboygan	53030	Lake Geneva, Walworth	53147
Hawkins, Rusk	54530	Lake Mills, Jefferson	53551
Hawthorne, Douglas	54842	Lake Nebagamon, Douglas	54849
Hayward, Sawyer	54843	Lake Tomahawk, Oneida	54539
Hazel Green, Grant	53811	Lakeview, Oconto	54138
Hazelhurst, Oneida	54531	Lancaster, Grant	53813
Heafford Junction, Lincoln	54532	Land O'Lakes, Vilas	54540
Hennville, Jefferson	53137	Lannon, Waukesha	53046
Herbster, Bayfield	54844	Laona, Forest	54541
Hertel, Burnett	54845	La Pointe, Ashland	54850
Hewitt, Wood	54441	Larsen, Winnebago	54947
High Bridge, Ashland	54846	La Valle, Sauk	53941
Highland, Iowa	53543	Lebanon, Dodge	53047
Hilbert, Calumet	54129	Lena, Oconto	54139
Hiles, Forest	54533	Leopold, Shawano	54948
Hillpoint, Sauk	53937	Lewis, Polk	54851
Hillsboro, Vernon	54634	Lewy, Langlade	54445
Hillsdale, Barron	54744	Lily, Langlade	53942
Hingham, Sheboygan	53031	Limeridge, Sauk	53553
Hixton, Jackson	54635	Linden, Iowa	53553
Holcombe, Chippewa	54745	Little Chute, Outagamie	54140
Hollandale, Iowa	53544	Little Suamico, Oconto	54141
Holmen, La Crosse	54636	Livingston, Grant	53554
Honey Creek, Walworth	53138	Lodi, Columbia	53555
Horicon, Dodge	53032	Loganville, Sauk	53943
Hortonville, Outagamie	54944	Lomira, Dodge	53048
Hubertus, Washington	53033	Lone Rock, Richland	53556
Hudson, St. Croix	54016	Long Lake, Florence	54542
Humbird, Clark	54746	Loretta, Sawyer	54852
Hurley, Iron	54534	Lowell, Dodge	53557
Hustisford, Dodge	53034	Loyal, Clark	54446
Hustler, Juneau	54637	Lublin, Taylor	54447
		Luck, Polk	54853
		Luxemburg, Kewaunee	54217
I ndependence, Trempealeau	54747	Lyndon Station, Juneau	53944
Ingram, Rusk	54535	Lyonsville, Crawford	54640
Iola, Waupaca	54945	Lyons, Walworth	53148
Irma, Lincoln	54442		
Iron Belt, Iron	54536	M —Farland, Dane	53558
Iron Ridge, Dodge	53035	McNaughton, Oneida	54543
Iron River, Bayfield	54847	Madison, Dane	537—*
Ironton, Sauk	53938	Maiden Rock, Pierce	54750
Ixonia, Jefferson	53036	Malone, Fond du Lac	53049
		Manawa, Waupaca	54949
J ackson, Washington	53037	Manchester, Green Lake	53945
Janesville, Rock	53545	Manitowish, Iron	54544
Jefferson, Jefferson	53549	Manitowish Waters, Vilas	54545

Post Office and County	Zip Code*	Post Office and County	Zip Code*
Manitowoc, Manitowoc	54220	New Holstein, Calumet	53061
Maple, Douglas	54854	New Lisbon, Juneau	53950
Maplewood, Door	54226	New London, Waupaca	54961
Marathon, Marathon	54448	New Munster, Kenosha	53152
Marengo, Ashland	54855	New Richmond, St. Croix	54017
Maribel, Manitowoc	54227	Newton, Manitowoc	53063
Marinette, Marinette	54143	Niagara, Marinette	54151
Marion, Waupaca	54950	Nichols, Outagamie	54152
Markesan, Green Lake	53946	North Freedom, Sauk	53951
Marquette, Green Lake	53947	North Lake, Waukesha	53064
Marshall, Dane	53559	North Prairie, Waukesha	53153
Marshfield, Wood	54449	Norwalk, Monroe	54648
Mason, Bayfield	54856		
Mather, Juneau	54641		
Mattoon, Shawano	54450	O ak Creek, Milwaukee	53154
Mauston, Juneau	53948	Oakdale, Monroe	54649
Mayville, Dodge	53050	Oakfield, Fond du Lac	53065
Mazomanie, Dane	53560	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	53066
Medford, Taylor	54451	Oconto, Oconto	54153
Mellen, Ashland	54546	Oconto Falls, Oconto	54154
Melrose, Jackson	54642	Odanah, Ashland	54861
Menasha, Winnebago	54952	Ogdensburg, Waupaca	54962
Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	53051	Ogema, Price	54459
Menomonie, Dunn	54751	Ojibwa, Sawyer	54862
Mercer, Iron	54547	Okauchee, Waukesha	53069
Merrill, Lincoln	54452	Omro, Winnebago	54963
Merrillan, Jackson	54754	Onalaska, La Crosse	54650
Merrimac, Sauk	53561	Oneida, Outagamie	54155
Merton, Waukesha	53056	Ontario, Vernon	54651
Middle Inlet, Marinette	54148	Oostburg, Sheboygan	53070
Middleton, Dane	53562	Oregon, Dane	53575
Mikana, Barron	54857	Orfordville, Rock	53576
Millan, Marathon	54453	Osceola, Polk	54020
Milladore, Wood	54454	Oshkosh, Winnebago	54901
Millston, Jackson	54643	Osseo, Trempealeau	54758
Milltown, Polk	54858	Owen, Clark	54460
Milton, Rock	53563	Oxford, Marquette	53952
Milton Junction, Rock	53564		
Milwaukee, Milwaukee	532--*	P ackwaukee, Marquette	53953
Mindoro, La Crosse	54644	Palmyra, Jefferson	53156
Mineral Point, Iowa	53565	Pardeeville, Columbia	53954
Minocqua, Oneida	54548	Park Falls, Price	54552
Minong, Washburn	54859	Patch Grove, Grant	53817
Mishicot, Manitowoc	54228	Pearson, Langlade	54462
Mondovi, Buffalo	54755	Peebles, Fond du Lac	53071
Monico, Oneida	54549	Pelican Lake, Oneida	54463
Monroe, Green	53566	Pell Lake, Walworth	53157
Montello, Marquette	53949	Pembine, Marinette	54156
Montfort, Grant	53569	Pence, Iron	54553
Monticello, Green	53570	Pepin, Pepin	54759
Montreal, Iron	54550	Peshtigo, Marinette	54157
Moquah, Bayfield	54860	Pewaukee, Waukesha	53072
Morrisonville, Dane	53571	Phelps, Vilas	54554
Mosinee, Marathon	54455	Phillips, Price	54555
Mountain, Oconto	54149	Pickerel, Forest	54465
Mount Calvary, Fond du Lac	53057	Pickett, Winnebago	54964
Mount Hope, Grant	53816	Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau	54760
Mount Horeb, Dane	53572	Pine River, Waushara	54965
Mount Sterling, Crawford	54645	Pittsville, Wood	54466
Mukwonago, Waukesha	53149	Plain, Sauk	53577
Muscoda, Grant	53573	Plainfield, Waushara	54966
Muskego, Waukesha	53150	Platteville, Grant	53818
		Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha	53158
N ashotah, Waukesha	53058	Plover, Portage	54467
Necedah, Juneau	54646	Plum City, Pierce	54761
Neenah, Winnebago	54956	Plymouth, Sheboygan	53073
Neillsville, Clark	54456	Poplar, Douglas	54864
Nekoosa, Wood	54457	Portage, Columbia	53901
Nelson, Buffalo	54756	Port Edwards, Wood	54469
Nelsonville, Portage	54458	Porterfield, Marinette	54159
Neopit, Menominee	54150	Port Washington, Ozaukee	53074
Neosho, Dodge	53059	Port Wing, Bayfield	54865
Neshkoro, Marquette	54960	Poskin, Barron	54866
Newald, Forest	54551	Potosi, Grant	53820
New Auburn, Chippewa	54757	Potter, Calumet	54160
New Berlin, Waukesha	53151	Pound, Marinette	54161
Newburg, Washington	53060	Powers Lake, Kenosha	53159
New Franken, Brown	54229	Poynette, Columbia	53955
New Glarus, Green	53574	Poy Sippi, Waushara	54967

Post Office and County	Zip Code*	Post Office and County	Zip Code*
Prairie du Chien, Crawford	53821	Sister Bay, Door	54234
Prairie du Sac, Sauk	53578	Slinger, Washington	53086
Prairie Farm, Barron	54762	Sobieski, Oconto	54171
Prentice, Price	54556	Soldiers Grove, Crawford	54655
Prescott, Pierce	54021	Solon Springs, Douglas	54873
Presque Isle, Vilas	54557	Somers, Kenosha	53171
Princeton, Green Lake	54968	Somerset, St. Croix	54025
Pulaski, Brown	54162	South Byron, Fond du Lac	53087
Pulcifer, Shawano	54164	South Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53172
R acine, Racine	534—*	South Range, Douglas	54874
Radisson, Sawyer	54867	South Wayne, Lafayette	53587
Randolph, Columbia	53956	Sparta, Monroe	54656
Random Lake, Sheboygan	53075	Spencer, Marathon	54479
Readfield, Waupaca	54969	Spooner, Washburn	54801
Readstown, Vernon	54652	Springbrook, Washburn	54875
Redgranite, Waushara	54970	Springfield, Walworth	53176
Reedsburg, Sauk	53959	Spring Green, Sauk	53588
Reedsville, Manitowoc	54230	Spring Valley, Pierce	54767
Reeseville, Dodge	53579	Stanley, Chippewa	54768
Rewey, Iowa	53580	Starlake, Vilas	54561
Rhineland, Oneida	54501	Star Prairie, St. Croix	54026
Rib Lake, Taylor	54470	Stetsonville, Taylor	54480
Rice Lake, Barron	54868	Steuben, Crawford	54657
Richfield, Washington	53076	Stevens Point, Portage	54481
Richland Center, Richland	53581	Stiles, Oconto	54172
Ridgeland, Dunn	54763	Stitzer, Grant	53825
Ridgeway, Iowa	53582	Stockbridge, Calumet	53088
Ringle, Marathon	54471	Stockholm, Pepin	54769
Rio, Columbia	53960	Stoddard, Vernon	54658
Rio Creek, Kewaunee	54231	Stone Lake, Washburn	54876
Rippling, Clark	54472	Stoughton, Dane	53589
Ripon, Fond du Lac	54971	Stratford, Marathon	54484
River Falls, Pierce	54022	Strum, Trempealeau	54770
Roberts, St. Croix	54023	Sturgeon Bay, Door	54235
Rochester, Racine	53167	Sturtevant, Racine	53177
Rock Falls, Dunn	54764	Suamico, Brown	54173
Rockfield, Washington	53077	Sullivan, Jefferson	53178
Rockland, La Crosse	54653	Summit Lake, Langlade	54485
Rock Springs, Sauk	53961	Sun Prairie, Dane	53590
Rosendale, Fond du Lac	54974	Superior, Douglas	54880
Rotholt, Portage	54473	Suring, Oconto	54174
Rothschild, Marathon	54474	Sussex, Waukesha	53089
Royalton, Waupaca	54975	T aycheedah, Fond du Lac	53090
Rubicon, Dodge	53078	Taylor, Jackson	54659
Rudolph, Wood	54475	Theresa, Dodge	53091
S aint Cloud, Fond du Lac	53079	Thiensville, Ozaukee	53092
St. Croix Falls, Polk	54024	Thorp, Clark	54771
Saint Germain, Vilas	54558	Three Lakes, Oneida	54562
Saint Nazianz, Manitowoc	54232	Tiffany, Rock	53592
Salem, Kenosha	53168	Tigerton, Shawano	54486
Sand Creek, Dunn	54765	Tilleda, Shawano	54978
Sarona, Washburn	54870	Tisch Mills, Manitowoc	54240
Sauk City, Sauk	53583	Tomah, Monroe	54660
Saukville, Ozaukee	53080	Tomahawk, Lincoln	54487
Saxeville, Waushara	54976	Tony, Rusk	54563
Saxon, Iron	54559	Townsend, Oconto	54175
Sayner, Vilas	54560	Trego, Washburn	54888
Scandinavia, Waupaca	54977	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	54661
Schofield, Marathon	54476	Trevor, Kenosha	53179
Seneca, Crawford	54654	Tripoli, Oneida	54564
Sextonville, Richland	53584	Troy Center, Walworth	53180
Seymour, Outagamie	54165	Tunnel City, Monroe	54662
Sharon, Walworth	53585	Turtle Lake, Barron	54889
Shawano, Shawano	54166	Twin Lakes, Kenosha	53181
Sheboygan, Sheboygan	53081	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	54241
Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	53085	U nderhill, Oconto	54176
Sheldon, Rusk	54766	Union Center, Juneau	53962
Shell Lake, Washburn	54871	Union Grove, Racine	53182
Sheridan, Waupaca	54477	Unity, Marathon	54488
Sherry, Wood	54478	Upson, Iron	54565
Sherwood, Calumet	54169	V alders, Manitowoc	54245
Shiocton, Outagamie	54170	Vandyne, Fond du Lac	54979
Shullsburg, Lafayette	53586	Verona, Dane	53593
Silver Lake, Kenosha	53170	Vesper, Wood	54489
Sinsinawa, Grant	53824		
Siren, Burnett	54872		

Post Office and County	Zip Code*	Post Office and County	Zip Code*
Victory, Vernon	54663	Whitehall, Trempealeau	54773
Viola, Richland	54664	White Lake, Langlade	54491
Viroqua, Vernon	54665	Whitelaw, Manitowoc	54247
W abeno, Forest	54566	Whitewater, Walworth	53190
Waldo, Sheboygan	53093	Whittlesey, Taylor	54492
Wales, Waukesha	53183	Wild Rose, Waushara	54984
Walworth, Walworth	53184	Willard, Clark	54493
Warrens, Monroe	54666	Williams Bay, Walworth	53191
Wascott, Douglas	54890	Wilmot, Kenosha	53192
Washburn, Bayfield	54891	Wilson, St. Croix	54027
Washington Island, Door	54246	Wilton, Monroe	54670
Waterford, Racine	53185	Windsor, Dane	53598
Waterloo, Jefferson	53594	Winnebago, Winnebago	54985
Watertown, Jefferson	53094	Winneconne, Winnebago	54986
Waukau, Winnebago	54980	Winter, Sawyer	54896
Waukesha, Waukesha	53186	Wisconsin Dells, Columbia	53965
Waunakee, Dane	53597	Wisconsin Rapids, Wood	54494
Waupaca, Waupaca	54981	Withee, Clark	54498
Waupun, Fond du Lac	53963	Wittenberg, Shawano	54499
Wausau, Marathon	54401	Wonewoc, Juneau	53968
Wausaukee, Marinette	54177	Wood, Milwaukee	53193
Wautoma, Waushara	54982	Woodford, Lafayette	53599
Wauzeka, Crawford	53826	Woodland, Dodge	53099
Webster, Burnett	54893	Woodman, Grant	53827
Wentworth, Douglas	54894	Woodruff, Oneida	54568
West Bend, Washington	53095	Woodville, St. Croix	54028
Westboro, Taylor	54490	Woodworth, Kenosha	53194
Westby, Vernon	54667	Wrightstown, Brown	54180
West De Pere, Brown	54178	Wyeville, Monroe	54671
Westfield, Marquette	53964	Wyocena, Columbia	53969
West Lima, Richland	54668	Y uba, Richland	54672
West Salem, La Crosse	54669	Z achow, Shawano	54182
Weyauwega, Waupaca	54983	Zenda, Walworth	53195
Weyerhaeuser, Rusk	54895		
Wheeler, Dunn	54772		

STATE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1949-50 to 1968-69¹

Year 19—	Total Revenue	General Fund Revenue			Segregated Fund Revenue
		General Purpose ²	Program ²	Total	
49-50	\$ 325,776,648	\$ 91,446,086	\$110,028,966	\$ 201,475,051	\$123,617,294
50-51	356,275,060	108,145,624	123,047,779	231,193,403	124,569,645
51-52	396,437,973	106,503,419	135,140,229	241,643,648	154,794,325
52-53	402,654,235	106,546,089	140,424,591	246,970,681	155,683,554
53-54	425,941,873	109,764,227	145,733,177	255,497,403	170,444,470
54-55	413,855,498	110,011,322	145,738,772	255,750,093	172,843,030
55-56	502,295,711	148,355,012	160,999,762	309,354,774	192,994,937
56-57	526,601,080	150,525,556	171,090,075	321,615,631	204,985,449
57-58	600,640,624	164,926,272	183,897,800	348,824,072	251,816,552
58-59	653,950,727	170,167,393	198,552,435	368,719,828	285,228,432
59-60	736,442,147	195,268,223	224,257,839	419,526,062	316,916,085
60-61	764,115,619	202,648,859	243,840,843	446,489,702	317,625,917
61-62	827,287,137	240,106,599	243,037,785	483,144,384	344,142,753
62-63	977,913,019	245,060,953	385,445,085	630,506,038	347,406,981
63-64	1,150,084,013	356,497,198	413,408,102	769,905,300	380,178,713
64-65	1,209,535,953	357,055,332	458,686,084	815,741,416	393,794,937
65-66	1,370,764,945	417,449,490	522,608,335	940,057,825	430,707,120
66-67	1,624,999,848	466,005,617	623,302,271	1,089,307,888	535,691,960
67-68	1,802,767,636	536,146,048	703,781,641	1,239,927,690	582,839,946
68-69	2,004,312,430	576,982,273	810,489,631	1,387,471,904	616,840,526

Year 19—	Total Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures			Segregated Fund Expenditures
		General Purpose ²	Program ²	Total	
49-50	\$ 301,875,824	\$100,344,220	\$106,982,314	\$ 207,326,534	\$ 93,864,987
50-51	323,622,218	103,617,327	123,309,196	226,926,523	96,183,683
51-52	379,496,019	121,559,219	135,766,657	257,325,876	122,170,143
52-53	405,848,826	123,210,999	140,456,533	263,667,532	142,181,294
53-54	421,581,621	115,836,131	145,418,709	261,254,840	160,326,781
54-55	407,777,647	125,214,791	146,021,525	271,236,316	151,278,957
55-56	484,619,855	135,568,552	160,322,409	295,890,961	188,728,894
56-57	490,599,581	141,845,236	169,314,836	311,160,072	179,439,509
57-58	547,377,517	160,011,288	182,821,456	342,832,744	204,544,773
58-59	620,317,575	172,497,523	195,356,152	367,853,675	252,461,434
59-60	686,862,395	199,538,213	222,036,334	421,574,547	523,233,028
60-61	739,471,893	217,063,266	241,902,628	458,965,894	280,505,999
61-62	779,320,893	242,156,604	242,335,589	484,492,193	294,828,700
62-63	950,140,568	269,198,077	383,730,646	652,928,723	297,211,842
63-64	1,019,636,507	298,885,236	416,107,593	714,992,892	304,643,678
64-65	1,094,218,664	339,701,335	451,728,804	791,430,139	302,788,525
65-66	1,254,850,303	395,292,820	514,603,918	909,896,738	344,953,565
66-67	1,536,290,479	475,555,420	621,557,652	1,097,113,072	439,177,407
67-68	1,742,885,168	559,391,839	722,240,283	1,281,632,123	461,253,044
68-69	1,910,569,596	618,566,924	805,592,668	1,424,159,592	486,410,004

¹Cents dropped.

²Prior to 1967 the Bureau of Finance used the terms "Executive Fund" instead of "General Purpose Fund" and "Revolving Fund" instead of "Program Fund."

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Finance, *Annual Fiscal Report*, June 30, 1969, and for previous fiscal years 1959-68; Department of Budgets and Accounts, *Annual Fiscal Report*, 1953-1958, and *Wisconsin State Budget*, 1950-1951.

**1969 — 1971 STATE BUDGET BY TYPE OF REVENUE
AMOUNTS ALLOCATED FOR STATE OPERATIONS AND FOR
LOCAL ASSISTANCE**

Type of Revenue	Allocated For	1969-70	1970-71	1969-71 Biennial Amount	Per Cent of Total (by type)
TOTAL—all types		\$2,787,809,900	\$2,294,788,100	\$5,082,598,000	100.0
State operations.....		(1,808,606,000)	(1,260,170,100)	(3,068,776,100)	(60.3)
Local assistance.....		(979,203,900)	(1,034,618,000)	(2,013,821,900)	(39.7)
Local tax revenue (shared taxes)		396,019,000	426,196,000	822,215,000	16.3
Gross general purpose revenues		761,594,400	820,502,100	1,582,096,500	
Less estimated lapsed balances		-8,678,800	-9,048,700	-17,727,500	
Net general purpose revenues		(752,915,600)	(811,453,400)	(1,564,369,000)	(30.7)
State operations.....		373,277,100	418,580,300	791,857,400	15.5
Local assistance.....		379,638,500	392,873,100	772,511,600	15.2
Program revenue—					
federal		(270,561,600)	(295,453,300)	(566,014,900)	(11.1)
State operations.....		171,063,300	189,071,300	360,134,600	7.0
Local assistance.....		99,498,300	106,382,000	205,880,300	4.1
Program revenue—					
other		(214,286,500)	(239,575,700)	(453,862,200)	(8.9)
State operations.....		203,814,100	228,259,100	432,073,200	8.5
Local assistance.....		10,472,400	11,316,600	21,789,000	.4
Segregated funds—					
federal		(86,863,400)	(87,156,500)	(174,019,900)	(3.4)
State operations.....		81,155,000	81,448,100	162,603,100	3.2
Local assistance.....		5,708,400	5,708,400	11,416,800	.2
Segregated funds—					
other		(414,794,100)	(434,953,200)	(849,747,300)	(16.7)
State operations.....		326,926,800	342,811,300	669,738,100	13.2
Local assistance.....		87,867,300	92,141,900	180,009,200	3.5
Bond revenue*		(652,369,700)	—0—	(652,369,700)	(12.9)
State operations.....		652,369,700	—0—	652,369,700	12.9

*The amounts which are shown for the 1969-70 fiscal year are biennial bonding authorizations which carry into the 1970-71 fiscal year.

Local tax revenues consist of the portion of state-collected revenues which is directly distributed to localities under formulas established by law.

General purpose revenues consist of general taxes, miscellaneous receipts and revenues collected by state agencies which are paid into the general fund, lose their identity, and are then available for appropriation by the Legislature.

Program revenues consist of revenues which are credited by law to an appropriation to finance a specified program or agency.

Segregated fund revenues are the moneys deposited into funds other than the general fund, and available only for the purposes for which the special funds were created.

Federal revenues are program revenues; they may be disbursed either through the segregated funds or through the general fund.

Bond revenues are all moneys resulting from the contracting of public debt for specific state purposes.

State operations indicates the amounts budgeted to operate the programs carried out by state employees.

Local assistance indicates the amounts budgeted to assist, through state aids, programs carried out by local governments (counties, localities, school districts) in Wisconsin.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Budget and Management, April 6, 1970.

WISCONSIN TAX REVENUES, FISCAL YEARS 1968-69

Type of Tax	1967-68			1968-69		
	Total Taxes Less Refunds	Localities' Share	State's Share	Total Taxes Less Refunds	Localities' Share	State's Share
GENERAL FUND						
Excise and Sales Taxes						
Cigarette						
Outdoor resources—1¢	\$ 4,664,873	\$.....	\$ 4,664,873*	\$ 4,706,668	\$.....	\$ 4,706,668*
General purpose	40,867,201	.....	40,867,201	41,229,068	.....	41,229,068
Liquor	17,872,373	7,944,269	9,928,103	19,487,665	8,662,267	10,825,398
Liquor tax for administration	679,603	.....	679,603	741,114	.....	741,114
Malt beverage	3,645,500	.....	3,645,500	3,766,706	.....	3,766,706
Oleomargarine	2,121,917	.....	2,121,917	2,267,435	.....	2,267,435
Selective sales and use tax	106,816,490	.....	50,495,787	116,821,411	.....	60,523,920
Real property tax offset—localities		51,617,085	.....		51,709,409	.....
Real property tax offset—utilities		4,703,618	.....		4,588,082	.....
Total Excise and Sales Tax	\$176,667,959	\$ 64,264,973	\$112,402,986	\$ 189,020,071	\$ 64,959,758	\$124,060,313
Personal Property Tax Offset—Localities		57,728,172	(-57,728,172)		65,380,494	(-65,380,494)
Income Taxes						
Normal taxes:						
Corporations	96,103,232	44,337,513	51,765,719	101,042,592	46,680,263	54,362,328
Individuals	407,813,794	107,495,927	300,317,866	461,722,057	121,704,397	340,017,659
Total Normal Tax	503,917,027	151,833,441	352,083,586	562,764,649	168,384,660	394,379,988
Income surtax 20% (repealed)	239,690	.....	239,690	155,597	.....	155,597
Total Income Taxes	\$504,156,717	\$151,833,441	\$352,323,276	\$ 562,920,246	\$168,384,660	\$394,535,585
Inheritance & Gift Taxes						
Inheritance, normal	18,821,832	.....	18,821,832	19,783,777	.....	19,783,777
Inheritance surtax	6,726,089	.....	6,726,089	6,735,146	.....	6,735,146
Estate, normal	150,843	.....	150,843	167,979	.....	167,979
Estate, surtax	37,007	.....	37,007	49,435	.....	49,435
Gift	2,513,954	.....	2,513,954	3,171,300	.....	3,171,300
Total Inheritance and Gift	\$ 28,249,728	.....	\$ 28,249,728	\$ 29,907,638	.....	\$ 29,907,638
Public Utility Taxes						
Air carrier companies	548,004	.....	548,004*	848,234	.....	848,234*
Conservation & regulation cos.	93,916	77,950	15,965	101,129	83,937	17,192
Electric cooperative cos.	904,316	894,361	9,954	892,737	883,104	9,633
Express companies	3,287	.....	3,287	2,768	.....	2,768
Freight line cos.	482,907	.....	482,907	554,574	.....	554,574
Lgt., heat, & pr. cos.—municipal	197,219	163,650	33,569	214,072	177,571	36,501
Lgt., heat, & pr. cos.—private	38,136,174	31,652,942	6,483,232	44,391,046	36,844,542	7,546,503

Type of Tax	1967-68			1968-69		
	Total Taxes Less Refunds	Localities' Share	State's Share	Total Taxes Less Refunds	Localities' Share	State's Share
Parlor & sleeping car cos.	10,157	.....	10,157	7,967	.....	7,967
Pipe line cos.	2,916,872	2,505,673	411,199	3,721,297	3,167,119	534,177
Railroad cos.	5,964,350	518,557	5,445,793	6,155,774	515,348	5,640,426
Telegraph cos.	76,477	.....	76,477	98,831	.....	98,831
Telephone cos.	16,945,021	7,267,183	9,677,837	18,422,105	7,721,529	10,700,575
Total Public Utility Taxes	\$ 66,278,706	\$ 43,080,318	\$ 23,198,387	\$ 75,410,541	\$ 49,413,155	\$ 25,997,385
Miscellaneous Taxes						
Boxing clubs	2,762	.....	2,762*	4,379	.....	4,379*
Insurance companies	14,830,152	.....	14,830,152	16,132,436	.....	16,132,436
Insurance cos., fire dept. dues	979,020	951,586	27,433	1,058,546	1,027,973	30,572
Iron ore—low grade	-0-	.....	-0-	3,766	3,390	376
Occupational—mink	4,447	.....	4,447*	3,778	.....	3,778*
Occupational—coal	7,358	.....	7,358	6,275	.....	6,275
Occupational—bees	9,921	.....	9,921	9,955	.....	9,955
Severance tax & withdrawals	56,635	18,517	38,118	48,500	26,859	21,641
Suit tax	276,136	.....	276,136	609,362	.....	609,362
Total Miscellaneous Taxes	\$ 16,166,434	\$ 970,103	\$ 15,196,330	\$ 17,877,003	\$ 1,058,222	\$ 16,818,780
GENERAL FUND TAX REVENUE	\$791,519,546	\$317,877,009	\$473,642,537	\$ 875,135,502	\$349,196,292	\$525,939,209
HIGHWAY FUND—Gas Tax	\$115,395,320	.....	\$115,395,320	\$ 122,142,202	.....	\$122,142,202
CONSERVATION FUND						
2/10 Mill tax for forestry	5,420,830	.....	5,420,830	5,781,107	.....	5,781,107
Severance & withdrawal taxes	130,403	.....	130,403	128,856	.....	128,856
TOTAL STATE TAXES	\$912,466,100	\$317,877,009	\$594,589,091	\$1,003,187,668	\$349,196,292	\$653,991,375
Analysis of State's Share				Analysis of State's Share		
General-Purpose Taxes			\$468,422,449	General-Purpose Taxes		\$520,376,148
Program Budget Taxes			5,220,088*	Program Budget Taxes		5,563,061*
Segregated Funds Taxes			120,946,553	Segregated Funds Taxes		128,052,166
Total Taxes			\$594,589,091	Total Taxes		\$653,991,375

*Program revenue.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Finance, *Annual Fiscal Report*, June 30, 1969.

OLEOMARGARINE REVENUE, 1949-1969

Calendar Year	Retail Licenses	Total Licenses ¹	License Fees	Consumer Tax-6¢ lb.	Occupational Tax-15¢ lb.	Total Tax	Total Revenue
1949*	1,275	1,353	\$52,403	\$ 39	\$1,048,729	\$1,048,768	\$1,101,172*
1950	1,273	1,334	46,120	13	813,302	813,316	859,436
1951	1,640	1,721	55,729	35	923,265	923,300	979,030
1952	2,202	2,314	74,042	55	906,420	906,475	980,518
1953	2,145	2,344	76,414	363	568,162	568,526	644,941
1954	1,962	2,252	63,163	459	452,673	453,132	516,296
1955	1,563	1,794	30,346	396	353,159	353,555	383,902
1956	1,300	1,507	48,336	391	306,824	307,219	355,555
1957	1,122	1,337	37,426	492	265,370	265,863	303,289
1958	1,037	1,250	35,130	423	306,888	307,311	342,442
1959	1,018	1,215	39,948	298	269,314	269,612	309,559
1960	992	1,201	33,161	226	274,186	274,412	307,572
1961	979	1,192	31,413	252	241,667	241,919	273,333
1962	959	1,164	30,064	219	246,302	246,522	276,586
1963	975	1,153	30,306	271	185,919	186,190	216,496
1964	909	1,112	28,442	353	188,030	188,383	216,825
1965	907	1,131	28,331	507	162,841	163,349	191,680
1966	955	1,216	28,658	341	213,708	214,049	242,707
1967 ²	899	1,167	5,274	270	69,750	70,020	75,294

Note: Chapter 42, Laws of 1967 (effective July 1, 1967) repealed ban on sale of colored oleomargarine, abolished existing licenses and taxes, but levied a new tax of \$.0525 per pound until June 30, 1972.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenue
1967-68	\$2,121,917
1968-69	2,267,435

*Peak revenue year. For 1931-1949 data, see 1968 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, p.639.

¹In addition to retailers, licenses issued to consumers, bakeries, boarding houses, restaurants, hotels, confectioners, wholesalers and manufacturers.

²January 1 to June 30 data.

Source: 1949-1952, 1953 *Wisconsin Senate Journal*, p.530-531; 1953-1958, Department of Agriculture; 1959-1967, Department of Revenue; 1967-1969, Department of Administration, *The 1969 Fiscal Digest of Wisconsin State Government*, December 1969.

HIGHWAY REVENUES

Fiscal Year 1968-69

Revenues	Amount
Gross revenues	
Motor vehicle fuel taxes	\$122,142,203
Motor vehicle registrations and operators' license fees	67,062,072
Motor carrier fees	635,072
Adjustment per Wis. Stats., Sec. 84.01 (25) (d)	642
TOTAL	\$189,839,989
Deductions	
Motor Vehicle Division—administratoin, traffic regulation and collection costs	\$ 15,878,129
Dept. of Public Instruction—drivers' education	1,682,259
Public Service Commission—administration and collection costs	516,435
Department of Revenue—motor fuel tax administration and collection costs	403,068
Conservation fund—advertising Wisconsin recreational facilities	309,577
Aeronautics Division—excess aircraft motor fuel tax refund	130,297
Legislative Council—highway studies	16,693
Executive Office	10,659
Legislative awards for claims	1,243
TOTAL	\$ 18,948,360
Net revenues to be distributed by the Division of Highways	\$170,891,629

Source: Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, *State of Wisconsin Statutory Distribution of Total Motor Vehicle Revenues Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1969.*

DISTRIBUTION OF NET HIGHWAY REVENUES

Fiscal Year 1968-69

Distribution	Amount	Per Cent
State trunk highways		
Functional distribution		
Construction—statewide	\$ 48,016,940	28.1%
Maintenance and traffic	18,125,000	10.6
Snow removal	4,450,000	2.6
Safety improvement	2,377,156	1.4
Construction—allotted for counties	8,052,773	4.7
Construction—urban streets	3,800,000	2.2
TOTAL	\$ 84,821,869	49.6%
Returned to local units		
Cities	\$ 26,639,051	15.6%
Towns	23,226,683 ¹	13.6
Counties	21,251,749	12.4
Villages	5,201,795	3.0
TOTAL	\$ 76,327,849²	44.7%
Miscellaneous ³	\$ 9,741,911	5.7%
Net motor vehicle revenues	\$170,891,629	100.0%

¹ Includes \$50,689 in flood damage aids.

² Total exceeds distribution by \$8,571 which represents Supplemental Privilege Tax Allotment to be distributed later, and includes the following amounts in lieu of local property tax on motor vehicles: cities, \$5,615,751; towns, \$2,918,800; and villages, \$1,030,539.

³ Includes administration, maps, bridges, railroad grade crossing protection, roadside improvement and institution, park, forest and access roads.

Source: Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, *State of Wisconsin Statutory Distribution of Total Motor Vehicle Revenues Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1969.*

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE BY SOURCE, 1968¹

State	All Taxes ²		Sales and Gross Receipts	Indi- vidual Income	Corpo- ration Net Income	Motor Vehicle Licenses	Prop- erty	Death & Gift
	Amount	Rank						
Alabama	\$148.81	40	\$102.28	\$ 17.48	\$ 8.82	\$ 5.77	\$ 5.85	\$.38
Alaska	218.06	9	58.81	81.58	13.95	16.08	.01	.61
Arizona	189.17	18	117.14	19.69	8.82	9.91	27.60	1.39
Arkansas	143.96	42	96.12	15.67	9.75	13.26	.33	.35
California	242.67	5	128.95	49.51	30.11	12.01	10.53	7.42
Colorado	176.39	23	95.38	44.45	13.05	9.92	.54	5.17
Connecticut	168.92	27	115.10	.....	26.98	8.71	.....	12.96
Delaware	271.14	2	65.22	102.16	21.68	16.13	.51	11.26
Florida	157.98	33	122.05	.....	.....	14.52	3.75	2.17
Georgia	160.68	31	109.46	25.27	14.46	5.78	.69	1.24
Hawaii	311.90	1	200.59	90.38	14.39	.08	.....	2.06
Idaho	194.03	16	98.22	49.10	11.36	19.52	.79	1.82
Illinois	157.70	35	133.78	.....	.....	14.53	.11	4.06
Indiana	161.66	30	105.79	31.86	2.46	10.22	3.72	4.18
Iowa	182.84	19	109.88	30.77	6.94	23.36	1.38	5.50
Kansas	155.03	36	93.88	27.28	8.56	13.15	3.96	3.26
Kentucky	157.73	34	97.76	27.69	11.27	5.55	7.83	3.01
Louisiana	198.47	15	91.16	10.59	9.19	5.45	5.37	1.76
Maine	149.28	39	119.73	.....	.....	12.63	3.02	4.77
Maryland	200.41	14	96.19	72.32	9.77	9.59	6.88	1.98
Massachusetts	190.34	17	82.77	56.82	30.73	5.60	.07	7.04
Michigan	215.75	11	130.07	30.13	4.58	12.02	9.68	2.86
Minnesota	223.57	8	90.24	74.77	18.07	16.26	9.12	5.04
Mississippi	137.71	44	107.23	4.62	7.54	3.61	1.55	.62
Missouri	141.99	43	91.88	23.25	5.14	13.04	.65	2.52
Montana	151.48	38	58.60	42.68	10.58	9.15	11.03	4.15
Nebraska	134.99	45	101.25	9.37	.96	5.96	7.91	.93
Nevada	228.54	7	184.33	.....	.....	19.96	12.63	.....
New Hampshire	107.21	50	68.72	3.83	.....	15.20	4.02	5.21
New Jersey	134.78	46	86.11	1.83	10.68	12.71	3.07	7.82
New Mexico	213.93	12	120.82	14.88	4.27	21.29	12.30	1.28
New York	245.52	4	86.23	98.71	22.76	11.39	.52	6.61
North Carolina	175.57	24	90.21	42.17	18.87	8.97	4.11	2.93
North Dakota	162.33	28	97.72	21.05	6.06	21.54	2.17	1.08
Ohio	129.38	49	98.75	.....	.....	13.05	5.39	1.68
Oklahoma	169.78	26	92.26	16.43	9.62	21.52	.....	5.16
Oregon	161.75	29	41.07	71.82	15.61	18.95	.34	5.02
Pennsylvania	171.09	25	116.25	.....	23.13	8.46	.18	6.49
Rhode Island	182.62	20	138.17	.....	18.83	11.06	.....	7.46
South Carolina	153.57	37	101.73	26.48	12.45	4.47	.39	1.40
South Dakota	133.91	46	108.67	.....	.89	15.03	.....	2.33
Tennessee	145.20	40	99.84	2.56	12.56	13.37	.....	3.07
Texas	131.06	47	79.93	.....	.....	12.13	5.44	2.19
Utah	177.48	21	95.87	41.88	9.38	8.28	12.08	2.21
Vermont	208.94	13	85.07	71.28	12.23	24.13	.68	5.51
Virginia	159.16	32	78.49	48.44	10.62	11.04	2.36	2.32
Washington	268.21	3	217.18	.....	.....	10.64	25.45	6.76
West Virginia	177.40	22	139.06	15.62	1.78	13.26	.19	2.79
WISCONSIN	235.12	6	77.36	96.86	22.81	14.32	11.84	6.71
Wyoming	218.00	10	137.68	.....	.....	27.66	33.30	2.04
United States....	182.87		105.39	31.30	12.65	11.54	4.58	4.38

¹Local government tax revenue not included.²Including amounts from sources not shown separately.Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances In 1968*, Table 4, June 1969.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE BY SOURCE, 1967-68

State	Total General Revenue		From Federal Government	Total From Own Sources	Taxes			Charges & Misc.
	Amount	Rank			Total	Property	Other	
Alabama	\$ 374.02	46	\$ 93.22	\$280.80	\$204.63	\$ 33.90	\$170.72	\$ 76.16
Alaska	1,085.66	1	462.27	623.39	334.97	91.16	243.80	288.42
Arizona	534.39	20	110.58	423.81	332.09	150.88	181.20	91.71
Arkansas	351.29	50	98.94	252.35	199.60	52.44	147.15	52.75
California	712.05	3	124.58	587.47	488.46	226.18	262.27	99.00
Colorado	558.48	15	104.66	453.82	352.41	159.49	192.91	101.41
Connecticut	502.15	26	81.14	421.01	356.59	186.46	170.12	64.42
Delaware	573.39	13	89.99	483.40	348.04	73.00	275.03	135.36
D.C.	669.94	6	236.41	433.53	375.96	137.01	238.95	57.57
Florida	447.89	34	64.42	383.47	288.65	114.91	173.73	94.82
Georgia	417.46	38	85.81	331.65	244.70	75.58	169.12	86.94
Hawaii	656.09	7	141.84	514.25	420.79	82.33	338.45	93.46
Idaho	500.38	27	100.57	399.81	315.49	119.01	196.48	84.31
Illinois	468.10	33	75.73	392.37	330.10	151.01	179.08	62.27
Indiana	445.38	35	59.28	386.10	304.59	145.96	158.63	81.50
Iowa	531.27	23	82.85	448.42	355.80	172.17	183.63	92.62
Kansas	479.44	31	73.35	406.09	322.00	166.21	155.78	84.09
Kentucky	412.16	41	109.65	302.51	227.01	60.29	166.71	75.49
Louisiana	480.60	30	100.06	380.54	280.36	55.44	224.92	100.17
Maine	400.26	45	73.59	326.67	276.38	128.71	147.66	50.28
Maryland	508.10	24	72.42	435.68	357.55	137.00	220.55	78.12
Massachusetts	534.48	19	78.09	456.39	396.23	204.02	192.20	60.16
Michigan	533.69	21	72.95	460.74	366.70	151.10	215.59	94.04
Minnesota	599.43	9	101.35	498.08	391.70	173.13	218.57	106.37
Mississippi	363.78	48	90.81	272.97	204.41	54.64	149.76	68.55
Missouri	412.77	40	77.17	335.60	271.67	107.54	164.12	63.93
Montana	564.12	14	127.95	436.17	339.75	191.61	148.14	96.42
Nebraska	498.83	28	82.23	416.60	324.43	186.49	137.93	92.17
Nevada	699.70	4	130.05	569.65	429.05	179.62	249.43	140.60
New Hampshire ..	411.58	42	78.70	332.88	270.61	165.19	105.42	62.26
New Jersey	471.43	32	57.23	414.20	348.76	199.73	149.03	65.43
New Mexico	588.30	11	170.80	417.50	282.35	61.64	220.71	135.14
New York	680.22	5	78.24	601.98	503.49	192.25	311.23	98.48
North Carolina	362.97	49	64.03	298.94	236.52	63.32	173.19	62.42
North Dakota	601.51	8	116.02	485.49	316.05	151.68	164.36	169.44
Ohio	413.35	39	57.99	355.36	276.82	135.92	140.89	78.54
Oklahoma	505.70	25	132.66	373.04	266.25	84.73	181.51	106.79
Oregon	542.68	17	113.83	428.85	318.94	152.10	166.83	109.91
Pennsylvania	427.58	37	68.76	358.82	298.46	93.93	204.52	60.36
Rhode Island	491.87	29	103.21	388.66	331.22	146.49	184.72	57.43
South Carolina	326.11	51	62.92	263.19	201.35	45.00	156.34	61.84
South Dakota	545.74	16	127.09	418.65	326.75	181.78	144.96	91.90
Tennessee	372.29	47	82.74	289.55	227.31	63.79	163.51	62.24
Texas	401.09	44	78.33	322.76	242.92	110.80	132.12	79.83
Utah	532.18	22	135.67	396.51	300.95	123.59	177.36	95.56
Vermont	578.81	12	158.37	420.44	350.25	138.42	211.82	70.19
Virginia	404.68	43	70.38	334.30	268.96	79.61	189.34	65.33
Washington	595.37	10	99.50	495.87	380.64	121.40	259.23	115.23
West Virginia	429.96	36	113.41	316.55	249.00	63.45	185.55	67.54
WISCONSIN	539.03	18	72.02	467.01	385.80	160.02	225.78	81.20
Wyoming	794.85	2	236.59	558.26	405.44	207.87	197.56	152.82
U.S.	506.67		85.96	420.71	338.09	138.83	199.26	82.61

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1967-68* (Table 22), August 1969. Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION, 1966-67 TO 1968-69

	APPROPRIATIONS			EXPENDITURES		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
GENERAL FUND						
General Purpose Revenue Budget	\$ 483,559,589*	\$ 570,700,450*	\$ 625,805,551*	\$ 475,554,979*	\$ 559,411,027*	\$ 618,616,920*
Commerce	5,546,147	5,908,880	6,799,197	4,940,330	5,411,937	6,296,213
Education	292,641,003	337,331,269	376,323,917	289,169,408	335,708,850	372,728,152
Environmental Resources	2,601,254	3,023,251	3,495,441	1,970,190	2,904,654	3,177,660
Human Relations and Resources	126,674,822	152,391,558	162,670,787	125,220,067	146,145,736	161,290,585
General Executive Functions	27,578,542	32,017,666	32,465,345	26,920,381	29,780,152	32,245,706
Judicial	4,739,024	5,446,012	5,801,270	4,731,938	5,425,324	5,794,604
Legislative	22,916,365	33,772,672	37,152,498	21,703,338	33,276,139	36,061,226
General Appropriations	862,432	809,142	1,097,096	899,327	758,435	1,022,774
Program Revenue Budget	\$ 623,787,046*	\$ 708,842,511*	\$ 809,427,063*	\$ 621,460,749*	\$ 727,076,659*	\$ 805,271,115*
Commerce	4,430,898	4,760,405	2,268,826	4,433,328	4,748,265	5,257,382
Education	208,696,592	220,780,578	255,461,036	205,396,435	232,005,787	249,984,527
Environmental Resources	8,864,752	9,198,548	10,615,248	8,556,809	10,137,906	10,053,638
Human Relations and Resources	92,947,636	142,713,085	173,457,311	95,364,483	148,080,437	175,376,010
General Executive Functions	9,165,152	9,925,287	10,775,183	8,250,695	10,579,628	11,601,875
Judicial	14,237	.....	.....	13,385	12,567	.....
Legislative	3,392,337	3,499,312	3,546,897	3,145,875	3,505,963	3,667,752
General Appropriations	296,275,442	317,965,296	353,302,562	296,299,784	318,006,106	349,329,931
Total—General Fund	\$1,107,346,635	\$1,279,542,961	\$1,435,232,614	\$1,097,015,728	\$1,286,487,686	\$1,423,888,035
SEGREGATED FUNDS BUDGET						
Commerce	2,100,919	2,057,884	2,268,826	1,026,942	4,066,556	1,372,749
Education	4,785,483	4,178,394	6,771,155	2,792,305	3,171,471	3,637,404
Environmental Resources	281,980,543	275,703,676	282,830,369	284,859,874	286,799,699	290,433,079
Human Relations and Resources	10,551,506	11,563,812	13,260,734	10,221,111	11,455,192	13,462,562
General Executive Functions	210,709,104	239,975,573	281,457,934	110,252,749	122,506,228	149,083,055
Judicial .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legislative	25,564,353	30,549,584	22,700	30,023,903	32,951,902	16,887
General Appropriations .....	.....	430,155	632,280	.....	535,120	580,138
Total—Segregated Funds	\$ 535,691,908	\$ 564,459,078	\$ 587,243,998	\$ 439,176,884	\$ 461,486,168	\$ 458,585,854
GRAND TOTAL—ALL FUNDS	\$1,643,038,543	\$1,844,002,039	\$2,022,476,612	\$1,536,192,612	\$1,747,973,854	\$1,882,473,889

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Finance, *Annual Fiscal Report*, June 30, 1968 and 1969.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION, 1967-68

State	Total General Expenditure ¹		Education	Highways	Public Welfare	Health & Hospitals	Police Protection	Fire Protection
	Amount	Rank						
Alabama	\$ 401.78	46	\$101.69	\$ 67.58	\$40.33	\$27.30	\$ 9.57	\$ 4.58
Alaska	1,202.58	1	226.30	345.24	34.56	36.31	20.73	7.92
Arizona	536.41	24	155.31	90.28	24.62	23.31	20.37	6.12
Arkansas	360.85	50	94.95	67.15	45.86	24.45	7.07	2.83
California	683.57	6	176.21	72.79	93.02	44.12	25.21	11.35
Colorado	554.68	19	157.39	72.57	54.77	37.51	14.12	8.88
Connecticut	531.26	25	156.18	73.43	45.92	33.78	18.19	11.49
Delaware	636.00	9	171.68	125.00	40.94	34.67	13.55	3.85
D.C.	666.13	7	147.03	78.20	55.13	97.26	46.21	20.07
Florida	444.17	39	133.50	56.41	24.85	43.36	16.84	6.29
Georgia	429.13	41	131.80	57.39	36.82	48.02	10.52	4.87
Hawaii	700.00	5	146.41	80.63	38.44	43.78	20.16	11.19
Idaho	469.18	29	130.48	91.60	34.06	32.59	11.87	5.42
Illinois	460.47	32	141.99	58.61	42.03	34.41	19.88	9.86
Indiana	436.18	40	141.87	67.12	18.59	33.55	10.95	7.08
Iowa	577.09	12	180.12	110.98	42.47	34.06	11.75	4.95
Kansas	458.56	33	149.33	76.97	34.47	31.27	10.37	5.43
Kentucky	450.60	36	103.46	99.47	44.92	27.52	9.92	4.19
Louisiana	502.54	28	136.36	80.62	63.00	32.34	15.53	5.57
Maine	466.50	30	149.74	88.81	39.30	20.61	10.48	8.97
Maryland	541.78	21	170.08	61.68	43.15	44.51	22.28	10.12
Massachusetts	509.81	26	132.49	58.07	65.25	47.70	19.41	17.52
Michigan	538.02	23	168.07	56.87	46.57	43.72	16.84	8.93
Minnesota	570.79	14	180.05	97.11	48.89	38.96	11.86	5.12
Mississippi	372.72	48	91.54	71.52	36.77	29.20	9.57	3.15
Missouri	418.10	44	129.06	61.36	37.36	34.00	15.25	6.96
Montana	553.29	20	160.28	126.99	35.43	22.97	11.60	4.58
Nebraska	463.75	31	133.24	84.86	28.20	32.76	11.28	5.65
Nevada	735.66	3	190.40	130.45	40.84	63.05	33.75	15.77
New Hampshire	446.37	37	111.08	99.62	30.29	27.73	12.20	8.23
New Jersey	452.48	35	141.94	66.68	26.22	30.58	21.75	10.21
New Mexico	566.97	16	182.26	89.67	48.55	26.77	14.74	5.14
New York	703.88	4	181.28	61.84	95.43	74.72	29.64	13.00
North Carolina	365.63	49	112.91	58.32	24.71	27.80	10.43	4.00
North Dakota	605.88	10	154.58	127.94	42.31	19.32	9.24	4.72
Ohio	425.10	42	127.66	70.77	35.07	26.55	13.63	7.36
Oklahoma	506.02	27	120.59	82.80	92.04	29.46	10.59	5.51
Oregon	577.11	11	179.74	90.25	35.01	28.54	15.84	7.83
Pennsylvania	444.80	38	137.21	73.96	37.45	24.79	15.08	4.84
Rhode Island	555.24	18	130.59	109.96	69.60	34.75	17.59	12.54
South Carolina	339.97	51	112.44	48.39	16.46	31.30	8.98	2.57
South Dakota	560.66	17	177.33	140.61	34.74	17.64	9.71	2.81
Tennessee	395.32	47	112.00	62.45	29.26	35.29	10.81	6.08
Texas	409.31	45	129.98	69.03	33.51	24.41	12.31	6.15
Utah	538.42	22	179.19	88.12	36.01	23.07	10.82	5.34
Vermont	649.13	8	155.99	182.48	54.77	24.10	11.23	4.15
Virginia	423.06	43	138.21	77.36	17.50	29.52	12.76	5.47
Washington	576.62	13	175.36	92.68	45.45	24.69	14.25	7.64
West Virginia	456.64	34	126.80	103.75	38.89	24.95	7.81	3.37
WISCONSIN	570.75	15	143.15	90.14	57.34	35.82	17.15	9.69
Wyoming	809.24	2	218.43	222.46	32.83	50.74	15.25	4.67
United States	\$ 512.41		\$205.93	\$ 72.46	\$49.32	\$37.76	\$17.06	\$ 8.12

¹Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances In 1967-68* (Table 22), August 1969. Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

LOCAL BENEFITS FROM STATE REVENUE, 1968-69

County	Aids to Local Schools	Aids to Local and County Governments	Shared Taxes	Property Tax Relief	Total
Adams	\$ 459,360	\$ 752,488	\$ 256,458	\$ 145,047	\$ 1,613,353
Ashland	1,545,331	1,181,387	786,488	276,449	3,789,655
Barron	3,164,949	1,703,558	1,094,787	959,032	6,922,326
Bayfield	1,055,926	1,386,066	441,353	180,445	3,063,790
Brown	5,153,454	3,668,245	8,585,175	3,264,027	20,670,901
Buffalo	1,124,365	848,506	453,540	433,628	2,860,039
Burnett	584,789	1,037,050	232,759	160,204	2,014,802
Calumet	605,002	623,954	1,378,035	553,811	3,160,802
Chippewa	2,702,067	1,840,525	2,278,918	834,925	7,656,435
Clark	2,426,373	1,724,486	1,033,858	877,336	6,062,053
Columbia	2,685,265	1,382,498	1,738,885	817,770	6,624,418
Crawford	1,046,773	885,541	486,150	409,423	2,827,887
Dane	9,823,108	7,826,501	14,923,340	6,574,466	39,147,415
Dodge	1,579,943	2,062,521	2,961,484	1,765,926	8,369,874
Door	666,532	837,018	800,821	393,371	2,697,742
Douglas	2,936,647	3,296,977	2,634,954	610,479	9,479,057
Dunn	1,577,253	1,416,002	946,012	629,806	4,569,073
Eau Claire	2,976,938	2,185,900	3,158,962	1,335,116	9,656,916
Florence	313,612	350,488	122,664	44,148	830,912
Fond du Lac ..	3,544,799	2,242,374	3,861,069	2,267,503	11,915,745
Forest	694,740	998,380	196,207	99,263	1,988,590
Grant	3,012,207	1,898,537	1,986,611	1,116,029	8,013,384
Green	1,176,466	1,063,987	1,197,361	918,765	4,356,579
Green Lake	433,469	560,513	762,958	345,862	2,102,802
Iowa	1,318,597	947,530	623,610	666,175	3,555,912
Iron	672,604	630,819	332,316	112,327	1,748,066
Jackson	1,650,046	1,446,172	466,062	390,535	3,952,815
Jefferson	1,708,540	1,535,485	2,678,553	1,376,684	7,299,262
Juneau	1,916,538	1,151,633	606,601	388,824	4,063,596
Kenosha	3,905,511	2,945,652	4,860,938	2,541,722	14,253,823
Kewaunee	885,610	630,476	682,439	481,966	2,680,491
La Crosse	2,538,545	2,164,325	4,080,167	1,366,181	10,149,218
Lafayette	1,235,208	798,731	586,444	653,559	3,275,942
Langlade	1,552,472	1,073,250	574,025	373,215	3,572,962
Lincoln	1,429,712	1,052,894	929,460	519,023	3,931,089
Manitowoc	2,045,125	2,243,554	4,169,101	2,134,686	10,592,766
Marathon	3,921,377	3,046,184	4,627,490	2,425,659	14,020,710
Marinette	1,767,461	1,867,662	1,704,824	758,386	6,098,333
Marquette	448,179	596,778	275,441	143,815	1,464,213
Menominee	0	406,799	38,587	75,532	520,918
Milwaukee	27,327,041	36,230,729	73,259,699	43,169,912	179,987,381
Monroe	2,466,321	1,369,227	1,089,523	704,665	5,629,736
Oconto	1,686,844	1,390,613	795,785	603,516	4,476,758
Oneida	816,664	1,251,324	1,011,950	464,087	3,544,025
Outagamie	3,621,166	2,455,897	5,741,577	2,498,589	14,317,229
Ozaukee	1,852,930	997,777	3,908,725	1,101,623	7,861,055
Pepin	729,579	481,185	215,060	187,423	1,613,247
Pierce	1,951,581	1,029,168	805,540	556,068	4,342,357
Polk	2,673,238	1,617,816	907,425	662,669	5,861,148
Portage	1,538,628	1,480,759	1,880,742	654,583	5,554,712
Price	877,459	1,028,360	651,416	295,552	2,852,787
Racine	6,921,063	4,041,398	9,403,861	4,191,608	24,557,930
Richland	915,541	822,733	499,443	508,575	2,746,292
Rock	7,134,904	3,424,664	7,327,962	2,537,992	20,425,522
Rusk	1,642,945	1,130,759	436,771	311,650	3,522,125
St. Croix	2,516,721	1,199,753	1,155,626	729,031	5,601,131
Sauk	2,926,354	1,660,282	1,656,925	1,100,592	7,344,153
Sawyer	599,952	1,070,595	286,905	159,487	2,116,939
Shawano	1,994,071	1,371,771	1,050,822	572,754	4,989,418
Sheboygan	3,719,324	2,300,113	5,255,565	2,262,730	13,537,732
Taylor	1,473,019	1,150,974	478,084	425,783	3,527,860
Trempealeau	2,340,230	1,418,110	720,562	649,648	5,128,550
Vernon	2,447,935	1,474,238	666,287	696,732	5,285,192
Vilas	147,053	861,033	378,626	65,352	1,452,064
Walworth	1,517,889	1,818,461	2,948,313	1,373,162	7,657,825
Washburn	1,045,022	1,068,788	280,237	196,473	2,590,520
Washington	2,799,315	1,346,731	3,266,936	1,444,721	8,857,703
Waukesha	13,923,488	4,480,185	13,337,376	4,366,621	36,107,670
Waupaca	2,420,933	1,481,820	1,417,135	809,469	6,129,357
Waushara	724,555	893,005	496,921	272,283	2,386,764
Winnebago	2,999,325	3,278,244	6,688,366	2,400,930	15,366,865
Wood	2,661,555	2,076,043	3,082,550	1,694,471	9,514,619
¹ Other payments		2,991,171			2,991,171
TOTAL	\$186,697,838	\$155,005,172	\$230,657,622	\$117,089,871	\$689,450,503

¹Payments for state-at-large patients who had not yet acquired legal residence in any county.

Source: Department of Administration, *Fiscal Digest of the State of Wisconsin*, year ending June 30, 1969.

STATE AIDS FOR LOCAL PROGRAMS, 1968-69

County	Education	Welfare	Highways	Other	Total
Adams	\$ 459,360	\$ 173,484	\$ 575,726	\$ 3,278	\$ 1,211,848
Ashland	1,588,509	557,500	564,907	15,802	2,726,718
Barron	3,172,019	723,289	964,542	8,657	4,868,507
Bayfield	1,062,584	391,676	941,606	46,126	2,441,992
Brown	5,251,685	1,864,491	1,667,831	37,692	8,821,699
Buffalo	1,124,365	353,114	491,570	3,822	1,972,871
Burnett	591,450	324,745	647,794	57,850	1,621,839
Calumet	605,002	205,274	413,890	4,790	1,228,956
Chippewa	2,702,067	789,709	1,036,754	14,062	4,542,592
Clark	2,426,373	671,388	1,016,047	37,051	4,150,859
Columbia	2,748,359	476,931	834,977	7,496	4,067,763
Crawford	1,046,773	360,039	524,769	733	1,932,314
Dane	10,033,494	4,313,463	3,260,455	42,197	17,649,609
Dodge	1,658,357	919,343	1,058,132	6,632	3,642,464
Door	685,040	190,614	616,903	10,993	1,503,550
Douglas	2,937,046	1,841,294	1,382,147	73,137	6,233,624
Dunn	1,577,253	594,677	817,312	4,013	2,993,255
Eau Claire	2,976,938	1,091,675	1,078,825	15,400	5,162,838
Florence	314,132	132,412	203,183	14,373	664,100
Fond du Lac	3,580,234	1,237,064	963,341	6,534	5,787,173
Forest	700,137	557,426	426,878	8,679	1,693,120
Grant	3,012,207	770,167	1,063,122	65,248	4,910,744
Green	1,217,693	390,752	623,519	8,489	2,240,453
Green Lake	433,469	180,754	377,263	2,496	993,982
Iowa	1,318,597	329,730	612,114	5,686	2,266,127
Iron	672,605	261,170	319,497	50,152	1,303,424
Jackson	1,650,046	763,360	644,552	38,260	3,096,218
Jefferson	1,722,485	721,057	794,870	5,613	3,244,025
Juneau	1,947,584	410,899	697,903	11,785	3,068,171
Kenosha	3,905,511	1,928,397	1,011,066	6,189	6,851,163
Kewaunee	939,733	182,170	390,800	3,383	1,516,086
La Crosse	2,549,313	1,235,120	877,414	41,023	4,702,870
Lafayette	1,257,609	240,072	530,341	5,917	2,033,939
Langlade	1,578,982	495,535	515,723	35,482	2,625,722
Lincoln	1,429,712	412,283	606,827	33,784	2,482,606
Manitowoc	2,126,035	1,170,648	987,123	5,173	4,288,979
Marathon	3,983,513	1,324,264	1,644,565	15,219	6,967,561
Marinette	1,767,461	806,728	999,963	60,971	3,635,123
Marquette	448,179	210,695	383,411	2,672	1,044,957
Menominee .....	.....	339,768	62,258	773	406,799
Milwaukee	27,429,169	28,141,894	7,987,386	(-679)	63,557,770
Monroe	2,466,321	622,612	742,816	3,799	8,835,548
Oconto	1,711,983	460,465	890,621	14,388	3,077,457
Oneida	820,788	448,141	722,158	76,901	2,067,988
Ozaukee	3,696,622	1,050,544	1,289,856	40,041	6,077,063
Ozaukee	1,891,069	307,427	647,787	4,424	2,850,707
Pepin	729,648	265,960	213,651	1,505	1,210,764
Pierce	1,951,581	443,279	590,920	(-5,031)	2,980,749
Polk	2,703,946	642,318	934,731	10,059	4,291,054
Portage	1,542,281	565,833	908,183	3,090	3,019,387
Price	877,459	374,367	626,369	27,624	1,905,819
Racine	7,078,701	2,599,910	1,230,503	53,347	10,962,461
Richland	915,541	311,936	506,360	4,437	1,738,274
Rock	7,195,864	1,697,741	1,619,920	46,043	10,559,568
Rusk	1,642,945	536,458	571,704	22,597	2,773,704
St. Croix	2,517,461	423,013	771,202	4,798	3,716,474
Sauk	2,972,613	632,445	890,430	91,148	4,586,636
Sawyer	599,952	429,564	611,575	29,458	1,670,547
Shawano	2,027,472	506,942	824,189	7,239	3,365,842
Sheboygan	3,827,641	1,090,747	1,052,073	48,975	6,019,436
Taylor	1,535,013	426,579	654,343	8,058	2,623,993
Trempealeau	2,340,230	796,719	621,213	178	3,758,340
Vernon	2,483,180	683,389	749,520	6,084	3,922,173
Vilas	147,053	205,737	615,591	39,705	1,008,086
Walworth	1,666,159	875,869	785,146	9,176	3,336,350
Washburn	1,045,022	432,458	595,793	40,537	2,113,810
Washington	2,799,315	609,079	727,440	10,212	4,146,046
Waukesha	14,478,147	1,705,720	2,215,711	4,095	18,403,673
Waupaca	2,423,642	682,197	790,086	6,828	3,902,753
Waushara	753,069	279,993	581,025	3,473	1,617,560
Winnebago	2,999,325	2,046,289	1,193,418	38,537	6,277,569
Wood	2,672,631	959,186	1,074,334	31,447	4,737,598
Other payments .....	.....	2,991,171	.....	.....	2,991,171
TOTAL	\$189,143,754	\$84,189,159	\$66,869,974	\$1,500,123	\$341,703,010

¹Payments for state-at-large patients who had not yet acquired legal residence in any county.

Source: Department of Administration, *Fiscal Digest of the State of Wisconsin*, fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCAL UNITS OF

State	% of State General Exp. Rank		State Payments (In millions)						
			Total Pay- ments	For General Local Gov't ²	Educa- tion	High- ways	Public Welfare	Other	
Ala.	31.7	21	\$ 292.5	\$ 7.5	\$ 233.1	\$ 39.9	\$	\$ 12.0	
Alaska	10.8	48	28.5	2.5	24.8	.....	.....	1.2
Ariz.	30.7	23	169.5	40.5	107.0	19.0	.....	3.0
Ark.	28.8	30	140.4	7.8	104.5	25.1	.1	3.0	
Calif.	41.0	7	2,774.7	105.1	1,269.0	274.4	934.1	192.0	
Colo.	33.7	15	204.9	.3	97.6	23.8	74.8	8.4	
Conn.	19.5	41	137.1	1.0	119.5	6.0	3.7	6.9	
Del.	29.5	27	70.8	.....	66.3	2.1	1.0	1.4
Fla.	32.4	20	423.3	1.4	372.3	17.2	.....	32.5
Ga.	37.3	10	411.1	.....	339.1	49.6	9.5	12.9
Hawaii	5.4	50	20.9	10.5	7.4	.....	.....	3.0
Idaho	25.9	34	52.1	3.4	38.3	10.0	.....	.4
Ill.	30.7	24	703.3	.....	468.9	146.7	78.5	9.2
Ind.	36.8	11	430.3	19.4	277.0	78.9	48.5	6.5	
Iowa	27.2	31	201.4	37.2	95.8	63.9	1.7	2.8	
Kans.	36.6	12	200.0	10.9	119.0	14.0	52.3	3.9	
Ky.	22.5	38	206.3	2.2	186.7	2.8	.....	14.6
La.	30.1	25	393.6	64.3	293.0	22.5	.....	13.7
Maine	16.2	44	39.7	.5	34.1	3.1	.7	1.3	
Md.	43.1	5	400.9	71.3	193.2	46.6	76.2	13.6	
Mass.	45.6	3	635.6	161.2	183.8	15.2	241.4	34.0	
Mich.	38.7	8	978.6	95.9	641.1	164.9	36.4	40.4	
Minn.	42.1	6	440.0	22.5	243.8	51.5	108.4	13.8	
Miss.	34.2	14	191.3	15.0	138.2	31.7	.....	6.4
Mo.	25.8	35	249.6	4.1	217.8	19.8	.7	7.1	
Mont.	17.6	43	37.7	.....	34.5	.2	.2	2.9
Nebr.	25.3	36	78.3	1.1	19.4	21.1	33.4	3.2	
Nev.	26.8	33	45.0	4.7	34.3	5.1	.....	.9
N. H.	9.7	49	14.5	3.4	9.2	.5	.1	1.3	
N. J.	35.9	13	424.6	7.8	269.3	15.9	107.8	23.8	
N. Mex.	32.4	19	136.2	4.0	124.0	5.9	.....	2.4
N. Y.	52.9	1	3,115.1	206.9	1,775.4	119.9	815.1	197.8	
N. C.	43.6	4	537.6	23.4	410.4	9.3	83.7	10.8	
N. Dak.	18.0	42	41.8	1.5	27.3	9.0	.8	3.2	
Ohio	37.6	9	738.2	78.3	338.4	161.1	149.1	11.3	
Okla.	23.5	37	191.4	2.5	135.1	45.8	.....	8.0
Oreg.	29.0	29	193.5	34.5	114.7	38.6	1.4	4.2	
Pa.	29.4	28	787.0	6.1	631.6	64.4	27.8	57.1	
R. I.	16.2	45	46.8	7.4	34.0	.4	4.7	.3	
S. C.	33.6	16	199.5	20.5	161.6	9.7	.....	7.7
S. Dak.	12.9	47	24.6	1.9	19.1	2.4	.1	1.1	
Tenn.	32.8	18	302.7	21.9	221.0	51.8	.1	7.8	
Tex.	29.5	26	661.5	.1	643.8	7.6	.....	10.0
Utah	27.1	32	98.6	1.0	90.0	5.5	.....	2.1
Vt.	15.3	46	25.8	.....	18.2	5.0	.5	2.0
Va.	31.4	22	333.8	13.8	251.1	16.7	38.8	13.4	
Wash.	33.1	17	385.4	18.5	295.5	41.8	6.8	22.8	
W. Va.	21.9	40	118.8	.....	114.5	.....	2.0	2.3
WIS.	46.3	2	631.4	288.8	178.4	92.4	46.9	24.9	
Wyo.	22.4	39	35.2	2.2	22.8	2.8	5.0	2.3	
U. S.	35.7		19,001.3	1,434.7	11,844.8	1,861.5	2,992.5	867.8	

¹State payments to local units of government as grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes or reimbursements for governmental services in fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

²Amount of total state payments not earmarked or allocated for specific local func-

GOVERNMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1967¹

Per Capita State Payments and Rank						
Total Payments	For General Local Gov't ²	Education	Highways	Public Welfare	Other	State
\$ 82.63 (23)	\$ 2.12 (32)	\$ 65.84 (15)	\$11.28 (23)	\$	\$ 3.39 (21)	Ala.
104.48 (14)	9.26 (12)	90.94 (5)	.....	.....	4.28 (13)	Alaska
103.66 (16)	24.77 (3)	65.45 (16)	11.61 (21)	.....	1.84 (37)	Ariz.
71.32 (31)	3.94 (27)	53.07 (30)	12.73 (17)	.04 (35)	1.54 (41)	Ark.
144.79 (3)	5.49 (21)	66.22 (14)	14.32 (10)	48.75 (1)	10.01 (2)	Calif.
103.75 (15)	.14 (43)	49.42 (33)	12.04 (20)	37.88 (4)	4.27 (14)	Colo.
46.88 (46)	.34 (41)	40.84 (40)	2.06 (41)	1.26 (24)	2.37 (29)	Conn.
135.28 (5)	.....	126.75 (1)	3.93 (33)	2.00 (22)	2.60 (27)	Del.
70.60 (32)	.23 (42)	62.09 (18)	2.87 (38)	.....	5.41 (7)	Fla.
91.14 (20)	.....	75.17 (10)	11.00 (24)	2.10 (21)	2.87 (25)	Ga.
28.21 (49)	14.22 (7)	9.96 (50)	.....	.....	4.03 (16)	Hawaii
74.58 (28)	4.92 (23)	54.76 (27)	14.32 (11)	.....	.56 (49)	Idaho
64.56 (38)	.....	43.04 (37)	13.47 (15)	7.21 (16)	.84 (48)	Ill.
86.08 (22)	3.68 (28)	55.41 (25)	15.78 (6)	9.71 (14)	1.30 (43)	Ind.
73.15 (30)	13.52 (8)	34.81 (14)	23.20 (1)	.60 (29)	1.02 (46)	Iowa
87.90 (21)	4.79 (24)	52.30 (32)	6.15 (28)	22.97 (7)	1.69 (38)	Kans.
64.66 (37)	.68 (38)	58.51 (22)	.89 (43)	.....	4.58 (12)	Ky.
107.53 (12)	17.56 (5)	80.05 (8)	6.16 (27)	.....	3.76 (18)	La.
40.76 (47)	.48 (40)	35.02 (43)	3.18 (37)	.72 (27)	1.36 (42)	Maine
108.79 (11)	19.35 (4)	52.44 (31)	12.63 (18)	20.67 (8)	3.70 (19)	Md.
117.26 (8)	29.74 (2)	33.90 (45)	2.81 (39)	44.53 (2)	6.28 (5)	Mass.
114.00 (9)	11.17 (10)	74.69 (11)	19.21 (4)	4.24 (18)	4.69 (11)	Mich.
122.83 (7)	6.28 (18)	68.07 (13)	14.37 (9)	30.27 (5)	3.84 (17)	Minn.
81.46 (24)	6.40 (17)	58.84 (21)	13.51 (14)	.....	2.71 (26)	Miss.
54.20 (43)	.90 (36)	47.30 (35)	4.30 (32)	.15 (32)	1.55 (40)	Mo.
53.79 (44)	.....	49.15 (34)	.29 (47)	.24 (30)	4.11 (15)	Mont.
54.54 (42)	.80 (37)	13.54 (48)	14.68 (8)	23.29 (6)	2.23 (30)	Nebr.
101.43 (17)	10.54 (11)	77.33 (9)	11.53 (22)	.....	2.03 (34)	Nev.
21.11 (50)	5.01 (22)	13.44 (49)	.74 (44)	.08 (33)	1.84 (36)	N. H.
60.62 (41)	1.11 (33)	38.46 (40)	2.27 (40)	15.39 (11)	3.39 (20)	N. J.
135.80 (4)	3.96 (26)	123.59 (2)	5.84 (29)	.....	2.41 (28)	N. Mex.
169.90 (1)	11.28 (9)	96.83 (3)	6.54 (26)	44.46 (3)	10.79 (1)	N. Y.
106.94 (13)	4.65 (25)	81.63 (7)	1.85 (42)	16.65 (9)	2.16 (31)	N. C.
65.41 (36)	2.36 (31)	42.78 (38)	14.08 (12)	1.21 (25)	4.98 (8)	N. Dak.
70.56 (33)	7.49 (15)	32.34 (46)	15.40 (7)	14.25 (12)	1.08 (45)	Ohio
76.67 (26)	.99 (34)	54.12 (29)	18.34 (5)	.....	3.22 (22)	Okl.
96.79 (18)	17.26 (6)	57.36 (23)	19.32 (3)	.72 (28)	2.13 (32)	Oreg.
67.70 (34)	.52 (39)	54.33 (28)	5.54 (30)	2.39 (19)	4.92 (9)	Pa.
51.90 (45)	8.18 (13)	37.76 (42)	.43 (46)	5.23 (17)	.30 (50)	R. I.
76.63 (27)	7.87 (14)	62.07 (19)	3.73 (34)	.....	2.96 (23)	S. C.
36.46 (48)	2.81 (30)	28.29 (47)	3.52 (36)	.16 (31)	1.68 (39)	S. Dak.
77.85 (25)	5.63 (20)	56.85 (24)	13.32 (16)	.04 (34)	2.01 (35)	Tenn.
60.84 (40)	.01 (45)	59.21 (20)	.70 (45)	.....	.92 (47)	Texas
96.50 (19)	.98 (35)	88.07 (6)	5.37 (31)	.....	2.08 (33)	Utah
62.10 (39)	.02 (44)	43.86 (36)	12.05 (19)	1.31 (23)	4.86 (10)	Vt.
73.64 (29)	3.04 (29)	55.40 (26)	3.68 (35)	8.57 (15)	2.95 (24)	Va.
124.76 (6)	6.00 (19)	95.65 (4)	13.52 (13)	2.21 (20)	7.38 (3)	Wash.
66.06 (35)	.....	63.69 (17)	.....	1.11 (26)	1.26 (44)	W. Va.
150.77 (2)	68.94 (1)	42.61 (39)	22.06 (2)	11.20 (13)	5.96 (6)	WIS.
111.70 (10)	7.07 (16)	72.47 (12)	8.84 (25)	15.95 (10)	7.37 (4)	Wyo.
96.42	7.28	60.10	9.45	15.18	4.41	U. S.

tions.
Sources: Tax Foundation, Inc., *Facts and Figures on Government Finance—1969* (Table 126) and Public Expenditure Survey of Wisconsin, *Wisconsin Tax News*, August 20, 1968.

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED IN WISCONSIN, 1900-1968

Assessment Year ¹	Total Assessed Valuation	Total Equalized Valuation	Total Property Taxes Levied ²	State Taxes Levied	Total Personal Property Tax Levied ³
1900	\$ 746,022,932	\$ 630,000,000	\$ 19,376,442	\$1,345,570	\$ *
1910	1,680,811,386	2,743,189,404	30,675,518	3,746,561	*
1920	4,057,424,538	4,570,698,530	96,268,625	7,755,371	*
1930	4,657,046,036	5,896,431,628	120,855,119	4,342,564	17,518,865
1940	3,906,463,392	4,353,503,414	109,998,693	863,836	11,693,183
1948	5,336,808,191	7,928,898,875	194,625,363	1,572,822	41,371,747
1949	5,631,264,738	8,489,903,730	209,375,793	1,665,679	43,734,741
1950	5,939,242,465	9,200,753,935	225,610,044	1,826,767	44,908,630
1951	6,562,028,904	10,419,575,110	246,302,125	2,070,623	53,736,107
1952	7,004,508,265	11,967,582,932	268,342,648	2,375,608	59,077,229
1953	7,304,875,809	12,813,036,000	281,596,561	2,541,099	57,346,305
1954	7,658,073,504	13,244,709,755	299,643,243	2,616,997	57,206,958
1955	7,968,703,693	13,964,253,450	322,152,054	2,763,738	57,871,494
1956	8,548,140,207	15,061,301,975	349,346,651	2,986,470	62,209,881
1957	9,033,226,223	16,251,569,235	381,516,686	3,206,257	67,956,677
1958	9,502,652,605	17,144,867,025	414,206,065	3,387,259	71,130,460
1959	10,096,958,670	17,940,202,150	447,047,860	3,544,226	74,322,263
1960	10,848,272,319	18,844,251,120	481,362,283	3,712,820	79,227,086
1961	11,256,811,022	19,682,182,516	511,683,174	3,877,641	79,553,319
1962	12,080,202,680	20,508,437,320	556,732,858	4,039,961	87,708,922
1963	12,639,803,190	21,313,872,565	582,280,220	4,176,747	92,281,795
1964	13,417,133,252	22,291,332,215	620,418,828	4,364,035	97,014,940
1965	14,042,760,980	23,453,638,350	664,145,248	4,537,492	104,854,201
1966	15,122,731,486	25,227,105,135	721,341,476	4,949,879	117,755,764
1967	16,303,688,083	27,104,150,765	830,546,982	5,282,928	140,665,489
1968	17,675,563,458	28,905,535,750	957,574,631	5,670,968	162,573,949

¹Calendar year.²Includes both state and local property taxes.³Includes town, village and city taxes.

*Data unavailable.

Source: Department of Revenue (formerly Department of Taxation), *Property Tax*, 1937-1968; departmental data.

GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES BY TYPE OF PROPERTY IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1968

Type of Property	Towns	Villages	Cities	Total
Personal property	\$ 32,450,012*	\$11,354,680*	\$118,769,256*	\$162,573,949*
Cattle	22,167,075	209,409	122,630	22,499,116
Sheep	60,864	797	521	62,183
Swine	655,063	5,450	3,187	663,701
All other livestock	221,361	15,424	8,905	245,691
Merchants' stock	2,299,502	2,908,000	27,152,111	32,359,615
Manufacturers' stock	2,298,896	4,553,860	47,844,388	54,697,145
Logs, lumber and timber	13,032	723	628	14,384
Steamboats and other watercraft	85,525	6,916	31,173	123,615
Public utilities	19,580	3,714	2,219	25,514
Machinery, tools and patterns	2,049,517	1,827,386	21,701,139	25,578,043
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,154,105	1,339,458	18,795,176	21,288,740
All other personal property	1,425,486	483,539	3,107,171	5,016,197
Real Estate	187,588,777*	83,377,771*	524,025,128*	794,991,677*
Residential	72,143,095	58,570,933	319,117,560	449,831,588
Mercantile	13,132,564	11,925,531	116,953,778	142,011,874
Manufacturing	6,413,326	11,068,990	85,338,729	102,821,047
Agricultural	90,900,762	1,779,374	2,606,849	95,286,987
Swamp and waste land	921,992	20,922	2,344	945,259
Timber land	4,077,034	12,018	5,865	4,094,919
Total general property taxes	\$220,041,341	\$94,733,640	\$642,799,650	\$957,574,631
Total general property tax relief	\$ 25,212,969	\$ 9,827,653	\$ 82,039,280	\$117,079,902
TOTAL EFFECTIVE TAXES	\$194,828,371	\$84,905,986	\$560,760,369	\$840,494,728

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Revenue, *Property Tax 1968*, Table IV.

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAXES BY COUNTIES, 1968

County	Assessment		Total	Average Rate		Property Taxes Levied*		Total Personal Property Tax
	Local	Full Value		Local	Full	Full Value Rate After All Tax Relief		
Adams	\$ 47,146,899	\$ 61,324,210	\$ 1,630,331	.03458	.02659	.02422	\$ 158,615	
Ashland	33,359,376	68,768,400	2,239,060	.06712	.03256	.02854	367,086	
Barron	151,111,754	191,541,400	6,677,679	.04419	.03486	.02986	1,245,947	
Bayfield	50,860,480	65,053,100	1,867,411	.03672	.02871	.02593	191,214	
Brown	752,425,915	1,044,252,400	31,403,935	.04174	.03007	.02695	4,372,096	
Buffalo	61,533,035	66,733,110	2,458,202	.03995	.03684	.03034	582,412	
Burnett	42,064,873	53,215,900	1,569,311	.03731	.02949	.02648	198,775	
Calumet	130,292,952	178,218,450	4,698,028	.03606	.02636	.03235	758,180	
Chippewa	149,643,081	233,548,685	6,314,450	.04220	.02704	.02346	1,261,065	
Clark	125,649,991	144,339,400	4,950,724	.03940	.03430	.02822	1,269,426	
Columbia	168,228,710	260,973,925	7,645,859	.04545	.02930	.02616	1,101,995	
Crawford	47,704,835	72,320,180	2,582,796	.05414	.03571	.03005	600,983	
Dane	1,264,178,661	2,092,253,670	64,758,125	.05123	.03095	.02781	9,507,914	
Dodge	260,951,111	409,574,940	13,098,187	.05019	.03198	.02767	2,144,455	
Door	124,087,770	172,599,800	4,664,961	.03759	.02703	.02475	452,198	
Douglas	149,832,282	180,166,500	5,624,033	.03754	.03122	.02783	659,166	
Dunn	75,393,813	125,624,300	4,191,649	.05560	.03337	.02835	780,373	
Eau Claire	208,737,166	356,143,900	10,567,894	.05063	.02967	.02592	2,059,547	
Florence	15,163,196	18,496,015	472,562	.03117	.02555	.02316	37,133	
Fond du Lac	406,762,990	533,116,490	16,478,004	.04051	.03091	.02666	3,020,280	
Forest	14,715,778	33,054,705	1,014,923	.06897	.03070	.02770	110,000	
Grant	206,416,698	252,671,490	7,810,329	.03784	.03091	.02649	1,403,230	
Green	119,775,113	201,516,965	6,483,927	.05413	.03218	.02762	1,293,249	
Green Lake	97,334,498	135,515,780	3,384,735	.03477	.02498	.02242	481,922	
Iowa	87,165,637	123,064,060	4,174,463	.04789	.03392	.02851	834,891	
Iron	21,246,169	27,168,895	991,566	.04667	.03650	.03236	163,122	
Jackson	50,548,135	63,032,420	2,409,245	.04766	.03822	.03203	507,090	
Jefferson	217,177,417	397,972,610	11,855,780	.05459	.02979	.02633	1,863,624	
Juneau	46,421,838	80,719,720	3,004,809	.06473	.03723	.03241	470,949	
Kenosha	677,753,143	791,981,900	27,238,146	.04019	.03439	.03118	2,670,831	
Kewaunee	82,388,492	103,982,100	3,275,212	.03975	.03150	.02686	675,560	
La Crosse	244,503,347	465,443,830	11,284,511	.04615	.02424	.02131	2,029,644	
Lafayette	98,003,137	138,099,125	4,248,661	.04335	.03077	.02603	818,857	
Langlade	58,709,143	96,880,655	2,930,287	.04991	.03025	.02641	511,622	
Lincoln	68,722,924	123,567,575	4,019,557	.05849	.03253	.02833	699,346	
Manitowoc	397,383,467	521,577,760	15,514,218	.03904	.02974	.02565	3,079,059	
Marathon	436,654,925	584,240,110	18,879,684	.04324	.03231	.02816	4,091,099	
Marquette	112,841,827	182,812,790	6,240,085	.05530	.02932	.02576	1,040,654	
Marquette	46,233,173	62,561,530	1,433,649	.03101	.02292	.02062	144,282	
Menominee	19,403,833	19,406,020	776,933	.04004	.04004	.03614	57,410	
Milwaukee	3,705,943,032	7,503,924,200	313,282,978	.08454	.04175	.03600	61,921,222	
Monroe	113,542,100	131,112,540	4,741,982	.04176	.03617	.03079	893,940	
Oconto	101,524,031	130,924,400	4,404,156	.04338	.03364	.02903	797,471	
Oconto	178,425,434	229,290,875	5,855,242	.03282	.02554	.02351	568,474	
Ozaukee	434,323,780	812,498,830	22,946,261	.05283	.02821	.02514	2,915,695	
Ozaukee	259,821,335	403,739,650	11,362,854	.04373	.02821	.02548	1,459,868	
Pepin	30,983,905	34,784,070	1,281,245	.04135	.03683	.03145	240,977	
Pierce	87,175,602	129,605,750	4,237,678	.04861	.03270	.02841	642,734	
Polk	111,538,188	143,413,700	4,792,721	.04297	.03342	.02880	855,911	
Portage	130,336,830	241,103,335	6,883,492	.05281	.02855	.02584	911,277	
Price	49,747,806	69,829,975	2,092,816	.04207	.02997	.02574	429,160	
Racine	697,932,262	1,101,128,600	37,097,127	.05315	.03369	.02988	5,609,516	
Richland	60,268,708	81,596,500	3,010,201	.04995	.03689	.03066	680,857	
Rock	335,226,750	891,043,835	25,451,506	.07592	.02856	.02572	4,831,004	
Rusk	35,252,040	60,210,470	1,974,587	.05601	.03279	.02762	433,964	
St. Croix	147,197,325	192,804,300	5,687,844	.03294	.02950	.02572	851,368	
Sauk	148,367,389	236,588,375	8,049,956	.05426	.03403	.02937	1,541,920	
Sawyer	38,236,329	77,867,540	1,818,144	.04755	.02335	.02130	195,263	
Shawano	115,206,883	169,869,685	4,366,023	.03790	.02570	.02293	775,281	
Sheboygan	440,336,274	637,039,600	20,051,341	.04554	.03148	.02732	3,489,070	
Taylor	47,576,540	77,221,525	2,342,137	.04923	.03289	.02691	576,283	
Trempealeau	80,969,270	102,974,080	3,949,928	.04878	.03636	.03205	856,280	
Vernon	89,500,461	112,682,810	4,139,505	.04625	.03674	.03055	891,292	
Vilas	114,689,274	183,716,785	2,747,798	.02396	.01496	.01460	206,517	
Walworth	299,534,579	542,064,200	15,451,658	.05159	.02851	.02597	1,479,220	
Washburn	38,912,702	55,876,200	1,749,368	.04496	.03131	.02779	236,610	
Washington	311,884,746	440,651,230	12,805,589	.04106	.02906	.02578	2,012,173	
Waushara	980,093,664	1,661,160,400	46,578,855	.04752	.02804	.02541	5,737,724	
Waupaca	146,171,259	206,198,110	5,877,556	.04021	.02850	.02462	1,135,944	
Waushara	74,653,825	106,976,900	2,711,193	.03632	.02534	.02280	278,835	
Winnebago	523,643,108	904,563,790	24,402,823	.04660	.02698	.02432	3,198,136	
Wood	378,026,443	475,538,675	14,566,506	.03853	.03063	.02707	2,204,650	
TOTAL	\$17,675,563,458	\$28,905,535,750	\$957,574,631	.05418	.03313	.02908	\$162,573,949	

*Includes taxes levied by the state, counties, local governments and school districts.

Source: Department of Revenue, *Property Tax 1968*, Tables I and V.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN **Indebtedness by Level of Government, 1945-68**

	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968
Counties	\$22,037,763	\$ 34,676,043	\$ 61,737,067	\$112,563,899	\$ 192,505,822	\$ 226,591,389	\$ 247,299,059	\$ 256,794,434
Cities	27,467,341	51,270,428	175,432,835	376,735,905	548,072,449	573,469,892	640,236,852	684,810,289
Villages	2,575,060	3,498,203	6,063,698	13,680,170	22,451,263	25,539,062	27,434,442	30,473,224
Towns	1,061,938	2,247,429	3,997,600	7,738,441	9,227,667	10,215,726	11,687,072	12,604,543
School districts	3,890,815	16,772,781	62,143,887	177,883,627	336,587,561	379,132,081	420,137,795	457,350,849
TOTAL	\$57,052,917	\$108,464,884	\$309,375,087	\$688,602,042	\$1,108,844,762	\$1,214,948,150	\$1,346,795,220	\$1,442,033,339

Local Indebtedness by Purpose, 1945-68

	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968
Schools	\$12,813,241	\$ 39,758,127	\$145,566,891	\$363,026,544	\$ 607,225,274	\$ 659,838,128	\$ 745,501,501	\$ 806,854,351
Public service enter- prises	1,340,599	2,031,243	4,239,912	11,347,812	25,531,473	28,591,141	31,154,937	35,954,015
Public improvements	16,359,738	28,342,056	82,781,565	169,373,748	265,411,959	292,899,627	320,941,777	325,169,571
Public buildings	5,840,471	12,292,369	48,653,227	77,887,680	91,877,333	107,220,745	96,917,125	106,626,167
Metropolitan sewer- age	6,533,000	6,513,000	9,715,000	28,248,000	67,637,000	74,636,000	78,245,000	82,646,000
Parks	1,041,194	5,036,834	8,017,043	15,533,174	15,141,005	14,228,834	19,224,270	20,758,992
Airport .....	.....	2,757,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Housing .....	.....	6,721,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poor relief	6,219,500	171,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equipment	34,479	318,783	598,699	1,365,422	1,085,485	1,100,015	1,418,199	1,787,207
Garbage and refuse .....	.....	.....	1,244,000	1,176,400	1,969,653	2,170,801	3,906,569	3,968,226
Refunding	5,906,692	2,831,804	1,725,445	1,537,007	3,040,679	2,487,548	2,354,305	2,198,360
Corporate purpose ..	528,013	124,491	4,734,633	12,062,400	11,992,865	11,336,860	17,545,225	23,713,531
Miscellaneous	435,990	1,566,737	2,098,672	7,043,855	17,932,036	20,438,451	29,586,312	32,356,919
TOTAL	\$57,052,917	\$108,464,884	\$309,375,087	\$688,602,042	\$1,108,844,762	\$1,214,948,150	\$1,346,795,220	\$1,442,033,339

Indebtedness of Public Building Corporations¹

Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation	\$ 19,046,368 ^a
Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation	234,520,360 ^a
Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation	163,268,640 ^b
Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation	25,568,000 ^c
Wisconsin University Building Corporation	27,382,374 ^b
TOTAL	\$469,785,742

Indebtedness through Direct State Obligation¹

Bonded indebtedness	\$.....
Short-term notes	45,903,875 ^a
Short-term notes	13,911,125 ^c
TOTAL	\$59,815,000

¹As of December 31, 1969.

^aTo be retired by general funds; ^bTo be retired by nonpublic funds; ^cTo be retired by program revenue.

Source: Bureau of Municipal Audit (formerly Department of State Audit), Department of Administration, *Indebtedness*, 1945-1968 editions; State Building Commission data, January 1970.

STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC DEBT BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1967-68

State	Rank by Per Capita Debt	Per Capita Debt	Per Capita Interest on Debt	Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year* (In millions)		
				Total	State	Local
Alabama	19	\$ 561.63	\$16.89	\$ 2,002.8	\$ 608.8	\$ 1,394.0
Alaska	1	1,232.00	39.47	341.3	176.9	164.4
Arizona	31	483.41	9.88	807.3	83.0	724.3
Arkansas	43	353.85	8.92	712.0	116.8	595.2
California	7	746.65	18.56	14,351.5	5,253.9	9,097.6
Colorado	29	492.17	10.29	1,008.0	149.4	858.6
Connecticut	5	925.59	26.63	2,738.8	1,444.6	1,294.3
Delaware	2	1,227.11	37.25	655.3	366.0	289.2
D.C.	32	479.23	13.58	.....	.....	387.7
Florida	26	521.83	14.85	3,214.5	824.0	2,390.5
Georgia	30	488.03	12.93	2,239.1	837.1	1,402.0
Hawaii	6	751.00	20.72	584.3	343.4	240.0
Idaho	50	233.32	4.36	164.5	18.5	146.0
Illinois	27	506.86	13.82	5,562.3	1,267.2	4,295.1
Indiana	46	339.10	9.89	1,718.2	561.3	1,156.9
Iowa	47	309.43	8.91	850.3	89.4	760.9
Kansas	36	439.48	10.41	1,012.1	236.4	775.8
Kentucky	10	728.96	22.46	2,353.8	1,119.5	1,234.3
Louisiana	13	658.16	20.04	2,456.3	737.1	1,719.2
Maine	44	344.35	10.22	337.1	175.3	161.9
Maryland	8	741.32	20.79	2,785.2	926.7	1,858.5
Massachusetts	12	692.85	20.32	3,767.0	1,800.6	1,966.4
Michigan	25	524.57	15.92	4,584.8	972.9	3,611.8
Minnesota	20	561.07	16.99	2,045.7	356.6	1,689.0
Mississippi	34	465.85	11.47	1,091.0	445.3	645.8
Missouri	41	384.28	9.77	1,778.0	145.8	1,632.2
Montana	45	343.75	11.26	238.2	84.8	153.4
Nebraska	15	594.43	10.13	854.2	55.5	798.7
Nevada	9	740.18	25.76	335.3	30.4	304.9
New Hampshire	37	438.52	12.79	307.8	146.9	161.0
New Jersey	22	547.36	16.61	3,874.2	1,146.0	2,728.3
New Mexico	39	397.25	9.81	403.2	135.1	268.1
New York	4	1,077.76	28.59	19,521.6	5,663.6	13,858.0
North Carolina	48	301.36	8.14	1,547.5	493.8	1,053.7
North Dakota	42	356.65	11.76	229.9	31.8	191.1
Ohio	33	474.34	13.99	5,023.8	1,282.6	3,741.2
Oklahoma	17	562.74	17.32	1,417.0	665.7	751.2
Oregon	28	501.58	12.41	1,007.2	494.6	512.5
Pennsylvania	14	652.46	18.44	7,641.7	2,427.5	5,214.2
Rhode Island	11	697.96	18.44	637.2	308.7	328.6
South Carolina	49	285.39	7.66	768.3	313.8	454.5
South Dakota	51	165.84	4.14	109.0	28.3	80.7
Tennessee	23	533.04	12.87	2,119.4	363.1	1,756.3
Texas	18	561.79	14.55	6,164.0	853.5	5,310.5
Utah	21	557.10	9.85	576.0	110.6	465.4
Vermont	24	527.31	12.31	222.5	139.9	82.6
Virginia	38	430.00	13.84	1,976.7	258.9	1,717.8
Washington	3	1,156.31	15.09	3,788.1	636.9	3,151.2
West Virginia	40	396.00	13.59	714.8	439.1	275.7
WISCONSIN	35	464.28	12.61	1,956.0	445.3	1,510.8
Wyoming	16	578.23	16.96	182.1	53.5	128.6
United States		\$ 606.21	\$16.34	\$121,157.9	\$35,666.2	\$85,491.7

*Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1967-68*, August 1969 (Tables 19 and 22). Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS FROM WISCONSIN, FISCAL YEARS 1957-58 TO 1967-68

(In thousands)

Type of Tax	1957-58	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Income and employment taxes	\$ 879,978*	\$1,207,093*	\$1,303,765*	\$1,266,341*	\$1,406,094*	\$1,738,042*	\$2,205,474*
Tax not withheld and self-emp. tax	227,439	261,731	279,173	313,234	329,310	364,581	376,584
Income tax and O.A.S.D.I. withheld	645,576	926,967	1,008,927	942,464	1,065,642	1,361,476	1,816,476
Railroad retirement	321	313	308	328	354	429	579
Unemployment insurance	6,642	18,082	15,356	10,316	10,788	11,555	11,836
Corporation income and profits tax	410,043	404,105	428,777	463,239	586,135	704,452	614,264
Estate tax	17,591	31,709	29,709	37,344	33,549	33,156	40,213
Gift tax	581	2,525	2,493	3,302	5,929	3,825	5,246
Excise taxes	154,004*	177,063*	194,637*	212,089*	198,472*	200,597*	214,676*
Alcohol taxes	99,406	106,368	117,505	129,191	128,750	133,659	134,018
Tobacco taxes	116	57	63	57	36	18	6
Stamp taxes	1,529	2,275	2,791	2,858	1,649	1,218	855
Manufacturers' excise	26,856	40,538	45,522	48,964	42,820	39,124	41,645
Retailers' excise	5,398	5,585	5,548	5,856	1,190	1	1
Miscellaneous and unclassified	20,726**	22,221	23,208	25,163	24,027	26,576	38,151
TOTAL INTERNAL REVENUE							
COLLECTED FROM WISCONSIN	\$1,462,224	\$1,822,494	\$1,959,380	\$1,982,315	\$2,230,179	\$2,680,072	\$3,079,873

*Total of detail immediately following. Figures have been rounded and may not add up to the totals.

**Not comparable to later figures because of change in statistical presentation in source tables.

Source: U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, *Annual Report*, Table I, for fiscal years ending June 30, 1957 and 1963 to 1968.

FEDERAL AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1968

State	Amount Per Capita Rank	Amount (In millions)			% of Total State & Local General Revenue	Rank
		Total	State Govt.	Local Govt.		
Alabama	\$ 93.22 25	\$ 332.4	\$ 308.3	\$ 24.1	24.9	11*
Alaska	462.27 1	128.0	124.1	3.9	42.5	1
Arizona	110.58 16	184.7	164.0	20.6	20.6	20
Arkansas	98.94 24	199.1	188.3	10.7	28.1	5
California	124.58 12	2,394.6	2,172.7	221.9	17.4	32
Colorado	104.66 18	214.4	198.2	16.1	18.7	27
Connecticut	81.14 32	240.1	203.6	36.5	16.1	37*
Delaware	89.99 27	48.1	43.6	4.5	15.6	40
D.C.	236.41 3	.....	.....	191.3	35.2	2
Florida	64.42 46	396.9	327.7	69.2	14.3	44
Georgia	85.81 28	393.7	360.9	32.9	20.5	21
Hawaii	141.84 6	110.4	105.3	5.0	21.6	16
Idaho	110.57 21	70.9	66.5	4.4	20.0	22
Illinois	75.73 38	831.1	709.7	121.4	16.1	37*
Indiana	59.28 49	300.4	281.9	18.5	13.3	48*
Iowa	82.85 29	227.7	214.1	13.5	15.5	41
Kansas	73.35 40	168.9	152.3	16.6	15.2	42
Kentucky	109.65 17	354.1	319.9	34.2	26.6	7
Louisiana	100.06 22	373.5	346.5	26.9	20.8	19
Maine	73.59 39	72.1	64.9	7.1	18.3	30
Maryland	72.42 42	272.1	231.9	40.2	14.2	45
Massachusetts	78.09 36	424.6	367.0	57.6	14.6	43
Michigan	72.95 41	637.6	579.7	57.9	13.6	47
Minnesota	101.35 20	369.6	349.5	20.1	16.9	34
Mississippi	90.81 26	212.7	203.2	9.5	24.9	11*
Missouri	77.17 37	357.1	319.0	38.1	18.6	28
Montana	127.95 10	88.7	83.7	4.9	22.6	14
Nebraska	82.23 31	118.2	109.7	8.5	16.4	36
Nevada	130.05 9	58.9	52.8	6.1	18.5	29
New Hampshire ..	78.70 33	55.3	49.4	5.9	19.1	26
New Jersey	57.23 51	405.1	355.2	49.9	12.1	50
New Mexico	170.80 4	173.4	148.9	24.5	29.0	4
New York	78.24 35	1,417.3	1,204.2	213.2	11.5	51
North Carolina ..	64.03 47	328.8	297.8	31.1	17.6	31
North Dakota	116.02 13	72.5	68.2	4.3	19.2	24*
Ohio	57.99 50	614.3	547.4	66.9	14.0	46
Oklahoma	132.66 8	334.1	312.3	21.8	26.2	9
Oregon	113.83 14	228.6	189.8	38.8	20.9	17*
Pennsylvania	68.76 45	805.4	678.3	127.1	16.0	39
Rhode Island	103.21 19	94.2	85.0	9.2	20.9	17*
South Carolina ..	62.92 48	169.4	154.3	15.1	19.2	24*
South Dakota	127.09 11	83.5	79.7	3.8	23.2	13
Tennessee	82.74 30	329.0	289.0	40.0	22.2	15
Texas	78.33 34	895.5	788.1	71.4	19.5	23
Utah	135.67 7	140.3	130.8	9.5	25.4	10
Vermont	158.37 5	66.8	64.4	2.5	27.3	6
Virginia	70.38 44	323.5	270.1	53.4	17.3	33
Washington	99.50 23	326.0	302.8	23.2	16.7	35
West Virginia	113.41 15	204.7	197.7	7.0	26.3	8
WISCONSIN	72.02 43	303.5	292.7	10.7	13.3	48*
Wyoming	236.59 2	74.5	72.5	2.1	29.7	3
U.S.	85.96	17,181.3	15,227.7	1,953.6		

*Tie in ranking.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1967-68*, August 1969 (Tables 17, 22 and 23). Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

FEDERAL AIDS TO WISCONSIN, 1967-68 TO 1968-69

Types of Aid	Federal Aids Received by Wisconsin		Channeled to Local Units	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
Commerce	\$ 111,243	\$ 294,923	\$.....	\$.....
Agriculture, Dept. of	111,243	294,923		
Environmental Resources	\$ 59,795,431	\$ 44,006,200	\$ 2,662,406	\$ 2,463,926
Natural Resources, Dept. of	\$ 3,618,556*	\$ 2,965,180*	\$ 525,813*	\$ 684,892*
Fish and game	557,983	1,114,138		
Forestry	1,151,222	777,289		
National forest income	124,712	117,898	124,712	117,898
Water pollution and resources	235,919	239,392		
All other	1,548,720	716,403	401,101	566,994
Transportation, Dept. of	\$ 56,176,875*	\$ 41,041,020*	\$ 2,136,593*	\$ 1,779,034*
Aeronautics Division	1,856,507	1,826,692	2,136,593	1,779,034
Highway Division	54,304,194	39,073,687		
Motor Vehicle Division	16,174	140,641		

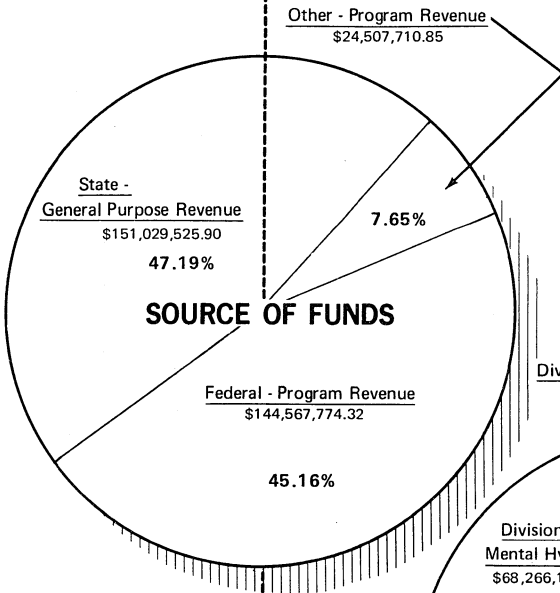
FEDERAL AIDS TO WISCONSIN, 1967-68 TO 1968-69—Continued

Types of Aid	Federal Aids Received by Wisconsin		Channeled to Local Units	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
Education	\$100,579,574	\$123,450,533	\$31,294,302	\$33,171,189
Higher Edu. Aids Board	405,120	813,708	.....	.....
Higher Edu. Coord. Council	52,742	108,016	.....	.....
Historical Society	20,445	20,644	.....	.....
Public Instruction, Dept. of	\$ 27,391,385*	\$ 28,429,790*	\$24,734,802*	\$25,889,043*
School lunch program	5,271,630	5,226,327	5,272,292	5,221,218
National Defense Edu. Act	1,612,068	2,235,866	1,852,194	2,113,287
Elementary-Secondary Edu. Act	14,503,040	13,250,517	13,238,113	12,960,829
Library	3,189,002	3,265,957	2,515,961	2,557,253
Handicapped children	1,130,782	1,817,031	408,033	672,449
Vocational education	1,250,000	1,366,822	1,140,877	1,223,443
All other	434,864	1,267,270	307,332	1,140,564
State Universities	\$ 10,013,499*	\$ 12,472,573*	\$ 2,121,742*	\$ 1,121,890*
Work study program	1,334,823	1,298,798	.....	.....
Student loan N.D.E. Act	1,451,888	1,484,839	.....	.....
Construction grants	3,274,650	5,500,937	2,121,742	1,121,890
All other	3,952,138	4,187,999	.....	.....
University of Wisconsin	55,454,649	73,485,865	.....	968,084
Vocational & Adult Tech. Edu. Board	\$ 7,241,734*	\$ 8,119,937*	\$ 4,437,753*	\$ 5,192,172*
Manpower retraining	1,267,500	1,800,546	1,055,667	1,348,068
George-Barden Act	975,294	1,358,217	919,917	879,199
Smith-Hughes Act	212,247	159,747	154,869	72,626
All other	4,786,673	4,803,437	2,397,300	2,892,279
Human Relations and Resources	\$129,344,159	\$157,965,784	\$35,749,881	\$49,251,134
Health & Social Services, Dept. of	\$118,607,240*	\$144,883,953*	\$35,749,881*	\$49,251,134*
Hospital construction	2,917,317	2,935,432	.....	.....
Other health	2,135,541	3,851,782	85,980	78,006
Old age assistance	7,879,490	8,984,370	8,026,873	8,974,876
Dependent children	15,763,360	22,381,925	15,894,067	22,353,240
Blind	341,770	357,803	350,877	357,964
Medical assistance	65,208,700	71,507,916	.....	.....
Totally & perm. disabled	2,589,950	3,301,957	2,631,005	3,217,866
Work experience	1,045,403	62,556	994,195	74,267
Child welfare	981,092	981,313	36,393	21,310
State administration	1,750,530	3,947,474	.....	.....
County administration	7,284,760	13,996,842	7,414,705	13,855,260
Older Americans Act	151,517	154,344	116,208	66,489
Vocational rehabilitation	8,343,946	9,577,420	.....	.....
Rehabilitation O.A.S.I.	749,000	1,039,026	.....	.....
All other	1,464,864	1,803,794	199,578	251,856
Ind., Labor & Human Relations, Dept. of	\$ 10,063,103*	\$ 12,137,847*	.....	.....
Employment service	6,093,188	7,301,005	.....	.....
Unemployment compensation	3,777,271	4,634,834	.....	.....
All other	192,644	202,008	.....	.....
Military Affairs	305,340	421,948	.....	.....
Veterans Affairs	368,476	522,036	.....	.....
General Executive	\$ 1,112,835	\$ 2,026,610	\$ 546,408	\$ 778,872
Administration, Dept. of	17,649	505,062	.....	185,241
Executive Office	18,961	108,280	.....	32,382
Local Affairs & Development, Dept. of	\$ 1,076,225*	\$ 1,413,268*	\$ 546,408*	\$ 561,249*
Planning grants	241,337	251,313	.....	.....
Economic opportunity	99,712	84,736	.....	.....
Civil defense	735,176	956,819	546,408	441,826
All other .....	.....	120,400	.....	119,423
Legislative	\$ 39,698*	\$ 91,514*	\$.....	\$.....
Building Commission	39,698	76,514	.....	.....
Legislative Council .....	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Summary by Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Fund	\$223,466,953	\$274,019,774	\$69,854,263	\$85,100,908
Highway Fund	54,320,368	39,143,328	.....	.....
Conservation Fund	3,255,108	2,585,024	398,374	564,213
Unemployment Administration Fund	9,900,739	11,939,839	.....	.....
School Fund	91	85	.....	.....
Building Fund	39,698	76,514	.....	.....
TOTAL FEDERAL AIDS	\$290,982,959	\$327,835,564	\$70,252,997	\$85,665,121

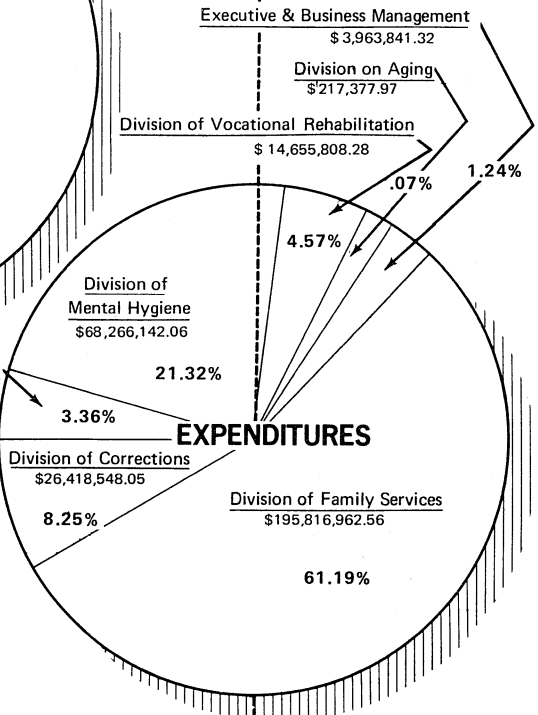
*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Administration. Bureau of Finance, February 1970.

Dept. of Health and Social Services
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 1968-1969



\$320,105,011.07



\$320,105,011.07

WELFARE AID EXPENDITURES IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, BY REVENUE SOURCE, 1968-69

County	Total	Federal	State	County
Adams	\$ 628,389.74	\$ 349,425.39	\$ 144,005.11	\$ 134,959.24
Ashland	1,246,590.37	697,929.62	437,500.50	111,160.25
Barron	2,159,717.69	1,179,180.95	572,679.30	407,857.44
Bayfield	988,520.12	550,479.21	295,310.10	142,730.81
Brown	4,690,191.05	2,548,632.29	1,034,456.78	1,107,101.98
Buffalo	910,540.87	514,588.26	269,214.62	126,737.99
Burnett	773,805.84	419,193.36	240,217.85	114,394.63
Calumet	600,949.26	335,024.68	133,324.01	132,600.57
Chippewa	2,132,323.13	1,178,773.88	509,898.76	443,650.49
Clark	1,731,919.00	967,675.69	447,396.05	316,847.26
Columbia	1,470,208.12	803,700.80	322,548.28	343,959.04
Crawford	991,106.42	546,262.58	292,920.83	151,923.01
Dane	13,639,259.16	7,223,641.35	3,199,872.36	3,215,745.45
Dodge	2,433,091.06	1,343,659.57	563,548.54	525,882.95
Door	577,630.26	319,049.34	125,116.98	133,463.94
Douglas	3,867,185.73	2,117,089.53	1,381,224.61	368,871.59
Dunn	1,580,904.18	875,808.63	422,322.08	282,173.47
Eau Claire	3,435,704.50	1,850,698.67	874,021.41	710,984.42
Florence	356,270.80	195,386.65	115,017.85	45,866.30
Fond du Lac	3,718,495.16	1,995,864.13	871,263.45	851,367.58
Forest	1,010,200.21	528,162.38	494,716.48	—12,678.65
Grant	2,453,384.88	1,381,762.91	608,774.36	462,847.61
Green	712,377.96	405,725.91	148,926.66	157,725.39
Green Lake	507,719.71	283,408.08	100,976.79	121,334.84
Iowa	964,973.33	529,670.46	220,475.90	214,826.97
Iron	471,951.88	268,433.96	162,122.53	41,395.39
Jackson	1,777,822.68	937,479.52	663,660.05	176,683.11
Jefferson	1,998,400.99	1,115,880.74	414,900.29	467,619.96
Juneau	1,126,034.41	603,778.08	308,632.11	213,624.22
Kenosha	6,680,791.71	3,434,969.60	1,500,048.98	1,745,773.13
Kewaunee	425,254.56	236,899.06	94,837.21	93,518.29
La Crosse	3,965,060.11	2,174,955.04	913,587.06	876,518.01
Lafayette	704,719.45	389,343.89	150,280.30	165,095.26
Langlade	1,259,898.98	696,099.95	354,148.18	209,650.85
Lincoln	1,231,961.18	672,093.56	300,583.17	259,284.45
Manitowoc	3,318,676.44	1,815,503.87	783,059.52	720,113.05
Marathon	3,796,805.80	2,067,097.80	855,654.30	874,053.70
Marinette	2,343,107.22	1,271,626.30	643,891.20	427,589.72
Marquette	637,308.16	358,898.81	165,685.21	112,724.14
Menominee	866,420.65	456,028.24	324,814.32	85,578.09
Milwaukee	88,664,641.86	49,321,521.40	22,377,183.40	22,965,937.06
Monroe	1,692,013.02	933,473.72	464,981.23	293,558.07
Oconto	1,219,688.98	673,558.90	284,250.07	261,880.01
Oconto	1,609,543.82	858,634.63	370,609.44	380,299.75
Outagamie	2,942,950.48	1,597,529.77	654,539.18	690,881.53
Ozaukee	942,772.83	506,950.89	199,445.49	236,376.45
Pepin	614,845.03	346,163.50	217,069.97	51,611.56
Pierce	1,353,756.68	759,351.01	339,973.56	254,432.11
Polk	1,878,484.07	1,013,933.52	506,254.35	358,296.20
Portage	1,650,995.77	917,263.81	373,683.73	360,048.23
Price	931,984.52	527,130.05	262,279.85	142,574.02
Racine	7,228,913.48	3,664,337.41	1,735,770.03	1,828,806.64
Richland	965,632.70	545,656.34	256,449.52	163,526.84
Rock	5,076,786.37	2,604,370.92	1,007,818.94	1,394,596.51
Rusk	1,242,173.51	686,337.83	446,596.59	109,239.09
St. Croix	1,212,279.54	676,220.18	281,143.20	254,916.16
Sauk	1,735,567.72	948,582.46	398,381.30	388,603.96
Sawyer	1,112,606.93	593,864.94	377,155.13	141,586.86
Shawano	1,543,012.49	853,202.06	367,192.80	322,617.63
Sheboygan	2,379,042.78	1,632,649.70	636,096.56	710,296.52
Taylor	993,591.43	558,710.01	288,434.18	146,447.24
Trempealeau	1,778,354.75	995,280.49	590,065.69	193,008.57
Vernon	1,697,053.67	952,030.47	534,047.72	210,975.48
Vilas	679,627.17	356,999.12	167,562.15	155,065.90
Walworth	2,448,689.73	1,322,798.22	504,436.73	621,454.78
Washburn	1,020,205.58	551,178.30	354,664.84	114,362.44
Washington	1,763,469.92	951,055.91	382,311.86	430,102.15
Waushara	5,636,994.42	3,058,886.08	1,189,431.17	1,388,677.17
Waupaca	2,186,272.05	1,216,246.13	531,032.46	438,993.47
Waushara	864,429.84	471,017.53	198,837.20	194,575.11
Winnebago	4,950,490.66	2,718,168.47	1,044,563.95	1,187,758.24
Wood	2,938,371.25	1,591,057.66	684,227.30	663,086.29
State at Large	1,658,239.54	939,801.19	718,438.55	—
TOTAL	\$239,399,155.37	\$124,985,845.36	\$60,277,162.03	\$54,136,147.98

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Assistance, *State Welfare Aids and County Share of Welfare Expenditures*, Fiscal Year 1968-69, Table 1.

WELFARE EXPENDITURES, BY COUNTY*

Fiscal Years 1958-59 To 1968-69

County	Total Federal, State and County Expenditures				1968-69	
	1958-59	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total	Per Capital ¹
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount Rank
Adams	\$ 235,224	\$ 313,854	\$ 376,850	\$ 503,075	\$ 628,389	\$ 78.06 16
Ashland	517,330	585,895	768,381	1,187,203	1,246,590	79.65 14
Barron	996,759	1,297,084	1,380,659	1,919,049	2,159,717	67.59 27
Bayfield	554,982	597,364	687,000	907,574	988,520	87.86 11
Brown	1,040,543	1,415,414	2,329,369	3,941,623	4,690,191	31.63 64
Buffalo	314,546	534,219	635,313	831,679	910,540	69.50 24
Burnett	409,613	467,714	509,864	690,341	773,805	91.03 8
Calumet	171,300	211,240	306,020	560,328	600,949	23.33 71
Chippewa	724,899	901,532	1,176,278	1,941,593	2,132,323	45.03 49
Clark	561,902	833,117	1,060,652	1,463,281	1,731,919	59.92 34
Columbia	528,190	730,689	897,162	1,312,731	1,470,208	38.43 58
Crawford	420,227	614,456	738,708	959,378	991,106	67.65 26
Dane	3,315,260	5,805,357	7,392,459	11,659,750	13,639,259	49.28 45
Dodge	838,264	1,212,674	1,612,232	2,358,917	2,433,091	36.86 61
Door	318,102	311,018	369,609	561,183	577,630	29.69 66
Douglas	1,289,776	1,899,430	2,321,879	3,443,639	3,867,185	90.46 9
Dunn	518,346	755,282	950,246	1,350,339	1,580,904	62.24 33
Eau Claire	1,443,061	2,056,004	2,359,719	3,155,522	3,435,704	53.89 40
Florence	205,166	190,236	208,619	292,891	356,270	116.80 5
Fond du Lac	1,231,854	1,596,051	2,129,358	3,245,205	3,718,495	46.80 46
Forest	441,220	517,095	639,621	897,071	1,010,200	159.08 2
Grant	1,109,434	1,315,392	1,594,243	2,239,761	2,453,384	56.14 39
Green	307,898	304,738	396,298	691,642	712,377	28.26 67
Green Lake	170,422	177,403	297,331	434,381	507,719	32.13 63
Iowa	356,107	441,956	545,375	827,631	964,973	52.58 41
Iron	264,031	300,183	347,536	486,864	471,951	76.74 18
Jackson	704,763	1,010,862	1,133,680	1,506,643	1,777,822	126.53 4
Jefferson	413,563	700,117	744,724	1,725,967	1,998,400	37.28 60
Juneau	486,173	540,941	635,692	932,732	1,126,034	65.27 28
Kenosha	1,461,516	2,745,050	3,288,411	5,397,829	6,680,791	62.96 31
Kewaunee	145,932	182,338	203,973	362,490	425,254	23.75 70
La Crosse	1,170,592	1,886,489	2,354,810	3,548,328	3,965,060	52.41 42
Lafayette	333,829	394,206	414,838	613,151	704,719	42.97 52
Langlade	624,122	717,028	775,271	1,125,325	1,259,898	71.78 20
Lincoln	378,220	512,489	703,100	1,158,924	1,231,961	56.90 37
Manitowoc	685,368	1,259,702	1,736,973	2,674,026	3,318,676	43.01 51
Marathon	665,513	1,423,645	1,887,686	3,218,450	3,796,805	40.56 54
Marinette	811,045	1,197,588	1,516,230	2,197,394	2,343,107	68.71 25
Marquette	225,638	263,252	373,112	586,408	637,308	80.16 13
Menominee .....	.....	334,652	501,422	766,601	866,420	339.77 1
Milwaukee	14,458,889	30,209,734	43,065,006	64,665,405	88,664,641	83.95 12
Monroe	599,459	771,198	949,183	1,457,743	1,692,013	56.40 38
Oconto	512,113	612,421	758,325	1,127,387	1,219,688	50.71 43
Oneida	547,629	817,853	962,943	1,413,223	1,609,543	71.06 22
Outagamie	709,729	1,047,997	1,398,781	2,356,828	2,942,950	25.75 69
Ozaukee	131,994	331,203	487,155	721,202	942,772	18.93 72
Pepin	204,842	352,042	432,892	552,423	614,845	90.41 10
Pierce	490,676	570,309	776,839	1,214,149	1,353,756	57.60 35
Polk	800,791	1,026,337	1,153,470	1,638,449	1,878,484	76.98 17
Portage	609,629	778,982	891,823	1,468,228	1,650,995	39.63 56
Price	403,463	450,277	589,353	858,067	931,984	71.69 21
Racine	1,422,131	2,794,988	3,734,816	5,716,736	7,228,913	45.25 48
Richland	388,242	626,883	726,437	872,375	965,632	57.30 36
Rock	1,276,155	2,103,469	2,623,843	4,200,671	5,076,786	39.46 57
Rusk	459,965	650,476	790,429	1,092,952	1,242,173	93.39 7
St. Croix	353,315	474,100	694,892	1,039,900	1,212,279	38.36 59
Sauk	720,720	929,944	1,136,826	1,544,729	1,735,567	40.91 53
Sawyer	515,863	645,406	758,256	1,015,161	1,112,606	127.88 3
Shawano	678,952	746,307	953,689	1,355,351	1,543,012	50.50 44
Sheboygan	1,136,238	1,321,620	1,811,266	2,657,516	2,979,042	32.38 62
Taylor	451,603	544,344	680,875	938,673	993,591	62.68 32
Traverseau	725,190	883,888	1,093,389	1,577,767	1,778,354	78.86 15
Vernon	754,349	954,175	1,228,358	1,472,630	1,697,053	73.30 19
Vilas	266,167	314,555	384,972	609,373	679,627	69.70 23
Wailworth	563,838	1,081,259	1,500,458	2,062,063	2,448,689	43.45 50
Washburn	377,567	543,332	664,819	934,953	1,020,205	106.27 6
Washington	264,932	516,521	809,526	1,379,606	1,763,469	29.86 65
Waukesha	720,931	1,575,492	2,711,037	4,650,502	5,636,994	25.92 68
Waupaca	675,253	913,549	1,157,444	1,808,538	2,186,272	63.00 30
Waushara	363,025	479,095	568,654	781,822	864,429	64.03 29
Winnebago	1,020,100	1,694,794	2,401,915	3,952,807	4,950,490	40.39 55
Wood	929,599	1,375,215	1,768,114	2,850,574	2,938,371	46.75 47
State at large ..	.....	.....	148,012	1,565,332	1,658,239	..... ..
TOTAL	\$59,924,312	\$96,690,523	\$128,114,503	\$195,230,088	\$239,399,155	\$ 56.85 (State av.)

*Cents omitted.

¹Determined by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau based on July 1, 1968 county population estimates by the Division of Health.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family Services, *State Welfare Aids and County Share of Welfare Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1968-69*, and previous issues.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, OCTOBER 1969

County	Total Public Assistance (all programs)			Old-Age Assistance		
	Persons ¹	Grants*	Avg.	Persons	Grants*	Avg.
Adams	459	\$ 26,414	\$57.55	100	\$ 8,346	\$ 83.46
Ashland	477	38,267	80.22	187	20,829	111.39
Barron	1,074	81,166	75.57	367	35,619	97.05
Bayfield	454	28,137	61.98	179	15,640	87.37
Brown	2,294	144,054	62.80	360	29,209	81.14
Buffalo	471	38,904	82.60	191	23,528	123.18
Burnett	404	27,467	67.99	166	16,580	99.88
Calumet	189	10,664	56.42	38	2,712	71.37
Chippewa	881	66,120	75.05	217	26,929	124.10
Clark	719	42,372	58.93	216	17,106	79.19
Columbia	588	41,542	70.65	151	11,494	76.12
Crawford	463	25,144	54.31	147	10,487	71.34
Dane	6,446	503,157	78.06	780	90,227	115.68
Dodge	864	51,576	59.69	209	15,002	71.78
Door	265	16,799	63.40	78	5,733	73.50
Douglas	1,730	107,310	62.03	374	34,560	92.41
Dunn	655	56,843	86.78	271	35,078	129.44
Eau Claire	1,473	110,167	74.79	386	38,587	99.97
Florence	182	11,856	65.15	54	4,967	91.98
Fond du Lac	1,486	95,404	64.20	304	24,929	82.00
Forest	566	39,560	69.89	141	19,242	136.47
Grant	875	55,705	63.66	315	23,980	76.13
Green	252	19,765	78.43	128	13,147	102.71
Green Lake	197	16,071	81.58	73	8,050	110.28
Iowa	398	20,970	52.69	136	8,876	65.26
Iron	156	11,034	70.73	100	7,825	78.25
Jackson	900	53,195	59.11	200	12,446	62.23
Jefferson	571	31,592	55.33	155	11,251	72.59
Juneau	601	36,922	61.43	194	21,123	108.88
Kenosha	3,349	231,641	69.17	394	46,736	118.62
Kewaunee	175	11,346	64.84	71	5,333	75.12
La Crosse	1,451	75,473	52.01	322	19,596	60.86
Lafayette	401	29,728	74.14	140	17,158	122.56
Langlade	666	31,600	47.45	222	12,132	54.65
Lincoln	518	23,017	44.43	125	6,272	50.18
Manitowoc	1,219	76,264	62.56	208	12,764	61.37
Marathon	1,783	114,992	64.49	359	30,333	84.49
Marinette	1,233	86,331	70.02	311	31,527	101.37
Marquette	214	14,754	68.95	83	6,859	82.64
Menominee	531	27,130	51.09	41	2,920	71.22
Milwaukee	56,580	3,867,129	68.35	3,668	379,301	103.41
Monroe	826	43,101	52.18	229	15,102	65.95
Oconto	465	38,566	82.94	191	24,129	126.33
Oneida	725	42,815	59.06	151	11,591	76.76
Outagamie	1,459	93,247	63.91	195	12,446	63.83
Ozaukee	310	22,070	71.20	53	3,434	64.79
Pepin	300	18,096	60.32	100	8,392	83.92
Pierce	393	31,081	79.09	171	16,937	99.05
Polk	861	65,633	76.23	310	35,610	114.87
Portage	698	36,933	52.91	182	10,380	57.03
Price	295	14,029	47.56	121	6,907	57.08
Racine	4,987	306,400	61.44	291	22,813	78.40
Richland	381	30,601	80.32	154	15,945	103.54
Rock	3,561	201,268	56.52	375	24,501	65.34
Rusk	645	43,211	66.99	220	20,799	94.54
St. Croix	383	33,789	88.22	163	22,035	135.18
Sauk	788	40,543	51.45	192	12,961	67.51
Sawyer	773	44,994	58.21	165	18,682	113.22
Shawano	668	38,633	57.83	219	15,451	70.55
Sheboygan	1,168	97,595	83.56	224	17,267	77.09
Taylor	333	28,334	85.09	182	20,069	110.27
Trempealeau	786	65,860	83.79	365	38,023	104.17
Vernon	603	39,087	64.82	288	22,972	79.76
Vilas	375	15,197	40.53	54	2,389	44.24
Walworth	879	55,336	62.95	166	15,304	92.19
Washburn	451	24,863	55.13	149	10,608	71.19
Washington	803	58,933	73.39	106	11,344	107.02
Waukesha	1,881	146,030	77.63	191	17,561	91.94
Waupaca	925	54,685	59.12	277	19,385	69.98
Waushara	430	25,965	60.38	130	10,318	79.37
Winnebago	2,024	130,362	64.41	289	23,966	82.93
Wood	1,068	64,251	60.16	251	17,007	67.76
TOTAL	124,454 ¹	\$8,349,119	\$67.09	18,315	\$1,688,767	\$ 92.21

¹Includes 53,191 persons also receiving medical assistance program benefits.

*Cents omitted.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Bureau of Research.

Public Assistance in Wisconsin—October 1969.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, OCTOBER 1969—Continued

County	Aid to Blind			Aid To Disabled			General Relief ¹	
	Persons	Grants*	Avg.	Persons	Grants*	Avg.	Persons	Grants*
Adams	4	\$ 415	\$103.75	25	\$ 2,101	\$84.04	77	\$ 1,231
Ashland	3	96	32.00	55	5,834	106.09	29	824
Barron	9	691	76.78	111	9,176	82.67	74	2,889
Bayfield	2	146	73.00	42	4,013	95.55	61	1,385
Brown	10	858	85.80	178	15,933	89.51	373	7,705
Buffalo	2	113	56.50	58	5,418	93.41	3	65
Burnett .....	.....	.....	.....	33	2,787	84.45	50	953
Calumet	1	83	83.00	17	1,211	71.24	7	443
Chippewa	8	706	88.25	83	6,726	81.04	65	1,184
Clark	6	357	59.50	96	7,379	76.86	13	373
Columbia	7	385	55.00	42	3,009	71.64	46	5,800
Crawford	10	414	41.40	52	4,371	84.06	25	1,159
Dane	31	3,503	113.00	337	32,019	95.01	520	33,145
Dodge	6	756	126.00	62	3,738	60.29	69	2,779
Door	2	91	45.50	32	2,956	92.38	17	761
Douglas	12	1,011	84.25	159	15,299	96.22	108	2,942
Dunn	6	416	69.33	77	7,089	92.06	18	1,029
Eau Claire	11	1,023	93.00	129	10,100	78.29	123	9,649
Florence .....	.....	.....	.....	19	1,559	82.05	3	231
Fond du Lac	19	1,402	73.79	126	9,219	73.17	167	2,996
Forest	5	398	79.60	40	5,110	127.75	105	3,293
Grant	4	427	106.75	113	10,770	95.31	14	406
Green	4	222	55.50	25	1,799	71.96	6	136
Green Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	17	1,766	103.88	11	180
Iowa	1	61	61.00	32	1,834	57.31	52	1,947
Iron	3	192	64.00	23	1,313	57.09	8	161
Jackson	3	447	49.67	84	6,430	76.55	145	5,819
Jefferson	3	237	79.00	53	3,162	59.66	38	504
Juneau	3	130	43.33	35	2,700	77.14	127	3,252
Kenosha	6	481	80.17	183	17,103	93.46	588	34,495
Kewaunee	2	114	57.00	22	1,968	89.45	11	236
La Crosse	9	780	86.67	116	7,313	63.04	122	4,785
Lafayette	1	65	65.00	31	2,874	92.71	38	695
Langlade	3	192	64.00	56	3,431	61.27	58	1,964
Lincoln	5	264	52.80	49	2,856	58.29	51	573
Manitowoc	6	264	44.00	104	6,531	62.80	62	1,014
Marathon	13	866	66.62	211	14,773	70.01	120	4,315
Marinette	12	1,334	111.17	132	11,007	83.39	41	2,804
Marquette	1	76	76.00	24	1,944	81.00	4	1,287
Menominee	3	270	90.00	32	2,073	64.78	35	123
Milwaukee	223	21,969	98.52	1,330	128,713	96.78	10,822	516,572
Monroe	9	534	59.33	79	5,124	64.86	45	466
Oconto	5	342	68.40	57	5,756	100.98	25	668
Oneida	4	228	57.00	73	4,925	67.47	81	2,882
Outagamie	11	863	78.45	80	5,741	71.76	80	2,677
Ozaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,455	58.20	32	545
Pepin .....	.....	.....	.....	24	1,582	65.92	11	167
Pierce	4	121	30.25	44	3,977	90.39	5	1,692
Polk	9	974	108.22	68	7,563	111.22	84	3,545
Portage	6	206	34.33	76	3,958	52.08	78	1,873
Price	2	115	57.50	41	2,158	52.64	16	22
Racine	26	2,053	78.96	165	13,019	78.90	589	25,699
Richland	4	630	157.50	68	6,870	101.03	4	413
Rock	18	1,295	71.94	156	10,718	68.71	444	14,591
Rusk	3	294	98.00	57	4,408	77.33	3	46
St. Croix	1	133	133.00	30	2,223	74.10	14	732
Sauk	5	360	72.00	74	4,326	58.46	142	3,828
Sawyer	9	561	62.33	45	4,415	98.11	114	1,431
Shawano	6	388	64.67	76	5,701	75.01	65	934
Sheboygan	3	367	122.33	100	7,612	76.12	52	2,094
Taylor	5	402	80.40	42	2,896	68.95	4	260
Trempealeau	11	1,003	91.18	84	8,708	103.67	4	172
Vernon	10	793	79.30	69	5,227	75.75	49	462
Vilas	4	332	83.00	32	2,255	70.47	95	1,244
Walworth	2	173	86.50	75	5,194	69.25	79	2,951
Washburn	4	165	41.25	68	4,782	70.32	13	745
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	36	3,503	97.31	41	2,716
Waukesha	5	353	70.60	108	7,458	69.06	122	9,279
Waupaca	7	593	84.71	101	7,050	69.80	19	298
Waushara	3	93	31.00	35	2,977	85.06	45	1,990
Winnebago	13	1,122	86.31	133	10,080	75.79	161	9,301
Wood	10	673	67.30	93	7,208	77.51	106	6,720
TOTAL	664	\$56,421	\$84.97	6,659	\$544,277	\$83.24	16,928	\$762,583

¹Average grant per person is not available by county. The state average is \$45.05.

*Cents omitted.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, OCTOBER 1969—Continued

County	Aid to Dependent Children in Own or Relative's Home					
	Parental Unemployment ¹			Other Than Unemployment		
	Persons ²	Grants [*]	Avg.	Persons ³	Grants [*]	Avg.
Adams	19	\$ 653	\$34.37	249	\$ 14,008	\$56.26
Ashland				142	5,923	41.71
Barron				469	20,572	43.86
Bayfield				161	6,335	39.35
Brown	4	258	64.50	1,188	60,219	50.69
Buffalo				200	7,728	38.64
Burnett				139	6,099	43.88
Calumet				114	4,587	40.24
Chippewa	4	190	47.50	445	21,792	48.97
Clark	15	636	42.40	371	14,989	40.40
Columbia				302	16,318	54.03
Crawford				228	8,640	37.89
Dane	199	12,035	60.48	4,469	288,578	64.57
Dodge				447	21,976	49.16
Door				122	5,770	47.30
Douglas	120	5,403	45.03	1,009	45,535	45.13
Dunn				265	11,912	44.95
Eau Claire	16	932	58.25	772	39,574	51.26
Florence				104	4,362	41.94
Fond du Lac	8	408	51.00	775	44,334	57.21
Forest				254	9,786	38.53
Grant				403	17,433	43.26
Green				72	2,983	41.43
Green Lake				84	3,839	45.71
Iowa				152	6,133	40.35
Iron				20	1,439	71.95
Jackson				402	19,691	48.98
Jefferson				253	11,073	43.77
Juneau				233	9,252	39.71
Kenosha	114	5,075	44.52	2,036	113,349	55.67
Kewaunee				64	2,575	40.23
La Crosse				824	35,489	43.07
Lafayette				173	7,414	42.86
Langlade				306	12,299	40.19
Lincoln				261	10,291	39.43
Manitowoc	23	1,118	48.61	737	39,417	53.48
Marathon	86	3,643	42.36	957	47,316	49.44
Marinette	12	601	50.08	697	34,200	49.07
Marquette				87	3,315	38.10
Menominee	19	376	19.84	385	18,510	48.08
Milwaukee	4,226	229,395	54.28	38,292	2,297,000	59.99
Monroe				441	19,246	43.64
Oconto				177	6,972	39.39
Oneida	5	163	32.60	384	17,335	45.14
Outagamie	5	376	75.20	950	47,984	50.51
Ozaukee				167	7,545	45.18
Pepin	5	245	49.00	143	5,834	40.80
Pierce				140	5,667	40.48
Polk				335	14,653	43.74
Portage				314	15,406	49.06
Price				99	3,685	37.22
Racine	89	4,769	53.59	3,735	220,225	58.96
Richland				140	6,030	43.07
Rock	163	8,086	49.61	2,390	123,865	51.83
Rusk	38	1,533	40.34	330	15,024	45.53
St. Croix				161	7,759	48.19
Sauk	6	304	50.67	348	15,753	45.27
Sawyer	8	309	38.63	371	15,778	42.53
Shawano				272	11,593	42.62
Sheboygan	9	339	37.67	680	50,005	73.54
Taylor				84	3,167	37.70
Trempealeau	20	768	38.40	306	12,639	41.30
Vernon				163	7,606	46.66
Vilas				167	6,472	38.75
Walworth	4	163	40.75	206	23,545	47.37
Washburn				206	7,839	38.05
Washington	6	385	64.17	548	27,672	50.50
Waukesha	65	3,012	46.34	1,293	74,886	57.92
Waupaca	17	948	55.76	486	23,143	47.62
Waushara	11	453	41.18	196	8,457	43.15
Winnebago	54	2,644	48.96	1,244	62,328	50.10
Wood				532	21,725	40.84
TOTAL	5,370 ²	\$285,222	\$53.11	75,962 ³	\$4,241,899	\$55.84

¹Data is for August 1969. This program, which began July 1966, has been discontinued. August is the last month for which data is reported.

²Persons in families receiving aid (involving 3,491 children and 976 families).

³Persons in families receiving aid (involving 56,746 children in 20,662 families).

*Cents omitted.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES OCTOBER 1969—Continued

Aid to Dependent Children—Continued						
County	In Foster Homes			In Child-Care Inst.		
	Persons ¹	Grants*	Avg.	Persons ¹	Grants*	Avg.
Adams	4	\$ 313	\$78.25	.....	\$ .....	\$ .....
Ashland	61	4,759	78.03	.....	.....	.....
Barron	37	2,482	67.09	7	9,736	390.89
Bayfield	9	618	68.67	.....	.....	.....
Brown	153	15,890	103.86	32	14,239	444.99
Buffalo	16	1,326	82.92	1	725	725.00
Burnett	16	1,047	65.44	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	10	823	82.32	2	804	402.15
Chippewa	58	4,543	78.34	5	4,240	848.00
Clark	16	1,367	85.46	1	800	800.00
Columbia	38	3,899	102.61	2	637	318.75
Crawford	1	73	73.00	.....	.....	.....
Dane	258	27,601	106.98	51	28,083	550.66
Dodge	68	5,585	82.14	3	1,739	579.67
Door	12	695	57.94	2	791	395.90
Douglas	63	4,903	77.84	5	3,060	612.00
Dunn	18	1,318	73.27	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire	39	3,423	87.79	13	7,809	600.76
Florence	1	77	77.00	1	660	660.00
Fond du Lac	86	7,938	92.31	9	4,585	509.45
Forest	21	1,731	82.43	.....	.....	.....
Grant	24	1,978	82.43	2	710	355.00
Green	16	1,078	67.39	1	400	400.00
Green Lake	11	1,035	94.12	1	1,200	200.00
Iowa	25	2,119	84.76	.....	.....	.....
Iron	2	104	52.00	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	55	4,690	85.29	5	3,670	734.00
Jefferson	69	5,365	77.76	.....	.....	.....
Juneau	9	464	51.58	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha	126	10,996	87.28	16	8,479	529.98
Kewaunee	3	270	90.00	2	850	425.00
La Crosse	49	4,733	96.60	9	2,777	308.56
Lafayette	17	1,122	66.00	1	400	400.00
Langlade	21	1,582	75.33	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	25	1,635	65.44	2	1,125	562.50
Manitowoc	81	6,951	85.82	21	9,323	443.95
Marathon	111	10,312	92.91	12	7,074	589.55
Marinette	33	2,274	68.92	7	3,184	454.93
Marquette	15	1,273	84.87	.....	.....	.....
Menominee	35	3,233	92.40	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,766	178,107	100.85	479	345,464	721.22
Monroe	22	1,919	87.25	1	709	709.00
Oconto	10	698	69.86	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	28	2,657	94.90	4	3,197	799.26
Outagamie	117	10,617	90.75	26	12,917	496.84
Ozaukee	22	1,944	88.39	11	7,146	649.66
Pepin	21	1,720	81.91	1	400	400.00
Pierce	28	2,286	81.66	1	400	400.00
Polk	55	3,287	59.78	.....	.....	.....
Portage	36	2,594	72.07	6	2,516	419.33
Price	16	1,142	71.38	.....	.....	.....
Racine	168	14,876	88.55	13	7,713	593.38
Richland	11	713	64.82	.....	.....	.....
Rock	154	14,780	95.98	24	11,516	479.84
Rusk	31	2,040	65.81	1	600	600.00
St. Croix	14	906	64.77	.....	.....	.....
Sauk	24	1,927	80.32	3	1,387	462.33
Sawyer	69	4,126	59.80	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	24	2,168	90.34	6	2,398	399.69
Sheboygan	91	9,579	105.27	18	10,668	592.72
Taylor	15	1,140	76.00	1	400	400.00
Trempealeau	9	664	73.83	7	4,650	664.29
Vernon	24	2,026	84.44	.....	.....	.....
Vilas	21	1,691	80.57	2	813	406.64
Walworth	56	5,831	104.14	4	2,337	584.25
Washburn	11	724	65.82	.....	.....	.....
Washington	60	5,763	96.07	12	7,933	661.10
Waukesha	125	12,596	100.77	37	23,897	645.87
Waupaca	32	2,604	81.40	3	1,610	536.67
Waushara	19	1,019	53.64	2	1,110	555.00
Winnebago	165	14,359	87.03	19	9,205	484.48
Wood	65	5,392	82.96	11	5,523	502.18
TOTAL	5,021 ¹	\$463,549	\$92.32	905 ¹	\$581,620	\$642.67

¹Number of children in foster homes (3,310 foster homes used); in licensed child-care institutions.

*Cents omitted.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN BY PROGRAM, OCTOBER 1960-1969

Program	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 ¹	1967 ¹	1968 ¹	1969 ¹
Old Age Assistance										
No. persons	33,867	32,136	30,734	29,429	28,221	26,642	22,570	16,951	16,170	18,315
Grants	\$2,951,900	\$2,931,068	\$2,990,151	\$3,094,024	\$3,086,611	\$3,148,251	\$1,410,045	\$1,106,159	\$1,060,869	\$1,688,768
Average grant	\$87.16	\$91.21	\$97.29	\$105.14	\$109.37	\$118.17	\$62.47	\$65.26	\$65.61	\$90.36
Aid to Dependent Children										
In own or relative's home ² (parental unemployment)										
No. persons .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,384	3,459	5,012	.....
Grants .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$102,354	\$152,265	\$261,892	.....
Average grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$42.93	\$44.02	\$52.25	.....
In own or relative's home (other than unemployment)										
No. persons	35,095	37,495	40,480	41,249	42,372	41,607	46,605	54,559	67,570	75,962
Grants	\$1,589,522	\$1,728,993	\$1,897,570	\$2,032,758	\$2,088,591	\$2,131,124	\$2,239,071	\$2,715,299	\$3,777,452	\$4,241,900
Average grant	\$45.29	\$46.11	\$46.88	\$49.28	\$49.29	\$51.22	\$48.04	\$49.77	\$55.90	\$55.84
In foster homes										
No. children	2,536	2,696	3,057	3,273	3,667	3,819	4,140	4,571	4,904	5,021
Grants	\$157,684	\$174,402	\$201,531	\$221,451	\$250,110	\$272,894	\$302,513	\$373,154	\$434,061	\$463,549
Average grant	\$62.18	\$64.69	\$65.92	\$67.66	\$68.21	\$71.46	\$73.07	\$81.64	\$88.51	\$92.32
In licensed child-care inst. ²										
No. persons .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	529	682	759	905
Grants .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$176,455	\$258,581	\$350,860	\$581,620
Average grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$133.56	\$379.15	\$462.27	\$642.67
Aid to Blind										
No. persons	946	885	863	816	784	763	664	601	590	664
Grants	\$82,694	\$81,574	\$80,456	\$81,851	\$82,873	\$77,481	\$51,633	\$49,939	\$47,319	\$56,421
Average grant	\$87.41	\$92.17	\$93.23	\$100.31	\$105.71	\$101.55	\$77.76	\$83.09	\$80.20	\$84.97
Aid to Disabled										
No. persons	3,529	4,130	4,900	5,391	5,918	6,384	4,667	4,907	5,965	6,659
Grants	\$378,561	\$455,291	\$524,460	\$623,186	\$693,942	\$768,809	\$344,271	\$308,079	\$396,464	\$554,278
Average grant	\$107.27	\$110.24	\$107.03	\$115.60	\$117.26	\$120.43	\$73.77	\$62.78	\$66.47	\$83.24
General Relief										
No. persons	23,040	29,093	24,438	24,872	23,895	19,160	11,705	12,493	13,850	16,928
Grants	\$706,309	\$941,816	\$855,592	\$952,195	\$853,656	\$774,378	\$479,434	\$497,386	\$578,311	\$762,584
Average grant	\$30.66	\$32.37	\$35.01	\$38.28	\$35.73	\$41.09	\$40.96	\$39.81	\$41.75	\$45.05
TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE										
Total no. persons	98,676	106,088	104,179	104,712	104,529	98,060	93,264	98,223	114,820	124,454
Total grants	\$5,866,670	\$6,313,144	\$6,549,760	\$7,005,465	\$7,055,783	\$7,172,937	\$5,105,776	\$5,460,862	\$6,907,228	\$8,349,120
Average grant	\$59.45	\$59.51	\$62.87	\$66.90	\$67.50	\$73.15	\$54.75	\$55.60	\$60.61	\$67.09

¹Because Chapter 590, Laws 1965 (effective 7/1/66), made extensive changes in public assistance, some post-1966 data is not directly comparable to prior reports.

²Program began July 1966, and ended September 1969.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Bureau of Research, *Public Assistance In Wisconsin—October 1969*, and previous issues.

PUBLIC WELFARE EXPENDITURES BY STATE, 1967-68¹

State	Amount (In millions) ²			Per Capita ³		Per \$1,000 Personal Income ³	
	Total	State	Local	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Alabama	\$ 143.8	\$ 141.4	\$ 2.4	\$40.33	24	\$18.78	10
Alaska	9.6	9.6	.....	34.56	37	9.41	44
Arizona	41.1	38.5	2.6	24.62	48	9.25	45
Arkansas	92.3	91.4	0.9	45.86	15	22.34	5
California	1,787.9	564.3	1,223.7	93.02	2	25.46	3
Colorado	112.2	23.4	88.8	54.77	9*	18.11	14
Connecticut	135.9	123.6	12.3	45.92	14	11.70	34
Delaware	21.9	21.8	0.1	40.94	22	11.47	37
D.C. ....	.....	.....	44.6	55.13	8	13.37	24
Florida	153.1	134.3	18.8	24.85	46	8.95	47
Georgia	169.0	154.7	14.3	36.82	30	14.74	19
Hawaii	29.9	29.9	0.1	38.44	27	12.38	31
Idaho	24.0	21.7	2.3	34.06	38	13.34	25
Illinois	461.3	360.2	101.1	42.03	21	11.29	37
Indiana	94.2	7.5	86.7	18.59	49	5.89	51
Iowa	116.7	97.6	19.1	42.47	19	13.63	23
Kansas	78.4	9.2	69.2	34.02	39	11.25	39
Kentucky	145.1	141.7	3.4	44.92	17	18.75	11
Louisiana	235.1	233.8	1.3	63.00	6	26.14	2
Maine	38.5	35.9	2.6	39.30	25	14.88	18
Maryland	162.1	59.2	102.9	43.15	18	12.87	27
Massachusetts	354.8	34.5	320.3	65.25	5	18.48	12
Michigan	407.0	343.2	63.8	46.57	13	13.96	20*
Minnesota	178.3	7.8	170.5	48.89	11	15.97	17
Mississippi	86.1	84.1	2.1	36.77	31	19.33	9
Missouri	172.9	166.5	6.5	37.36	29	12.55	29
Montana	24.6	19.4	5.2	35.43	33	12.66	28
Nebraska	40.5	4.8	35.7	28.20	44	9.16	46
Nevada	18.5	15.5	3.0	40.84	23	11.63	35
New Hampshire	21.3	15.0	6.3	30.29	42	10.15	43
New Jersey	185.6	26.5	159.1	26.22	45	7.22	49
New Mexico	49.3	48.8	0.5	48.55	12	19.84	7
New York	1,728.7	135.4	1,593.3	95.43	1	25.08	4
North Carolina	126.9	16.9	110.0	24.71	47	10.34	42
North Dakota	26.4	23.3	3.1	42.31	20	16.64	16
Ohio	371.5	243.4	128.0	35.07	34	11.05	40
Oklahoma	231.8	230.1	1.7	92.04	3	35.14	1
Oregon	70.3	66.2	4.1	35.01	35	11.48	36
Pennsylvania	438.7	359.0	79.7	37.45	28	11.83	33
Rhode Island	63.6	57.2	6.4	69.60	4	21.21	6
South Carolina	44.3	40.6	3.7	16.46	51	7.70	48
South Dakota	22.8	21.3	1.5	34.74	36	13.08	26
Tennessee	116.4	109.3	7.1	29.26	43	12.49	30
Texas	367.7	356.6	11.2	33.51	40	12.33	32
Utah	37.2	36.7	0.5	36.01	32	13.96	20*
Vermont	23.1	20.7	2.4	54.77	9*	19.62	8
Virginia	80.5	11.6	68.9	17.50	50	6.32	50
Washington	148.9	148.5	0.4	45.45	16	13.69	22
West Virginia	70.2	66.7	3.5	38.89	26	16.72	15
WISCONSIN	241.6	110.1	131.5	57.34	7	18.27	13
Wyoming	10.3	2.5	7.8	32.83	41	10.93	41
United States	\$9,856.6	\$5,121.8	\$4,737.7	\$49.32		\$15.77	

¹Public welfare defined as support of and assistance to needy persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employees and other benefits not contingent on need. Expenditures include: cash assistance payments directly to needy persons under categorical and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors of medical care, burials and other services provided under welfare programs; welfare institutions; and any intergovernmental or other direct expenditure for welfare purposes.

²Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

³Total state and local expenditures.

*Tie in ranking.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1967-68*, Tables 18, 22 and 24, August 1969. Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

POPULATION OF STATE CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1940-1969

Institutions Under Each Division of Department of Health and Social Services	Average Daily Population								October 1969		
	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1967	1968	1969 ¹	Avg. Pop.	Bed Capacity	Percent of Oc- cupancy
Division of Corrections											
State Prison, Waupun	1,674	1,060	1,253	1,411	1,587	994	874	965	962	876	110
State Reformatory, Green Bay	549	280	610	696	982	747	731	739	745	623	120
Correctional Institution, Fox Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486	535	560	529	576	92
Correctional Camp System .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	386	433	387	409	95
Home for Women, Taycheedah	95	118	114	149	112	148	109	130	134	114	118
School for Boys, Waukesha	334	302	202	309	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kettle Moraine Boys School, Plymouth....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	272	291	254	287	89
School for Boys, Wales .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	374	372	382	336	344	98
Black River Camp, Black River Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	44	44	77	105	73
School for Girls, Oregon	119	179	109	145	187	215	182	198	161	231	70
Bu. of Probation & Parole Services											
Number on parole	1,111	1,112	1,407	1,695	2,592	3,932	3,938	4,181	4,417	.....	.....
Number on probation	1,882	1,090	1,240	1,942	2,800	3,488	3,749	4,172	4,376	.....	.....
Presentence examination (sex offenders) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.6	16	5	14	8	.....	.....
Division of Mental Hygiene											
Mendota State Hospital, Madison	730	804	774	865	966	623	628	.....	559	673	82.6
Winnebago State Hospital, Winnebago....	755	895	986	1,129	987	654	730	.....	573	814	70.3
Central State Hospital, Waupun	315	335	346	346	336	269	286	.....	240	323	74.3
Northern Colony & Training School,											
Chippewa Falls	1,599	1,509	1,735	1,803	1,876	1,481	1,597	.....	1,445	1,356	106.6
Southern Colony & Training School,											
Union Grove	716	745	963	1,375	1,521	1,225	1,293	.....	1,229	1,119	109.8
Central Colony & Training School,											
Madison .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	1,001	892	.....	1,066	1,268	84.1
Children's Treatment Center, Madison....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	20	.....	20	27	74.1
Diagnostic Center, Madison .....	.....	.....	15	15	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division of Family Services											
Child Center, Sparta	382	191	223	92	85	68	85	91	87	97	89.7
In foster homes or other homes	43	113	990	1,837	2,487	2,588	2,497	2,451	2,333	.....	.....

¹Population data from state mental institutions since 7/1/66 does not include patients on temporary overnight leave.

1969 data for mental institutions not yet available in January 1970.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Research, *Population Report of Division of Corrections Institutions and Probation and Parole Services: Fiscal Year 1968-69; Monthly Report of Wisconsin Corrections Population—October 1969; 1968 Annual Population Report—Mental Institutions; Monthly Population Report of State and County Mental Institutions—October 1969*; and previous issues; Division for Children and Youth, January 1970.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS CONFINED AND CORRECTIONAL EXPENDITURES BY STATE, 1967¹

State	Total Confined					All Correctional Expenditures 1967		
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1967	Total (In thousands)	Per Capita Amount	Rank
Alabama	4,454	5,222	5,369	4,377	3,881	\$ 7,100	\$ 2.01	47
Alaska .....	.....²	.....²	.....²	.....²	.....²	3,114	11.41	1
Arizona	878	1,055	1,516	1,694	1,596	7,404	4.53	18
Arkansas	1,541	1,751	2,016	1,970	1,651	2,915	1.48	50
California	11,056	15,230	21,660	26,325	27,741	115,701	6.04	7
Colorado	1,490	1,800	2,078	2,766	2,514	9,717	4.92	14
Connecticut	1,020	1,260	1,497	1,642	1,587	13,582	3.46	28
Delaware	158	172	226	315	308	3,561	6.81	5
Florida	3,973	4,830	7,084	6,995	7,261	16,375	2.73	40
Georgia	4,545	5,701	6,985	5,966	5,300	14,955	3.32	31
Hawaii .....	.....²	.....²	558	463	364	4,175	5.63	9
Idaho	514	520	549	481	391	2,631	3.76	23
Illinois	7,886	8,130	9,064	8,306	7,041	38,824	3.56	27
Indiana	4,738	4,462	5,429	4,486	3,884	14,050	2.81	36
Iowa	2,004	2,203	2,208	2,178	1,830	10,019	3.64	25*
Kansas	1,959	1,974	2,313	2,791	2,289	7,712	3.39	30
Kentucky	3,259	3,349	3,603	2,813	2,834	8,731	2.74	38*
Louisiana	2,674	3,026	3,749	3,844	4,112	10,435	2.85	35
Maine	736	620	750	695	592	4,825	4.96	12
Maryland	3,892	4,685	5,316	5,467	5,083	26,687	7.24	3
Massachusetts ..	2,375	1,995	1,920	1,929	1,824	26,783	4.94	13
Michigan	8,591	9,547	9,550	7,342	7,037	31,870	3.71	24
Minnesota	1,879	1,964	2,059	1,772	1,652	12,394	3.46	29
Mississippi	2,158	2,080	1,975	2,019	1,667	3,765	1.60	49
Missouri	3,400	3,966	3,698	3,517	3,263	9,558	2.08	46
Montana	595	529	602	586	521	2,995	4.27	21
Nebraska	1,147	1,080	1,269	1,151	971	4,632	3.23	32
Nevada	240	373	413	622	608	4,355	9.81	2
New Hampshire ..	235	198	180	205	222	1,666	2.43	43
New Jersey	3,991	3,782	4,284	4,839	4,614	30,622	4.37	20
New Mexico	705	724	1,243	1,002	892	4,504	4.49	19
New York	15,313	17,069	17,207	17,504	14,085	91,694	5.00	11
North Carolina ..	5,004	5,334	5,977	6,029	5,516	25,398	5.05	10
North Dakota	235	228	248	208	182	1,628	2.55	41
Ohio	9,128	10,483	11,111	11,374	10,323	31,553	3.02	33
Oklahoma	2,401	2,600	2,679	2,829	2,756	5,991	2.40	44
Oregon	1,534	1,552	1,710	2,000	1,803	9,156	4.58	17
Pennsylvania	7,432	7,342	7,802	7,116	5,674	42,338	3.64	25*
Rhode Island	284	305	255	310	350	4,259	4.73	16
South Carolina ..	1,513	1,852	2,080	2,323	2,337	6,623	2.54	42
South Dakota....	451	423	526	571	489	1,861	2.76	37
Tennessee	2,780	2,723	3,134	3,213	2,980	10,635	2.74	38*
Texas	6,424	8,622	11,308	12,854	12,313	23,003	2.12	45
Utah	562	554	553	701	651	4,294	4.20	22
Vermont	259	285	259	263	220	2,765	6.65	6
Virginia	4,439	4,869	5,775	4,553	4,033	13,264	2.93	34
Washington	2,290	2,443	2,455	3,202	2,738	22,245	7.20	4
West Virginia	2,904	2,269	2,407	1,477	1,208	3,506	1.95	48
WISCONSIN	2,017	2,281	2,784	2,830	2,607	20,055	4.79	15
Wyoming	368	287	338	336	254	1,801	5.72	8
TOTAL	147,511	163,749	187,798	188,251	174,049	\$777,726	\$3.95 (State av.)	

*Tie in ranking.

¹District of Columbia and federal institutions excluded.²Data not available.Source: Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States—1969*, June 1969; *State Government Finances in 1967*, June 1968. Ranking by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

SELECTED DATA ON STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1967-68¹

State	No. Resident Patients			Maintenance Expenditures			
	No. of Hospitals	Aver. Daily Population	Rate Per 100,000 pop. ²	No. Full Time Personnel ²	Total Amount	Aver. Daily Per Res. Patient	Rank
Ala.	2	7,685	218.1	2,234	\$ 15,955,007	\$ 5.67	50
Alaska	1	172	67.5	221	2,270,200*	36.06*	1
Ariz.	1	1,089	68.9	742	5,899,353	14.80	11
Ark.	2	1,805	83.3	1,554	9,204,111	13.93	16
Calif.	12	19,608	100.5	12,334	116,064,544*	16.17*	7
Colo.	2	1,757	82.4	2,353	18,501,488*	28.77*	2
Conn.	4	6,507	207.0	4,066	33,496,570*	14.06*	15
Del.	2	1,365	266.4	923*	5,612,941*	11.24*	25
D.C.	1	5,438	590.8	3,975	32,092,895	16.12	8
Fla.	4	9,960	158.5	4,796	26,522,398	7.28	45
Ga.	3	10,961	241.8	4,518	34,657,431	8.64	41
Hawaii	1	648	82.1*	421	3,674,094	15.49	10
Idaho	2	648	80.3	477	3,035,823	12.80	19
Ill.	20	23,394	197.5	15,732	136,845,790	15.98	9
Ind.	10	10,414	196.5	5,577	40,046,355	10.51	27
Iowa	6	1,584	52.8	1,906	14,169,121	25.01	3
Kans.	3	2,258	92.5	2,244	14,610,282	17.68	4
Ky.	4	4,143	123.1	2,245	14,608,661	9.63	34
La.	3	5,391	139.3	2,894	19,060,639	9.66	33
Maine	3	2,813	289.4	1,145	7,916,094*	7.69*	44
Md.	7	7,795	215.8	4,193	32,248,574	11.30	24
Mass.	14	15,334	279.6	8,452	66,187,145	11.79	22
Mich.	10	15,188	175.4	7,700*	63,446,014*	11.41*	23
Minn.	8	4,740	166.6	2,937	24,693,757	14.23	14
Miss.	2	5,163	221.0	1,972	9,086,598	4.81	51
Mo.	8	8,229	163.3	6,244	41,432,502	13.76	18
Mont.	1	1,381	200.9	617	4,493,415	8.89	38
Nebr.	4	2,349	144.8	2,485	14,102,955	16.40	16
Nev.	1	456	101.8	296	2,419,643	14.50	12
N.H.	1	2,138	309.2	984	7,281,105	9.30	35
N.J.	12	17,320	239.3	9,590	64,051,258	10.10	29
N.Mex.	1	606	64.7	507	3,064,169	13.82	17
N.Y.	25	80,575*	437.1	37,643	254,010,328	8.72*	40
N.C.	4	8,466	164.6	4,234	27,435,933	8.85	39
N.Dak.	1	1,274	197.4	644	4,547,908	9.75	32
Ohio	22	20,796	197.5	8,938	65,544,709	8.62	42
Okla.	4	3,936	155.0	2,865	14,296,423	9.92	30
Ore.	3	2,293	110.7	1,276	10,241,713	12.20	21
Pa.	20	32,333	263.3	15,434	117,027,587	9.90	31
R.I.	2	2,017	220.7	1,066	9,115,653	12.35*	20
S.C.	3	5,994	225.7	2,145	13,360,929	6.09	48**
S.Dak.	1	1,400	206.1	826	4,732,575	9.24	36
Tenn.	5	7,033	177.2	3,813	20,072,985	7.80	43
Tex.	8	14,651	132.1	6,050	36,328,359	6.77	46
Utah	1	537	52.7	448	2,801,764	14.26	13
Vt.	1	1,112	255.7	589	3,711,317	9.12	37
Va.	7	11,394	257.7	4,676	25,974,045	6.09	48**
Wash.	3	3,086	91.4	2,280	19,892,305	17.61	5
W.Va.	5	4,696	254.5	2,040	10,834,657	6.30	47
WIS.	41	12,403	277.8	5,521*	48,992,000*	10.79*	26
Wyo.	1	519	163.1	308	1,959,596	10.32	28
U.S.	312	412,818	202.8	217,128	1,577,631,758	10.47	

¹Provisional data, subject to some change. Private mental hospitals and general hospitals with psychiatric services not included.

²Data based on end of year figures.

*Data estimated or includes estimates.

**Tie in ranking.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Mental Health, *Mental Health Statistics: Current Facility Reports*, "Provisional Patient Movement and Administrative Data, State and County Mental Hospitals, United States, July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968" (Table 2). Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN¹

By Type of Benefit, October 1969

Type of Benefit	Per Cent of Total Benefits	Total Benefits	Number of Beneficiaries	Average Payment
Nursing home care	46.0%	\$ 5,165,519	13,332	\$387.45
Inpatient hospital care	15.1	1,696,912	5,090	333.38
Physicians' services	11.1	1,243,717	42,293	29.41
Colony medical care	8.3	933,120	1,001	932.19 ²
Prescribed drugs	7.1	803,102	52,302	15.36
Mental hospital care	4.3	487,717	892	546.77
Dental care	2.8	315,632	8,373	37.70
Other practitioners	2.1	236,997	6,796*	34.87
Outpatient hospital care	1.6	175,142	8,496	20.61
Medical supplies & equip.	0.9	105,198	8,705*	12.08
Nurses' services	0.3	31,142	523	59.54
Transportation	0.2	22,620	1,055	21.44
Other medical services	0.2	25,147	697*	36.08
TOTAL	100.0%	\$11,241,965	96,815 ³	\$116.12

By County, October 1969

County	Total Benefits**	Number of Beneficiaries	Average Payment
Adams	\$ 37,315	457	\$ 81.65
Ashland	55,030	738	74.57
Barron	77,734	1,170	66.44
Bayfield	48,301	568	85.04
Brown	232,253	1,845	125.88
Buffalo	22,489	468	48.05
Burnett	21,222	457	46.44
Calumet	27,371	194	141.09
Chippewa	117,244	905	129.55
Clark	89,459	954	93.77
Columbia	57,306	658	87.09
Crawford	65,444	537	121.87
Dane	527,760	5,122	103.04
Dodge	121,849	953	127.86
Door	31,527	300	105.09
Douglas	183,134	1,812	101.07
Dunn	65,209	741	88.00
Eau Claire	141,649	1,431	98.99
Florence	8,912	162	55.01
Fond du Lac	202,811	1,492	135.93
Forest	41,168	689	59.75
Grant	141,772	1,069	132.62
Green	38,033	290	131.15
Green Lake	20,247	221	91.62
Iowa	52,623	348	151.22
Iron	25,337	252	100.54
Jackson	87,562	916	95.59
Jefferson	188,602	713	264.52
Juneau	46,293	601	77.03
Kenosha	337,756	2,333	144.77
Kewaunee	21,078	175	120.45
La Crosse	231,316	1,670	138.51
Lafayette	27,371	374	73.18
Langlade	62,901	860	73.14
Lincoln	78,561	697	112.71
Manitowoc	183,765	1,326	138.59
Marathon	171,440	1,894	90.52
Marinette	94,666	1,124	84.22
Marquette	21,545	251	85.84
Menominee	42,699	552	77.35
Milwaukee	3,882,454	30,118	128.91
Monroe	85,015	791	107.48
Oconto	49,598	597	83.08
Oneida	83,004	846	98.11
Outagamie	165,894	1,143	145.14
Ozaukee	69,812	330	211.55
Pepin	29,335	354	82.87
Pierce	75,741	587	129.03
Polk	71,596	877	81.64

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

By County, October 1969—Continued

County	Total Benefits**	Number of Beneficiaries	Average Payment
Portage	87,443	774	112.98
Price	61,463	493	124.67
Racine	331,929	3,379	98.23
Richland	45,929	498	92.23
Rock	226,312	2,325	97.34
Rusk	54,636	771	70.86
St. Croix	63,008	575	109.58
Sauk	84,877	848	100.09
Sawyer	33,573	550	61.04
Shawano	82,236	729	112.81
Sheboygan	170,363	1,279	133.20
Taylor	51,623	449	114.97
Trempealeau	63,030	848	74.33
Vernon	56,933	822	69.26
Vilas	33,133	254	130.45
Walworth	130,128	896	145.23
Washburn	42,896	573	74.86
Washington	75,894	620	122.41
Waukesha	324,558	2,071	156.72
Waupaca	133,578	1,025	130.32
Waushara	46,217	468	98.75
Winnebago	272,375	1,844	147.71
Wood	175,976	1,249	140.89
State Office	32,618	513	63.58
TOTAL	\$11,241,964	96,815³	\$116.12

¹Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965 (effective 7/1/66), to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-97), extending health services to medically indigent (so-called "medicaid" plan).

²Average significantly inflated because of retroactive payments covering periods of several months.

³Unduplicated total. Persons receiving more than one type of benefit are counted only once. Includes 53,191 persons also receiving public assistance money payments.

*Number is not unduplicated for persons receiving more than one type of service within category.

**Cents omitted.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Bureau of Research,
Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program—October 1969.

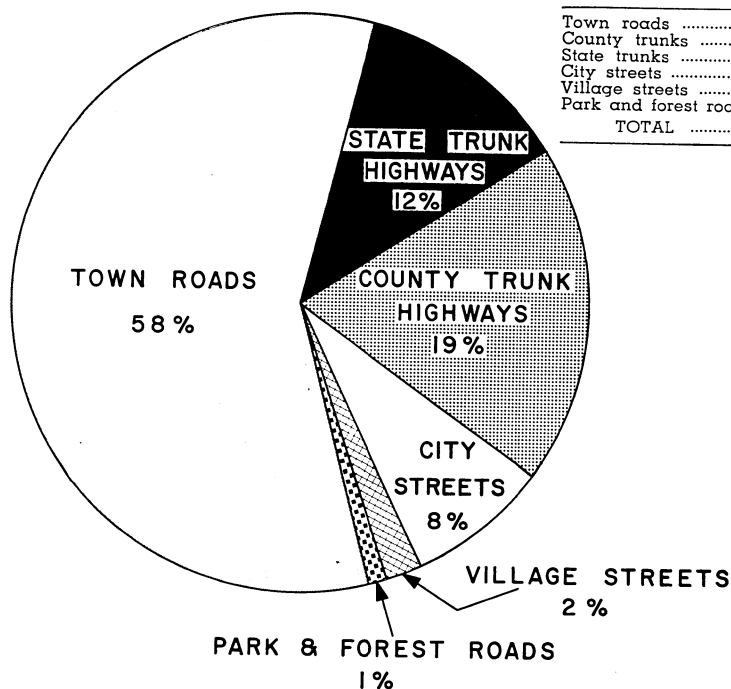
HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY COUNTY AND SYSTEM January 1, 1969

Location by County	State Trunk System	County Trunk System	Local Roads (City, Village, Town Roads)	Other (Parks, Forests)	Total
Adams	91.88	224.51	959.66	2.24	1,278.29
Ashland	120.28	115.06	840.84	7.41	1,083.59
Barron	140.84	259.31	1,412.40	.....	1,812.55
Bayfield	155.61	183.23	1,728.79	9.54	2,077.17
Brown	180.66	307.84	1,167.85	0.08	1,656.43
Buffalo	148.66	320.83	565.20	4.68	1,039.37
Burnett	107.71	214.67	1,110.70	14.76	1,447.84
Calumet	106.59	103.29	521.96	3.95	735.79
Chippewa	195.08	469.47	1,250.04	2.76	1,917.35
Clark	156.80	287.63	1,640.03	.....	2,084.46
Columbia	274.57	359.47	977.68	12.67	1,624.39
Crawford	180.01	133.05	713.18	0.56	1,026.80
Dane	397.06	526.58	2,166.67	8.95	3,099.26
Dodge	259.14	537.64	1,104.02	9.18	1,909.98
Door	101.47	266.16	804.53	28.36	1,200.52
Douglas	160.98	330.11	1,455.97	37.17	1,984.23
Dunn	205.63	427.28	1,039.90	.....	1,672.81
Eau Claire	155.52	415.33	778.08	0.06	1,348.99
Florence	67.95	49.00	376.65	0.25	493.85
Fond du Lac	236.12	494.10	872.53	10.49	1,613.24
Forest	154.45	100.82	730.30	48.49	1,034.06
Grant	259.35	313.18	1,452.32	25.70	2,050.55
Green	128.73	266.86	761.51	2.26	1,159.36
Green Lake	70.23	231.38	372.10	.....	673.71
Iowa	164.54	341.53	742.46	14.97	1,263.50
Iron	115.00	67.19	527.22	9.24	718.65
Jackson	196.65	225.39	1,019.52	21.04	1,462.60
Jefferson	192.38	224.00	852.42	1.38	1,270.18
Juneau	184.17	238.35	1,029.83	2.86	1,455.21
Kenosha	123.39	265.03	476.88	15.06	880.36
Kewaunee	85.20	188.45	515.14	.....	788.79
La Crosse	134.71	292.04	512.87	.....	939.62
Lafayette	139.48	255.77	732.15	3.73	1,131.13
Langlade	145.43	270.45	662.45	1.91	1,080.24
Lincoln	157.23	243.65	776.22	6.34	1,183.44
Manitowoc	187.10	244.58	1,070.04	7.44	1,509.16
Marathon	271.41	615.50	2,090.85	36.36	3,014.12
Marinette	155.03	309.06	1,475.50	0.35	1,939.94
Marquette	87.00	226.54	507.31	3.51	824.36
Menominee	40.84	54.11	84.32	.....	179.27
Milwaukee	252.17	77.75	2,230.02	.....	2,559.94
Monroe	217.25	344.33	992.50	0.56	1,554.64
Oconto	142.67	298.10	1,397.54	2.83	1,841.14
Oneida	160.44	162.49	1,220.58	22.88	1,566.39
Outagamie	196.06	349.36	1,008.17	1.21	1,554.80
Ozaukee	98.70	120.60	466.72	.....	686.02
Pepin	56.34	146.70	247.28	.....	450.32
Pierce	169.17	243.95	789.81	.....	1,202.93
Polk	159.13	334.31	1,375.50	6.71	1,875.65
Portage	145.44	444.66	1,098.12	4.44	1,692.66
Price	173.24	188.49	995.51	5.27	1,362.51
Racine	157.40	150.85	744.85	1.11	1,054.21
Richland	153.06	297.56	655.69	.....	1,106.31
Rock	247.74	210.82	1,300.02	.....	1,758.58
Rusk	116.04	249.53	818.86	5.01	1,189.44
St. Croix	199.14	343.12	998.35	.....	1,540.61
Sauk	222.42	295.33	1,131.79	16.96	1,666.50
Sawyer	162.32	232.81	1,017.73	44.69	1,457.55
Shawano	165.81	290.90	1,204.01	0.17	1,660.89
Sheboygan	174.86	462.80	701.41	10.14	1,349.21
Taylor	117.10	202.54	1,064.62	0.04	1,384.30
Trempealeau	179.36	292.54	821.19	5.53	1,298.62
Vernon	218.60	274.16	1,102.22	6.31	1,601.29
Vilas	137.39	207.54	1,051.30	77.19	1,473.42
Walworth	188.40	186.51	899.59	7.28	1,281.78
Washburn	126.60	202.08	921.32	2.05	1,252.05
Washington	187.32	189.94	752.23	2.14	1,131.63
Waukesha	248.62	429.99	1,216.78	10.76	1,906.15
Waupaca	183.81	342.15	974.99	4.48	1,505.43
Waushara	133.97	340.41	783.80	2.35	1,260.53
Winnebago	164.28	298.10	764.82	1.36	1,228.56
Wood	170.14	325.09	1,107.11	5.59	1,607.93
TOTAL	11,859.87	19,533.95	69,732.52	600.81	101,727.15

Source: Department of Transportation, Division of Planning, Wisconsin Highway Data 1969.

TOTAL WISCONSIN ROAD MILEAGE, 1969

By System



By Surface Type

Surface Types	Miles	Percentage of Total
Bituminous or higher	63,299	62%
Gravel or soil surfaced	32,829	32
Graded or drained	5,181	5
Unimproved	418	1
TOTAL	101,727	100%

By Surface Type By System

Surface Type	State Trunk		County Trunk		Town Roads		City & Vill. Sts.	
	Miles	Per Cent	Miles	Per cent	Miles	Per cent	Miles	Per Cent
Bituminous or higher.....	11,852	99%	18,451	94%	23,086	39%	9,736	86%
Gravel or soil surfaced....	8	1	1,063	5	30,209	52	1,355	12
Graded or drained	0	0	20	1	4,886	8	112	1
Unimproved	0	0	0	0	339	1	9	1
TOTAL	11,860	100%	19,534	100%	58,520	100%	11,212	100%

Source: Department of Transportation, Division of Planning, *Wisconsin Highway Data 1969*.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN WISCONSIN 1905-1968

Calendar 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	1,009,902
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
1958	1,249,438	243,470	27,993	4,490	10,552	21,748	1,557,691
1959	1,281,498	243,706	31,618	4,791	11,639	20,813	1,594,065
1960	1,328,947	255,229	33,106	5,624	12,451	23,163	1,658,520
1961	1,350,586	233,706	34,435	5,553	12,547	22,447	1,659,274
1962	1,355,811	228,635	41,221	7,107	12,055	22,024	1,666,853
1963	1,433,959	266,098	37,894	7,039	15,530	24,629	1,785,149
1964	1,489,191	243,750	41,641	6,554	20,556	26,794	1,828,486
1965	1,530,106	289,431	44,816	7,345	32,587	28,981	1,933,266
1966	1,578,952	300,391	40,559	6,085	48,649	13,848**	1,988,484
1967	1,624,244	268,789	57,044	8,868	60,369	30,345	2,049,659
1968	1,685,078	297,324	59,483	10,068	59,655	36,783	2,148,391

*Includes change-over to staggered system. Some vehicles registered twice; 744,911 different passenger cars and a total of 934,575 vehicles were registered.

**Pronounced decrease is due to municipal block registration for 1966 in December 1965.

Source: Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations—Calendar Year 1968*, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Possible Contributing Circumstances, 1968

Circumstances*	Total	Per Cent	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
Speed—Too Fast for Conditions	21,953	16.0	454	8,865	12,634
Failed to Yield Right-of-Way	21,880	16.0	147	7,041	14,692
Inattentive Driving	13,273	9.7	55	4,632	8,586
Had Been Drinking	11,843	8.7	351	5,100	6,392
Followed Too Closely	7,633	5.6	7	2,490	5,136
Hit and Run	6,605	4.8	20	910	5,675
Drove Left of Center	5,579	4.1	170	2,062	3,347
Improper Turn	5,112	3.7	19	1,039	4,054
Improper Overtaking	3,821	2.8	45	1,079	2,697
Lack of Control	3,244	2.4	43	1,229	1,972
Improper Lookout	2,820	2.1	17	672	2,131
Disregarded Traffic Signal	2,662	1.9	31	1,041	1,590
Passed Stop Sign	2,237	1.6	46	1,027	1,164
Backing	2,119	1.6	.....	154	1,965
Fell Asleep	1,277	.9	16	624	637
Deviating from Traffic Lane	928	.7	1	180	747
Inexperience	804	.6	6	285	513
Reckless Driving	702	.5	10	358	334
Misjudged Distance	557	.4	.....	97	460
Illegal Parking	513	.4	2	133	378
Blackout/Physical Defects	326	.2	10	181	135
Rolling from Parked Position	273	.2	.....	21	252
Failure to Signal Left Turn	184	.1	1	56	127
Parked or Stopping	170	.1	1	59	110
Wrong Way	168	.1	2	56	110
Passing—No Passing Zone	131	.1	2	37	92
Failure to Dim Lights or Blinded	102	.1	.....	35	67
Failure to Signal Right Turn	56	**	.....	15	41
Not in Correct Lane/Position	38	**	.....	11	27
No Glasses—When Required	35	**	1	8	26
No/Improper Turn Signal	30	**	.....	6	24
Slowing—Speed too Slow	26	**	2	13	11
Failure to Stop for School Bus	3	**	.....	2	1
Inadequate Brakes	1,808	1.3	8	599	1,201
Blow-out/Flat Tire	643	.5	12	252	379
Improper Lights	512	.4	5	193	314
Mechanical Failure	558	.4	3	199	356
Defective/No Headlights, Stop, Clearance	82	.1	.....	28	54
Improper Hitch	77	**	1	7	69
Wheel Off	56	**	.....	22	34
Other Vehicle Defects	497	.4	3	140	354
Improper Loading	101	.1	1	27	73
Road Conditions	4,920	3.6	28	1,204	3,688
Weather Conditions	865	.6	19	259	587
Vision Obstructions	1,013	.7	14	308	691
Avoiding Objects	2,328	1.7	12	587	1,729
Other Miscellaneous	6,580	4.8	112	2,621	3,847
TOTAL	137,144	100.0	1,677	45,964	89,503
No Apparent Contributing Circumstances	51,456		290	16,646	34,520
Circumstances Not Stated	16,479		38	4,995	11,446

*Includes more than one circumstance for some drivers.

**Less than five-hundredths of one per cent.

Source: Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles, 1968 Wisconsin Accident Facts, 1969.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT STATISTICS—Cont'd.

Age of Drivers Involved in All Accidents, 1968

Age of Drivers	Total	Per Cent	Fatal	Injury	Property Damage
Male					
14 and Under	121	.1	7	48	66
15 Years	180	.1	1	78	101
16 Years	3,974	3.1	31	1,317	2,626
17 Years	6,239	4.9	48	2,130	4,061
18 Years	8,035	6.3	78	2,804	5,153
19 Years	6,966	5.4	73	2,290	4,603
20 Years	5,178	4.0	48	1,791	3,339
21 Years	5,601	4.3	59	1,948	3,594
22 Years	4,509	3.5	40	1,532	2,937
23 Years	3,984	3.1	46	1,360	2,578
24 Years	3,722	2.9	51	1,225	2,446
25 Years	3,548	2.8	40	1,189	2,319
26-34 Years	20,447	15.9	169	6,776	13,502
35-44 Years	17,820	13.9	155	5,783	11,882
45-54 Years	14,647	11.4	115	4,578	9,954
55-64 Years	10,465	8.1	96	3,191	7,178
65-74 Years	5,736	4.5	64	1,753	3,919
75-99 Years	2,176	1.7	38	623	1,515
Not Stated	5,162	4.0	15	714	4,433
TOTAL	128,510	100.0	1,174	41,130	86,206
Female					
14 and Under	22	.1	.....	8	14
15 Years	36	.1	.....	14	22
16 Years	1,232	3.3	7	357	868
17 Years	1,777	4.8	12	592	1,173
18 Years	1,995	5.4	9	673	1,313
19 Years	1,907	5.2	17	660	1,230
20 Years	1,760	4.8	15	586	1,159
21 Years	1,704	4.6	5	579	1,120
22 Years	1,272	3.5	6	438	828
23 Years	1,078	2.9	6	376	696
24 Years	1,001	2.7	7	341	653
25 Years	953	2.6	5	320	628
26-34 Years	5,897	16.0	24	2,130	3,743
35-44 Years	6,310	17.1	32	2,165	4,113
45-54 Years	5,028	13.7	25	1,637	3,366
55-64 Years	3,021	8.2	16	962	2,043
65-74 Years	1,345	3.7	17	434	894
75-99 Years	307	.8	7	93	207
Not Stated	194	.5	.....	47	147
TOTAL	36,839	100.0	210	12,412	24,217

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT STATISTICS—Continued

10-Year Statistical Summary, 1959-1968

Year	Accidents			Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Miles Traveled*	Fatal	
	Total	Fatal	Injury				Death Rate**	Accident Rate**
1959	67,603	693	19,285	821	29,973	14,856	5.53	4.66
1960	66,706	802	19,863	930	31,263	15,382	6.05	5.21
1961	63,481	748	19,860	908	31,180	15,602	5.82	4.80
1962	71,848	789	22,192	956	34,275	16,865	5.67	4.68
1963	72,056	773	23,620	905	36,380	17,512	5.17	4.41
1964	79,303	890	26,546	1,059	41,236	18,143	5.84	5.15
1965	89,755	869	29,215	1,033	45,303	19,186	5.38	4.79
1966	92,932	920	31,234	1,126	47,650	20,152	5.59	4.76
1967	97,387	951	32,672	1,149	50,717	20,920	5.49	4.55
1968	103,825	927	33,792	1,166	52,056	21,810	5.35	4.53

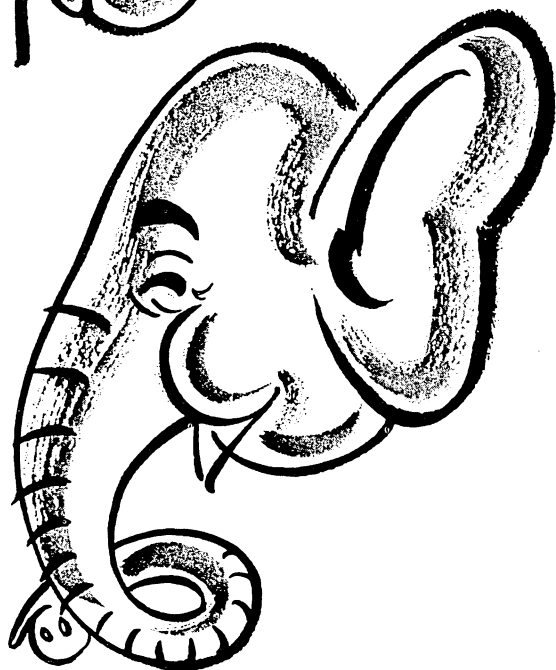
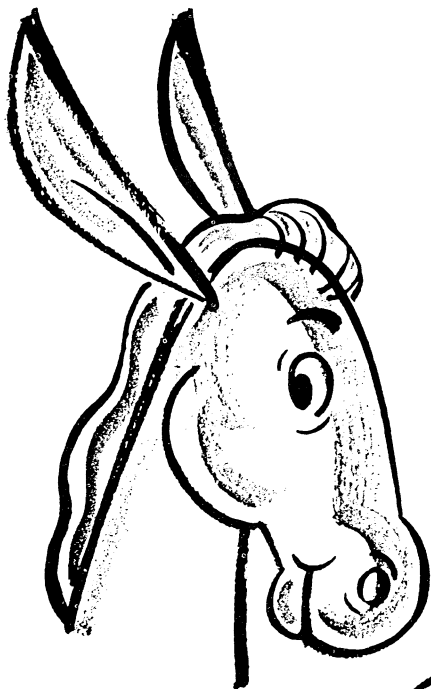
*In millions—based on U.S. Bureau of Public Roads estimate of motor vehicle miles traveled.

**Per 100 million vehicle miles.



POLITICS

Wisconsin political parties and their place in the national organizations



POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATION IN WISCONSIN

Why Should I Join a Political Party?

We have all at one time or another learned the ringing words of the American's Creed which tell us that our form of government is "a democracy in a republic." Unfortunately, however—while we are all proud to declaim this creed as our own—there are comparatively few who have actually come to grips with the citizenship responsibilities involved in this statement. "A democracy in a republic": We govern ourselves indirectly through the selection of representatives who do the governing for us and at our direction. Political parties help us to select these representatives; they also help us to develop a consensus of public opinion which can give direction to the process of government.

Political parties can be of 2 major types. They can closely reflect a defined ideology, as is the case with the communist parties throughout the world which are based on Marxist ideology and leave no room for political disagreement with the ranks, or they can be loosely organized groups reflecting a broad spectrum of political interest. Our American political parties are of the second type. Within them, there is room for "right wing Republicans" or "liberal Republicans," "left wing Democrats" or "conservative Democrats." Depending on what part of the nation we live in, and depending also on what political label at a particular time happens to be in control of the state, federal, or local government, the terms "Democrat" or "Republican" can have widely different meanings. In spite of this diversity within a party, however, distinct political philosophies are associated with each of the 2 major parties, and the name "Democratic" or "Republican" conjures up a vision of a surprisingly distinct set of economic, social and political principles.

Throughout its history, the United States has had a 2-party system; few "third parties" have gained national prominence. In Wisconsin, the Socialist Party regularly sent one or more Assemblymen from Milwaukee to the Legislature between 1911 and 1937; and the Progressive Party was strong between 1933 and 1947, capturing in 1937 a plurality of both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Our political parties help us to formulate the policies which, if the party is successful at the polls, become the policies of our government. Our political parties help us to select the candidates who, if the party is successful at the polls, become our government. But: Our political parties are voluntary organizations and entirely separate from the government itself.

Our American political parties are truly popular parties in the sense that these parties, as they exist today, formulate their policies at the grass roots level. In Wisconsin this is done through the local Democratic or Republican "clubs" in each community. It is in these local clubs that the issues are discussed; based on the results of local discussions, delegates from the local clubs can take a stand on the issues at regional meetings, and so on to the top. Every 2 years in Wisconsin the delegates from the local clubs meet in state convention and draw up their parties' platforms for the succeeding 2 years; every 4 years the delegates from throughout the United States (in Wisconsin they are chosen in the presidential preference primary in April) meet together in national convention and formulate the national

Sources: Sections 8.17 and 8.18 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*; Democratic Party of Wisconsin, *Constitution*; Republican Party of Wisconsin, *Constitution*; information obtained from the Wisconsin state headquarters of the 2 parties.

platforms expressing the parties' aims for the succeeding 4 years.

In contrast to the ideological parties in other parts of the world—which start out with established and closely defined ideologies and programs, and then recruit their members on the basis of these—our parties are thus instruments of the expression of the will of the people. Their ideologies, as stated in the party platforms, are formulated first at the local level, and are then redefined and reformulated at a series of conventions for successively larger geographic areas, through discussion and compromise, to become the expressed national aims of the respective political parties.

Political parties help us to select the candidates which will become our representatives and form our government. In order to become our representatives, these candidates must first be nominated in the party primary in September and then be elected in the November general election. To be elected costs time, effort and money for campaign literature, television, radio and newspaper advertising, and organization. By collecting money and providing funds for elections, our political parties help to keep our elected officeholders independent of financial pressures exerted by special interests, and permit them to represent the broad general principles for which each party stands.

If we go back to our earlier question—why should I join a political party?—the answer has by now become rather obvious: Only by active membership in a political party can I, as an individual, have an effective role in the determination of the future policies of my government. If I do not join a political party, if I confine my political participation to the casting of a ballot at the polls, then I can participate in the determination of policies only to the extent of choosing one candidate committed to a particular policy over his opponent who advocates another course of action; I have to choose between policies already determined.

As citizens, we enjoy the right to join the political party of our choice. Through the Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans, through the Young Democratic Clubs of Wisconsin, or through the youth groups of other political parties in Wisconsin, we can participate in party activity even before we become old enough to vote. We should participate in party activity—the decisions made by the political parties of today will tomorrow determine the policies of our government, and the course of our lives. If you, as an individual, think you are an “independent”, that’s all the more reason to become active in a political party—each political party can profit from some independent thinking because only on the basis of independent thought can fresh ideas be born and goals defined to give our political parties new direction.

If you, as an individual, think one party or the other represents the broad principles according to which you believe the nation or state should be governed, you should support its candidates in both the legislative and executive branches to enable it to obtain the majority needed to carry out its program.

If you, as an individual, think “politics are dirty,” then that’s also all the more reason to become active in party politics. Only if you are active can you help to “clean it up.”

Finally, if you as an individual think that you are sincerely interested in good government, but find that you do not really have enough time to become active in party politics: Just think how many of your fellow Americans can say the same things for themselves and still do their share to have their opinions heard to insure that, at all levels, ours will remain a government “of the people, by the people, for the people.”

Statutory and Voluntary Organizations

The state central committees of each party represent the top of the *statutory* party organization of the political parties in Wisconsin. However, the *actual* power of each party is found in the voluntary organizations. For the Democratic Party of Wisconsin this is the State Administrative Committee; for the Republican Party the actual party representation is found in the State Executive Committee.

These 2 committees are, for each party, the top echelon of the active, dues-paying membership of the Wisconsin chapters of the national political organizations. In contrast to the loosely defined "membership" of the statutory parties which is indicated only by the voter participation in partisan elections, the membership of the voluntary organizations is generally quite well defined.

The voluntary Democratic State Administrative Committee and the voluntary Republican State Executive Committee are "the" Democratic and "the" Republican Parties in Wisconsin. They attend to their parties' interests between campaigns, collect money to finance future campaigns, maintain the co-operation between the various county and congressional district voluntary organizations, and execute, within the state, the directives of the national organizations.

Voluntary Organization—Democratic Party of Wisconsin

State Administrative Committee: The voluntary party organization of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin is headed by the 27-member State Administrative Committee. Membership of the committee comes from 3 different sources: 1) The state party chairman, the vice chairman for organizational affairs, the vice chairman for legislative affairs and the state treasurer, as well as 7 at-large members (not more than one from any one county) are elected in odd-numbered years at the voluntary organization's state convention. By tradition, one of the 2 top officers is a woman. 2) The 2 Wisconsin members of the Democratic National Committee are elected in presidential campaign years at the voluntary organization's state convention. 3) The chairmen of the voluntary Democratic congressional district organizations, the county chairman for Milwaukee County, one representative of the Wisconsin Young Democrats, the immediate past state chairman of the voluntary organization, and one representative of the Wisconsin Democratic joint legislative caucus also serve as members of the State Administrative Committee. The State Administrative Committee appoints a secretary who may be selected from outside the committee's membership.

State Convention: Representation of the county units of the Democratic voluntary organization at that organization's state convention is based on each unit's paid-up membership and a percentage of the Democratic vote received in the last general election.

District Organization; Executive Committee: The congressional district voluntary organizations of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin are each directed by an executive committee. Unless the district constitution provides otherwise, this committee consists of the chairmen of the county or chartered local voluntary organizations in the congressional district and the officers of the district organization. The officers (chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer) are elected for 2-year terms at the district conventions held in odd-numbered years.

County Organization; Party Membership: Any resident of the county subscribing to "the liberal principles of the Democratic Party" upon pay-

ment of the annual membership fee of \$4 (\$2 for additional family members) may become a member of the Democratic county voluntary organization. The county retains \$1.40 of each membership fee; the remainder is, in accordance with the constitution of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin, forwarded to the state organization.

Each county unit elects its chairman and vice chairman. The offices of secretary and of treasurer may be filled separately, or by one person. Terms of office are generally for one year, but individual county organizations may provide for 2-year terms. The officers of the county committee are elected directly by the county membership unless, approved by the State Administrative Committee, the county unit entrusts the election of officers to delegates.

Each county unit forms "economic interest group advisory committees" in the fields of agriculture, commerce, and labor, insofar as these economic interests are represented in the county.

Ward Unit: In general the basic geographical units of the Democratic voluntary organization in Wisconsin are the county organizations. However, in Milwaukee County the county organization is subdivided into "ward units", and in Waukesha County the county organization is subdivided into geographical units.

Voluntary Organization—Republican Party of Wisconsin

State Officers and Executive Committee: The officers of the voluntary organization of the Republican Party of Wisconsin are a chairman, 7 vice chairmen, a secretary, and a treasurer. The chairman, secretary, treasurer, and the 1st, 2nd and 7th vice chairmen are selected by the State Executive Committee from among the membership of the party and need not, prior to their selection, have been members of the State Executive Committee. All officers serve 2-year terms.

Either the 1st or 2nd vice chairman must, under the party's constitution, be a woman and is charged with the direction of Republican women's activities within the state. The 3rd vice chairman is selected by the county chairmen; the 4th is the chairman of the statutory state central committee of the Republican Party. The president of the Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women serves as the 5th vice chairman, and the chairman of the Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans ex officio serves as the 6th vice chairman of the voluntary organization. The 7th vice chairman is a woman selected from the membership of the Republican Party of Wisconsin by the State Executive Committee. In order to give geographic representation no more than 3 of these officers (but this restriction does not apply to the 7th vice chairman) may be from the same congressional district.

The national committeeman, the national committeewoman, and the chairman of the Republican Finance Committee of Wisconsin are additional officers of the Republican Party of Wisconsin. One representative of the Republican members of the state Senate, one of the Republican members in the Assembly, and one representative of the Republican members of Wisconsin's Congressional delegation—selected by each group at caucus—serve as nonvoting members of the Executive Committee.

The leadership of the voluntary organization of the Republican Party of Wisconsin is vested in the State Executive Committee. This committee consists of the officers of the voluntary organization, plus the chairman and vice chairwoman from each of the state's 10 congressional districts. In addition, 2 representatives of the Young Republicans serve on the State Executive Committee; these must be from 2 different congressional districts and one of them must be a woman.

With the consent of the State Executive Committee, the state chairman appoints a state finance chairman and finance committee, together with such other officers and employes as the chairman shall deem advisable.

Congressional District Organization: In each congressional district, the voluntary Republican organization elects a chairman and a vice chairman. In many districts, a secretary and a treasurer are also elected. The district organization usually functions together with an executive committee consisting of the county chairmen of the district. The district organization is charged with the co-ordination of the activities of the county organizations in the district, with special emphasis on the election of Republican congressmen from the district.

County Organization: The county committees are elected in county caucus, prior to May 1 of the odd-numbered years. The county committee has the following officers: A chairman and a 1st vice chairman (one of these shall be a woman), a 2nd vice chairman who, simultaneously, is also the chairman of the county statutory committee, a secretary and a treasurer.

The constitution of the Republican Party of Wisconsin specifies that the voluntary organization shall not "perform any of the duties imposed by the Wisconsin Statutes on the State Central Committee or other Statutory committees, and the State Central Committee and other Statutory committees shall retain their individual organizations and identity."

Precinct Organization: The Republican precinct committees are headed by a chairman who shall be the Republican precinct committeeman elected by the voters at the party primaries. Each precinct committee shall have a committeewoman in addition to the committeeman, and such other officers as necessary.

Wisconsin in the National Party Organization

National Committee: At the top of the permanent party organizations, throughout the United States, is the national committee, which acts as the governing body of the party. The national committee is comprised of one national committeeman and one national committeewoman from each state and territory of the United States.

Within the Republican national organization, the state chairman (in Wisconsin the Chairman of the Republican State Voluntary Committee) becomes an ex officio member of the national committee if the state either has a Republican Governor, has a Republican majority in its congressional delegation, or voted Republican in the last preceding presidential election.

The members of the national committee on the state level are selected for each party at the party's state convention. In Wisconsin, this selection is done at the state convention of the parties' voluntary organizations. However, selection of the Wisconsin membership of the national political party committees is not handled entirely by the voluntary organization; it also involves the statutory organization of the parties. For this reason, the discussion of the national committee has here been inserted between statutory and voluntary Wisconsin party organization.

The selection of the Wisconsin members for the national political party committees is in the form of an instruction to the party's elected and, therefore, statutory, delegates to the national convention. At the national conventions, the Wisconsin delegates place the names selected by the voluntary state convention in nomination as Wisconsin's national committeeman and committeewoman. The entire slate of nominations, combining the nominations received from all state delegations, is then inserted at the national convention into the resolution creating the party's national com-

mittee for the next 4 years, and voted on by the national convention as a whole.

The term of the members of the national committees is 4 years, from one national convention to the next. The committee serves until its successor committee has been elected at the next national convention. The national committees of the political parties are charged with the organization of the next national conventions of their parties, the direction of the presidential campaign immediately following their election, and the formulation of a national campaign program to be carried out on the state level by the state organizations.

Statutory State Organization

State Central Committees: For each party, the statutory state central committees consist of one chairman and "at least 2 members" from each congressional district elected at the platform conventions. In practice, the state central committees of both the Democratic and the Republican Parties of Wisconsin have 3 officers: A chairman, a vice chairman and a secretary. For the Republican State Central Committee the membership from each congressional district is 5; for the Democratic State Central Committee, 6 members are selected from each congressional district.

The statutory state central committees are specifically charged with the appointment of alternates for the elected delegates to the quadrennial national conventions of the political parties.

Platform ("Statutory") Conventions: On the 3rd Tuesday after the biennial September primaries the nominees for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General, the hold-over Senators and the successful state Senate and Assembly candidates of each political party convene in "statutory" convention in the State Capitol to "formulate the state platform of their party." In practice, the party platforms are prepared within each party's voluntary organization by a platform committee. They are then discussed and approved at the state convention, usually held in May or June, of the party's voluntary organization. The platform thus approved is submitted to the statutory convention for official adoption with such changes as are agreed to.

In the years of presidential elections, the statutory conventions are specifically charged with the selection of a slate of presidential electors, to function as the state's presidential electors should the party poll a majority of the votes in the November presidential elections. Each party certifies its list of presidential electors to the Secretary of State.

The statutes also provide that the statutory conventions are to select the parties' state central committees.

Statutory County Organization

Congressional District Committees: These committees consist of 2 members from each Assembly district within a county or, for multicounty districts, for one member from each county within the congressional district. The members delegated by the counties to the congressional district committees must be certified by the county chairmen to the chairman of the state central committee. Congressional district committees are convened by the chairman of the state central committee, upon 5 days' written notice.

Assembly or Senate District Committees: The committees consist of 2 members from each county in Assembly or state senatorial districts consisting of more than one county. Members delegated to serve on these committees are certified by the county chairmen to the chairman of the

state central committee. The Assembly or Senate district committees are convened upon 5 days' written notice by the chairman of the state central committee.

County Committees: In general, the county committees consist of the precinct committeemen elected at the September primary. In Milwaukee County, the county committee consists of the committeemen from each ward, town or village. All appointments to the aforementioned congressional, state senatorial and Assembly district committees are made from the elected membership of the county committees.

A meeting of the county committee is called within 2 days after the completion of the canvass of the September primary by the county chairmen of the preceding election period. The call for this meeting must be issued in writing and at least 5 days' notice must be given. At such meeting, the county committee elects its chairman, secretary and treasurer; it may elect such additional officers and subcommittees as the committee feels necessary.

In counties constituting one or more Assembly or senatorial districts the members of the county committee residing within the territory of such Assembly or senatorial districts shall constitute the party committees for such districts; they may, at the convention of the county committee, elect a chairman, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as they may deem necessary. In counties which are only part of an Assembly, senatorial or congressional district the county committee elects from among its membership the delegates to represent the county in the district level committees. Any vacancy in any office originally filled from among the membership of the county committee shall be filled by selection by the county committee. However, the county chairman may temporarily fill such vacancies.

City Committee: The city committee of each party's statutory organization consists of the precinct or ward committeemen elected at the September primary. A meeting of the city committee shall be called by the chairman of the county committee within 10 days after the completion of the canvass of the September primary. The city committee elects a chairman from among its members; it may elect such other officers as it deems necessary.

Precinct Committeeman: The precinct committeeman is the party's elected representative within each election district. The entire county statutory organization is formed on the basis of the elections for precinct committeeman. The precinct committeemen's names are placed on the ballot of the September primary by the submission of nominating petitions signed by between 3 per cent and 10 per cent of the electorate in their district, based on the vote in the last preceding gubernatorial election, although often they are elected by written-in votes. From the standpoint of party coherence, the political parties find it desirable that the elected precinct committeemen should also be the practicing, "card carrying" activists of the parties' voluntary organizations, and the parties attempt to convince their voluntary precinct workers also to seek the elective precinct positions. However, this connection is not required by the law, and frequently the elected precinct committeemen are not practicing members of the parties' voluntary organizations. Precinct committeemen assume their office on certification of their election by the election inspectors. The committeemen are elected for 2-year terms.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN

(This is the voluntary organization)

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 5522 University Avenue, Madison.

Executive Secretary: Vacancy.

Field Director: DEL BENO.

Field Representative: CHRISTOPHER MCGAHAN.

Public Affairs Director: RICHARD DI PRIMA.

Research Bureau Director: MRS. BARBARA TERMIN DODSON.

Public Affairs Assistant: JOANN MILLER.

Assistant to the Chairman: ANN GOKEY.

State Administrative Committee, February 1970

Chairman: JAMES W. WIMMER, JR., Madison.

Organizational Vice Chairman: MARGE PATTISON, Durand.

Legislative Vice Chairman: FRANK NIKOLAY, Abbotsford.

Treasurer: JOSEPH CHECOTA, Madison.

National Committeewoman: MARY LOU BURG, West Bend.

National Committeeman: ROBERT T. HUBER, West Allis.

Milwaukee County Chairman: LAURENCE C. GRAM, JR., West Allis.

Young Democrats Representative: MCKAY GILCHRIST, Madison.

Past State Chairman: RICHARD D. CUDAHY, Milwaukee.

Legislative Representatives: Senator WILFRED SCHUELE, Milwaukee;
Representative WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, Milwaukee.

Members at Large: THEODORE FETTING, River Falls; JEAN HELLIESEN, La Crosse; HARVEY KITZMAN, Milwaukee; JOHN MALLOY, Kenosha; SAM RIZZO, Franksville; MILTON SCHNEIDER, Wisconsin Rapids; HELEN SIGMUND, Steven Point.

District Chairmen: 1st — LES ASPIN, Racine; 2nd — MARTIN GUNNULSON, Cambridge; 3rd — PHILIP BASSETT, Baraboo; 4th — GARY BARCZAK, Milwaukee; 5th — JERRY TEPPER, Milwaukee; 6th — GORDON LOEHR, Fond du Lac; 7th — DAVID NORBOM, Eland; 8th — REV. ROBERT CORNELL, West DePere; 9th — JEANETTE SWED, Milwaukee; 10th — RALPH BECKER, Hudson.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

(This is the statutory organization)

Selected at State Platform Convention
October 1, 1968

Chairman: Senator LELAND S. McPARLAND, Cudahy.

Vice Chairman: MRS. GRETCHEN PFANKUCHEN, Madison.

Secretary: CAROL A. ERVIN.

1st District

Fred Cutrell, Racine
Mrs. Albert Franks, Kenosha
Donald Kret, Delavan
Nancy Paulson, Racine
Carl Pauschert, Kenosha
Eugene Swegman, Janesville

2nd District

Peter Graber, Monticello
Tom Hanson, Beaver Dam
Helen Hift, Monona
Dale McKenna, Jefferson
Fred Merlin, Madison
Robert Thompson, Poynette

Source: Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

3rd District

David Brye, Coon Valley
Charles Dahl, Viroqua
Joanne M. Duren, Cazenovia
Gunnar Gunderson, La Crosse
John Radcliffe, Strum
Thomas Stodola, Black River Falls

4th District

Florence Heksel, Milwaukee
Alvie Judkins, Milwaukee
Joe Miech, Milwaukee
Mildred Perry, Milwaukee
Tom Pickl, Milwaukee
William Quick, Milwaukee

5th District

Janet Allen, Milwaukee
Lucille Allen, Milwaukee
Norman Dittmer, Milwaukee
Roger Parys, Milwaukee
Clinton Rose, Milwaukee
Edna Seer, Milwaukee

6th District

Vernon Boeckmann, Plymouth
Gervase Hephner, Chilton
Marvin Juiras, Belgium
Gordon Loehr, Fond du Lac
Merlin Oeder, West Bend
Carl Otte, Sheboygan

7th District

Peter Brue, Marshfield
Lawrence Dahl, Tigerton
Lawrence Day, Eland
Leonard Groshek, Stevens Point
Vernon Niemuth, Medford
Joseph Sweda, Lublin

8th District

Lester Belliett, Appleton
Joseph Delveaux, Green Bay
Harley Jensen, Oconto Falls
Stanley Leja, Abrams
John Nixon, Two Rivers
Ralph Staudenmaier, Peshtigo

9th District

Edward Dubester, Milwaukee
Edward Mertz, Milwaukee
Ronald Schuele, Milwaukee
Ila Smith, Pewaukee
Marguerite Smith, Mukwonago
Michael J. Stevens, Milwaukee

10th District

Lawrence Gansluckner, Eau Claire
John Joo, Sayner
Jack Joyce, Menomonie
Nicholas McCree, Hudson
Leo Mohn, Woodville
Don Paul Novitzke, Amery

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

(This is the voluntary organization)

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 303 East Wilson Street, P.O. Box 31, Madison 53701.

Telephone Number. (608) 257-4765.

Executive Secretary, Republican Party: GEORGE GREELEY.

Executive Secretary, Rep. Finance Com.: GEORGE B. INNES.

State Field Director, Republican Party: ROBERT C. MILLER.

Public Relations Director, Republican Party: JAY R. SCHUCK.

State Executive Committee, February 1970

Chairman: REED COLEMAN, Madison.

Vice Chairmen: 1st—MRS. BEN PECKHAM, Madison; 2nd—FRED D. HARTLEY, Kenosha; 3rd—C. G. ANDRINGA, Waukesha; 4th—J. CURTIS MCKAY, Cedarburg; 5th—MRS. MARK EVERIX, Chilton; 6th—ARTHUR J. ZOELNER, Madison; 7th—MRS. T. W. NORRIS, Milwaukee.

Secretary: MRS. R. H. GREWE, Eau Claire.

Treasurer: GEORGE C. KAISER, Milwaukee.

State Finance Chairman: JOHN R. KIMBERLY, Neenah.

National Committeewoman: MRS. BYRON ISING, Oshkosh.

National Committeeman: JOHN E. HOUGH, Janesville.

Young Republican Federation Representatives: JOHN P. SAVAGE, Milwaukee; MRS. A. HENRY HEMPE, Beloit.

Legislative Representatives: Congressman VERNON W. THOMSON, Richland Center; Senator ERNEST KEPLER, Sheboygan; Representative HAROLD FROELICH, Appleton.

Congressional District Members (District chairman and vice chairman are listed in that order):

1st District

Willard Walker, Racine
Mrs. George Parker, Janesville

2nd District

Carroll Metzner, Madison
Mrs. Richard Smith, Jefferson

3rd District

John N. Kramer, Fennimore
Mrs. John Bosshard, Bangor

4th District

Mrs. Larry Carlson, Milwaukee
John T. LaRocco, Milwaukee

5th District

Vincent A. Mercurio, Milwaukee
Mrs. J. C. Malen, Milwaukee

6th District

Peter Kohler, Kohler
Mrs. A. J. Jarrett, Oshkosh

7th District

Marvin E. Love, Wisconsin Rapids
Mrs. Harry Rodencal, Berlin

8th District

Richard A. Boltz, Green Bay
Mrs. R. A. Stearn, Sturgeon Bay

9th District

William R. Hentzen, Whitefish Bay
Mrs. Roger Bessey, Elm Grove

10th District

Robert Swenson, Barron
Carol Ann Grey, Hayward

Source: Republican Party of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

(This is the statutory organization)

Selected at State Platform Convention October 1, 1968

Chairman: J. CURTIS MCKAY, Cedarburg.

Vice Chairman: VINCENT A. MERCURIO, Milwaukee.

Secretary: ARTHUR L. MAY, Madison.

1st District

*Mrs. Carolyn Blanchard, Edgerton
Marvin DeSmidt, Racine
Herman Hauser, Racine
James Swan, Elkhorn
Clarence J. Wilger, Elkhorn

2nd District

Miss Muriel Coleman, Madison
Mrs. Esther Doughty Luckhardt,
Horicon
*James R. Mack, Madison
Joseph E. Tregoning, Shullsburg
Robert O. Uehling, Madison

3rd District

Raymond C. Bice, La Crosse
Charles P. Curran, Mauston
Ralph D. Goldsmith, Boscobel
Einar Jurgensen, Ellsworth
*Everett Yerly, La Crosse

4th District

John C. Brophy, Milwaukee
Mrs. James R. Cooper, West Allis
Raymond H. Dittmore, Oak Creek
Roger Franklin, Greendale
Mrs. Clara Herrmann, Milwaukee

5th District

Douglas K. Brower, Milwaukee
J. C. Malen, Milwaukee
Mrs. Vincent Mercurio, Milwaukee
Ernest J. Philipp, Milwaukee
Chester V. Salomon, Milwaukee

6th District

Harry L. Gessert, Elkhart Lake
Ernest C. Keppler, Sheboygan
Earl F. McEssy, Fond du Lac
Frederick C. Schroeder, West
Bend
Jack D. Steinhilber, Oshkosh

7th District

Clarence Gorsegger, Loyal
Thomas L. Miler, Rothschild
Bernard Naegele, Nekoosa
Harry Seidell, Merrill
*Carl Sturm, Manawa

8th District

Murel Edinger, Appleton
Don Helgeson, Manitowoc
Robert N. Johnson, Green Bay
William La Fave, Peshtigo
Harvey Rowe, Sturgeon Bay

9th District

William F. Reilly, Waukesha
John Savage, Fox Point
John Shabaz, New Berlin
Nile W. Soik, Whitefish Bay
Jack Thomas, Menomonee Falls

10th District

Mrs. C. W. Chatterson, Eau Claire
Joseph DeNucci, Jr., Cumberland
John W. Krueger, Rhinelander
Raymond Peterson, Phillips
Eugene L. Wycoff, Deronda

*Mrs. Blanchard is now Mrs. Carolyn Blanchard Allen; James Mack has resigned from the committee; Everett Yerly and Carl Sturm are deceased.

For the full texts of the party platforms of the Wisconsin political parties, adopted at the statutory state platform conventions on October 1, 1968, see **1969 WISCONSIN BOOK:**

Wisconsin Democratic Party platform: pages 117 to 135.

Wisconsin Republican Party platform: pages 136 to 146.



ELECTIONS

Elections in Wisconsin: election statistics for 1968 and 1969; for 1970 April election see "Addenda"

ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN

The laws governing the election to local, county, and state elective offices in Wisconsin are set out in Chapters 3 to 12 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Town, village, city, and school district officers, county board members, the county executive officer in Milwaukee County, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and all judicial officers of Wisconsin are elected on a nonpartisan basis. All other elections to public office in Wisconsin are on a partisan basis. At some elections, the Wisconsin voters are also asked to advise the state Legislature or local legislative bodies on matters of public policy (referenda) or to ratify or reject an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

In many Wisconsin communities voting is done on voting machines rather than on paper ballots. The law requires that all cities and villages over 10,000 must use voting machines.

The Wisconsin Electorate. Because Wisconsin does not maintain a state-wide register of voters, the exact size of the electorate is unknown. On April 1, 1960, Wisconsin population over 21 numbered 2,354,489, but not all of these were qualified to vote in Wisconsin elections. Since 1,728,009 votes were cast for Governor in that year, it can be assumed that about 75 per cent of the eligible voters participated in the election.

Under Article III of the Wisconsin Constitution, "every person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards" may vote in Wisconsin if he or she fulfills certain other requirements.

One of these requirements is residence. In Wisconsin state and local elections, the privilege of voting is now restricted to persons who have resided in the state for at least 6 months, and who have been residents of the district in which they offer to vote for at least 10 days.

Beginning with 1956, new residents have been permitted to vote for President and Vice President, if eligible to vote at former residence, regardless of how short a time they have been Wisconsin residents. Beginning with the 1964 presidential election, ex-residents of Wisconsin who removed within 24 months preceding the election to another state have been permitted to vote for presidential electors in Wisconsin unless they had meanwhile become eligible to vote in another state.

When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, suffrage was restricted to white (and emancipated Indian) male residents including immigrants not yet naturalized. A referendum approved in November of 1849 extended suffrage to colored male residents. In 1908, the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to restrict the right to vote to citizens of the United States. Woman suffrage came with the 19th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution (ratified by Wisconsin on June 10, 1919).

Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1882, the Wisconsin Legislature "may provide for the registration of electors." Today, permanent voter registration in Wisconsin is by law required for every town, village or city with a population of 5,000 or more and may by local ordinance be adopted for incorporated municipalities of less than 5,000 population. Municipal voter registration in Wisconsin does not record the party affiliation of the voter.

Selection of Candidates. Elections to public office require 3 distinct steps: the selection of possible candidates, the election of candidates in a primary election, and the general elections in which the officeholders are chosen.

Until "Fighting Bob" LaFollette became Governor of our state, candidates for public office were selected at caucuses or conventions composed

of delegates, of members of a political party, or of eligible voters. Contrary to popular belief, the Wisconsin nominating caucuses did not imply political deals hatched in smoke-filled rooms—the caucus elections were subject to legal regulations equally as stringent as our modern election laws.

In most instances, candidates are chosen today in primary elections; the nominating caucus remains as an optional method for the selection of town and village office candidates. In all other cases, aspirants to elective office circulate nomination papers to be signed by a specified number of voters in the constituency.

Primary elections are held in Wisconsin to determine the candidates for both the partisan “general elections” held in November and for the nonpartisan “spring elections” held in April. Primaries are held, regardless of the number of aspirants, to select the candidates of each political party for each partisan election.

Nonpartisan primaries are required only under certain conditions. If 3 or more candidates run for State Superintendent or any judicial office, a primary election must be held and the names of the 2 candidates receiving the greatest number of votes are placed on the ballots for the succeeding election. This is also applicable to municipalities adopting the system of nominating candidates by primary election.

In nonpartisan primaries, the 2 aspirants receiving the highest number of votes for a specific office are selected as the candidates for that office in the nonpartisan final election. In partisan primaries, the nominee receiving the highest number of votes becomes his party's candidate for the office, but a write-in candidate qualifies only if the vote for him equals 5 per cent of the party vote for Governor cast in the district at the last general election.

The Partisan “General” Elections. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year, the people of Wisconsin select from among the candidates chosen at the partisan primaries the elected officials of the state and its counties. The choice is between the single candidates for each political party who received the highest number of votes for a particular office in the partisan primaries; possibly there might also be a few “independent” candidates. “Write-in” votes can be cast for persons whose names do not appear on the ballot.

In each presidential election year, the nominees for state and legislative offices at the primary and the holdover state Senators of each political party hold a convention to select their party's slate of presidential electors for President and Vice President. Though the names of the electors no longer appear on the presidential ballots, every vote cast for the names of the candidates for President and Vice President of each party is a vote for each of the electors committed to that slate. The electors of the presidential slate receiving the greatest number of votes become members of the “electoral college” and meet after the election to officially cast the vote for President and Vice President in Wisconsin. Wisconsin has 12 electoral votes.

At each general election, the constitutional offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General are filled from the state at large. A Representative in Congress is elected from each of the 10 Congressional districts and an Assemblyman from each of the 100 Assembly districts. United States Senators, who serve 6 years, are also chosen at the general election. The 33 state Senators are elected for 4 years; so one-half are elected at each general election from the odd-numbered or even-numbered Senate districts. A clerk, treasurer, sheriff, clerk of circuit court, district attorney, and register of deeds, are elected

biennially from each of the 72 counties in the state, and all counties except Milwaukee also elect a coroner and a surveyor.

The only other partisan officers chosen are party precinct committeemen who are elected at September primaries in even-numbered years. Precinct committeemen cannot be elected by write-in vote. Party precinct committeemen serve on statutory party committees to fill vacancies in nominations and may also recommend names of electors to be appointed election officials by the governing body of each town, village, and city.

Vacancies in the offices of Representatives in Congress, state Senators, and Assemblymen may be filled by special election only. Vacancies in the office of U.S. Senator are filled by appointment until they can be filled at a general election. Vacancies in state constitutional offices and county offices are filled by appointment except that the Lieutenant Governor constitutionally succeeds the Governor in case of a vacancy in the office of Governor (the Secretary of State is third in line of succession). Appointments to fill vacancies on the state level and for most county offices are made by the Governor.

Presidential Preference Vote. On the first Tuesday in April of each presidential election year, Wisconsin voters are given an opportunity to express their preference for the person to be the presidential candidate of their party.

Meeting on the first Tuesday in February of that year, an 11-member bipartisan committee certifies to the Secretary of State the names of all nationally advocated or recognized candidates to be placed on the ballot. Ten members of the committee consist of the state chairman and the national committeeman and committeewoman from each party, the Speaker of the Assembly, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature. The 11th member is elected by the committee and serves as chairman. Any potential candidate may withdraw his name from the ballot by filing a disclaimer with the Secretary of State, no later than the last day in February, that "he is not and does not intend to become a candidate for the office of President of the United States at the forthcoming presidential election." Other candidates may be placed on the ballot by filing nomination petitions with the Secretary of State, signed by a specified percentage of qualified electors, by the first Tuesday in March. In addition, the ballot of each major party provides space for a write-in vote.

Candidates who get on the ballot have until the 2nd Tuesday in March to file their list of district and at-large delegates. Not less than two-thirds of the convention votes must be allocated on an equal basis to congressional districts. The total number of delegates and convention votes allocated each state is not determined by state law, but by the national committee of each party, based on the number of congressional districts and the prior voting record of the state. If the vote of any district or in the state at large is won by a candidate who did not file a slate of delegates, or by a write-in candidate, the state voluntary party organization selects the allocated number of delegates and alternates. The winning candidate, however, has until June 5 to review this slate of delegates and replace any of the recommended list with his own choices. Delegates must pledge to vote in accordance with the results of the primary election on the first and subsequent ballots until the candidate either fails to obtain at least one-third of the authorized convention vote or such candidate

releases the delegates. Thereafter, the delegates may support any other candidates of their choice.

The Wisconsin Presidential Preference Primary is an open primary; that is, each voter receives the ballots of every party holding a primary, but may vote on one ballot only. In order to reduce the temptation of cross-over voting, each ballot provides for a protest "no" vote against the candidate, or slate of candidates, listed on that ballot. If a plurality of the voters in any district or the state at large cast their ballots for "none of the names shown," or against the single name shown on the ballot, the voluntary party organization selects the delegates to attend the national convention as an uninstructed delegation.

Nonpartisan Elections. Nonpartisan elections are held on the first Tuesday of April for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, judicial officers, executive officer in Milwaukee County, town, village, and city officers, and county supervisors. The terms of office vary, so only certain offices are voted on each year. The only nonpartisan offices voted for on a state-wide basis are State Superintendent and Justice of the Supreme Court; all others are elected from the county, district, or municipality represented. In addition to the Supreme Court, consisting of 7 Justices, there are 26 judicial circuits, some of which elect more than one circuit judge. Except for Florence and Forest Counties and Menominee and Shawano Counties, which elect combined county judges, one or more county judges are elected from each of the other 68 counties.

The Governor has power to fill by temporary appointment vacancies which might occur in nonpartisan state elective offices. Many of the state's judges first achieved judicial office through appointment by the Governor; since incumbent judges seldom lose a bid for re-election, gubernatorial appointments largely determine the composition of the Wisconsin judiciary.

Constitutional Amendments and Referenda. The voters of Wisconsin have the right of initiative and referendum only on the local level. However, on the state level the Wisconsin Legislature may submit matters to a state-wide advisory referendum. Occasionally, the Legislature has passed laws which become effective only if approved by the voters; the most recent example of this was a 1965 law to reduce the voting residence requirement from 1 year to 6 months. In addition, all proposed amendments to the Constitution must be ratified by the people before they can become effective.

Thus, the voters of Wisconsin may be asked at an election to approve a change in the state Constitution or express their preference on a matter of public policy. The procedure for amending the State Constitution is for 2 consecutive Legislatures to adopt an identical amendment and ratification of the amendment by a majority vote of the people at a subsequent election. With one exception, all questions have been submitted by the Legislature to the electorate at "spring elections" in April or "general elections" in November. Before it was illegal to do so, a referendum, relating to World War I Soldiers' Bonus, was submitted at the 1919 September primary and was approved by the electors.

Recently state-wide referenda were placed before the voters to ratify the daylight saving time law (ratified April 1957), to permit ex-residents to vote for presidential electors in Wisconsin (ratified November 1962), to ascertain the voters' preference on the question of accelerated highway construction ("Project 66") financed by a gasoline tax increase (rejected April 1964) and to permit persons to vote after 6 months' residence in Wisconsin

(ratified November 1966).

Eight constitutional amendments, approved by the requisite 2 succeeding Legislatures, were submitted to the voters of Wisconsin in the April 1967 election. All 8 proposed amendments were adopted, providing 4-year terms for constitutional officers, a single ballot for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, public bus transportation for private school pupils; enabling sheriffs to serve more than 2 successive terms; and permitting alteration of judicial pay in mid-term.

If a proposed constitutional amendment raises several different questions, the voters must be given opportunity to vote on each proposition separately. For instance, the proposal to provide 4-year terms for constitutional officers was submitted in April 1967 as 4 separate questions, all of which were adopted.

Four constitutional amendments were submitted to voters in the April 1968 election and were all ratified. These related to allowing more than one legislative session during a biennium, providing a uniform retirement date for justices and circuit judges, providing for the temporary service as circuit court judge of a former justice or judge, and permitting forestry appropriations to be made by the Legislature from sources other than property taxes.

Local municipalities also have the right to submit referenda questions by petition, relating to village and city charter ordinances and other subjects affecting the government of the municipalities.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY*

County	Governor			Lieutenant Governor		
	Bronson C. La Follette (Dem.)	Floyd L. Wille (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)	Taylor Benson (Dem.)	David S. Miller (Dem.)	Jack B. Olson (Rep.)
Adams	461	39	548	276	130	561
Ashland	920	187	1,049	550	304	925
Barron	643	79	1,278	310	303	1,229
Bayfield	611	82	629	336	235	591
Brown	3,625	540	11,188	1,996	1,705	10,596
Buffalo	326	32	1,112	172	143	1,048
Burnett	732	95	407	462	221	376
Calumet	645	77	2,082	316	323	2,076
Chippewa	1,320	116	2,035	593	632	1,988
Clark	1,018	118	1,487	527	455	1,458
Columbia	752	71	1,609	420	331	1,621
Crawford	347	31	1,201	165	172	1,141
Dane	10,890	2,831	10,101	6,556	5,892	9,907
Dodge	1,379	159	5,499	828	556	5,453
Door	449	47	1,927	201	230	1,866
Douglas	5,626	1,390	2,805	3,170	2,477	2,481
Dunn	882	54	2,373	485	333	2,299
Eau Claire	2,294	300	2,902	1,158	1,166	2,882
Florence	107	8	514	67	37	495
Fond du Lac	2,435	260	8,061	1,350	1,045	7,852
Forest	1,135	255	253	660	361	236
Grant	559	49	5,455	302	219	5,106
Green	262	21	3,301	148	95	3,279
Green Lake	386	29	2,405	261	110	2,343
Iowa	288	33	1,801	128	149	1,809
Iron	336	66	2,888	193	133	243
Jackson	665	72	821	381	227	795
Jefferson	1,268	201	3,492	711	607	3,441
Juneau	450	20	2,028	286	134	2,092
Kenosha	8,342	1,941	4,186	4,577	4,074	3,943
Kewaunee	459	115	707	200	282	671
La Crosse	2,181	294	10,450	1,062	1,061	9,984
Lafayette	417	51	1,489	226	167	1,437
Langlade	1,020	168	860	619	378	832
Lincoln	746	64	2,531	422	316	2,581
Manitowoc	4,349	890	3,292	2,769	2,011	3,168
Marathon	4,216	671	3,487	2,137	2,051	3,422
Marinette	1,149	81	3,958	710	349	3,829
Marquette	214	11	1,633	121	70	1,689
Menominee	320	41	31	133	152	24
Milwaukee	57,928	12,311	45,968	41,629	20,621	43,190
Monroe	485	21	3,455	304	146	3,491
Oconto	845	77	2,613	530	277	2,532
Oneida	748	105	1,331	494	244	1,310
Outagamie	3,462	425	13,925	2,025	1,361	14,108
Ozaukee	1,076	211	2,507	656	454	2,464
Pepin	193	19	229	72	118	222
Pierce	482	47	1,055	223	230	1,021
Polk	755	61	1,045	479	236	997
Portage	4,844	864	1,580	2,795	2,091	1,454
Price	768	129	913	522	236	890
Racine	8,322	2,329	6,849	7,293	2,895	6,611
Richland	295	30	2,187	144	137	2,174
Rock	2,949	366	7,260	1,579	1,254	7,016
Rusk	798	93	1,011	493	231	1,003
St. Croix	969	131	1,228	441	472	1,177
Sauk	727	28	5,544	409	248	5,735
Sawyer	215	22	1,566	127	61	1,483
Shawano	665	93	3,075	350	312	3,020
Sheboygan	6,297	760	7,105	4,283	2,078	6,912
Taylor	842	100	1,873	417	356	1,905
Trempealeau	608	28	1,974	380	160	1,944
Vernon	719	98	1,994	323	378	1,998
Vilas	328	39	749	223	88	713
Walworth	837	96	4,137	547	286	4,086
Washburn	428	65	609	179	210	579
Washington	1,345	111	4,354	957	367	4,231
Waukesha	4,543	781	13,286	3,383	1,570	12,890
Waupaca	843	55	3,991	354	491	3,873
Waushara	261	31	1,713	159	85	1,646
Winnebago	3,712	504	9,945	1,970	1,734	9,750
Wood	1,945	151	6,158	1,227	509	6,066
TOTAL	173,458	31,778	272,504	110,951	69,572	264,260

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY—Continued

County	Secretary of State		State Treasurer			
	Darryl D. Hanson (Dem.)	Robert C. Zimmerman (Rep.)	Leslie Aspin (Dem.)	Charles P. Smith (Dem.)	Shirley Walker (Dem.)	Harold W. Clemens (Rep.)
Adams	359	548	60	204	162	475
Ashland	723	964	233	355	264	789
Barron	479	1,241	113	311	177	1,173
Bayfield	504	614	119	291	180	558
Brown	2,866	10,627	1,079	1,661	1,022	9,093
Buffalo	268	1,078	83	142	83	992
Burnett	585	369	186	294	178	343
Calumet	537	2,132	186	322	135	1,965
Chippewa	1,048	2,009	298	646	292	1,759
Clark	824	1,465	208	416	332	1,335
Columbia	641	1,624	179	307	273	1,523
Crawford	286	1,171	88	163	80	1,075
Dane	10,515	9,829	5,188	5,321	2,423	9,112
Dodge	1,173	5,527	343	696	345	5,053
Door	341	1,875	102	208	119	1,804
Douglas	4,868	2,544	2,053	2,555	1,398	2,226
Dunn	679	2,308	152	400	262	2,150
Eau Claire	1,983	2,860	638	1,178	520	2,646
Florence	86	483	19	35	47	450
Fond du Lac	2,022	8,033	809	1,084	539	7,258
Forest	757	240	155	660	251	215
Grant	422	5,352	218	176	122	4,891
Green	189	3,362	65	116	51	3,027
Green Lake	305	2,428	120	157	103	2,242
Iowa	222	1,839	51	152	68	1,627
Iron	273	250	43	153	129	218
Jackson	550	801	109	410	107	718
Jefferson	1,114	3,470	307	659	327	3,301
Juneau	365	2,062	73	189	155	1,906
Kenosha	7,549	3,984	3,261	4,125	1,921	3,706
Kewaunee	408	695	107	240	150	616
La Crosse	1,812	10,101	588	1,006	585	7,785
Lafayette	314	1,459	85	184	116	1,305
Langlade	843	843	170	611	251	765
Lincoln	647	2,686	145	478	107	2,489
Manitowoc	3,772	3,170	1,944	2,024	918	2,841
Marathon	3,309	3,393	911	2,653	792	2,766
Marinette	758	3,816	231	475	380	3,365
Marquette	164	1,706	43	85	63	1,565
Menominee	238	25	72	146	86	27
Milwaukee	52,369	42,762	28,159	22,850	12,211	38,982
Monroe	366	3,553	120	228	76	3,291
Oconto	671	2,587	141	503	178	2,369
Oneida	596	1,319	110	453	173	1,230
Outagamie	2,674	14,299	655	1,781	952	12,939
Ozaukee	864	2,484	384	494	231	2,371
Pepin	153	227	46	75	67	203
Pierce	382	1,021	107	211	135	965
Polk	640	1,002	208	306	176	940
Portage	4,017	1,422	1,941	2,187	960	1,354
Price	619	888	124	341	271	819
Racine	7,468	6,490	3,239	4,004	2,672	6,033
Richland	223	2,160	45	154	79	2,024
Rock	2,349	7,084	1,084	1,309	519	6,541
Rusk	619	986	124	360	253	901
St. Croix	791	1,186	203	451	276	1,098
Sauk	556	5,872	121	406	142	5,305
Sawyer	166	1,503	37	71	75	1,341
Shawano	541	3,125	155	317	176	2,875
Sheboygan	5,046	7,037	2,421	2,910	1,229	6,363
Taylor	613	1,979	113	459	188	1,825
Trempealeau	471	1,946	75	310	128	1,758
Vernon	603	2,000	177	354	182	1,861
Vilas	258	713	61	188	62	668
Walworth	765	4,056	316	344	171	3,911
Washburn	325	600	92	194	115	546
Washington	1,109	4,269	341	321	648	3,906
Waukesha	4,149	12,745	1,578	2,113	1,185	12,247
Waupaca	660	3,969	147	338	323	3,731
Waushara	223	1,682	76	105	62	1,572
Winnebago	2,992	6,130	480	789	554	5,762
Wood	1,431	9,810	821	1,940	925	8,785
TOTAL	149,507	265,889	64,535	78,154	40,907	241,670

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY—Continued

County	Attorney General					
	Roman R. Blenski (Dem.)	Richard D. Cudahy (Dem.)	Paul Leo Kelly (Dem.)	Jay Schwartz (Dem.)	William H. Dieterich (Rep.)	Robert W. Warren (Rep.)
Adams	43	149	152	53	220	278
Ashland	182	260	153	225	197	747
Barron	76	252	175	66	267	941
Bayfield	90	204	137	125	140	434
Brown	773	1,296	1,011	609	1,345	10,812
Buffalo	33	91	79	93	260	842
Burnett	188	201	152	96	137	226
Calumet	82	202	127	215	432	1,844
Chippewa	172	452	557	109	424	1,592
Clark	160	428	234	136	307	1,072
Columbia	41	337	225	141	589	954
Crawford	27	193	66	35	404	704
Dane	1,069	5,777	2,339	3,791	2,900	6,895
Dodge	259	468	284	362	2,236	3,463
Door	42	267	64	60	135	1,892
Douglas	1,016	1,921	1,727	1,076	590	1,842
Dunn	65	193	419	115	718	1,513
Eau Claire	187	670	1,319	306	457	2,402
Florence	11	16	47	19	211	270
Fond du Lac	196	1,006	763	442	2,904	5,359
Forest	332	332	225	122	67	163
Grant	39	198	175	87	2,133	3,138
Green	40	94	38	65	1,272	1,991
Green Lake	122	149	63	38	849	1,564
Iowa	25	121	49	69	455	1,335
Iron	63	121	70	69	56	208
Jackson	43	228	252	75	181	576
Jefferson	152	592	236	290	820	2,562
Juneau	54	160	141	67	867	1,104
Kenosha	1,230	2,728	860	5,134	1,401	2,557
Kewaunee	84	209	92	98	78	624
La Crosse	375	969	505	315	2,902	7,675
Lafayette	56	161	101	66	544	901
Langlade	264	368	181	182	340	508
Lincoln	89	311	123	197	703	2,046
Manitowoc	709	1,890	1,354	791	665	2,577
Marathon	810	1,699	931	732	1,129	2,249
Marinette	190	417	317	138	1,320	2,759
Marquette	34	70	62	29	617	1,044
Menominee	41	152	132	32	6	19
Milwaukee	15,237	28,861	7,734	15,400	12,952	30,781
Monroe	38	151	147	76	1,281	2,347
Oconto	214	297	186	98	742	1,981
Oneida	229	249	154	100	555	737
Outagamie	318	1,103	941	966	3,398	11,614
Ozaukee	151	542	205	238	976	1,454
Pepin	17	47	77	41	34	174
Pierce	35	142	196	96	169	806
Polk	192	213	159	89	415	516
Portage	1,820	1,777	629	808	883	643
Price	205	296	140	112	336	524
Racine	1,093	3,162	1,148	4,989	2,024	4,620
Richland	23	106	103	49	489	1,761
Rock	199	1,329	644	840	1,943	5,197
Rusk	270	214	169	73	383	563
St. Croix	87	322	378	109	403	710
Sauk	52	239	204	132	1,445	4,304
Sawyer	72	58	30	28	675	805
Shawano	96	283	157	97	854	2,227
Sheboygan	944	1,966	1,240	2,427	3,046	4,128
Taylor	153	245	152	196	458	1,620
Trempealeau	85	148	222	64	490	1,468
Vernon	49	365	176	87	684	1,262
Vilas	95	122	44	45	298	406
Walworth	145	340	104	277	1,523	2,417
Washburn	63	195	88	37	129	425
Washington	292	459	230	334	2,381	2,060
Waukesha	914	1,639	1,088	1,286	4,525	8,420
Waupaca	210	316	142	104	1,272	2,696
Waushara	83	90	45	31	572	1,118
Winnebago	544	1,353	1,054	712	2,316	7,808
Wood	462	686	327	318	2,205	4,178
TOTAL	33,851	72,667	34,250	46,929	81,144	189,452

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTY*

County	Gaylord Nelson (Dem.)	James J. Donohue (Rep.)	Daryl Gemoll (Rep.)	Robert I. Johnson (Rep.)	Jerris Leonard (Rep.)
Adams	435	49	9	217	220
Ashland	856	129	17	195	469
Barron	637	182	73	353	549
Bayfield	614	106	20	135	257
Brown	3,627	1,662	224	4,514	4,604
Buffalo	320	118	12	839	194
Burnett	766	170	3	98	64
Calumet	663	365	57	520	1,175
Chippewa	1,292	419	119	553	891
Clark	982	209	99	416	626
Columbia	777	106	28	535	852
Crawford	354	132	25	619	323
Dane	12,917	966	263	2,725	5,691
Dodge	1,372	1,165	146	1,199	2,965
Door	430	187	117	751	752
Douglas	6,390	357	49	860	1,094
Dunn	852	279	52	1,238	634
Eau Claire	2,378	251	65	1,033	1,454
Florence	103	86	21	215	113
Fond du Lac	2,420	1,828	286	2,090	3,828
Forest	1,052	43	3	37	138
Grant	564	894	98	2,297	1,644
Green	248	774	57	715	1,599
Green Lake	370	658	69	517	1,098
Iowa	288	266	25	321	986
Iron	359	37	17	47	162
Jackson	684	98	48	329	257
Jefferson	1,338	427	303	811	1,726
Juneau	427	260	53	863	791
Kenosha	9,409	921	150	1,046	1,697
Kewaunee	510	58	55	280	270
La Crosse	2,155	1,819	591	2,863	4,892
Lafayette	420	415	23	498	562
Langlade	1,033	174	13	99	581
Lincoln	725	427	68	433	1,735
Manitowoc	4,588	463	164	697	1,825
Marathon	3,943	463	79	608	2,089
Marinette	1,092	690	93	1,422	1,651
Marquette	186	157	70	618	740
Menominee	329	0	1	3	3
Milwaukee	62,792	7,928	2,424	7,010	26,201
Monroe	449	391	46	2,140	977
Oconto	841	894	52	597	1,032
Oneida	708	258	25	192	777
Outagamie	3,365	2,036	379	4,827	7,371
Ozaukee	1,143	317	75	535	1,498
Pepin	194	21	1	140	68
Pierce	498	141	30	491	260
Polk	774	358	17	276	227
Portage	4,990	267	24	260	860
Price	756	140	13	113	575
Racine	9,519	1,212	343	1,946	2,889
Richland	286	272	58	522	1,252
Rock	2,946	1,066	323	2,179	3,266
Rusk	796	218	14	181	519
St. Croix	1,016	150	9	586	312
Sauk	692	748	252	2,244	2,270
Sawyer	207	530	48	340	459
Shawano	684	313	76	1,106	1,556
Sheboygan	6,295	1,584	233	1,196	3,822
Taylor	816	317	43	467	1,143
Trempealeau	586	251	117	1,091	406
Vernon	741	236	42	878	738
Vilas	321	139	11	103	435
Walworth	892	1,043	119	991	1,646
Washburn	430	101	56	181	165
Washington	1,336	991	83	906	2,086
Waukesha	4,911	1,744	304	2,818	7,950
Waupaca	801	789	99	1,119	1,830
Waushara	264	435	92	432	759
Winnebago	3,663	1,463	613	1,932	5,811
Wood	1,759	1,360	482	1,736	2,699
TOTAL	183,376	45,523	10,168	73,344	133,060

Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICT*

First District

County	Jerald E. Maiers (Dem.)	Lynn E. Stalbaum (Dem.)	Henry C. Schadeberg (Rep.)
Kenosha	2,445	7,522	3,853
Racine	3,111	7,655	6,411
Rock	747	2,376	6,861
Walworth	264	662	4,006
TOTAL	6,567	18,215	21,131

Second District

County	Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Richard D. Murray (Rep.)
Columbia	781	1,486
Dane	12,754	8,841
Dodge	1,392	4,884
Green	253	2,835
Jefferson	1,312	3,234
TOTAL	16,492	21,280

Third District

County	Gunnar A. Gundersen (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
Buffalo	277	1,049
Crawford	324	1,171
Grant	448	5,469
Iowa	216	1,850
Jackson	591	780
Juneau	374	2,149
La Crosse	2,130	8,581
Lafayette	313	1,451
Monroe	407	3,543
Pepin	165	224
Pierce	398	993
Richland	267	2,192
Sauk	552	5,723
Trempealeau	498	1,899
Vernon	702	1,958
TOTAL	7,662	39,032

Fourth District

County	Roman R. Blenski (Dem.)	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	Walter McCullough (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part	5,212	32,121	11,420
TOTAL	5,212	32,121	11,420

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

Fifth District

County	Henry S. Reuss (Dem.)	Robert J. Dwyer (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part	17,665	8,649
TOTAL	17,665	8,649

Sixth District

County	John A. Race (Dem.)	William A. Steiger (Rep.)
Calumet	611	2,147
Fond du Lac	2,422	7,648
Green Lake	348	2,389
Ozaukee	1,052	2,459
Sheboygan	6,173	6,885
Washington	1,237	3,850
Winnebago	3,500	9,842
TOTAL	15,343	35,250

Seventh District

County	Lawrence Dahl (Dem.)	Will A. Sandstrom (Dem.)	Melvin R. Laird (Rep.)
Adams	205	172	575
Clark	624	326	1,513
Florence	27	57	494
Forest	562	322	241
Langlade	513	445	874
Lincoln	468	240	2,622
Marathon	2,608	1,319	3,368
Marquette	139	33	1,751
Menominee	154	96	30
Portage	3,366	1,332	1,498
Shawano	465	157	3,193
Taylor	585	157	2,054
Waupaca	513	261	4,099
Waushara	133	111	1,727
Wood	1,226	476	6,308
TOTAL	11,588	5,504	30,347

Eighth District

County	John E. Nixon (Dem.)	John W. Byrnes (Rep.)
Brown	3,080	10,193
Door	347	1,874
Kewaunee	433	663
Manitowoc	3,738	3,114
Marinette	885	3,371
Oconto	688	2,523
Outagamie	2,940	14,381
TOTAL	12,111	36,119

Ninth District

County	Carol E. Baumann (Dem.)	Glenn R. Davis (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part	10,695	17,993
Waukesha	4,368	12,495
TOTAL	15,063	30,488

Tenth District

County	Ervin Braski (Dem.)	Timothy J. Hirsch (Dem.)	Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep.)
Ashland	235	623	945
Barron	244	305	1,163
Bayfield	213	323	645
Burnett	334	222	413
Chippewa	546	579	1,868
Douglas	1,888	3,146	2,700
Dunn	351	358	2,197
Eau Claire	761	1,378	2,785
Iron	115	185	279
Oneida	279	379	1,276
Polk	185	413	998
Price	365	384	926
Rusk	379	295	1,061
St. Croix	326	482	1,136
Sawyer	100	63	1,697
Vilas	96	188	702
Washburn	149	195	633
TOTAL	6,566	9,518	21,424

SPECIAL PRIMARY ELECTION, MARCH 4, 1969*

Seventh District

County	Robert L. Hack (Dem.)	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Will A. Sandstrom (Dem.)	Walter John Chilsen (Rep.)	Atlee A. Dodge (Rep.)	Carl Dretzke (Rep.)	Hyde H. Murray (Rep.)
Adams	11	289	10	366	35	30	228
Clark	19	1,011	88	2,179	36	128	621
Florence	9	94	14	57	24	22	51
Forest	59	558	106	521	121	109	165
Langlade	21	721	70	1,724	205	85	458
Lincoln	11	1,270	73	2,644	41	55	404
Marathon	298	7,431	403	8,071	262	282	3,692
Marquette	11	124	17	95	37	344	189
Menominee	3	31	3	23	301	1	1
Portage	88	2,695	219	3,397	66	136	975
Shawano	23	430	34	1,318	283	386	879
Taylor	8	743	46	1,404	25	65	219
Waupaca	57	582	29	622	107	1,134	3,196
Waushara	10	164	38	640	26	166	699
Wood	33	2,752	152	5,758	153	96	2,116
TOTAL	661	18,895	1,302	28,819	1,722	3,039	13,893

*Copied from official records in Office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT*

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
Primary Election, September 10, 1968			
2.....	Brown 1st, 2nd, Calumet	Cletus J. Johnson (Dem.)	2,670
		Patrick Crooks (Rep.).....	2,487
		Robert A. Dilweg (Rep.)	3,156
		Myron P. Lotto (Rep.)	5,163
4.....	Milwaukee 3rd, 18th, 25th	Lew Breyer (Dem.)	3,247
		James E. Tarvid (Dem.)	2,346
		Nile W. Soik (Rep.)	6,736
		Joseph R. Stadler (Rep.)	4,987
6.....	Milwaukee 1st, 5th, 7th	Martin J. Schreiber (Dem.)	5,247
		James Fred Mallas (Rep.)	2,554
8.....	Milwaukee 20th, 21st, 22nd	Gary J. Barczak (Dem.)	6,114
		Allen J. Busby (Rep.)	7,323
10.....	Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce, Burnett-Polk, St. Croix	Carl A. Pemble (Dem.) write-in.	603
		Robert P. Knowles (Rep.)	4,812
12.....	Clark, Forest-Oneida-Vilas, Lincoln-Taylor	Vernon Niemuth (Dem.)	3,628
		Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.).....	8,137
14.....	Outagamie 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Waupaca	Gerald D. Lorge (Rep.)	17,106
16.....	Dane 4th, 5th, Rock 2nd	Carl W. Thompson (Dem.)	4,288
		Ivan H. Kindschi (Rep.)	3,932
		Arnold O. Wake (Rep.)	1,703
18.....	Dodge 2nd, Fond du Lac 1st, 2nd	Gordon E. Loehr (Dem.)	2,384
		Walter G. Hollander (Rep.)	10,123
20.....	Ozaukee, Sheboygan 1st, 2nd	Ernest C. Keppler (Rep.)	8,893
22.....	Kenosha 1st, 2nd	Richard Lindgren (Dem.)	5,099
		Joseph Lourigan (Dem.)	5,408
		Lawrence C. Hastings (Rep.)	3,737
24.....	Green Lake-Waushara, Portage, Wood 1st, 2nd	William C. Hansen (Dem.)	6,831
		Arthur P. Hayward.....	4,698
		Raymond F. Heinzen (Rep.)	5,271
		Ray J. Riordan, Jr. (Rep.)	2,733
26.....	Dane 1st, 2nd, 3rd	Fred A. Risser (Dem.)	7,554
		Worth S. Piper (Rep.)	4,789
28.....	Milwaukee 23rd, Racine 3rd, Waukesha 4th	Dorothy J. Seeley (Dem.)	5,282
		James C. Devitt (Rep.)	3,993
		Philip H. Warren (Rep.)	2,866
30.....	Brown 3rd, Florence- Marinette, Langlade-Oconto	Reuben E. Duescher (Rep.)	3,807
		Reuben LaFave (Rep.)	8,464
32.....	Crawford-Vernon, La Crosse 1st, 2nd	David L. Brye (Dem.)	2,417
		Raymond C. Bice (Rep.)	7,172
		Milo G. Knutson (Rep.)	8,739

VOTE FOR SENATORS—Continued

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
Special Primary Election, September 9, 1969			
9	Milwaukee 4th, 6th, 13th ..	Fred A. Hardy (Dem.)	253
		Richard B. Mackey (Dem.)	403
		Ronald G. Parys (Dem.)	2,112
		Harout O. Sanasarian (Dem.)	2,001
		Minnie Townsend (Dem.)	351
		Francis Burdett Estrada (Rep.)	293
Special Primary Election, October 7, 1969			
13	Dodge 1st, Jefferson, Washington	Robert R. Beardsley (Dem.)	652
		David J. Fries (Dem.)	363
		Dale T. McKenna (Dem.)	1,913
		Frank H. Oemig (Dem.)	246
		G. Warren Turner (Dem.)	844
		Galen Brunner (Rep.)	1,492
		John P. Kaiser (Rep.)	1,388
		David A. Keene (Rep.)	3,315
		Carl V. Kolata (Rep.)	1,098
		Herman H. Laabs (Rep.)	914
		Esther Doughty Luckhardt (Rep.)	2,411

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS
FROM MULTICOUNTY DISTRICTS BY COUNTY*

County	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Primary Election, September 10, 1968				
Brown, 1st & 2nd	Johnson	2,121	Crooks	1,966
			Dilweg	2,547
			Lotto	4,129
Brown, 3rd	None		Duescher	732
			LaFave	2,462
Buffalo	Pemble	45	Knowles	1,031
Burnett	Pemble	71	Knowles	373
Calumet	Johnson	549	Crooks	521
			Dilweg	609
			Lotto	1,034
Clark	Niemuth	794	Krueger	1,352
Crawford	Brye	296	Bice	728
			Knutson	607
Dane, 4th & 5th	Thompson	3,717	Kindschi	2,628
			Wake	1,286
Dodge, 2nd	Loehr	575	Hollander	2,411
Florence	None		Duescher	127
			LaFave	433
Fond du Lac	Loehr	1,809	Hollander	7,712
Forest	Niemuth	733	Krueger	231
Green Lake	Hansen	320	Hayward	718
			Heinzen	650
			Riordan, Jr.	1,146

MULTICOUNTY SENATORS—Continued

County	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
La Crosse	Brye	1,509	Bice	5,712
			Knutson	6,499
Langlade	None		Duescher	289
			LaFave	603
Lincoln	Niemuth	618	Krueger	2,733
Marinette	None		Duescher	1,541
			LaFave	2,958
Milwaukee, 23rd	Seeley	2,560	Devitt	2,325
			Warren	334
Oconto	None		Duescher	1,118
			LaFave	2,008
Oneida	Niemuth	551	Krueger	1,252
Outagamie	None		Lorge	13,285
Ozaukee	None		Keppler	2,299
Pepin	Pemble	51	Knowles	217
Pierce	Pemble	131	Knowles	1,027
Polk	Pemble	57	Knowles	970
Portage	Hansen	4,785	Hayward	629
			Heinzen	498
			Riordan, Jr.	302
Racine, 3rd	Seeley	1,509	Devitt	611
			Warren	1,310
Rock, 2nd	Thompson	571	Kindschi	1,304
			Wake	417
St. Croix	Pemble	248	Knowles	1,194
Sheboygan	None		Keppler	6,594
Taylor	Niemuth	696	Krueger	1,889
Vernon	Brye	612	Bice	732
			Knutson	1,633
Vilas	Niemuth	236	Krueger	680
Waukesha, 4th	Seeley	1,213	Devitt	1,057
			Warren	1,222
Waupaca	None		Lorge	3,821
Waushara	Hansen	224	Hayward	492
			Heinzen	461
			Riordan, Jr.	787
Wood	Hansen	1,502	Hayward	2,859
			Heinzen	3,662
			Riordan, Jr.	498
October 7, 1969 Special Primary Election				
Dodge, 1st	Beardsley	121	Brunner	414
	Fries	87	Kaiser	640
	McKenna	200	Keene	358
	Oemig	130	Kolata	283
	Turner	87	Laabs	299
			Luckhardt	1,167
Jefferson	Beardsley	197	Brunner	105
	Fries	184	Kaiser	211
	McKenna	1,284	Keene	2,448
	Oemig	99	Kolata	733
	Turner	434	Laabs	32
			Luckhardt	637
Washington	Beardsley	334	Brunner	973
	Fries	92	Kaiser	537
	McKenna	429	Keene	509
	Oemig	17	Kolata	82
	Turner	323	Laabs	583
			Luckhardt	607

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT*

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams-Juneau-Marquette	Leslie J. Schmidt (Dem.)	862
	Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.)	4,333
Ashland-Bayfield-Iron	Ernest J. Korpela (Dem.)	1,597
	Bernard E. Gehrmann (Rep.)	1,724
Barron-Washburn	Robert D. Allard (Dem.)	897
	John C. Van Hollen (Rep.)	1,691
Brown, 1st	Jerome Quinn (Rep.)	3,418
Brown, 2nd	James R. Welles (Dem.)	920
	Lawrence J. Kafka (Rep.)	3,929
Brown, 3rd	Cletus Vanderperren (Dem.)	1,247
	Robert N. Johnson (Rep.)	1,984
	Jerome Sobiek (Rep.)	1,377
Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce	Etta Close (Dem.)	744
	Stanley York (Rep.)	2,274
Burnett-Polk	Harvey L. Dueholm (Dem.)	1,494
	Eugene L. Wycoff (Rep.)	1,238
Calumet	Gervase A. Hephner (Dem.)	691
	Edward J. Shimon (Rep.)	1,783
Chippewa	Bruce S. Peloquin (Dem.)	1,220
	David Hancock (Rep.)	1,597
	Michael D. Stangel (Rep.)	641
Clark	Frank L. Nikolay (Dem.)	1,007
	William C. Kavanaugh (Rep.)	1,405
Columbia	James Mitchell (Dem.)	690
	Wesley L. Packard (Rep.)	1,561
Crawford-Vernon	Lloyd A. Steinmetz (Dem.)	981
	Bernard M. Lewison (Rep.)	3,060
Dane, 1st	Norman C. Anderson (Dem.)	2,613
	William H. Voges (Rep.)	1,221
Dane, 2nd	Keith L. Hewitt (Dem.)	1,316
	Edward Nager (Dem.)	1,689
Dane, 3rd	Michael B. Lybarger (Dem.)	2,242
	Robert O. Uehling (Rep.)	2,581
Dane, 4th	Harland E. Everson (Dem.)	1,737
	Russel R. Weisensel (Rep.)	1,960
Dane, 5th	David D. O'Malley (Dem.)	1,943
	Muriel Coleman (Rep.)	1,195
	Jane Jensen (Rep.)	697
Dodge, 1st	Mrs. Esther Doughty Luckhardt (Rep.)	2,337
Dodge, 2nd	Thomas S. Hanson (Dem.)	604
	Elmer C. Nitschke (Rep.)	2,698
Door-Kewaunee	Gordon P. Mallien (Dem.)	343
	Lary J. Swoboda (Dem.)	729
	James O. Ebbeson (Rep.)	663
	Lawrence H. Johnson (Rep.)	2,169
Douglas	Donald J. Leggate (Dem.)	2,076
	Gerald F. McGill (Dem.)	2,092
	William Niemi (Dem.)	618
	Edward Stack (Dem.)	2,635
	Lloyd W. Freer (Rep.)	1,155
	Lawrence M. Hagen (Rep.)	1,679
Dunn	Alvin Baldus (Dem.)	883
	Robert O. Jeatran (Rep.)	1,394
	Francis L. Peterson (Rep.)	1,233
Eau Claire, 1st	Joseph L. Looby (Dem.)	1,348
	Wilmer R. Waters (Rep.)	1,738
Eau Claire, 2nd	Louis V. Mato (Dem.)	984
	Marshall L. Hughes (Rep.)	909
Florence-Marinette	Loren K. Brumm (Dem.)	544
	Ralph Staudenmaier (Dem.)	707
	William G. LaFave (Rep.)	2,318
	Irvin H. Peth (Rep.)	967
	Roy H. Sengstock (Rep.)	2,135
Fond du Lac, 1st	Richard B. Kirchoff (Dem.)	1,082
	Earl F. McEssy (Rep.)	4,722
Fond du Lac, 2nd	Gary T. Johanson (Dem.)	674
	William S. Schwefel (Rep.)	2,919

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Forest-Oneida-Vilas	John J. Joo (Dem.)	1,578
	Paul R. Alfonsi (Rep.)	2,194
Grant	Steven H. Steinglass (Dem.)	449
	James N. Azim (Rep.)	5,318
Green-Lafayette	Cecil McWilliams (Dem.)	529
	Joseph E. Tregoning (Rep.)	4,417
Green Lake-Waushara	Scott P. Anger (Rep.)	725
	Clifford D. Bvocik (Rep.)	511
	Jon P. Wilcox (Rep.)	3,379
Iowa-Richland	Joanne M. Duren (Dem.)	555
	Gregor J. Bock (Rep.)	3,019
	Ward W. Repp (Rep.)	1,637
Jackson-Trempealeau	John Radcliffe (Dem.)	1,214
	Arnold S. Brovold (Rep.)	2,025
	Robert W. Gaister (Rep.)	783
Jefferson	Harold F. Noble (Dem.)	1,137
	Byron F. Wackett (Rep.)	3,283
Kenosha, 1st	George Molinaro (Dem.)	4,845
Kenosha, 2nd	William C. Cress (Dem.)	831
	Eugene J. Dorff (Dem.)	1,933
	Julius Goldstein (Dem.)	1,814
	Russell A. Olson (Rep.)	2,343
La Crosse, 1st	Donald L. Medinger (Dem.)	997
	Gerald A. Greider (Rep.)	3,059
	D. Russell Wartinbee (Rep.)	2,128
	Lloyd E. White (Rep.)	421
La Crosse, 2nd	Virgil D. Roberts (Dem.)	979
	Norbert Nuttelman (Rep.)	3,345
	Patrick T. Zielke (Rep.)	2,823
Langlade-Oconto	Ralph Heller (Dem.)	1,662
	Milton McDougal (Rep.)	3,334
Lincoln-Taylor	Joseph Sweda (Dem.)	1,537
	Gust Hill (Rep.)	427
	Raymond W. Osness (Rep.)	2,886
	Carl Wallace (Rep.)	1,754
Manitowoc, 1st	Charles A. Bouc (Dem.)	934
	Eugene S. Kaufman (Dem.)	2,375
	Donald K. Helgeson (Rep.)	1,697
Manitowoc, 2nd	Everett E. Bolle (Dem.)	1,601
	Gerald C. Reich (Rep.)	1,199
Marathon, 1st	Laurence J. Day (Dem.)	1,671
	John R. Gesicki (Dem.)	701
	Frank Nowaczyk (Dem.)	747
	Leroy Jonas, Jr. (Rep.)	1,252
Marathon, 2nd	David R. Obey (Dem.)	1,613
	Michael J. Kautza (Rep.)	1,675
Menominee-Shawano	Herbert J. Grover (Dem.)	1,044
	Elmer D. Anderson (Rep.)	2,544
Milwaukee, 1st	Mark G. Lipscomb, Jr. (Dem.)	1,744
	Justus A. Stovall (Dem.)	587
	Herbert W. Schollmeyer (Rep.)	653
Milwaukee, 2nd	Joseph E. Jones (Dem.)	1,955
	Rosella Morrice (Rep.)	991
Milwaukee, 3rd	Dennis Conta (Dem.)	1,991
	Joseph F. Bellante, Jr. (Rep.)	1,895
Milwaukee, 4th	Ronald A. Kuisis (Dem.)	258
	Harout Sanasarian (Dem.)	885
	Frank E. Schaeffer, Jr. (Dem.)	577
	William P. McGovern (Rep.)	660
Milwaukee, 5th	Paul E. Sicula (Dem.)	2,412
	Francis A. Schmitz (Rep.)	1,612
Milwaukee, 6th	Lloyd A. Barbee (Dem.)	610
	Benoit Brookens (Dem.)	36
	Joseph E. Lucas, Sr. (Dem.)	214
	Robert Weishaar (Rep.)	114
Milwaukee, 7th	William A. Johnson (Dem.)	1,018
	Leon J. Dealy (Rep.)	457
Milwaukee, 8th	Gerald L. Cummings (Dem.)	649
	Joseph C. Czerwinski (Dem.)	1,619
	Irving G. Murphy (Dem.)	1,102
	Louis Ranieri (Dem.)	191
	Joseph L. Wisniewski (Dem.)	383
	Ignatius J. Smetek (Rep.)	454
	Roland S. Treeland (Rep.)	539

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 9th	Robert L. Jackson, Jr. (Dem.)	1,926
	Edward F. Mertz (Dem.)	1,223
	Eugene J. Montag (Rep.)	1,333
Milwaukee, 10th	Frederick P. Kessler (Dem.)	1,166
	Eugene F. O'Connell (Dem.)	242
	Thomas Miller (Rep.)	522
Milwaukee, 11th	Sigmund S. Chojnacki (Dem.)	754
	Raymond J. Tobiasz (Dem.)	2,918
	Ralph W. Hartung (Rep.)	1,447
Milwaukee, 12th	Sam L. Orlich (Dem.)	1,336
	Stanley T. Szmanda (Dem.)	649
	John A. Tadych (Dem.)	879
	Alfred E. Boyd (Rep.)	458
Milwaukee, 13th	Ronald G. Parys (Dem.)	1,738
	Robert Taylor (Rep.)	846
Milwaukee, 14th	Eugene L. Kaluzny (Dem.)	1,395
	Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.)	2,386
	Genevieve I. Mogilka (Dem.)	818
	Frank DiVilio (Rep.)	728
Milwaukee, 15th	Carlton Roffa (Dem.)	2,242
	Erwin G. Tamms (Rep.) write-in	347
	Harold S. Vincent (Rep.) (deceased)	1,295
Milwaukee, 16th	Ronald Mulvaney (Dem.)	1,207
	Richard E. Pabst (Dem.)	2,152
	Warwick C. S. Burt (Rep.)	1,418
Milwaukee, 17th	John E. McCormick (Dem.)	3,225
	John Mackey (Rep.)	1,439
Milwaukee, 18th	Walter R. Barczak (Dem.)	1,057
	Timothy D. Robinson (Dem.)	1,592
	Terry Harr (Rep.)	552
	Ervin F. Schneeborg (Rep.)	1,422
	Ralph P. Utt (Rep.)	639
Milwaukee, 19th	Bette C. Dulka (Dem.)	695
	Henry F. Grams, Sr. (Dem.)	1,277
	Daniel D. Hanna (Dem.)	3,130
	Stephen Baer (Rep.)	1,448
Milwaukee, 20th	Robert M. Molthen (Dem.)	989
	George H. Klicka (Rep.)	2,694
	William L. O'Sullivan (Rep.)	1,064
	Harold C. Schultz (Rep.)	968
Milwaukee, 21st	Richard J. Lynch (Dem.)	1,403
	James J. Lynn (Dem.)	1,666
	Joel T. Elliott (Rep.)	1,004
	Jerome H. Nickels (Rep.)	1,252
Milwaukee, 22nd	Robert T. Huber (Dem.)	2,853
	Ervin A. Felski (Rep.)	1,313
Milwaukee, 23rd	Theodore J. Fadrow (Dem.)	1,170
	Robert J. Heule (Dem.)	1,670
	Robert Schmidt (Dem.)	1,256
	Thomas H. Graf (Rep.)	657
	Jerry J. Wing (Rep.)	1,806
Milwaukee, 24th	William P. Atkinson (Dem.)	2,272
	Sherman Sobocinski (Dem.)	2,066
	Peter Boyajian (Rep.)	1,360
Milwaukee, 25th	Richard J. Regan (Dem.)	1,017
	Thomas J. Aaron (Rep.)	132
	Rod Johnston (Rep.)	2,772
	Lewis B. Rheinsmith (Rep.)	820
	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)	3,444
	Richard W. Yeo (Rep.)	849
Monroe	Kyle Kenyon (Rep.)	2,169
	Robert Quackenbush (Rep.)	2,122
Outagamie, 1st	Juanita M. Sanders (Dem.)	827
	Harold V. Froehlich (Rep.)	5,617
Outagamie, 2nd	William J. Rogers (Dem.)	1,696
	Richard W. Helf (Rep.)	2,321
Outagamie, 3rd	Craig A. Smith (Dem.)	645
	Ervin W. Conradt (Rep.)	3,930
	Tobias A. Roth (Rep.)	3,089
Ozaukee	Marvin H. Huiras (Dem.)	964
	Allan C. Morgenroth, Sr. (Dem.)	322
	Howard H. Lotze (Rep.)	433
	Herbert J. Schowalter (Rep.)	2,086

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Portage	Leonard A. Groshek (Dem.)	4,851
	Carl Wohlbier (Rep.)	1,266
Price-Rusk-Sawyer	Frank J. Boyle (Dem.)	1,032
	Richard Leonhard (Dem.)	731
	John F. Wodalski (Dem.)	245
	Willis J. Hutnik (Rep.)	3,289
Racine, 1st	Earl W. Warren (Dem.)	2,940
	Marvin E. DeSmidt (Rep.)	1,815
Racine, 2nd	Manny S. Brown (Dem.)	2,999
	Herman J. Hauser (Rep.)	2,214
Racine, 3rd	Merrill Stalbaum (Rep.)	1,800
	Ray S. Kamper (Dem.) (deceased) ...	1,291
Rock, 1st	Lewis T. Mittness (Dem.)	1,703
	Dale A. Henning (Rep.)	3,342
Rock, 2nd	Carolyn J. Blanchard (Rep.)	1,800
Rock, 3rd	George B. Belting (Rep.)	1,695
St. Croix	Leo O. Mohn (Dem.)	830
	Robert M. Boche (Rep.)	1,147
Sauk	Sheila Roznos (Dem.)	572
	Robert D. Anderson (Rep.)	677
	Franklin Baker (Rep.)	396
	Ray Bayley (Rep.)	1,796
	Oscar A. Laper (Rep.)	3,858
Sheboygan, 1st	Carl Otte (Dem.)	5,056
	Fred F. Fredericks (Rep.)	808
	Robert F. Graefe, Jr. (Rep.)	1,005
	Karl A. Keil (Rep.)	1,664
	Vernon C. Schauer (Rep.)	1,039
Sheboygan, 2nd	Vernon R. Boeckmann (Dem.)	1,231
	Ted C. Block (Rep.)	1,391
	Harry L. Gessert (Rep.)	1,473
Walworth	William Iden (Dem.)	732
	Clarence J. Wilger (Rep.)	3,925
Washington	Merlin C. Oeder (Dem.)	1,046
	Charles E. Dickenson (Rep.)	259
	L. Donald Riley (Rep.)	1,171
	Frederick C. Schroeder (Rep.)	3,231
Waukesha, 1st	Richard Hinebaugh (Dem.)	34
	Kenneth J. Merkel (Rep.)	2,680
	Gordon A. Straub (Rep.)	2,262
Waukesha, 2nd	Robert W. Weber (Dem.)	1,085
	John M. Alberts (Rep.)	1,025
	Reuben H. Bartelt (Rep.)	918
	William E. Behrens (Rep.)	934
	John H. Niebler (Rep.)	265
Waukesha, 3rd	Vincent R. Mathews (Dem.)	1,256
	Willis B. Swartwout (Rep.)	2,714
Waukesha, 4th	Carl H. Boye (Dem.)	1,290
	John C. Shabaz (Rep.)	2,235
Waupaca	Gerald T. Murphy (Dem.)	678
	Gerald K. Anderson (Rep.)	1,910
	Francis R. Byers (Rep.)	2,716
Winnebago, 1st	Harold Stryzewski (Dem.)	966
	Jack D. Steinhilber (Rep.)	3,453
Winnebago, 2nd	John R. Allen (Dem.)	720
	Herman J. Brandt (Dem.)	604
	Kenneth J. Gams (Dem.)	126
	Gordon R. Bradley (Rep.)	2,131
	Clarence M. Goerlitz (Rep.)	1,953
Winnebago, 3rd	David O. Martin (Rep.)	2,207
Wood, 1st	William Bendel (Dem.)	307
	Peter Breu (Dem.)	442
	John Crawford (Rep.)	743
	John Parkin (Rep.)	1,969
	William Wohlfahrt (Rep.)	883
Wood, 2nd	Glenn J. Pascavis (Dem.)	953
	Harvey F. Gee (Rep.)	3,263

Special Primary Election, September 9, 1969

Marathon, 2nd	Anthony S. Earl (Dem.)	1,213
	Dorthea J. Baguhn (Rep.)	877

**VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
FROM MULTICOUNTY DISTRICTS BY COUNTY***

County	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Adams	Schmidt	356	Thompson	538
Ashland	Korpela	768	Gehrmann	940
Barron	Allard	513	Van Hollen	1,132
Bayfield	Korpela	549	Gehrmann	582
Buffalo	Close	224	York	1,014
Burnett	Dueholm	732	Wycoff	330
Crawford	Steinmetz	300	Lewison	1,120
Door	Mallien	192	Ebbeson	583
	Swoboda	292	Johnson	1,524
Florence	Brumm	23	LaFave	321
	Staudenmaier	73	Peth	106
			Sengstock	132
Forest	Joo	717	Alfonsi	230
Green	McWilliams	181	Tregoning	3,007
Green Lake	No Democratic candidate		Anger	453
			Bvocik	300
			Wilcox	1,903
Iowa	Duren	258	Bock	1,468
			Repp	571
Iron	Korpela	280	Gehrmann	202
Jackson	Radcliffe	646	Brovold	330
			Galster	447
Juneau	Schmidt	358	Thompson	2,193
Kewaunee	Mallien	151	Ebbeson	80
	Swoboda	437	Johnson	645
Lafayette	McWilliams	348	Tregoning	1,410
Langlade	Heller	872	McDougal	800
Lincoln	Sweda	716	Hill	131
			Osness	2,148
			Wallace	742
Marinette	Brumm	521	LaFave	1,997
	Staudenmaier	634	Peth	861
			Sengstock	2,003
Marquette	Schmidt	148	Thompson	1,602
Menominee	Grover	338	Anderson	19
Oconto	Heller	790	McDougal	2,534
Oneida	Joo	592	Alfonsi	1,285
Pepin	Close	142	York	204
Pierce	Close	378	York	1,056
Polk	Dueholm	762	Wycoff	908
Price	Boyle	590	Hutnik	831
	Leonhard	162		
	Wodalski	135		
Richland	Duren	297	Bock	1,551
			Repp	1,066
Rusk	Boyle	318	Hutnik	966
	Leonhard	533		
	Wodalski	57		
Sawyer	Boyle	124	Hutnik	1,492
	Leonhard	36		
	Wodalski	53		
Shawano	Grover	706	Anderson	2,525
Taylor	Sweda	821	Hill	296
			Osness	738
			Wallace	1,012
Trempealeau	Radcliffe	568	Brovold	1,695
			Galster	336
Vernon	Steinmetz	681	Lewison	1,940
Vilas	Joo	269	Alfonsi	679
Washburn	Allard	384	Van Hollen	559
Waushara	No Democratic candidate		Anger	272
			Bvocik	211
			Wilcox	1,476

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

For the results, by precinct, of the votes cast on November 5, 1968, for United States President and for Wisconsin Governor, see:

1969 WISCONSIN BOOK, pages 180 to 233.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT BY COUNTY*

County	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Blomen and Taylor (Ind.)	Halstead and Boutelle (Ind.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)
Adams	1,614	1,691	7	1	461
Ashland	4,147	2,557	43	7	401
Barron	5,183	7,526	6	7	867
Bayfield	3,036	2,333	8	2	323
Brown	21,615	30,133	35	19	4,341
Buffalo	2,112	2,992	1	1	413
Burnett	2,010	2,056	3	5	414
Calumet	3,609	5,792	7	3	792
Chippewa	7,335	7,772	10	4	1,282
Clark	4,601	6,325	9	21	1,398
Columbia	6,698	8,633	7	9	1,067
Crawford	2,391	3,316	1	3	419
Dane	59,951	39,917	86	336	3,771
Dodge	8,948	14,909	18	8	1,875
Door	2,728	5,647	3	3	535
Douglas	12,506	5,656	13	10	930
Dunn	4,392	5,415	5	5	709
Eau Claire	12,302	11,799	8	9	1,169
Florence	718	821	3	0	157
Fond du Lac	12,563	18,184	14	14	1,934
Forest	1,470	1,264	2	1	412
Grant	5,414	10,789	7	0	1,054
Green	3,501	6,502	9	1	641
Green Lake	2,299	4,893	1	2	488
Iowa	2,897	4,005	0	2	509
Iron	1,913	1,137	2	1	262
Jackson	2,293	3,172	3	2	529
Jefferson	8,716	12,478	18	16	1,470
Juneau	2,595	3,828	5	2	712
Kenosha	21,427	17,089	43	19	3,548
Kewaunee	2,622	4,467	5	5	703
La Crosse	11,570	17,433	36	14	2,214
Lafayette	2,853	4,084	4	1	470
Langlade	3,064	3,712	12	2	718
Lincoln	3,858	4,793	7	2	670
Manitowoc	15,298	13,562	7	4	1,790
Marathon	18,063	16,907	40	20	3,051
Marinette	6,415	7,134	9	9	1,223
Marquette	1,228	2,374	1	0	279
Menominee	531	179	0	0	30
Milwaukee	206,027	160,022	413	418	35,056
Monroe	4,012	6,938	4	5	1,056
Oconto	3,737	5,680	6	5	1,141
Oneida	4,435	5,077	5	0	941
Outagamie	14,224	25,080	25	16	2,956
Ozaukee	7,246	12,155	7	6	1,505
Pepin	1,263	1,493	0	0	231
Pierce	4,783	4,990	5	3	453
Polk	5,179	5,583	7	8	656
Portage	10,014	6,180	15	12	900
Price	2,794	3,096	8	7	621
Racine	27,045	28,028	30	26	7,457
Richland	2,288	4,141	6	2	485
Rock	20,567	25,229	23	19	3,655
Rusk	2,559	2,666	2	6	726
St. Croix	6,807	6,595	6	5	735
Sauk	6,406	8,608	12	3	1,019
Sawyer	1,830	2,475	3	1	435
Shawano	3,602	8,444	13	5	1,181
Sheboygan	20,170	17,764	60	16	1,592
Taylor	2,910	3,043	6	4	959
Trempealeau	3,971	4,861	4	6	747
Vernon	3,666	5,824	2	1	1,062
Vilas	1,798	3,339	6	4	598
Walworth	7,505	15,040	6	9	1,755
Washburn	2,273	2,425	8	1	384
Washington	8,104	12,439	15	8	2,065
Waukesha	31,947	47,557	44	35	6,921
Waupaca	3,978	10,606	4	5	1,206
Washara	1,652	4,187	0	2	566
Winnebago	18,605	25,361	85	8	3,045
Wood	10,921	11,795	10	6	1,695
TOTAL	748,804	809,997	1,338	1,222	127,835

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY*

County	Governor				Lieut. Governor	
	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)	Adolf Wiggert (Ind.)	Robert Wilkinson (Ind.)	Taylor Benson (Dem.)	Jack B. Olson (Rep.)
Adams	1,990	1,613	6	5	1,398	2,059
Ashland	4,056	2,835	24	6	3,578	2,777
Barron	5,637	7,819	10	3	4,729	8,044
Bayfield	3,146	2,439	8	5	2,725	2,385
Brown	23,608	32,161	230	48	17,127	35,688
Buffalo	2,246	3,062	5	0	1,841	3,231
Burnett	1,929	2,380	3	3	1,730	2,143
Calumet	4,954	5,075	8	7	3,278	6,553
Chippewa	8,625	7,757	8	6	6,705	8,972
Clark	6,162	6,003	13	8	4,477	7,156
Columbia	7,001	9,065	17	9	5,175	10,505
Crawford	2,313	3,744	2	5	1,931	3,881
Dane	49,758	56,260	271	332	42,254	60,005
Dodge	11,234	14,492	15	3	8,579	16,125
Door	3,321	5,504	8	7	2,222	6,213
Douglas	10,414	7,572	20	33	9,714	6,761
Dunn	4,722	5,483	8	5	3,714	5,994
Eau Claire	12,020	13,007	11	40	10,100	14,216
Florence	798	852	3	3	644	891
Fond du Lac	14,432	17,916	47	38	10,373	20,595
Forest	1,727	1,292	6	0	1,438	1,368
Grant	5,515	11,265	10	7	4,243	11,727
Green	3,799	6,787	2	1	2,731	7,466
Green Lake	2,942	4,661	9	4	2,079	5,148
Iowa	3,102	3,920	2	8	2,096	4,684
Iron	1,735	1,462	4	3	1,623	1,208
Jackson	2,672	3,261	6	8	2,229	3,533
Jefferson	9,722	12,749	22	14	7,819	13,915
Juneau	3,045	3,957	7	7	2,137	4,691
Kenosha	22,701	19,243	51	67	20,640	19,717
Kewaunee	3,262	4,326	8	0	2,232	4,929
La Crosse	11,073	20,416	77	29	9,399	21,052
Lafayette	3,305	3,986	3	2	2,349	4,568
Langlade	3,535	3,523	10	3	2,744	3,976
Lincoln	4,619	4,603	13	3	3,538	5,396
Manitowoc	17,344	13,611	106	22	14,110	15,869
Marathon	21,297	16,430	75	41	16,091	20,284
Marinette	7,167	7,477	8	21	5,515	8,334
Marquette	1,495	2,290	4	3	968	2,696
Menominee	452	239	0	3	356	249
Milwaukee	214,717	194,502	926	552	188,834	197,202
Monroe	4,323	7,237	11	2	3,080	8,030
Oconto	4,951	5,469	13	2	3,576	6,324
Oneida	5,094	5,247	6	4	4,044	5,886
Outagamie	19,469	22,748	82	48	12,548	28,011
Ozaukee	7,185	13,437	36	18	5,934	14,051
Pepin	1,321	1,536	0	2	1,026	1,658
Pierce	3,955	6,045	10	6	3,666	5,961
Polk	4,757	6,467	4	3	4,553	6,167
Portage	10,194	6,921	16	48	8,652	7,709
Price	3,139	3,261	7	5	2,388	3,669
Racine	30,335	32,348	216	59	29,622	31,037
Richland	2,856	4,010	3	2	1,935	4,625
Rock	21,125	28,190	52	35	18,377	29,194
Rusk	3,095	2,731	11	3	2,385	3,140
St. Croix	6,137	7,752	8	3	5,679	7,525
Sauk	7,244	8,657	28	16	5,008	10,333
Sawyer	1,815	2,751	3	2	1,426	2,844
Shawano	5,479	7,625	7	7	3,823	8,813
Sheboygan	19,260	20,019	195	23	17,017	21,373
Taylor	4,091	2,642	8	5	2,887	3,506
Trempealeau	4,368	4,862	7	3	3,356	5,406
Vernon	4,045	6,136	6	0	3,220	6,687
Vilas	2,267	3,410	7	7	1,715	3,680
Walworth	8,155	15,941	20	12	6,804	16,544
Washburn	2,365	2,606	7	0	1,940	2,666
Washington	9,249	13,075	29	9	7,291	14,159
Waukesha	31,498	55,219	146	37	27,876	55,803
Waupaca	5,577	10,130	14	10	3,953	11,257
Waushara	2,019	4,266	0	0	1,527	4,533
Winnebago	19,776	25,713	168	55	15,143	28,371
Wood	12,364	11,973	39	23	8,979	14,271
TOTAL	791,100	893,463	3,225	1,813	654,893	955,439

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY*—Continued

County	Secretary of State		State Treasurer		Attorney General	
	Darryl D. Hanson (Dem.)	Robert C. Zimmerman (Rep.)	Charles P. Smith (Dem.)	Harold W. Clemens (Rep.)	Richard D. Cudahy (Dem.)	Robert W. Warren (Rep.)
Adams	1,277	2,087	1,591	1,703	1,376	1,887
Ashland	3,232	3,155	3,630	2,518	3,468	2,777
Barron	4,188	8,448	4,756	7,652	4,402	8,035
Bayfield	2,361	2,730	2,693	2,222	2,553	2,384
Brown	16,159	36,117	21,149	29,710	15,151	37,994
Buffalo	1,647	3,370	1,947	2,983	1,734	3,226
Burnett	1,540	2,326	1,774	1,947	1,581	2,168
Calumet	2,826	6,784	4,122	5,306	2,909	6,630
Chippewa	6,038	9,493	7,349	7,794	7,092	8,147
Clark	4,201	7,297	4,931	6,221	4,448	1,750
Columbia	4,722	10,843	5,996	9,137	5,605	9,682
Crawford	1,695	4,095	2,093	3,577	1,979	3,698
Dane	40,928	61,767	53,346	47,123	51,189	49,745
Dodge	8,176	16,581	9,324	14,770	8,541	15,688
Door	1,935	6,444	2,419	5,867	1,856	6,602
Douglas	8,926	7,587	10,388	5,735	9,861	6,506
Dunn	3,356	6,183	4,150	5,195	3,640	5,737
Eau Claire	9,625	14,431	11,180	12,522	10,786	13,010
Florence	563	945	634	827	597	874
Fond du Lac	9,401	21,217	11,613	18,420	10,745	19,626
Forest	1,322	1,418	1,529	1,176	1,388	1,303
Grant	3,705	12,177	4,439	11,155	4,191	11,458
Green	2,318	7,861	3,138	6,737	2,918	7,009
Green Lake	1,899	5,324	2,241	4,829	2,002	5,119
Iowa	1,893	4,886	2,419	4,102	2,246	4,346
Iron	1,570	1,258	1,653	1,087	1,610	1,155
Jackson	2,120	3,565	2,585	2,920	2,365	3,166
Jefferson	6,835	14,811	8,307	12,896	8,022	13,310
Juneau	1,932	4,751	2,430	4,161	2,126	4,400
Kenosha	19,404	21,041	21,790	17,795	21,502	18,742
Kewaunee	1,949	5,178	3,062	3,851	1,948	5,029
La Crosse	9,036	21,260	10,618	19,189	10,467	19,579
Lafayette	2,031	4,829	2,738	3,912	2,414	4,287
Langlade	2,389	4,209	3,192	3,287	2,811	3,699
Lincoln	3,148	5,769	3,832	4,908	3,422	5,314
Manitowoc	13,431	16,353	16,401	12,956	14,619	15,002
Marathon	15,186	20,881	20,737	14,902	16,935	18,553
Marinette	5,065	8,570	5,857	7,596	5,567	8,079
Marquette	828	2,755	1,042	2,490	940	2,602
Menominee	338	227	411	179	367	213
Milwaukee	180,186	202,006	193,394	183,596	210,896	173,735
Monroe	2,698	8,323	3,556	7,139	3,048	7,666
Oconto	3,136	6,616	4,032	5,567	3,242	6,424
Oneida	3,463	6,335	4,355	5,257	4,010	5,632
Outagamie	11,498	28,256	15,301	23,789	12,699	26,821
Ozaukee	5,458	14,382	6,438	13,152	6,405	13,219
Pepin	900	1,723	1,118	1,446	1,039	1,549
Pierce	3,386	6,143	3,769	5,687	3,488	5,981
Polk	4,129	6,561	4,534	5,834	4,226	6,196
Portage	8,858	7,454	9,494	6,065	9,238	6,887
Price	2,301	3,695	2,628	3,182	2,371	3,404
Racine	25,482	34,322	28,984	30,140	28,006	31,772
Richland	1,706	4,811	2,141	4,246	1,945	4,438
Rock	17,528	29,752	19,862	26,900	19,388	27,706
Rusk	2,126	3,249	2,580	2,647	2,263	2,970
St. Croix	5,194	7,932	6,204	6,671	5,490	7,377
Sauk	4,247	10,996	5,685	9,052	5,151	9,678
Sawyer	1,292	2,908	1,436	2,695	1,336	2,812
Shawano	3,255	9,258	4,369	7,930	3,605	8,760
Sheboygan	15,865	22,239	19,008	18,693	17,293	20,518
Taylor	2,575	3,677	3,036	3,065	2,683	3,439
Trempealeau	3,153	5,371	3,655	4,703	3,347	5,123
Vernon	3,687	5,934	3,687	5,934	3,687	5,934
Vilas	1,560	3,773	1,872	3,337	1,725	3,494
Walworth	6,231	17,010	7,167	15,899	7,055	16,101
Washburn	1,648	2,957	2,019	2,380	1,786	2,632
Washington	6,619	14,750	7,605	13,489	7,259	13,922
Waukesha	25,701	57,219	27,712	55,020	29,697	52,962
Waupaca	3,400	11,665	4,166	10,684	3,726	11,211
Waushara	1,457	4,578	1,644	4,242	1,515	4,446
Winnebago	14,127	28,777	16,231	26,080	15,158	27,501
Wood	9,133	14,049	10,213	12,357	9,360	13,367
TOTAL	611,194	985,744	711,401	858,228	689,510	897,208

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTY*

County	Gaylord Nelson (Dem.)	Jerris Leonard (Rep.)	County	Gaylord Nelson (Dem.)	Jerris Leonard (Rep.)
Adams	2,164	1,388	Marinette	8,225	6,117
Ashland	4,492	2,167	Marquette	1,702	2,014
Barron	7,153	6,003	Menominee	576	78
Bayfield	3,556	1,795	Milwaukee	273,243	127,299
Brown	33,625	21,252	Monroe	5,664	5,641
Buffalo	2,781	2,450	Oconto	5,652	4,570
Burnett	2,600	1,429	Oneida	5,113	4,997
Calumet	5,875	4,061	Outagamie	22,894	18,800
Chippewa	10,157	5,949	Ozaukee	10,819	9,940
Clark	6,919	5,011	Pepin	1,657	1,126
Columbia	9,438	6,522	Pierce	5,396	4,379
Crawford	3,124	2,825	Polk	6,823	4,105
Dane	79,677	25,977	Portage	12,106	4,738
Dodge	13,432	11,788	Price	3,381	2,909
Door	4,024	4,679	Racine	41,067	20,451
Douglas	14,318	3,694	Richland	3,494	3,275
Dunn	5,869	4,093	Rock	26,358	21,940
Eau Claire	15,439	9,304	Rusk	3,355	2,336
Florence	865	694	St. Croix	8,905	4,503
Fond du Lac	17,862	13,746	Sauk	8,501	7,109
Forest	1,763	1,151	Sawyer	2,201	2,218
Grant	7,419	8,902	Shawano	6,547	6,306
Green	4,990	5,349	Sheboygan	25,438	13,408
Green Lake	3,380	4,060	Taylor	4,166	2,458
Iowa	3,548	3,390	Trempealeau	5,278	3,762
Iron	2,165	844	Vernon	5,628	4,516
Jackson	3,572	2,239	Vilas	2,644	2,910
Jefferson	13,038	9,036	Walworth	11,000	12,763
Juneau	3,450	3,428	Washington	3,111	1,649
Kenosha	29,296	12,122	Washburn	11,602	10,257
Kewaunee	4,600	2,817	Waukesha	46,560	38,693
La Crosse	16,559	14,459	Waupaca	6,759	8,908
Lafayette	4,039	3,030	Waushara	2,634	3,398
Langlade	4,010	2,844	Winnebago	23,947	20,586
Lincoln	5,092	4,021	Wood	14,102	9,771
Manitowoc	20,206	10,369			
Marathon	23,986	13,092			
			TOTAL	1,020,931	633,910

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICT*

First District

County	Lynn E. Stalbaum (Dem.)	Henry C. Schadeberg (Rep.)
Kenosha	23,502	17,977
Racine	33,049	28,912
Rock	21,772	26,431
Walworth	7,744	15,880
TOTAL	86,067	89,200

Second District

County	Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Richard D. Murray (Rep.)
Columbia	8,587	7,389
Dane	71,276	34,829
Dodge	12,776	12,502
Green	4,545	5,902
Jefferson	10,620	11,607
TOTAL	107,804	72,229

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICT—Continued

Third District

County	Gunnar A. Gundersen (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
Buffalo	1,956	3,227
Crawford	2,288	3,699
Grant	3,801	12,549
Iowa	1,927	4,915
Jackson	2,808	3,019
Juneau	2,391	4,466
La Crosse	13,002	18,216
Lafayette	2,134	4,793
Monroe	4,446	6,895
Pepin	1,037	1,632
Pierce	3,666	6,017
Richland	2,034	4,747
Sauk	4,746	10,556
Trempealeau	4,052	4,830
Vernon	4,229	6,045
TOTAL	54,517	95,606

Fourth District

County	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	Walter McCullough (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part	118,203	44,558
TOTAL	118,203	44,558

Fifth District

County	Henry S. Reuss (Dem.)	Robert J. Dwyer (Rep.)	Julian R. Chapman (Ind.)
Milwaukee, part	76,607	35,536	877
TOTAL	76,607	35,536	877

Sixth District

County	John A. Race (Dem.)	William A. Steiger (Rep.)	Albert Balthazor, Jr. (Wis. Cong. of Conserv.)
Calumet	3,172	6,614	55
Fond du Lac	12,548	18,431	1,384
Green Lake	2,037	5,321	74
Ozaukee	5,865	14,134	140
Sheboygan	14,824	23,554	341
Washington	7,135	14,388	177
Winnebago	14,478	29,492	773
TOTAL	60,059	111,934	2,944

Seventh District

County	Lawrence Dahl (Dem.)	Melvin R. Laird (Rep.)
Adams	1,237	2,255
Clark	3,938	8,003
Florence	482	1,018
Forest	1,254	1,554
Langlade	2,247	4,590
Lincoln	3,252	5,834
Marathon	16,208	20,944
Marquette	764	2,868
Menominee	246	402
Portage	7,879	8,913
Shawano	3,284	9,470
Taylor	2,603	3,966
Waupaca	3,564	11,969
Waushara	1,326	4,727
Wood	8,680	15,295
TOTAL	56,964	101,808

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICT—Continued
Eighth District

County	John E. Nixon (Dem.)	John W. Byrnes (Rep.)
Brown	16,797	37,157
Door	1,871	6,654
Kewaunee	2,268	5,096
Manitowoc	13,062	17,113
Marinette	4,886	8,988
Oconto	3,064	6,911
Outagamie	10,712	29,940
TOTAL	52,660	111,859

Ninth District

County	Carol E. Baumann (Dem.)	Glenn R. Davis (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part	44,066	71,908
Waukesha	29,825	54,484
TOTAL	73,891	126,392

Tenth District

County	Timothy J. Hirsch (Dem.)	Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep.)
Ashland	3,092	3,739
Barron	3,991	8,856
Bayfield	1,967	3,500
Burnett	1,107	3,085
Chippewa	5,748	9,982
Douglas	5,569	12,467
Dunn	3,395	6,207
Eau Claire	10,060	14,330
Iron	1,251	1,825
Oneida	3,232	6,846
Polk	3,105	7,859
Price	1,707	4,578
Rusk	1,611	4,074
St. Croix	5,319	7,878
Sawyer	1,060	3,446
Vilas	1,402	4,012
Washburn	1,273	3,582
TOTAL	54,899	106,266

SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 1, 1969*

Seventh District

County	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Walter John Chilsen (Rep.)
Adams	1,263	1,106
Clark	3,845	4,575
Florence	484	420
Forest	1,696	1,106
Langlade	2,750	2,938
Lincoln	3,724	3,620
Marathon	18,220	13,787
Marquette	861	1,476
Menominee	268	149
Portage	8,878	5,298
Shawano	3,823	4,178
Taylor	2,518	2,130
Waupaca	4,239	6,493
Waushara	1,204	2,655
Wood	9,794	9,581
TOTAL	63,567	59,512

*Copied from official records in Office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT*

District	Composed of**	Candidates	Vote
November 8, 1966 General Election			
1.....	Door-Kewaunee, Manitowoc—1, Manitowoc—2	Jerome A. Martin (Dem.) Alex J. Meunier (Rep.)	16,917 19,726
3.....	Milwaukee—11, Milwaukee—12, Milwaukee—14	Casimir Kendzierski (Dem.) Wayne Styza (Rep.)	20,021 6,559
5.....	Milwaukee—2, Milwaukee—9, Mil- waukee—15	Wilfred Schuele (Dem.) Robert V. Gettelman (Rep.)	18,063 15,678
7.....	Milwaukee—17, Milwaukee—19, Milwaukee—24	Leland S. McParland (Dem.) Donald Kasch (Rep.)	23,740 9,858
9.....	Milwaukee—4, Milwaukee—6, Mil- waukee—13	Norman Sussman (Dem.) Richard J. Daehn (Rep.)	10,443 4,604
11.....	Milwaukee—8, Milwaukee—10, Mil- waukee—16	Wayne F. Whittow (Dem.) Eugene T. Dermody (Rep.)	15,004 6,911
13.....	Dodge—1, Jefferson, Washington	Robert C. Hearne (Dem.) Frank E. Panzer (Rep.)	14,965 21,045
15.....	Rock—1, Rock—3, Walworth	Walter W. Schwebke (Dem.) George M. Borg (Rep.)	11,595 28,228
17.....	Grant, Green-Lafayette, Iowa-Rich- land	Thomas W. McCarthy (Dem.) Gordon W. Roseleip (Rep.)	8,684 22,178
19.....	Winnebago—1, Winnebago—2, Winnebago—3	Herbert A. Pitz (Dem.) William A. Draheim (Rep.)	14,047 19,569
21.....	Racine—1, Racine—2	Henry Dorman (Dem.) Ralph W. Weidner (Rep.)	17,911 14,624
23.....	Barron—Washburn, Chippewa, Dunn	John Durand (Dem.) Holger B. Rasmussen (Rep.)	13,034 16,775
25.....	Ashland-Bayfield-Iron, Douglas, Price-Rusk-Sawyer	J. Louis Hanson (Dem.) Arthur A. Cirilli (Rep.)	16,193 23,103
27.....	Adams-Juneau-Marquette, Colum- bia, Sauk	James W. Wimmer (Dem.) Walter E. Terry (Rep.)	15,196 17,174
29.....	Marathon—1, Marathon—2, Men- ominee-Shawano	Leo D. Crooks (Dem.) Walter J. Chilsen (Rep.)	13,905 24,150
31.....	Eau Claire—1, Eau Claire—2, Jack- son-Trempealeau, Monroe	Edward F. Winrich (Dem.) Raymond C. Johnson (Rep.)	12,919 21,935
33.....	Waukesha—1, Waukesha—2, Waukesha—3	Francis J. Beaudry (Dem.) Chester E. Dempsey (Rep.)	16,752 24,871

Special Election, October 10, 1967

15.....	Rock—1, Rock—3, Walworth	Lewis T. Mittness (Dem.) James D. Swan (Rep.)	7,678 12,511
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*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

**Senate districts consist of 2 or more Assembly districts.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT—Continued

District	Composed of**	Candidates	Vote
November 5, 1968 General Election			
2.....	Brown—1, Brown—2, Calumet	Cletus J. Johnson (Dem.) Myron P. Lotto (Rep.)	17,343 26,245
4.....	Milwaukee—3, Milwaukee—18, Milwaukee—25	Lew Breyer (Dem.) Nile W. Soik (Rep.)	25,965 34,622
6.....	Milwaukee—1, Milwaukee—5, Mil- waukee—7	Martin J. Schreiber (Dem.) James Fred Mallas (Rep.) Franklin D. Stribling (Ind.)	28,638 8,664 398
8.....	Milwaukee—20, Milwaukee—21, Milwaukee—22	Gary J. Barczak (Dem.) Allen J. Busby (Rep.)	25,267 33,088
10.....	Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce, Burnett-Polk, St. Croix	Carl A. Pemble (Dem.) Robert Knowles (Rep.)	16,725 28,354
12.....	Clark, Forest-Oneida-Vilas, Lin- coln-Taylor	Vernon Niemuth (Dem.) Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.)	16,240 28,040
14.....	Outagamie—1, Outagamie—2, Out- agamie—3, Waupaca	No Democratic Candidate Gerald D. Lorge (Rep.)	42,313
16.....	Dane—4, Dane—5, Rock—2	Carl W. Thompson (Dem.) Ivan H. Kindschi (Rep.)	31,702 24,398
18.....	Dodge—2, Fond du Lac—1, Fond du Lac—2	Gordon E. Loehr (Dem.) Walter G. Hollander (Rep.)	15,553 27,393
20.....	Ozaukee, Sheboygan—1, Sheboy- gan—2	No Democratic Candidate Ernest C. Keppler (Rep.) Henry Staff (Ind.)	39,690 1,303
22.....	Kenosha—1, Kenosha—2	Joseph Lourigan (Dem.) Lawrence C. Hastings (Rep.)	22,888 18,071
24.....	Green Lake-Waushara, Portage, Wood—1, Wood—2	William C. Hansen (Dem.) Raymond F. Heinzen (Rep.)	25,657 26,727
26.....	Dane—1, Dane—2, Dane—3	Fred A. Risser (Dem.) Worth S. Piper (Rep.)	38,935 21,780
28.....	Milwaukee—23, Racine—3, Waukesha—4	Dorothy J. Seeley (Dem.) James C. Devitt (Rep.)	21,335 36,430
30.....	Brown—3, Florence-Marinette, Langlade-Oconto	No Democratic candidate Reuben LaFave (Rep.)	35,833
32.....	Crawford-Vernon, La Crosse—1, La Crosse—2	David L. Brye (Dem.) Milo G. Knutson (Rep.)	18,405 29,047
Special Election, October 7, 1969			
9	Milwaukee—4th, Milwaukee—6th, Milwaukee—13th	Ronald G. Parys (Dem.) Francis Burdett Estrada (Rep.)	2,209 887
Special Election, November 4, 1969			
13	Dodge—1, Jefferson, Washington	Dale T. McKenna (Dem.) David A. Keene (Rep.) Robert R. Beardsley (Ind.)	12,190 11,177 632

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.
**Senate districts consist of 2 or more Assembly districts.

VOTE BY COUNTY, MULTICOUNTY DISTRICT SENATORS*

County or Part	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
November 8, 1966 General Election				
Adams	Wimmer	1,325	Terry	1,047
Ashland	Hanson	2,853	Cirilli	2,544
Barron	Durand	2,912	Rasmusen	5,595
Bayfield	Hanson	1,917	Cirilli	2,294
Chippewa	Durand	5,507	Rasmusen	5,128
Columbia	Wimmer	5,777	Terry	5,253
Dodge, 1st	Hearne	3,320	Panzer	4,396
Door	Martin	1,564	Meunier	5,394
Douglas	Hanson	5,180	Cirilli	9,365
Dunn	Durand	2,993	Rasmusen	3,714
Eau Claire, 1st & 2nd.....	Winrich	7,055	Johnson	10,255
Grant	McCarthy	2,830	Roseleip	6,961
Green	McCarthy	1,575	Roseleip	4,830
Iowa	McCarthy	1,376	Roseleip	3,658
Iron	Hanson	876	Cirilli	1,683
Jackson	Winrich	1,649	Johnson	2,696
Jefferson	Hearne	6,089	Panzer	8,126
Juneau	Wimmer	2,515	Terry	3,010
Kewaunee	Martin	1,746	Meunier	3,747
Lafayette	McCarthy	1,299	Roseleip	3,898
Manitowoc, 1st & 2nd	Martin	13,607	Meunier	10,585
Marathon, 1st & 2nd	Crooks	10,654	Chilsen	18,054
Marquette	Wimmer	1,010	Terry	1,658
Menominee	Crooks	235	Chilsen	242
Monroe	Winrich	2,042	Johnson	5,562
Price	Hanson	1,994	Cirilli	2,614
Richland	McCarthy	1,604	Roseleip	2,831
Rock, 1st & 3rd	Schwebke	8,163	Borg	15,281
Rusk	Hanson	2,202	Cirilli	2,211
Sauk	Wimmer	4,569	Terry	6,206
Sawyer	Hanson	1,171	Cirilli	2,392
Shawano	Crooks	3,016	Chilsen	5,854
Trempealeau	Winrich	2,173	Johnson	3,422
Walworth	Schwebke	3,432	Borg	12,947
Washburn	Durand	1,622	Rasmusen	2,338
Washington	Hearne	5,556	Panzer	8,523
October 10, 1967 Special Election				
Rock, 1st & 3rd	Mittness	6,210	Swan	7,035
Walworth	Mittness	1,468	Swan	5,476
November 5, 1968 General Election				
Brown—1, Brown—2	Johnson, C. L.	13,420	Lotto	20,949
Brown—3	No candidate		LaFave	13,181
Buffalo	Pemble	1,643	Knowles	3,343
Burnett	Pemble	1,466	Knowles	2,358
Calumet	Johnson, C. L.	3,923	Lotto	5,296
Clark	Niemuth	4,269	Krueger	6,998
Crawford	Brye	2,106	Knutson	3,738
Dane—4, Dane—5	Thompson	25,259	Kindschi	16,781
Dodge—2	Loehr	4,414	Hollander	7,609
Florence	No candidate		LaFave	1,075
Fond du Lac	Loehr	11,139	Hollander	19,784
Forest	Niemuth	1,205	Krueger	1,418
Green Lake	Hansen	2,386	Heinzen	4,649
La Crosse	Brye	12,782	Knutson	18,615
Langlade	No candidate		LaFave	4,471
Lincoln	Niemuth	2,795	Krueger	6,275
Marinette	No candidate		LaFave	9,636
Milwaukee—23	Seeley	8,233	Devitt	13,421
Oconto	No candidate		LaFave	7,470
Oneida	Niemuth	3,215	Krueger	6,461
Outagamie	No candidate		Lorge	30,335
Ozaukee**	No candidate		Keppler	14,580
Pepin	Pemble	951	Knowles	1,694
Pierce	Pemble	3,423	Knowles	6,216
Polk	Pemble	3,963	Knowles	6,585
Portage	Hansen	11,159	Heinzen	5,126
Racine—3	Seeley	6,454	Devitt	10,285
Rock—2	Thompson	6,443	Kindschi	7,617
St. Croix	Pemble	5,279	Knowles	8,158
Sheboygan**	No candidate		Keppler	25,110
Taylor	Niemuth	3,301	Krueger	3,133
Vernon	Brye	3,517	Knutson	6,694
Vilas	Niemuth	1,455	Krueger	3,755
Waukesha—4	Seeley	6,648	Devitt	12,724
Waupaca	No candidate		Lorge	11,978
Waushara	Hansen	1,756	Heinzen	4,018
Wood	Hansen	10,356	Heinzen	12,934
November 4, 1969 Special Election				
Dodge—1	McKenna	2,670	Keene	2,214
Jefferson	McKenna	5,300	Keene	4,966
Washington	McKenna	4,220	Keene	3,997

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

**Henry Staff (Ind.): Ozaukee County—229 votes. Sheboygan County—1,074 votes.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT*

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams-Juneau-Marquette	Leslie J. Schmidt (Dem.)	4,285
	Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.)	9,818
Ashland-Bayfield-Iron	Ernest J. Korpela (Dem.)	7,969
	Bernard E. Gehrman (Rep.)	7,106
Barron-Washburn	Robert D. Allard (Dem.)	6,999
	John C. Van Hollen (Rep.)	10,727
Brown—1	No Democratic candidate	
	Jerome Quinn (Rep.)	12,020
Brown—2	James R. Welles (Dem.)	5,586
	Lawrence J. Kafka (Rep.)	12,173
Brown—3	Cletus Vanderperren (Dem.)	9,745
	Robert N. Johnson (Rep.)	9,308
Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce	Elta Close (Dem.)	6,317
	Stanley York (Rep.)	11,278
Burnett-Polk	Harvey L. Dueholm (Dem.)	7,718
	Eugene L. Wycoff (Rep.)	7,536
Calumet	Gervase A. Hephner (Dem.)	5,995
	Edward J. Shimon (Rep.)	3,968
Chippewa	Bruce S. Peloquin (Dem.)	8,093
	David Hancock (Rep.)	8,013
Clark	Frank L. Nikolay (Dem.)	6,652
	William C. Kavanaugh (Rep.)	5,448
Columbia	James Mitchell (Dem.)	5,391
	Wesley L. Packard (Rep.)	10,043
Crawford-Vernon	Lloyd A. Steinmetz (Dem.)	4,975
	Bernard Lewison (Rep.)	10,877
Dane—1	Norman C. Anderson (Dem.)	12,767
	William H. Voges (Rep.)	6,912
Dane—2	Edward Nager (Dem.)	10,103
	James R. Mack (Rep.)	6,822
Dane—3	Michael B. Lybarger (Dem.)	10,112
	Robert O. Uehling (Rep.)	13,540
Dane—4	Harland E. Everson (Dem.)	8,893
	Russel R. Weisensel (Rep.)	11,458
Dane—5	David D. O'Malley (Dem.)	13,229
	Muriel Coleman (Rep.)	8,682
Dodge—1	Esther Doughty Luckhardt (Rep.)	8,058
	Francis O. Beillon (Ind.)	2,327
Dodge—2	Thomas S. Hanson (Dem.)	5,499
	Elmer C. Nitschke (Rep.)	7,013
Door-Kewaunee	Lary J. Swoboda (Dem.)	7,176
	Lawrence H. Johnson (Rep.)	8,987
Douglas	Edward Stack (Dem.)	9,447
	Lawrence M. Hagen (Rep.)	6,645
	Gerald F. McGill (Ind.)	2,162
Dunn	Alvin Baldus (Dem.)	6,142
	Robert O. Jeatran (Rep.)	3,782
	Arthur H. Barnhart (Ind.)	228
Eau Claire—1	Joseph L. Looby (Dem.)	6,522
	Wilmer R. Waters (Rep.)	6,521
Eau Claire—2	Louis V. Mato (Dem.)	6,897
	Marshall L. Hughes (Rep.)	4,587
Florence-Marinette	Ralph Staudenmaier (Dem.)	5,565
	William G. LaFave (Rep.)	10,115
Fond du Lac—1	Richard Bernard Kirchhoff (Dem.)	5,537
	Earl F. McEssy (Rep.)	10,282
Fond du Lac—2	Gary T. Johanson (Dem.)	5,030
	William S. Schwefel (Rep.)	9,872
Forest-Oneida-Vilas	John J. Joo (Dem.)	6,946
	Paul R. Alfonsi (Rep.)	11,123
Grant	Steven H. Steinglass (Dem.)	3,673
	James N. Azim (Rep.)	12,396
Green-Lafayette	Cecil McWilliams (Dem.)	5,180
	Joseph E. Tregoning (Rep.)	12,025
Green Lake-Waushara	No Democratic candidate	
	Jon P. Wilcox (Rep.)	10,618
Iowa-Richland	Joanne M. Duren (Dem.)	6,237
	Gregor J. Bock (Rep.)	7,452
Jackson-Trempealeau	John Radcliffe (Dem.)	8,608
	Arnold S. Brovold (Rep.)	6,461
Jefferson	Harold F. Noble (Dem.)	7,878
	Byron F. Wackett (Rep.)	13,773
Kenosha—1	George Molinaro (Dem.)	14,723
	No Republican candidate	

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Kenosha—2	Eugene Dorff (Dem.)	9,217
	Russell A. Olson (Rep.)	12,313
	Joseph Cundari	265
La Crosse—1	Donald L. Medinger (Dem.)	5,306
	Gerald A. Greider (Rep.)	7,751
La Crosse—2	Virgil D. Roberts (Dem.)	7,457
	Norbert Nuttelman (Rep.)	10,406
Langlade-Oconto	Ralph Heller (Dem.)	7,146
	Milton McDougal (Rep.)	9,861
Lincoln-Taylor	Joseph Sweda (Dem.)	8,054
	Raymond W. Osness (Rep.)	7,726
Manitowoc—1	Eugene S. Kaufman (Dem.)	7,666
	Donald K. Helgeson (Rep.)	8,290
Manitowoc—2	Everett E. Bolle (Dem.)	8,530
	Gerald C. Reich (Rep.)	6,228
Marathon—1	Laurence J. Day (Dem.)	10,933
	LeRoy Jonas, Jr. (Rep.)	7,558
Marathon—2	David R. Obey (Dem.)	10,640
	Michael J. Kautza (Rep.)	7,690
Menominee-Shawano	Herbert J. Grover (Dem.)	8,439
	Elmer D. Anderson (Rep.)	5,219
Milwaukee—1	Mark G. Lipscomb, Jr. (Dem.)	10,278
	Herbert W. Schollmeyer (Rep.)	2,307
Milwaukee—2	Joseph E. Jones (Dem.)	10,260
	Rosella Morrice (Rep.)	3,995
Milwaukee—3	Dennis Conta (Dem.)	8,798
	Joseph F. Bellante, Jr. (Rep.)	6,795
	Myrtle C. Kastner (Ind.)	99
Milwaukee—4	Harout Sargisarian (Dem.)	3,957
	William P. McGovern (Rep.)	2,703
Milwaukee—5	Paul E. Sicula (Dem.)	10,468
	Francis A. Schmitz (Rep.)	6,792
Milwaukee—6	Lloyd A. Barbee (Dem.)	4,312
	Lloyd A. Weishaar (Rep.)	802
Milwaukee—7	William A. Johnson (Dem.)	6,222
	Leon J. Dealy (Rep.)	1,574
Milwaukee—8	Joseph C. Czerwinski (Dem.)	9,028
	Roland S. Treland (Rep.)	2,490
Milwaukee—9	Robert L. Jackson, Jr. (Dem.)	10,966
	Eugene J. Montag (Rep.)	6,700
Milwaukee—10	Frederick P. Kessler (Dem.)	5,183
	Thomas Miller (Rep.)	2,311
Milwaukee—11	Raymond J. Tobiasz (Dem.)	13,498
	Ralph W. Hartung (Rep.)	6,036
Milwaukee—12	Sam L. Orlich (Dem.)	6,747
	Alfred E. Boyd (Rep.)	1,673
Milwaukee—13	Ronald G. Parys (Dem.)	8,459
	Robert Taylor (Rep.)	3,618
Milwaukee—14	Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.)	11,351
	Frank DiVilio (Rep.)	1,992
Milwaukee—15	Carlton Roffa (Dem.)	9,187
	Ervin G. Tamms (Rep.)	10,705
Milwaukee—16	Richard E. Pabst (Dem.)	10,325
	Warwick C. S. Burt (Rep.)	4,877
Milwaukee—17	John E. McCormick (Dem.)	12,160
	John Mackey (Rep.)	4,812
Milwaukee—18	Timothy D. Robinson (Dem.)	12,274
	Ervin F. Schneeberg (Rep.)	12,833
Milwaukee—19	Daniel D. Hanna (Dem.)	11,860
	Stephen Baer (Rep.)	8,724
Milwaukee—20	Robert M. Molthen (Dem.)	4,098
	George H. Klicka (Rep.)	12,210
	William L. O'Sullivan (Ind.)	2,502
Milwaukee—21	James J. Lynn (Dem.)	11,495
	Jerome H. Nickels (Rep.)	9,989
Milwaukee—22	Robert T. Huber (Dem.)	12,243
	Ervin A. Felski (Rep.)	5,961
Milwaukee—23	Robert J. Heule (Dem.)	9,936
	Jerry J. Wing (Rep.)	11,790
Milwaukee—24	William P. Atkinson (Dem.)	10,329
	Peter Boyajian (Rep.)	5,961
Milwaukee—25	Richard J. Regan (Dem.)	6,390
	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)	15,150

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Monroe	Kyle Kenyon (Rep.)	7,657
	William Weber	2,799
Outagamie—1	Juanita M. Sanders (Dem.)	3,353
	Harold V. Froehlich (Rep.)	10,038
Outagamie—2	William J. Rogers (Dem.)	8,877
	Richard W. Helf (Rep.)	4,465
Outagamie—3	Craig A. Smith (Dem.)	4,242
	Ervin W. Conradt (Rep.)	10,257
Ozaukee	Marvin H. Huiras (Dem.)	7,357
	Herbert J. Schowalter (Rep.)	12,753
Portage	Leonard A. Groshek (Dem.)	10,278
	Carl Wohlbier (Rep.)	6,454
Price-Rusk-Sawyer	Frank J. Boyle (Dem.)	7,497
	Willis J. Hutnik (Rep.)	8,981
Racine—1	Earl W. Warren (Dem.)	12,161
	Marvin DeSmidt (Rep.)	9,930
Racine—2	Manny S. Brown (Dem.)	11,503
	Herman J. Hauser (Rep.)	9,275
Racine—3	No Democratic candidate	
	Merrill Stalbaum (Rep.)	12,105
Rock—1	Lewis T. Mittness (Dem.)	11,017
	Dale A. Henning (Rep.)	8,046
Rock—2	No Democratic candidate	
	Mrs. Carolyn J. Blanchard (Rep.)	9,983
Rock—3	No Democratic candidate	
	George B. Belting (Rep.)	9,926
St. Croix	Leo O. Mohn (Dem.)	5,930
	Robert M. Boche (Rep.)	7,520
Sauk	Sheila Roznos (Dem.)	6,415
	Oscar A. Laper (Rep.)	8,902
Sheboygan—1	Carl Otte (Dem.)	12,264
	Karl A. Keil (Rep.)	7,776
Sheboygan—2	Vernon R. Boeckmann (Dem.)	9,866
	Harry L. Gessert (Rep.)	8,649
Walworth	William H. Iden (Dem.)	6,311
	Clarence J. Wilger (Rep.)	16,631
Washington	Merlin C. Oeder (Dem.)	6,362
	Frederick C. Schroeder (Rep.)	15,173
Waukesha—1	No Democratic candidate	
	Kenneth J. Merkel (Rep.)	17,448
Waukesha—2	Robert W. Weber (Dem.)	9,418
	John M. Alberts (Rep.)	12,801
Waukesha—3	Vincent R. Mathews (Dem.)	9,609
	Willis B. Swartwout (Rep.)	8,422
Waukesha—4	Carl H. Boye (Dem.)	6,505
	John C. Shabaz (Rep.)	13,253
Waupaca	Gerald T. Murphy (Dem.)	3,741
	Francis R. Byers (Rep.)	11,293
Winnebago—1	Harold Stryzewski (Dem.)	4,305
	Jack D. Steinhilber (Rep.)	8,414
Winnebago—2	John Allen (Dem.)	6,841
	Gordon Bradley (Rep.)	9,798
	Warren Wilke	159
Winnebago—3	No Democratic candidate	
	David O. Martin (Rep.)	9,845
Wood—1	Peter Breu (Dem.)	4,030
	John Parkin (Rep.)	6,754
Wood—2	Glenn J. Pascavis (Dem.)	4,926
	Harvey F. Gee (Rep.)	8,031

Special Election, October 7, 1969

Marathon—2	Anthony S. Earl (Dem.)	4,716
	Dorthea J. Baguhn (Rep.)	3,969

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN FROM MULTICOUNTY DISTRICTS* BY COUNTY

County	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Adams	Schmidt	1,623	Thompson	1,934
Ashland	Korpela	3,301	Gehrmann	3,406
Barron	Allard	4,854	Van Hollen	8,224
Bayfield	Korpela	2,981	Gehrmann	2,353
Buffalo	Close	1,730	York	3,317
Burnett	Dueholm	2,036	Wycoff	2,113
Crawford	Steinmetz	1,622	Lewison	4,139
Door	Swoboda	3,250	Johnson, L. H.	5,480
Florence	Staudenmaier	556	LaFave	945
Forest	Joo	1,333	Alfonsi	1,430
Green	McWilliams	2,700	Tregoning	7,422
Green Lake	None		Wilcox	5,760
Iowa	Duren	2,850	Bock	3,987
Iron	Korpela	1,687	Gehrmann	1,347
Jackson	Radcliffe	3,674	Brovold	2,212
Juneau	Schmidt	1,817	Thompson	5,059
Kewaunee	Swoboda	3,926	Johnson, L. H.	3,507
Lafayette	McWilliams	2,480	Tregoning	4,603
Langlade	Heller	2,760	McDougal	4,013
Lincoln	Sweda	3,611	Osness	5,507
Marinette	Staudenmaier	5,009	LaFave	9,170
Marquette	Schmidt	845	Thompson	2,825
Menominee	Grover	621	Anderson	55
Oconto	Heller	4,386	McDougal	5,848
Oneida	Joo	3,728	Alfonsi	6,130
Pepin	Close	1,036	York	1,632
Pierce	Close	3,551	York	6,329
Polk	Dueholm	5,682	Wycoff	5,423
Price	Boyle	3,141	Hutnik	3,130
Richland	Duren	3,387	Bock	3,465
Rusk	Boyle	2,794	Hutnik	2,960
Sawyer	Boyle	1,562	Hutnik	2,891
Shawano	Grover	7,818	Anderson	5,164
Taylor	Sweda	4,443	Osness	2,219
Trempealeau	Radcliffe	4,934	Brovold	4,249
Vernon	Steinmetz	3,353	Lewison	6,738
Vilas	Joo	1,885	Alfonsi	3,563
Washburn	Allard	2,145	Van Hollen	2,503
Wausara	None		Wilcox	4,858

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY COUNTY*

County	Total	Choices on Ballot			Write-in Candidates			
		Lyndon B. Johnson	Eugene J. McCarthy	None of Names Shown	Hubert Humphrey	Robert F. Kennedy	George C. Wallace	Scattering
Adams	1,231	347	670	12	17	171	12	2
Ashland	3,683	1,571	1,890	3	20	188	10	1
Barron	5,235	1,289	3,371	59	56	416	32	12
Bayfield	2,460	846	1,355	26	23	203	7	....
Brown	25,465	5,568	17,728	547	45	1,479	60	38
Buffalo	1,841	404	1,127	29	22	253	5	1
Burnett	1,468	493	729	32	32	147	3	18
Calumet	3,715	602	2,666	27	15	391	....	14
Chippewa	6,600	1,667	4,115	84	26	669	29	10
Clark	4,405	938	2,799	73	35	551	40	77
Columbia	5,826	1,419	3,665	73	35	602	21	11
Crawford	2,749	628	1,729	51	23	305	....	13
Dane	59,467	15,006	40,522	709	261	2,838	126	5
Dodge	10,126	2,684	6,204	290	60	822	14	52
Door	3,113	651	2,021	7	21	365	12	36
Douglas	10,510	4,213	5,269	424	114	471	....	19
Dunn	3,606	929	2,174	24	84	374	15	6
Eau Claire	10,127	3,409	5,946	183	70	468	44	7
Florence	512	179	228	1	4	82	15	3
Fond du Lac	11,989	3,612	7,065	175	66	1,014	28	29
Forest	1,456	518	736	11	6	158	23	4
Grant	5,579	1,018	3,639	53	28	821	14	6
Green	3,414	558	2,447	....	9	377	12	11
Green Lake	2,426	555	1,473	....	....	373	....	25
Iowa	2,556	513	1,689	19	13	313	6	3
Iron	2,103	679	1,139	12	15	233	15	10
Jackson	1,934	527	1,110	44	15	209	25	4
Jefferson	8,052	2,187	4,726	145	70	832	39	53
Juneau	2,689	637	1,731	7	15	272	24	3
Kenosha	18,784	7,417	9,567	473	95	1,084	126	22
Kewaunee	2,753	413	1,941	12	5	367	....	15
La Crosse	11,212	3,750	6,758	156	41	445	58	4
Lafayette	2,445	437	1,662	28	5	307	....	6
Langlade	3,077	992	1,704	45	25	291	16	4
Lincoln	3,751	1,142	2,141	53	34	352	25	4
Manitowoc	14,642	3,967	9,260	173	46	1,139	....	57
Marathon	17,341	5,165	10,236	264	108	1,500	63	5
Marinette	6,481	2,085	3,725	....	21	601	27	22
Marquette	1,104	256	663	5	10	159	11	....
Menominee	200	67	75	2	....	56	....	....

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY COUNTY*—Cont.

County	Total	Choices on Ballot			Write-in Candidates			
		Lyndon B. Johnson	Eugene J. McCarthy	None of Names Shown	Hubert Humphrey	Robert F. Kennedy	George C. Wallace	Scattering
Milwaukee	206,753	103,215	90,780	3,619	502	6,961	1,606	70
Monroe	3,911	761	2,703	35	36	342	29	5
Oconto	3,817	888	2,321	49	13	521	17	8
Oneida	4,697	1,457	2,559	44	41	548	40	8
Outagamie	18,222	4,253	12,738	355	28	769	61	18
Ozaukee	7,163	2,091	4,305	43	45	563	101	15
Pepin	1,246	224	826	4	9	170	13	.....
Pierce	3,559	742	2,188	44	84	479	14	8
Polk	3,462	792	2,015	77	123	430	14	11
Portage	9,123	3,299	4,567	170	88	971	.....	28
Price	2,818	872	1,573	29	21	290	23	10
Racine	27,085	9,076	15,688	532	99	1,403	252	35
Richland	2,437	543	1,646	21	8	205	12	2
Rock	17,398	5,056	10,363	446	98	1,280	133	22
Rusk	2,552	695	1,516	16	22	273	29	1
St. Croix	4,700	1,065	2,795	73	141	584	30	12
Sauk	5,835	1,155	3,885	30	54	685	18	8
Sawyer	1,635	540	947	29	14	101	4	.....
Shawano	3,848	890	2,482	22	20	412	16	6
Sheboygan	17,940	7,370	9,073	434	78	921	42	22
Taylor	3,162	760	1,990	15	21	354	19	3
Trempealeau	3,035	666	1,868	44	32	413	12	.....
Vernon	3,676	972	2,303	12	46	316	19	8
Vilas	2,028	705	1,080	26	20	150	36	11
Walworth	7,422	1,881	4,424	138	44	829	74	32
Washburn	1,840	579	992	99	31	130	7	2
Washington	8,391	2,442	4,914	37	28	860	92	18
Waukesha	33,835	11,699	19,431	533	133	1,727	240	72
Waupaca	4,477	1,001	2,942	66	34	401	22	11
Waushara	1,687	418	1,021	34	14	177	18	5
Winnebago	17,626	5,392	11,104	375	56	639	44	16
Wood	11,495	2,859	7,426	152	53	905	37	63
TOTAL	733,002	253,696	412,160	11,861	3,605	46,507	4,031	1,142

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY DISTRICT*

County	Choices on Ballot			Write-in Candidates			
	Lyndon B. Johnson	Eugene J. McCarthy	None of Names Shown	Hubert Humphrey	Robert F. Kennedy	George C. Wallace	Scattering
First Congressional District							
Kenosha	7,417	9,567	473	95	1,084	126	22
Racine	9,076	15,688	532	99	1,403	252	35
Rock	5,056	10,363	446	98	1,280	133	22
Walworth	1,881	4,424	138	44	829	74	32
TOTAL	23,430	40,042	1,589	336	4,596	585	111
Second Congressional District							
Columbia	1,419	3,665	73	35	602	21	11
Dane	15,006	40,522	709	261	2,838	126	5
Dodge	2,684	6,204	290	60	822	14	52
Green	558	2,447	....	9	377	12	11
Jefferson	2,187	4,726	145	70	832	39	53
TOTAL	21,854	57,564	1,217	435	5,471	212	132
Third Congressional District							
Buffalo	404	1,127	29	22	253	5	1
Crawford	628	1,729	51	23	305	....	13
Grant	1,018	3,639	53	28	821	14	6
Iowa	513	1,689	19	13	313	6	3
Jackson	527	1,110	44	15	209	25	4
Juneau	637	1,731	7	15	272	24	3
La Crosse	3,750	6,758	156	41	445	58	4
Lafayette	437	1,662	28	5	307	....	6
Monroe	761	2,703	35	36	342	29	5
Pepin	224	826	4	9	170	13	....
Pierce	742	2,188	44	84	479	14	8
Richland	543	1,646	21	8	205	12	2
Sauk	1,155	3,885	30	54	685	18	8
Trempealeau	666	1,868	44	32	413	12	....
Vernon	972	2,303	12	46	316	19	8
TOTAL	12,977	34,864	577	431	5,535	249	71
Fourth Congressional District							
Milwaukee (part)	50,742	37,243	1,586	196	2,676	705	47
TOTAL	50,742	37,243	1,586	196	2,676	705	47

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY DISTRICT*—Cont.

County	Choices on Ballot			Write-in Candidates			Scattering
	Lyndon B. Johnson	Eugene J. McCarthy	None of Names Shown	Hubert Humphrey	Robert F. Kennedy	George C. Wallace	
Fifth Congressional District							
Milwaukee (part)	32,403	26,890	1,278	135	2,871	466	11
TOTAL	32,403	26,890	1,278	135	2,871	466	11
Sixth Congressional District							
Calumet	602	2,666	27	15	391	....	14
Fond du Lac	3,612	7,065	175	66	1,014	28	29
Green Lake	555	1,473	....	....	373	....	25
Ozaukee	2,091	4,305	43	45	563	101	15
Sheboygan	7,370	9,073	434	78	921	42	22
Washington	2,442	4,914	37	28	860	92	18
Winnebago	5,392	11,104	375	56	639	44	16
TOTAL	22,064	40,600	1,091	288	4,761	307	139
Seventh Congressional District							
Adams	347	670	12	17	171	12	2
Clark	938	2,799	....	....	551	40	77
Florence	179	228	1	4	82	15	3
Forest	518	736	11	6	158	23	4
Langlade	992	1,704	45	25	291	16	4
Lincoln	1,142	2,141	53	34	352	25	4
Marathon	5,165	10,236	264	108	1,500	63	5
Marquette	256	663	5	10	159	11	....
Menominee	67	75	2	....	56	....	....
Portage	3,299	4,567	170	88	971	....	28
Shawano	890	2,482	22	20	412	16	6
Taylor	760	1,990	15	21	354	19	3
Waupaca	1,001	2,942	66	34	401	22	11
Waushara	418	1,021	34	14	177	18	5
Wood	2,859	7,426	152	53	905	37	63
TOTAL	18,831	39,680	852	434	6,540	317	215

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY DISTRICT*—Cont.

County	Choices on Ballot			Write-in Candidates			
	Lyndon B. Johnson	Eugene J. McCarthy	None of Names Shown	Hubert Humphrey	Robert F. Kennedy	George C. Wallace	Scattering
Eighth Congressional District							
Brown	5,568	17,728	547	45	1,479	60	38
Doot	651	2,021	7	21	365	12	36
Kewaunee	413	1,941	12	5	367	....	15
Manitowoc	3,967	9,260	173	46	1,139	....	57
Marinette	2,085	3,725	....	21	601	27	22
Oconto	888	2,321	49	13	521	17	8
Outagamie	4,253	12,738	355	28	769	61	18
TOTAL	17,825	49,734	1,143	179	5,241	177	194
Ninth Congressional District							
Milwaukee (part)	20,070	26,647	755	171	1,414	435	12
Waukesha	11,699	19,431	533	133	1,727	240	72
TOTAL	31,769	46,078	1,288	304	3,141	675	84
Tenth Congressional District							
Ashland	1,571	1,890	3	20	188	10	1
Barron	1,289	3,371	59	56	416	32	12
Bayfield	846	1,355	26	23	203	7	....
Burnett	493	729	32	46	147	3	18
Chippewa	1,667	4,115	84	26	669	29	10
Douglas	4,213	5,269	424	114	471	....	19
Dunn	929	2,174	24	84	374	15	6
Eau Claire	3,409	5,946	183	70	468	44	7
Iron	679	1,139	12	15	233	15	10
Oneida	1,457	2,559	44	41	548	40	8
Polk	792	2,015	77	123	430	14	11
Price	872	1,573	29	21	290	23	10
Rusk	695	1,516	16	22	273	29	1
St. Croix	1,065	2,795	73	141	584	30	12
Sawyer	540	947	29	14	101	4	....
Vilas	705	1,080	26	20	150	36	11
Washburn	579	992	99	31	130	7	2
TOTAL	21,801	39,465	1,240	867	5,675	338	138

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY COUNTY*

County	Total	Choices on Ballot				Write-in Candidates					Scat- tering
		Richard M. Nixon	Ronald W. Reagan	Harold E. Stassen	None of Names Shown	Robert F. Kennedy	Nelson A. Rockefeller	George W. Romney	George C. Wallace		
Adams	872	658	65	119	12	2	7	3	4	2	
Ashland	1,809	1,466	138	173	4	1	22	2	2	1	
Barron	4,252	3,576	353	148	30	8	96	..	8	33	
Bayfield	1,432	1,085	138	155	19	3	25	4	..	3	
Brown	17,334	13,805	2,406	569	213	..	141	32	..	168	
Buffalo	1,541	1,254	126	113	14	2	22	1	5	4	
Burnett	1,122	880	100	69	14	..	40	..	..	19
Calumet	3,026	2,468	301	158	36	..	22	..	3	38	
Chippewa	4,183	3,427	311	294	55	..	65	7	..	24	
Clark	3,360	2,588	268	326	89	..	45	..	2	42	
Columbia	4,810	3,735	297	546	44	..	129	33	9	17	
Crawford	2,003	1,594	214	148	18	..	..	..	..	29
Dane	24,151	16,735	1,853	3,231	524	..	1,496	110	37	165	
Dodge	8,701	7,053	737	470	249	12	101	32	10	37	
Door	3,415	2,846	320	130	15	6	43	9	..	46	
Douglas	4,268	3,329	369	332	125	..	85	..	7	21	
Dunn	2,991	2,530	183	150	18	7	77	5	9	12	
Eau Claire	7,127	6,215	324	315	95	..	154	5	..	19	
Florence	423	327	59	18	3	4	6	..	4	2	
Fond du Lac	10,241	8,578	930	371	113	..	102	33	..	114	
Forest	934	763	98	39	9	2	7	3	10	3	
Grant	5,520	4,410	528	386	39	14	111	11	4	17	
Green	3,341	2,643	238	355	....	4	55	13	3	30
Green Lake	2,978	2,381	347	180	....	..	38	..	..	32
Iowa	2,127	1,568	157	311	27	..	47	5	..	12	
Iron	961	737	86	62	15	31	7	..	..	23
Jackson	1,567	1,198	193	128	14	7	17	4	3	3	
Jefferson	6,697	5,349	564	430	82	..	162	64	..	46	
Juneau	2,354	1,793	203	287	7	10	28	..	15	11	
Kenosha	10,196	8,069	1,159	318	226	..	96	249	45	34	
Kewaunee	2,309	1,847	257	121	19	9	16	2	5	33	
La Crosse	9,705	7,901	1,196	393	85	..	113	6	5	6	
Lafayette	2,067	1,655	147	204	13	..	32	6	..	10	
Langlade	2,261	1,830	238	133	26	3	14	9	4	4	
Lincoln	2,911	2,343	239	247	18	..	36	8	10	10	
Manitowoc	8,239	6,620	886	497	81	..	54	..	..	101
Marathon	11,051	8,861	900	996	107	16	114	34	19	4	
Marinette	4,523	3,717	548	182	....	7	31	8	9	21
Marquette	1,424	1,110	126	155	10	3	12	2	6	..	

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY COUNTY*—Cont.

County	Total	Choices on Ballot				Write-in Candidates					Scat- tering
		Richard M. Nixon	Ronald W. Reagan	Harold E. Stassen	None of Names Shown	Robert F. Kennedy	Nelson A. Rockefeller	George W. Romney	George C. Wallace		
Menominee	43	28	11	3	...	..	..	1	..	..
Milwaukee	104,800	82,492	12,797	5,453	1,741	..	1,508	518	..	291	
Monroe	3,645	2,976	347	236	27	..	31	8	..	20	
Oconto	3,333	2,657	431	150	32	17	23	3	12	8	
Oneida	3,388	2,802	312	164	31	12	37	10	10	10	
Outagamie	16,096	13,700	1,558	504	169	13	62	45	..	45	
Ozaukee	6,931	5,365	893	272	90	..	143	75	..	93	
Pepin	805	622	81	41	4	..	33	..	4	20	
Pierce	2,808	2,329	231	95	27	8	90	..	7	21	
Polk	2,642	2,158	217	102	50	..	88	10	3	14	
Portage	4,011	3,292	323	232	48	..	78	..	..	38
Price	2,003	1,614	168	161	14	..	24	..	5	17	
Racine	16,262	12,611	2,144	693	290	26	262	112	59	65	
Richland	2,476	1,854	204	342	17	..	37	..	..	22
Rock	15,761	13,069	1,229	764	232	..	268	123	30	46	
Rusk	1,530	1,223	132	132	9	..	17	..	2	15	
St. Croix	3,267	2,514	364	112	69	..	183	..	..	25
Sauk	4,745	3,488	375	715	17	..	109	17	..	24	
Sawyer	1,452	1,165	132	86	20	..	28	12	2	7	
Shawano	5,239	4,301	616	212	19	..	37	37	..	17	
Sheboygan	11,555	9,297	931	794	231	21	168	40	23	50	
Taylor	1,826	1,357	184	211	13	..	23	17	12	9	
Trempealeau	2,440	2,013	189	179	24	..	28	4	3	..	
Vernon	3,136	2,452	380	227	34	..	23	4	8	8	
Vilas	1,957	1,623	165	94	18	..	28	6	12	11	
Walworth	9,217	7,569	912	310	140	..	162	..	30	94	
Washburn	1,352	1,053	120	94	41	3	31	2	3	5	
Washington	6,827	5,454	689	347	57	..	116	50	33	81	
Waukesha	28,305	22,270	3,673	1,109	455	20	423	186	39	130	
Waupaca	6,108	4,928	745	275	50	..	61	27	..	22	
Waushara	2,540	2,075	264	144	22	1	11	3	17	3	
Winnebago	17,032	14,406	1,749	456	211	..	106	51	16	37	
Wood	8,095	6,667	559	563	93	29	89	26	17	52	
TOTAL	489,853	390,368	50,727	28,531	6,763	301	7,995	2,087	585	2,496	

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY DISTRICT*

County	Choices on Ballot				Write-in Candidates				
	Richard M. Nixon	Ronald W. Reagan	Harold E. Stassen	None of Names Shown	Robert F. Kennedy	Nelson A. Rockefeller	George W. Romney	George C. Wallace	Scattering
First Congressional District									
Kenosha	8,069	1,159	318	226	....	96	249	45	34
Racine	12,611	2,144	693	290	26	262	112	59	65
Rock	13,069	1,229	764	232	....	268	123	30	46
Walworth	7,569	912	310	140	....	162	....	30	94
TOTAL	41,318	5,444	2,085	888	26	788	484	164	239
Second Congressional District									
Columbia	3,735	297	546	44	....	129	33	9	17
Dane	16,735	1,853	3,231	524	....	1,496	110	37	165
Dodge	7,053	737	470	249	12	101	32	10	37
Green	2,643	238	355	....	4	55	13	3	30
Jefferson	5,349	564	430	82	....	162	64	....	46
TOTAL	35,515	3,689	5,032	899	16	1,943	252	59	295
Third Congressional District									
Buffalo	1,254	126	113	14	2	22	1	5	4
Crawford	1,594	214	148	18	....	....	....	....	29
Grant	4,410	528	366	39	14	111	11	4	17
Iowa	1,568	157	311	27	....	47	5	....	12
Jackson	1,198	193	128	14	7	17	4	3	3
Juneau	1,793	203	287	7	10	28	....	15	11
La Crosse	7,901	1,196	393	85	....	113	6	5	6
Lafayette	1,655	147	204	13	....	32	6	....	10
Monroe	2,976	347	236	27	....	31	8	....	20
Peplin	822	81	41	4	....	33	....	4	20
Pierce	2,329	231	95	27	8	90	....	7	21
Richland	1,854	204	342	17	....	37	....	....	22
Sauk	3,488	375	715	17	....	109	17	....	24
Trempealeau	2,013	189	179	24	....	28	4	3	....
Vernon	2,452	380	227	34	....	23	4	8	8
TOTAL	37,107	4,571	3,805	367	41	721	66	54	207
Fourth Congressional District									
Milwaukee (part)	27,941	5,152	2,110	669	....	394	227	....	127
TOTAL	27,941	5,152	2,110	669	....	394	227	....	127

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY DISTRICT*—Cont.

County	Choices on Ballot					Write-in Candidates			
	Richard M. Nixon	Ronald W. Reagan	Harold E. Stassen	None of Names Shown	Robert F. Kennedy	Nelson A. Rockefeller	George W. Romney	George C. Wallace	Scat- tering
Fifth Congressional District									
Milwaukee (part)	20,969	3,213	1,674	499	....	374	95	....	53
TOTAL	20,969	3,213	1,674	499	....	374	95	....	53
Sixth Congressional District									
Calumet	2,468	301	158	36	....	22	....	3	38
Fond du Lac	8,578	930	371	113	....	102	33	....	114
Green Lake	2,381	347	180	....	....	38	....	....	32
Ozaukee	5,365	893	272	90	....	143	75	....	93
Sheboygan	9,297	931	794	231	21	168	40	23	50
Washington	5,454	689	347	57	....	116	50	33	81
Winnebago	14,406	1,749	456	211	....	106	51	16	37
TOTAL	47,949	5,840	2,578	738	21	695	249	75	445
Seventh Congressional District									
Adams	658	65	119	12	2	7	3	4	2
Clark	2,588	268	326	89	....	45	....	2	42
Florence	327	59	18	3	4	6	....	4	2
Forest	763	98	39	9	2	7	3	10	3
Langlade	1,830	238	133	26	3	14	9	4	4
Lincoln	2,343	239	247	18	....	36	8	10	10
Marathon	8,861	900	996	107	16	114	34	19	4
Marquette	1,110	126	155	10	3	12	2	6	....
Menominee	28	11	3	....	....	....	1	....	....
Portage	3,292	323	232	48	....	78	....	....	38
Shawano	4,301	616	212	19	....	37	37	....	17
Taylor	1,357	184	211	13	....	23	17	12	9
Waupaca	4,928	745	275	50	....	61	27	....	22
Waushara	2,075	264	144	22	1	11	3	17	3
Wood	6,667	559	563	93	29	89	26	17	52
TOTAL	41,128	4,695	3,673	519	60	540	170	105	208

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY DISTRICT*—Cont.

County	Choices on Ballot				Write-in Candidates				
	Richard M. Nixon	Ronald W. Reagan	Harold E. Stassen	None of Names Shown	Robert F. Kennedy	Nelson A. Rockefeller	George W. Romney	George C. Wallace	Scat- tering
Eighth Congressional District									
Brown	13,805	2,406	569	213	....	141	32	....	168
Door	2,846	320	130	15	6	43	9	....	46
Kewaunee	1,847	257	121	19	9	16	2	5	33
Manitowoc	6,620	886	497	81	....	54	....	....	101
Marinette	3,717	548	182	....	7	31	8	9	21
Oconto	2,657	431	150	32	17	23	3	12	8
Outagamie	13,700	1,558	504	169	13	62	45	....	45
TOTAL	45,192	6,406	2,153	529	52	370	99	26	422
Ninth Congressional District									
Milwaukee (part)	33,582	4,432	1,669	573	....	740	196	....	111
Waukesha	22,270	3,673	1,109	455	20	423	186	39	130
TOTAL	55,852	8,105	2,778	1,028	20	1,163	382	39	241
Tenth Congressional District									
Ashland	1,466	138	173	4	1	22	2	2	1
Barron	3,576	353	148	30	8	96	....	8	33
Bayfield	1,085	138	155	19	3	25	4	....	3
Burnett	880	100	69	14	....	40	....	....	19
Chippewa	3,427	311	294	55	....	65	7	....	24
Douglas	3,329	369	332	125	....	85	....	7	21
Dunn	2,530	183	150	18	7	77	5	9	12
Eau Claire	6,215	324	315	95	....	154	5	....	19
Iron	737	86	62	15	31	7	....	....	23
Oneida	2,802	312	164	31	10	37	10	12	10
Polk	2,158	217	102	50	3	88	10	....	14
Price	1,614	168	161	14	....	24	....	5	17
Rusk	1,223	132	132	9	....	17	....	2	15
St. Croix	2,514	364	112	69	....	183	....	....	25
Sawyer	1,165	132	86	20	....	28	12	2	7
Vilas	1,623	165	94	18	....	28	6	12	11
Washburn	1,053	120	94	41	3	31	2	3	5
TOTAL	37,397	3,612	2,643	627	66	1,007	63	62	259

DELEGATES TO 1968 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS*

Democratic		Republican
For Lyndon B. Johnson	For Eugene J. McCarthy	For Richard M. Nixon
Delegates-at-Large		
None	Karl Andresen Eau Claire	O. W. Carpenter Milwaukee
	Michael Bleicher Madison	Ody J. Fish Pewaukee
	Mrs. Veronica Boehm Milwaukee	Fred Hartley Kenosha
	Elizabeth Bostrom Oconomowoc	Warren P. Knowles Madison
	Irv Brotslaw Milwaukee	Melvin R. Laird Marshfield
	Frank Campenni Milwaukee	John MacIver Milwaukee
	Mrs. Sue Finman Madison	Joseph Noll Kenosha
	Ted Finman Madison	Jack Olson Wisconsin Dells
	Anthony M. Fischer Cedarburg	Mrs. John Oster, Jr. Milwaukee
	Hilton E. Hanna Madison	Dr. Robert Spitzer Burlington
	Robert Kastenmeier Watertown	
	Bronson LaFollette Madison	
	Mrs. Edward Miller Madison	
	John Nikolay Abbotsford	
	Donald Peterson Eau Claire	
	Henry Reuss Milwaukee	
	Robert L. Reynolds, Jr. Madison	
	Arnold Serwer Madison	
	Ted Warshafsky Milwaukee	
	George Wilbur Madison	

*The Democratic National Committeeman and Committeewoman from Wisconsin (David Carley, Madison; Jeanette Swed, Milwaukee) serve as unpledged delegates. The Republican National Committeeman and Committeewoman from Wisconsin (John E. Hough, Janesville; Mrs. Byron Ising, Oshkosh) serve as pledged alternate delegates.

Source: Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

DELEGATES TO 1968 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS*—Cont.

Democratic		Republican
For Lyndon B. Johnson	For Eugene J. McCarthy	For Richard M. Nixon
District Delegates		
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
None	R. W. Brandt Janesville	Eugene Seibert Janesville
	Charles Fiala Racine	Willard Walker Racine
	James Hansen Kenosha	
	Charles Sequin Beloit	
SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
None	David Fries Watertown	Richard Huff Madison
	Thomas Hickey Beaver Dam	Ted Chase Sun Prairie
	C. Hayden Jamison Madison	
	William G. Rice Madison	
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
None	David Brye Coon Valley	Thomas Curran Mauston
	Richard Darr River Falls	Peter Hurtgen La Crosse
	Mrs. Jean Helliesen La Crosse	
	Steven Steinglass Platteville	
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
Gary Barczak West Allis		Mrs. Larry Carlson Milwaukee
Mildred Perry Franklin		Rudy Sebacn West Allis
William J. Riggins South Milwaukee		
Clement J. Zablocki Milwaukee		
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
Lloyd A. Barbee Milwaukee		Vincent A. Mercurio Milwaukee
Jerome Bores Milwaukee		Ernest Philipp Milwaukee
Richard D. Cudahy Milwaukee		
Thomas Jacobson Milwaukee		
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
None	Don Belleau Sheboygan	William Steiger Oshkosh
	Nancy Des Marais Menasha	Bernard Ziegler West Bend
	Gordon E. Loehr Fond du Lac	
	Mrs. Sandra Utech Oshkosh	

DELEGATES TO 1968 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS*—Cont.

Democratic		Republican
For Lyndon B. Johnson	For Eugene J. McCarthy	For Richard M. Nixon
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
None	Donald Krueger Medford	Thomas Teschner Crandon
	Edward McClain Wausau	Howard Woodside Plover
	Milton Schneider Wisconsin Rapids	
	Gordon Shipman Stevens Point	
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
None	Mrs. Mary Berg Sturgeon Bay	John Byrnes Green Bay
	John Duffy Green Bay	John Conway Appleton
	Michael LaMarca Appleton	
	Donald Miller Green Bay	
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
None	Gerald Colburn Milwaukee	Glenn R. Davis Waukesha
	Jeanne Galazan Milwaukee	Mrs. Frederick Hansen Milwaukee
	Thomas Miglautsch Oconomowoc	
	Jay Sykes Milwaukee	
TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
None	Dr. William Dean Ashland	Lawrence Durning Eau Claire
	Mrs. Lorna Miller Chippewa Falls	Mrs. Henry Sincok Superior
	Burt Murch Barron	
	Carl Pemble River Falls	

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT*
April 2, 1968

County	Leo B. Hanley	County	Leo B. Hanley
Adams	1,624	Marinette	7,924
Ashland	3,210	Marquette	2,072
Barron	7,327	Menominee	183
Bayfield	3,040	Milwaukee	240,556
Brown	26,207	Monroe	5,981
Buffalo	2,735	Oconto	5,539
Burnett	2,005	Oneida	6,865
Calumet	4,612	Outagamie	19,257
Chippewa	8,334	Ozaukee	12,082
Clark	6,065	Pepin	940
Columbia	9,194	Pierce	5,045
Crawford	3,661	Polk	4,993
Dane	57,685	Portage	6,676
Dodge	14,828	Price	3,681
Door	3,201	Racine	27,486
Douglas	10,572	Richland	3,920
Dunn	5,179	Rock	23,246
Eau Claire	10,834	Rusk	3,189
Florence	700	St. Croix	6,905
Fond du Lac	17,442	Sauk	8,780
Forest	1,665	Sawyer	2,474
Grant	9,183	Shawano	7,487
Green	5,565	Sheboygan	16,968
Green Lake	4,435	Taylor	4,059
Iowa	2,801	Trempealeau	4,338
Iron	2,052	Vernon	4,866
Jackson	2,729	Vilas	3,220
Jefferson	12,440	Walworth	14,035
Juneau	3,865	Washburn	2,400
Kenosha	20,731	Washington	13,249
Kewaunee	3,089	Waukesha	44,208
La Crosse	12,730	Waupaca	6,129
Lafayette	3,495	Waushara	3,479
Langlade	4,186	Winnebago	22,627
Lincoln	5,535	Wood	9,817
Manitowoc	16,576		
Marathon	20,213	TOTAL	884,421

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND SUPREME COURT JUSTICE*

April 1, 1969

County	Superintendent of Public Instruction		Supreme Court Justice	
	William C. Kahl	Donald P. Schmitz	E. Harold Hallows	Clair H. Voss
Adams	1,188	730	1,114	806
Ashland	1,504	1,361	1,687	1,168
Barron	3,299	2,477	2,316	3,261
Bayfield	1,518	1,549	1,460	1,498
Brown	9,691	9,355	11,716	8,514
Buffalo	1,053	1,565	1,020	1,419
Burnett	1,143	806	1,045	702
Calumet	1,557	2,110	2,060	1,701
Chippewa	2,885	4,217	2,985	4,064
Clark	2,726	3,761	2,974	3,591
Columbia	3,666	1,897	3,480	2,173
Crawford	1,850	1,462	1,959	1,280
Dane	39,497	18,477	41,836	19,753
Dodge	6,121	5,449	6,479	5,446
Door	1,849	2,060	1,829	2,221
Douglas	3,486	2,589	2,884	2,802
Dunn	2,041	2,207	2,245	1,689
Eau Claire	5,399	4,204	5,011	4,859
Florence	474	209	414	297
Fond du Lac	5,374	4,810	7,532	3,169
Forest	1,289	819	1,194	988
Grant	4,700	1,957	4,168	2,383
Green	1,957	2,345	2,413	1,648
Green Lake	2,441	1,293	2,202	1,649
Iowa	1,637	1,557	1,700	1,530
Iron	551	769	535	809
Jackson	872	1,163	876	1,078
Jefferson	4,934	5,415	5,881	4,806
Juneau	1,505	1,665	1,753	1,439
Kenosha	6,348	6,384	7,952	4,906
Kewaunee	1,012	1,554	1,332	1,342
La Crosse	8,149	8,070	8,896	7,923
Lafayette	1,500	942	1,427	1,031
Langlade	2,674	1,963	1,117	3,933
Lincoln	2,601	3,076	3,286	2,442
Manitowoc	8,112	8,626	9,573	7,627
Marathon	13,699	12,787	16,807	9,742
Marinette	4,494	3,475	4,381	3,769
Marquette	1,174	812	1,256	740
Menominee	213	100	170	133
Milwaukee	61,055	57,096	77,190	47,756
Monroe	2,029	2,837	2,619	2,063
Oconto	3,099	1,514	2,771	2,007
Oneida	3,476	1,993	3,070	2,336
Outagamie	7,520	10,309	10,475	8,185
Ozaukee	4,381	3,384	5,151	3,029
Pepin	467	782	448	594
Pierce	1,349	2,454	1,662	1,782
Polk	2,477	1,859	2,440	1,602
Portage	6,805	5,281	7,457	4,901
Price	2,295	1,279	2,155	1,391
Racine	17,386	19,863	22,985	15,412
Richland	1,799	2,053	1,878	2,071
Rock	8,173	6,080	8,787	5,986
Rusk	1,841	716	1,165	1,257
St. Croix	2,864	1,588	2,674	1,627
Sauk	3,426	3,074	3,673	2,963
Sawyer	1,521	952	1,354	1,047
Shawano	4,181	2,321	3,629	2,923
Sheboygan	11,458	8,775	13,329	7,351
Taylor	1,826	1,937	1,826	1,961
Trempealeau	1,620	1,956	1,495	1,891
Vernon	2,989	2,480	3,279	2,072
Vilas	1,937	1,427	1,970	1,373
Walworth	6,747	4,551	5,327	6,440
Washburn	1,352	1,131	1,069	1,209
Washington	5,855	4,769	6,803	4,119
Waukesha	16,069	16,844	13,543	22,735
Waupaca	5,762	2,970	4,357	4,322
Waushara	1,872	1,332	1,755	1,554
Winnebago	10,245	10,291	11,839	10,277
Wood	8,759	7,354	9,047	7,595
TOTAL	378,818	327,319	416,197	312,162

*Copied from official records in Office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES***March 5, 1968 Primary****7th Judicial Circuit**

County	Robert P. Bender	Fred A. Fink	James H. Levi
Portage	469	455	5,230
Waupaca	333	376	1,169
Wood	1,707	3,660	3,278
TOTAL	2,509	4,491	9,677

April 2, 1968**2nd Judicial Circuit, 3rd Branch**

Milwaukee County John A. Decker	225,376
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2nd Judicial Circuit, 5th Branch

Milwaukee County Elmer W. Roller	235,326
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2nd Judicial Circuit, 17th Branch

Milwaukee County Dominic H. Frinzi	69,984
Hugh R. O'Connell	207,901

3rd Judicial Circuit

County	Arnold J. Cane
Calumet	4,796
Winnebago	26,898
TOTAL	31,694

7th Judicial Circuit

County	Fred A. Fink	James H. Levi
Portage	2,309	10,530
Waupaca	3,301	6,318
Wood	11,669	7,603
TOTAL	17,279	24,451

9th Judicial Circuit, 1st Branch

Dane County Richard W. Bardwell	63,958
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9th Judicial Circuit, 2nd Branch

Dane County Norman C. Anderson	27,489
W. L. Jackman	47,373

14th Judicial Circuit, 3rd Branch

County	William J. Duffy
Brown	29,336
Door	4,823
Kewaunee	3,450
TOTAL	37,609

21st Judicial Circuit, 2nd Branch

Racine County Thomas P. Corbett	23,687
William F. Jones	16,800

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES*

April 1, 1969

2nd Judicial Circuit, 9th Branch

Milwaukee County	
Robert M. Curley	108,116

2nd Judicial Circuit, 13th Branch

Milwaukee County	
James B. Brennan	58,250
Maurice M. Spracker	72,329

2nd Judicial Circuit, 14th Branch

Milwaukee County	
Leander J. Foley, Jr.	111,584

3rd Judicial Circuit, 1st Branch

County	William E. Crane	
Calumet		3,185
Winnebago		19,844
TOTAL		23,029

3rd Judicial Circuit, 2nd Branch

County	Edmund P. Arpin	Gerald L. Engeldinger	
Calumet	1,814		1,754
Winnebago	13,165		9,941
TOTAL	14,979		11,695

10th Judicial Circuit

County	Andrew W. Parnell	
Langlade		4,031
Menominee		294
Outagamie		17,121
Shawano		5,839
TOTAL		27,285

11th Judicial Circuit

County	Allen Kinny	
Barron		4,958
Burnett		1,695
Douglas		5,756
Polk		4,106
Washburn		2,178
TOTAL		18,693

16th Judicial Court**

County	Robert W. Dean	Ronald D. Keberle	
Lincoln	3,786		3,317
Marathon	14,346		16,777
Oneida	3,556		2,818
Vilas	2,495		1,481
TOTAL	24,183		24,393

17th Judicial Circuit

County	Lowell D. Schoengarth	
Adams		1,498
Clark		6,773
Jackson		1,902
Juneau		2,436
TOTAL		12,609

22nd Judicial Circuit, 1st Branch

Waukesha County	
William E. Gramling	30,757

23rd Judicial Circuit

County	Merrill R. Farr	
Eau Claire		9,517
Trempealeau		2,930
TOTAL		12,447

*Copied from official records in the Office of the Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

**Appeal pending as of June 19, 1969.

FREQUENCY OF LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS*

Amending Art. IV, Sec. 11

1965 AJR 5; 1967 AJR 15; Adopted April 2, 1968

Ballot Question: "Shall article IV, section 11 of the constitution be amended to permit the legislature to meet in regular session oftener than once in two years?"

Text of Section: "(Article IV) 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."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	1,044	494	Marinette	4,194	3,885
Ashland	2,514	1,120	Marquette	1,250	689
Barron	4,514	2,305	Menominee	137	43
Bayfield	2,072	748	Milwaukee	198,560	39,365
Brown	21,256	9,658	Monroe	3,919	1,761
Buffalo	1,448	915	Oconto	3,336	1,725
Burnett	1,246	624	Oneida	4,361	1,801
Calumet	3,753	1,509	Outagamie	16,107	5,679
Chippewa	4,548	4,160	Ozaukee	9,258	2,623
Clark	3,487	2,326	Pepin	838	594
Columbia	5,552	2,849	Pierce	3,040	1,572
Crawford	2,279	1,103	Polk	2,688	2,019
Dane	44,381	25,579	Portage	7,048	2,690
Dodge	8,900	5,137	Price	2,639	1,017
Door	3,220	1,504	Racine	26,712	7,858
Douglas	7,653	3,840	Richland	2,273	1,400
Dunn	2,824	2,333	Rock	15,663	9,419
Eau Claire	8,677	4,175	Rusk	1,959	1,113
Florence	550	139	St. Croix	3,349	3,350
Fond du Lac	12,371	4,625	Sauk	5,659	2,483
Forest	1,010	542	Sawyer	1,709	684
Grant	5,521	2,690	Shawano	4,376	2,052
Green	3,357	1,709	Sheboygan	18,164	5,511
Green Lake	2,818	1,305	Taylor	2,473	1,265
Iowa	2,141	1,330	Trempealeau	2,659	1,362
Iron	1,383	518	Vernon	2,657	2,032
Jackson	1,659	867	Vilas	2,359	718
Jefferson	6,692	5,630	Walworth	10,084	3,314
Juneau	2,409	1,247	Washburn	1,412	858
Kenosha	14,797	10,009	Washington	9,775	2,702
Kewaunee	2,412	1,465	Waukesha	35,819	14,682
La Crosse	8,980	6,678	Waupaca	5,432	2,335
Lafayette	2,135	1,213	Waushara	1,945	994
Langlade	1,563	2,640	Winnebago	17,893	6,972
Lincoln	3,623	1,471	Wood	10,203	4,313
Manitowoc	12,796	5,499			
Marathon	15,222	7,161			
			TOTAL	670,757	267,997

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

RESERVE JUDGE SERVICE*

Amending Art. VII, Sec. 24

1965 SJR 36; 1967 SJR 13 and 96; Adopted April 2, 1968

Question: "Shall section 24 of article VII of the constitution be amended to permit any person who has served eight or more years as a justice of the supreme court or as a judge of the circuit court to serve temporarily on appointment by the chief justice as a judge of a circuit court under the general laws enacted by the legislature? (Note—Supreme court justices and circuit judges now must serve until compulsory retirement age to be eligible to serve temporarily on appointment by the chief justice as a circuit court judge. If this amendment is adopted, a justice or judge leaving office prior to compulsory retirement age would be eligible for such temporary appointment if he has served eight years thereby reducing the need of creating additional courts.)"

Text of Section: "(Article VII) 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 July 31 following the date on 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. A person who has served eight or more years as a supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve temporarily, on appointment by the chief justice of the supreme court or by any associate justice designated by the supreme court, as a judge of a circuit court, under such general laws as the legislature may enact."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	1,010	485	Marinette	5,573	2,357
Ashland	2,525	1,226	Marquette	1,277	616
Barron	4,616	1,986	Menominee	138	39
Bayfield	1,914	843	Milwaukee	184,880	46,769
Brown	22,772	9,419	Monroe	3,828	1,773
Buffalo	1,587	776	Oconto	3,161	1,830
Burnett	1,268	538	Oneida	4,582	1,591
Calumet	3,708	1,446	Outagamie	16,272	5,326
Chippewa	6,025	2,504	Ozaukee	9,108	2,514
Clark	3,797	1,958	Pepin	885	524
Columbia	6,092	2,158	Pierce	3,351	1,218
Crawford	2,330	1,066	Polk	3,276	1,339
Dane	47,639	22,198	Portage	7,180	2,314
Dodge	9,298	4,624	Price	2,480	1,146
Door	3,266	1,312	Racine	26,689	7,058
Douglas	7,083	4,178	Richland	2,341	1,189
Dunn	3,356	1,505	Rock	16,707	8,091
Eau Claire	9,485	3,057	Rusk	2,097	932
Florence	533	160	St. Croix	4,612	1,840
Fond du Lac	12,358	4,425	Sauk	5,747	2,250
Forest	937	529	Sawyer	1,637	693
Grant	5,822	2,196	Shawano	4,378	1,929
Green	3,420	1,491	Sheboygan	18,730	4,691
Green Lake	2,860	1,197	Taylor	2,423	1,228
Iowa	2,256	1,131	Trempealeau	2,750	1,222
Iron	1,326	531	Vernon	2,778	1,851
Jackson	1,709	793	Vilas	2,183	858
Jefferson	7,313	4,838	Walworth	9,989	3,313
Juneau	2,392	1,156	Washburn	1,542	686
Kenosha	16,610	8,128	Washington	8,968	3,069
Kewaunee	2,411	1,427	Waukesha	37,825	11,555
La Crosse	9,869	5,725	Waupaca	5,624	2,052
Lafayette	2,238	1,137	Waushara	2,002	881
Langlade	2,481	1,458	Winnebago	18,916	6,249
Lincoln	3,425	1,518	Wood	10,663	3,897
Manitowoc	12,863	4,835			
Marathon	15,063	6,893	TOTAL	678,249	245,807

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

RETIREMENT DATE FOR JUSTICES AND CIRCUIT JUDGES*

Amending Art. VII, Sec. 24

1965 SJR 36; 1967 SJR 13 and 96; Adopted April 2, 1968

Ballot Question: "Shall section 24 of article VII of the constitution be amended to provide a uniform annual retirement date for supreme court justices and circuit judges of July 31st following attainment of retirement age, instead of the month of attaining retirement age? (Note—Supreme court justices and circuit judges now must retire at the end of the month of attaining retirement age. A "yes" vote on this amendment would provide a uniform retirement date of July 31st following attainment of retirement age for all such justices and judges and would allow time for calling an April election to choose a successor thereby effecting the transition to a new judge during the summer.)"

Text of Section: "(Article VII) 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 July 31 following the date on 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. A person who has served eight or more years as a supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve temporarily, on appointment by the chief justice of the supreme court or by any associate justice designated by the supreme court, as a judge of a circuit court, under such general laws as the legislature may enact."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	1,117	438	Marinette	6,196	2,246
Ashland	2,812	1,034	Marquette	1,414	538
Barron	5,225	1,700	Menominee	160	28
Bayfield	2,199	637	Milwaukee	198,181	39,686
Brown	25,309	7,985	Monroe	4,359	1,455
Buffalo	1,770	652	Oconto	3,592	1,598
Burnett	1,360	532	Oneida	5,007	1,321
Calumet	4,039	1,346	Outagamie	17,620	4,275
Chippewa	6,831	2,111	Ozaukee	9,710	2,130
Clark	4,267	1,691	Pepin	1,026	444
Columbia	6,645	2,007	Pierce	3,690	1,050
Crawford	2,574	965	Polk	3,642	1,123
Dane	51,029	19,978	Portage	7,843	2,132
Dodge	10,113	4,118	Price	2,728	981
Door	3,673	1,141	Racine	27,887	6,247
Douglas	8,025	3,709	Richland	2,648	990
Dunn	3,710	1,312	Rock	17,667	7,538
Eau Claire	10,268	2,547	Rusk	2,368	781
Florence	572	144	St. Croix	5,083	1,580
Fond du Lac	13,267	3,818	Sauk	6,288	1,932
Forest	1,085	499	Sawyer	1,858	595
Grant	6,542	1,866	Shawano	4,818	1,667
Green	3,737	1,361	Sheboygan	19,549	4,129
Green Lake	3,107	1,070	Taylor	2,740	1,047
Iowa	2,592	969	Trempealeau	3,066	1,160
Iron	1,527	502	Vernon	3,138	1,649
Jackson	1,870	718	Vilas	2,396	734
Jefferson	8,027	4,474	Walworth	10,663	2,857
Juneau	2,633	1,084	Washburn	1,714	597
Kenosha	18,245	7,665	Washington	9,959	2,567
Kewaunee	2,639	1,317	Waukesha	40,951	9,701
La Crosse	10,433	5,988	Waupaca	5,887	1,852
Lafayette	2,408	988	Waushara	2,261	775
Langlade	2,756	1,318	Winnebago	20,426	5,301
Lincoln	3,761	1,345	Wood	11,458	3,452
Manitowoc	13,594	4,245			
Marathon	16,312	6,023			
			TOTAL	734,046	215,455

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

FORESTRY APPROPRIATIONS AND TAXATION*

Amending Art. VIII, Sec. 10

1965 SJR 28; 1967 SJR 18; Adopted April 2, 1968

Ballot Question: "Shall article VIII, section 10 of the constitution be amended to permit additional appropriations for statewide forestry purposes when deemed necessary by the legislature from sources other than a tax on property?"

Text of Section: "(Article VIII) 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 or the improvement of port facilities. 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 of the moneys~~ appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount *not* to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment *may be raised by a tax on property.*"

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	950	607	Marinette	5,350	2,645
Ashland	2,374	1,401	Marquette	1,088	868
Barron	4,463	2,392	Menominee	133	39
Bayfield	1,841	1,004	Milwaukee	185,385	50,023
Brown	20,825	11,070	Monroe	3,667	2,042
Buffalo	1,418	977	Oconto	3,087	1,972
Burnett	1,204	670	Oneida	3,828	2,446
Calumet	3,357	1,907	Outagamie	14,940	7,301
Chippewa	5,188	3,641	Ozaukee	8,906	3,085
Clark	3,532	2,479	Pepin	839	591
Columbia	5,803	2,736	Pierce	3,256	1,314
Crawford	2,286	1,172	Polk	2,886	1,784
Dane	56,937	14,391	Portage	6,628	2,980
Dodge	8,273	5,756	Price	2,408	1,281
Door	2,956	1,799	Racine	25,324	9,051
Douglas	6,824	4,621	Richland	2,364	1,275
Dunn	3,482	1,631	Rock	15,026	9,779
Eau Claire	8,895	3,930	Rusk	1,894	1,226
Florence	525	181	St. Croix	4,462	2,056
Fond du Lac	11,307	5,767	Sauk	5,582	2,589
Forest	941	619	Sawyer	1,450	965
Grant	5,585	2,599	Shawano	4,136	2,401
Green	3,448	1,566	Sheboygan	17,171	6,517
Green Lake	2,642	1,516	Taylor	2,305	1,440
Iowa	2,173	1,274	Trempealeau	2,766	1,317
Iron	1,336	632	Vernon	2,786	1,947
Jackson	1,467	1,116	Vilas	2,056	1,045
Jefferson	7,051	5,280	Walworth	9,399	4,040
Juneau	2,236	1,467	Washburn	1,427	912
Kenosha	13,681	11,286	Washington	8,737	3,606
Kewaunee	2,321	1,567	Waukesha	33,060	17,053
La Crosse	9,053	6,708	Waupaca	4,876	2,795
Lafayette	2,265	1,089	Waushara	1,601	1,270
Langlade	2,263	1,875	Winnebago	16,535	8,721
Lincoln	3,306	1,845	Wood	9,404	5,319
Manitowoc	12,409	5,831			
Marathon	13,326	8,415			
			TOTAL	652,705	286,512

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT UNIFORMITY*

Amending Art. IV, Sec. 23 and 23a

1967 AJR 18; 1969 SJR 8; Adopted April 1, 1969

Ballot Question: "Shall sections 23 and 23a of article IV of the constitution be amended to provide that the requirement for uniformity of county government shall not apply to the administrative means of exercising powers of a local legislative character conferred by the constitution upon county boards and that the legislature may provide for all counties to have an elected chief executive officer with veto power?"

Text of Section: "(Article IV) Section 23. The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, *except that the requirement of uniformity shall not apply to the administrative means of exercising powers of a local legislative character conferred by section 22 upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties;* but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every ~~four~~ 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county ~~having a population of five hundred thousand or more~~ with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section.

Section 23a. Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county ~~having a population of five hundred thousand or more~~ shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances.. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and ~~noes~~ and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than ~~six~~ 6 days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of ~~sixty~~ 60 days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	659	1,129	Marinette	2,014	5,372
Ashland	1,204	1,375	Marquette	729	1,088
Barron	2,088	2,944	Menominee	171	96
Bayfield	1,026	1,672	Milwaukee	71,563	43,150
Brown	8,950	8,191	Monroe	1,652	2,428
Buffalo	862	1,286	Oconto	1,627	2,506
Burnett	631	1,027	Oneida	2,146	3,021
Calumet	1,471	1,919	Outagamie	7,701	7,691
Chippewa	2,960	3,685	Ozaukee	3,710	3,624
Clark	2,584	3,546	Pepin	331	633
Columbia	2,411	2,646	Pierce	1,244	1,877
Crawford	1,042	1,921	Polk	1,641	2,091
Dane	33,855	18,248	Portage	4,259	6,208
Dodge	4,287	6,416	Price	1,426	1,764
Door	1,599	2,036	Racine	17,457	16,500
Douglas	2,314	3,168	Richland	1,310	2,112
Dunn	1,313	2,300	Rock	6,246	7,205
Eau Claire	4,899	4,260	Rusk	1,175	1,181
Florence	304	337	St. Croix	1,492	2,418
Fond du Lac	4,365	4,898	Sauk	2,781	2,987
Forest	707	1,036	Sawyer	918	1,437
Grant	3,169	2,780	Shawano	2,373	3,368
Green	1,320	2,325	Sheboygan	12,498	6,187
Green Lake	1,614	1,846	Taylor	1,294	2,115
Iowa	1,296	1,552	Trempealeau	1,189	1,843
Iron	488	670	Vernon	1,548	3,185
Jackson	700	1,145	Vilas	1,215	1,864
Jefferson	4,500	5,041	Walworth	5,349	5,173
Juneau	1,133	1,686	Washburn	724	1,492
Kenosha	7,095	5,408	Washington	3,792	6,009
Kewaunee	772	1,636	Waukesha	15,389	16,209
La Crosse	6,999	6,778	Waupaca	3,295	4,850
Lafayette	995	1,266	Waushara	1,107	1,772
Langlade	1,718	2,448	Winnebago	8,159	10,973
Lincoln	2,296	3,060	Wood	5,941	8,397
Manitowoc	7,221	7,328			
Marathon	10,132	13,986	TOTAL	326,445	321,851

*Copied from official records in Office of Secretary of State.

STATE DEBT*

Amending Art. VIII, Sec. 7

1967 AJR 1; 1969 AJR 1; Adopted April 1, 1969

Ballot Question: "Shall section 7 of article VIII of the constitution be amended to permit the state to contract public debt, limited in amount, in order to acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes, and eliminate reliance on the present method of financing such expenditures through leases with dummy building corporations? (Note: Adoption of this amendment would end the practice of borrowing through 'dummy' building corporations which, as of 12/1/67, had an outstanding indebtedness of \$382,511,869. Beginning 1/1/71 borrowing through state public building corporations would be unconstitutional, and all bonds issued for the state building program would be backed by the full faith and credit of the state.)"

Change in Section: The amendment permitted the state to contract public debt, backed by the full faith and credit of the state, for certain specified purposes. For the complete text, see Wisconsin Constitution, Art. VIII, Sec. 7 (2).

This is the new text in part: "(Article VIII) Section 7.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power to acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of an entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	926	903	Marinette	2,441	5,261
Ashland	1,570	1,090	Marquette	915	960
Barron	3,030	2,254	Menominee	188	80
Bayfield	1,493	1,348	Milwaukee	83,101	34,655
Brown	11,581	6,653	Monroe	2,359	1,937
Buffalo	1,193	1,048	Oconto	2,005	2,257
Burnett	891	828	Oneida	2,688	2,611
Calumet	1,933	1,591	Outagamie	9,646	6,142
Chippewa	3,958	2,867	Ozaukee	5,104	2,487
Clark	3,616	2,783	Pepin	487	505
Columbia	2,990	2,180	Pierce	1,860	1,373
Crawford	1,500	1,516	Polk	2,271	1,621
Dane	41,693	13,062	Portage	5,524	4,915
Dodge	5,545	5,464	Price	1,901	1,442
Door	2,131	1,602	Racine	22,624	12,339
Douglas	3,131	2,469	Richland	1,924	1,654
Dunn	2,050	1,598	Rock	8,260	5,638
Eau Claire	6,400	2,973	Rusk	1,391	1,034
Florence	394	262	St. Croix	2,278	1,738
Fond du Lac	5,780	3,751	Sauk	3,685	2,299
Forest	937	861	Sawyer	1,237	1,170
Grant	3,903	2,275	Shawano	3,132	2,905
Green	1,844	1,927	Sheboygan	13,531	5,442
Green Lake	2,027	1,492	Taylor	1,850	1,683
Iowa	1,875	1,253	Trempealeau	1,629	1,461
Iron	695	485	Vernon	2,262	2,600
Jackson	1,019	904	Vilas	1,668	1,507
Jefferson	5,871	4,051	Walworth	7,030	4,015
Juneau	1,438	1,488	Washburn	1,139	1,156
Kenosha	8,435	4,392	Washington	5,235	5,106
Kewaunee	1,249	1,182	Waukesha	18,030	14,771
La Crosse	8,719	5,350	Waupaca	4,312	3,921
Lafayette	1,294	991	Waushara	1,485	1,449
Langlade	2,354	1,923	Winnebago	10,976	8,877
Lincoln	3,093	2,495	Wood	8,471	6,287
Manitowoc	9,093	5,804			
Marathon	12,972	11,953	TOTAL	411,062	258,366

*Copied from official records in Office of Secretary of State.

RECREATIONAL LANDS*
Advisory Referendum
1969 AJR 17; Approved April 1, 1969

Ballot Question: "Do you favor a program subject to biennial legislative review which would expand the state acquisition and development of land program for recreational purposes through the issuance of bonds?"

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	777	1,090	Marinette	1,932	5,971
Ashland	1,022	1,541	Marquette	744	1,159
Barron	2,687	2,749	Menominee	183	90
Bayfield	1,052	1,838	Milwaukee	77,171	44,582
Brown	9,763	8,666	Monroe	1,915	2,392
Buffalo	1,015	1,293	Oconto	1,795	2,555
Burnett	680	1,016	Oneida	2,056	3,303
Calumet	1,493	2,063	Outagamie	8,185	8,153
Chippewa	3,463	3,495	Ozaukee	4,559	3,238
Clark	3,004	3,392	Pepin	424	597
Columbia	2,685	2,570	Pierce	1,761	1,564
Crawford	1,311	1,806	Polk	2,029	1,917
Dane	40,016	15,905	Portage	5,350	5,543
Dodge	4,420	6,862	Price	1,572	1,739
Door	1,683	2,165	Racine	19,023	16,766
Douglas	2,762	2,935	Richland	1,756	1,901
Dunn	1,851	2,011	Rock	6,157	7,935
Eau Claire	5,827	3,895	Rusk	1,204	1,235
Florence	343	328	St. Croix	2,113	1,926
Fond du Lac	4,734	4,869	Sauk	2,898	3,224
Forest	707	1,116	Sawyer	941	1,522
Grant	3,598	2,777	Shawano	2,591	3,482
Green	1,741	2,160	Sheboygan	12,751	6,592
Green Lake	1,693	1,876	Taylor	1,547	2,081
Iowa	1,398	1,616	Trempealeau	1,450	1,724
Iron	535	616	Vernon	1,950	3,038
Jackson	866	1,119	Vilas	1,165	2,049
Jefferson	4,941	5,312	Walworth	5,653	5,375
Juneau	1,217	1,691	Washburn	914	1,424
Kenosha	7,324	5,665	Washington	4,524	6,130
Kewaunee	1,051	1,405	Waukesha	16,338	17,249
La Crosse	7,938	6,346	Waupaca	3,341	4,904
Lafayette	1,161	1,134	Waushara	1,064	1,884
Langlade	1,777	2,628	Winnebago	8,664	11,287
Lincoln	2,534	3,134	Wood	7,202	7,620
Manitowoc	9,015	6,825			
Marathon	10,624	14,822	TOTAL	361,630	322,882

*Copied from official records in Office of Secretary of State.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CONTROL AND FUNDING BY STATE*
Advisory Referendum
1969 AJR 12; Rejected April 1, 1969

Ballot Question: "Should vocational, technical and adult education be controlled by the state and paid for out of state tax revenues? (Note: Vocational, technical and adult education is now controlled locally and principally paid for from local property tax revenues.)"

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	846	1,094	Eau Claire	3,682	6,126
Ashland	1,951	925	Florence	420	285
Barron	3,767	2,116	Fond du Lac	3,486	6,443
Bayfield	2,411	862	Forest	1,046	904
Brown	7,929	11,112	Grant	2,298	4,405
Buffalo	1,411	1,092	Green	1,249	2,842
Burnett	958	812	Green Lake	2,063	1,748
Calumet	1,229	2,411	Iowa	1,477	1,689
Chippewa	3,444	3,810	Iron	927	398
Clark	3,401	3,355	Jackson	952	1,078
Columbia	2,107	3,405	Jefferson	3,903	6,571
Crawford	1,501	1,843	Juneau	1,283	1,753
Dane	23,423	32,271	Kenosha	4,123	9,231
Dodge	4,660	6,789	Kewaunee	1,113	1,453
Door	1,765	2,234	La Crosse	6,329	9,070
Douglas	3,630	2,662	Lafayette	1,509	993
Dunn	1,579	2,413	Langlade	2,070	2,555

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—Continued

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Lincoln	2,765	3,267	Rusk	1,668	947
Manitowoc	5,973	9,965	St. Croix	2,532	1,778
Marathon	10,273	15,846	Sauk	3,013	3,395
Marinette	2,540	5,714	Sawyer	1,501	1,100
Marquette	976	1,022	Shawano	2,757	3,553
Menominee	182	108	Sheboygan	4,418	15,234
Milwaukee	55,380	66,170	Taylor	1,798	1,963
Monroe	2,151	2,439	Trempealeau	1,880	1,591
Oconto	1,994	2,509	Vernon	2,123	3,117
Oneida	2,451	3,160	Vilas	1,686	1,769
Outagamie	6,371	10,487	Walworth	6,202	5,202
Ozaukee	3,309	4,625	Washburn	1,502	1,003
Pepin	612	510	Washington	3,642	7,040
Pierce	1,968	1,536	Waukesha	11,510	22,247
Polk	2,599	1,551	Waupaca	3,470	5,027
Portage	4,687	6,300	Waushara	1,243	1,789
Price	2,031	1,452	Winnebago	7,342	13,080
Racine	11,509	25,040	Wood	5,119	10,627
Richland	1,706	2,097			
Rock	5,735	8,779	TOTAL	292,560	409,789

*Copied from official records in Office of Secretary of State.

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT*

Advisory Referendum

1969 AJR 17; Approved April 1, 1969

Ballot Question: "Do you favor a program subject to biennial legislative review of greater state aid to municipalities for accelerated water pollution abatement facilities through the issuance of bonds?"

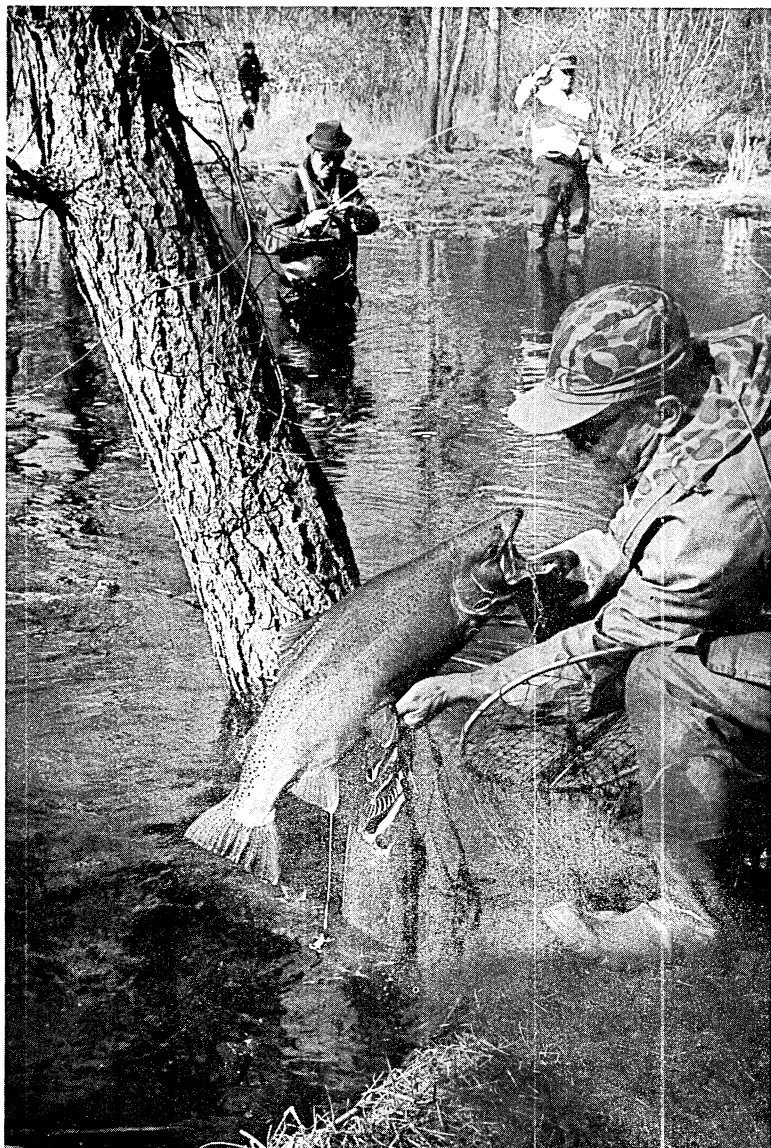
County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	1,043	863	Marinette	2,489	5,632
Ashland	1,670	994	Marquette	1,012	933
Barron	3,625	1,990	Menominee	226	56
Bayfield	1,753	1,170	Milwaukee	90,362	32,879
Brown	12,072	6,622	Monroe	2,512	1,877
Buffalo	1,348	1,029	Oconto	2,262	2,240
Burnett	844	830	Oneida	3,116	2,359
Calumet	1,985	1,601	Outagamie	10,286	6,164
Chippewa	4,479	2,693	Ozaukee	5,420	2,588
Clark	3,840	2,680	Pepin	578	463
Columbia	3,439	1,925	Pierce	2,123	1,265
Crawford	1,695	1,461	Polk	2,505	1,521
Dane	43,901	12,564	Portage	6,146	4,483
Dodge	5,667	5,701	Price	2,038	1,306
Door	2,462	1,405	Racine	24,802	11,433
Douglas	3,997	1,913	Richland	2,222	1,552
Dunn	2,398	1,536	Rock	8,595	5,422
Eau Claire	6,957	2,699	Rusk	1,592	955
Florence	394	281	St. Croix	2,502	1,594
Fond du Lac	6,060	3,758	Sauk	4,144	2,097
Forest	1,029	823	Sawyer	1,410	1,076
Grant	4,202	2,253	Shawano	3,586	2,735
Green	2,288	1,709	Sheboygan	14,596	5,083
Green Lake	2,020	1,579	Taylor	2,046	1,653
Iowa	1,927	1,152	Trempealeau	1,918	1,289
Iron	808	407	Vernon	2,559	2,502
Jackson	1,140	885	Vilas	1,908	1,426
Jefferson	6,365	4,059	Walworth	7,428	3,718
Juneau	1,620	1,334	Washburn	1,310	1,050
Kenosha	8,712	4,296	Washington	5,626	5,092
Kewaunee	1,403	1,119	Waukesha	19,994	13,864
La Crosse	9,576	5,086	Waupaca	4,706	3,689
Lafayette	1,414	926	Waushara	1,574	1,390
Langlade	2,495	1,964	Winnebago	11,618	8,439
Lincoln	3,451	2,302	Wood	9,112	6,112
Manitowoc	10,764	5,212			
Marathon	13,597	12,210	TOTAL	446,763	246,968

*Copied from official records in Office of Secretary of State.



ADDENDA

Additions and revisions resulting from governmental actions and elections after the 1968 BLUE BOOK went to press; the cutoff date for the Addenda was April 15, 1970



The opening of the trout season brings thousands of sportsmen from Wisconsin, Illinois and other states into northern Wisconsin. Our picture shows two good-sized spring run rainbow trout, taken from a Door County stream which flows into Lake Michigan. In 1966, a rainbow trout of 14 pounds and 4 ounces was caught in the Brule River in Wisconsin.

ADDENDA

This section lists the additions and revisions resulting from actions taken after the *1970 Wisconsin Blue Book* went to press. The cutoff date is April 15, 1970. Information in the Addenda is presented in the same sequence as in the book proper.

BIOGRAPHIES

Addenda relating to pages 1 to 68.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: JACK B. OLSON: Member federal Air Quality Advisory Board.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

- 2nd Sen. Dist. — MYRON P. LOTTO: Member Task Force on Welfare Payments.
- 3rd Sen. Dist. — CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI: Chairman of interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Mass Transit and member of its Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- 4th Sen. Dist. — NILE W. SOIK: Member Drug Abuse Control Commission.
- 8th Sen. Dist. — ALLEN BUSBY: Member Legislative Council's Licensing Law Committee.
- 9th Sen. Dist. — RONALD G. PARYS: Member Legislative Council's Local Government Committee; member Drug Abuse Control Commission.
- 10th Sen. Dist. — ROBERT P. KNOWLES: Vice chairman interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Airports and member of its Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- 11th Sen. Dist. — WAYNE F. WHITTOW: Member Task Force on Welfare Payments.
- 12th Sen. Dist. — CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER: Member Legislative Programs Study Committee.
- 16th Sen. Dist. — CARL W. THOMPSON: Member interim Education Committee's Advisory Committee on Library Law Revision.
- 17th Sen. Dist. — GORDON W. ROSELEIP: Member Legislative Council's Local Government Committee.
- 19th Sen. Dist. — WILLIAM A. DRAHEIM: Cochairman Legislative Council's Local Government Committee.
- 20th Sen. Dist. — ERNEST C. KEPPLER: Member interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Highway Safety, Subcommittee on Mass Transit, and Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection; member Remedial Legislation Committee.
- 23rd Sen. Dist. — HOLGER B. RASMUSEN: Member interim Education Committee's Advisory Committee on Library Law Revision.
- 24th Sen. Dist. — RAYMOND F. HEINZEN: Member Committee for Review of Administrative Rules.
- 25th Sen. Dist. — ARTHUR A. CIRILLI: Member Legislative Council's Advisory Committee on Mineral Rights.
- 26th Sen. Dist. — FRED A. RISSER: Member interim Judiciary Committee's Advisory Committee on Auto Accident Liability and Legislative Council's Licensing Law Committee.
- 28th Sen. Dist. — JAMES C. DEVITT: Member interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Local Roads and Streets and Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection; Legislative Council's Local Government Committee.

- 30th Sen. Dist. — REUBEN La FAVE: Cochairman interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- 31st Sen. Dist. — RAYMOND C. JOHNSON: Member interim Judiciary Committee's Advisory Committee on Auto Accident Liability and the Task Force on Welfare Payments.
- 32nd Sen. Dist. — MILO G. KNUTSON: Member Legislative Council's Local Government Committee.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

- Adams-Juneau-Marquette — TOMMY G. THOMPSON: Member Committee on Public Welfare and interim committee; Joint Committee on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws.
- Ashland-Bayfield-Iron — ERNEST J. KORPELA: Member Legislative Council's Advisory Committee on Mineral Rights.
- Brown, 1st — JEROME F. QUINN: Vice chairman Committee on Elections; interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Airports, Subcommittee on Mass Transit, and Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- Brown, 3rd — CLETUS J. VANDERPERREN: Member Legislative Council's Local Government Committee.
- Clark — FRANK L. NIKOLAY: Member interim Judiciary Committee's Advisory Committee on Auto Accident Liability.
- Columbia — WESLEY L. PACKARD: Member Legislative Council's Local Government Committee.
- Crawford-Vernon — BERNARD M. LEWISON: Vice chairman interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Mass Transit and member Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- Dane, 2nd — EDWARD NAGER: Member Legislative Council's Licensing Law Committee.
- Dodge, 2nd — ELMER C. NITSCHKE: Chairman interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Airports and member of its Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- Door-Kewaunee — LAWRENCE H. JOHNSON: Member interim Education Committee's Advisory Committee on Library Law Revision.
- Fond du Lac, 1st — EARL McESSY: Member interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Highway Safety, Subcommittee on Mass Transit, and Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- Fond du Lac, 2nd — WILLIAM C. SCHWEFEL: Member Legislative Council's Licensing Law Committee.
- Grant — JAMES N. AZIM, JR.: Member Legislative Council's Local Government Committee.
- Green Lake-Waushara — JON P. WILCOX: Member interim Judiciary Committee's Advisory Committee on Auto Accident Liability.
- Iowa-Richland — GREGOR J. BOCK: Chairman interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Local Roads and Streets and member of its Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- La Crosse, 1st — GERALD A. GREIDER: Member Education Committee and interim committee.
- Langlade-Oconto — MILTON McDUGAL: Member interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Highway Safety, vice chairman of its Subcommittee on Local Roads and Streets, and member of its Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- Lincoln-Taylor — JOSEPH SWEDA: Member interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Airports and Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- Manitowoc, 1st — DONALD K. HELGESON: Member Legislative Council's Local Government Committee.

- Manitowoc, 2nd — EVERETT E. BOLLE: Member interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Highway Safety, Subcommittee on Local Roads and Streets, and Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- Menominee-Shawano — HERBERT J. GROVER: Member interim Education Committee's Advisory Committee on Library Law Revision.
- Milwaukee, 1st — MARK G. LIPSCOMB, JR.: Secretary Legislative Council's Local Government Committee, member interim Judiciary Committee.
- Milwaukee, 2nd — JOSEPH E. JONES: Member interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Highway Safety, Subcommittee on Local Roads and Streets, and Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- Milwaukee, 7th — WILLIAM A. JOHNSON: Member Task Force on Welfare Payments.
- Milwaukee, 8th — JOSEPH C. CZERWINSKI: Member Legislative Council's Licensing Law Committee.
- Milwaukee, 9th — ROBERT L. JACKSON, JR.: Member Committee on Commerce and Manufactures and Legislative Council's Licensing Law Committee.
- Milwaukee, 11th — RAYMOND J. TOBIASZ: Member Legislative Council's Local Government Committee.
- Milwaukee, 15th — ERWIN G. TAMMS: Member Legislative Council's Licensing Law Committee and Local Government Committee.
- Milwaukee, 19th — DANIEL D. HANNA: Member interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Airports and Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- Milwaukee, 20th — GEORGE H. KLIKA: Vice chairman Committee on Education.
- Milwaukee, 21st — JAMES J. LYNN: Member Legislative Council's Licensing Law Committee.
- Milwaukee, 23rd — JERRY J. WING: Member Legislative Council's Licensing Law Committee.
- Milwaukee, 24th — WILLIAM P. ATKINSON: Member Legislative Council's Local Government Committee.
- Milwaukee, 25th — F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.: Chairman Committee on Elections; cochairman Legislative Council's Age of Majority Study Committee.
- Outagamie, 3rd — ERVIN W. CONRADT: Chairman interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Highway Safety, member its Subcommittee on Local Roads and Streets, and Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- Ozaukee — HERBERT J. SCHOWALTER: Member Committee on State Affairs; Legislative Council's Licensing Law Committee and Local Government Committee; member Drug Abuse Control Commission.
- Price-Rush-Sawyer — WILLIS J. HUTNIK: Member Legislative Council's Advisory Committee on Mineral Rights; cochairman interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- Racine, 1st — EARL W. WARREN: Member interim Highway Committee's Subcommittee on Mass Transit and Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection.
- Racine, 3rd — MERRILL STALBAUM: Member Task Force on Welfare Payments.
- Rock, 3rd — GEORGE B. BELTING: Member Legislative Council's Local Government Committee.
- Sheboygan, 2nd — VERNON R. BOECKMANN: Member Drug Abuse Control Commission.
- Washington — FREDERICK C. SCHROEDER: Member Legislative Council's Licensing Law Committee.

- Waukesha, 2nd — JOHN M. ALBERTS: Member Committee on Elections; Legislative Council's Age of Majority Study Committee.
- Waukesha, 3rd — VINCENT R. MATHEWS: Member Legislative Council's Local Government Committee.
- Winnebago, 1st — JACK D. STEINHILBER: Cochairman Legislative Council's Local Government Committee.
- Wood, 1st — JOHN PARKIN: Member Legislative Council's Licensing Law Committee and Local Government Committee, and the Task Force on Welfare Payments.
- Wood, 2nd — HARVEY F. GEE: Member Legislative Council's Licensing Law Committee.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 333 to 390.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE 1969 ASSEMBLY

- Committee on Commerce and Manufactures:** REPRESENTATIVE JACKSON, replacing REPRESENTATIVE BARBEE.
- Committee on Education:** REPRESENTATIVE KLUCKA, replacing REPRESENTATIVE YORK, resigned from Assembly, as vice chairman; REPRESENTATIVE GREIDER, replacing REPRESENTATIVE HUTNIK.
- Committee on Elections:** REPRESENTATIVE SENSENBRENNER, replacing REPRESENTATIVE YORK, resigned from Assembly, as chairman; REPRESENTATIVE QUINN, replacing REPRESENTATIVE SENSENBRENNER as vice chairman; REPRESENTATIVE ALBERTS, replacing REPRESENTATIVE YORK.
- Committee on Public Welfare:** REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON, replacing REPRESENTATIVE YORK, resigned from Assembly.
- Committee on State Affairs:** REPRESENTATIVE SCHOWALTER.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

- Joint Committee on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws:** REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON, replacing REPRESENTATIVE SENSENBRENNER as Assembly chairman.

STATUTORY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES AND AGENCIES

- Building Commission:** GERALD EMMER (public member), replacing ROGER SCHRANTZ as secretary.
- Home and Family, Council for:** NESTER C. KOHUT, *executive director*.

Legislative Council Committees:

- Age of Majority Study Committee:** REPRESENTATIVE SENSENBRENNER, replacing REPRESENTATIVE YORK, resigned from Assembly, as co-chairman; REPRESENTATIVE ALBERTS, replacing REPRESENTATIVE YORK; MRS. FRANCES McELLCOTT, ROBERT J. MIECH, MRS. JOHN MOORE (public members).
- Education Committee:** REPRESENTATIVE YORK resigned from Assembly; REPRESENTATIVE GREIDER, replacing REPRESENTATIVE HUTNIK; BEN GUTHRIE, JOHN N. KRAMER, WALTER PLOETZ, MRS. CARLTON ROGGE, MRS. JOHN VARDA (public members).
- Advisory Committee on Library Law Revision:** *Members:* SENATORS RASMUSEN, THOMPSON; REPRESENTATIVES L. H. JOHNSON, GROVER; MRS. ROBERT BILLINGS, RICHARD COCKLOCK, KERMIT GOERTZ, STANLEY R.

GREENE, HOWARD GROTH, WALTER HOEFT, JR., MRS. J. CURTIS MCKAY, EUGENE McLANE, GEORGE MEAD, MRS. ROBERT W. SCHMIDT, RAY SCHOEPHORSTER, BERNARD SCHWAB (public members).

The advisory committee is assigned a study of the state's library laws, as proposed in S. J. R. 73.

Joint Committee on Finance

The council referred a number of studies to the Joint Committee on Finance (see page 365), including a study of per diems and expenses of citizen members of state bodies, as contemplated in S. J. R. 67. The following study items were referred to the committee, and it was requested that they work with the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions in conducting these studies: S. B. 249, the Tarr Task Force tax distribution formula; S. B. 751, a modification of the Tarr Task Force proposal relating to state tax sharing with local units of government; S. B. 782, relating to utility tax sharing with local units of government; S. B. 792, relating to replacing present insurance company gross premiums tax with an income tax; S. J. R. 96, a study of the subject matter of S. B. 249; A. J. R. 87 and A. J. R. 96, both relating to a study of the structure of state tax systems; a study of personal property taxation of banks and related matters; and a study of ad valorem taxation of automobiles.

Highway Committee: RAY J. ECKSTEIN, SR., KENNETH HEINZ, ERVIN J. RYCZEK, KENNETH TODD (public members).

Subcommittee on Airports: REPRESENTATIVE NITSCHKE, *chairman*; SENATOR KNOWLES, *vice chairman*; REPRESENTATIVES HANNA, QUINN, SWEDA; ECKSTEIN (public member).

Subcommittee on Highway Safety: REPRESENTATIVE CONRADT, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE McESSY, *vice chairman*; SENATOR KEPPLER; REPRESENTATIVES BOLLE, JONES, McDUGAL.

Subcommittee on Local Roads and Streets: REPRESENTATIVE BOCK, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE McDUGAL, *vice chairman*; SENATOR DEVITT; REPRESENTATIVES BOLLE, CONRADT, JONES; TODD (public member).

Subcommittee on Mass Transit: SENATOR KENDZIORSKI, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE LEWISON, *vice chairman*; SENATOR KEPPLER; REPRESENTATIVES McESSY, QUINN, WARREN; HEINZ, RYCZEK (public members); TOM HART (advisory member).

Subcommittee on Vehicle Inspection: SENATOR LA FAVE, REPRESENTATIVE HUTNIK, *cochairmen*; SENATORS DEVITT, KENDZIORSKI, KEPPLER, KNOWLES; REPRESENTATIVES BOCK, BOLLE, CONRADT, HANNA, JONES, LEWISON, McDUGAL, McESSY, NITSCHKE, QUINN, SWEDA, WARREN; ECKSTEIN, HEINZ, RYCZEK, TODD (public members).

Insurance Laws Revision Committee: STANLEY DUROSE, *vice chairman*.

Insurance Industry Advisory Committee: EDWARD R. HOLAN, replacing W. WARREN BARBERG; WILLIAM S. GIBSON, resigned.

Judiciary Committee: REPRESENTATIVE MARK G. LIPSCOMB, JR.

Advisory Committee on Auto Accident Liability: SENATORS JOHNSON, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES NIKOLAY, WILCOX; THOMAS J. CURRAN, JOHN DECKER, HERMAN J. GLINSKI, ROBERT L. HABUSH, JOHN R. HOLDEN, JAMES HOUGH, ROBERT LUTZ, REUBEN W. PETERSON, JR., ROBERT PFIFFNER, JOHN G. WYLIE.

The advisory committee is directed to undertake a comprehensive study involving the subject matter of A. J. R. 35, A. J. R. 53

and S. J. R. 59, relating to compensation of victims of auto accidents, wrongful death limits, interest on judgments and the comparative negligence law.

Licensing Law Committee: *Members:* SENATORS BUSBY, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES CZERWINSKI, GEE, JACKSON, LYNN, NAGER, PARKIN, SCHOWALTER, SCHROEDER, SCHWEFEL, TAMMS, WING.

This committee is composed of the Assembly Commerce and Manufactures Committee and 2 members from the Senate Judiciary Committee. It was assigned the subject matter of A. J. R. 63, relating to a study of Wisconsin regulation and licensing laws and standards.

Local Government Committee: *Members:* SENATOR DRAHEIM, REPRESENTATIVE STEINHILBER, *cochairmen*; REPRESENTATIVE LIPSCOMB, *secretary*; SENATORS DEVITT, KNUTSON, PARYS, ROSELEIP; REPRESENTATIVES ATKINSON, AZIM, BELTING, HELGESON, MATHEWS, PACKARD, PARKIN, SCHOWALTER, TAMMS, TOBIASZ, VANDERPERREN; KURT BAUER, ANGUS CRAWFORD, ROBERT MORTENSEN, ROBERT SUNDBY, RAYMOND D. VLASIN (public members).

The committee was assigned the subject matter of several bills: S. B. 365, relating to local and regional planning laws; S. B. 364, relating to municipal boundary adjustments; S. B. 379, relating to municipal tax limitations; and S. B. 758, relating to annexation of areas subject to sewer connection orders. The council also referred to the committee 2 resolutions proposed by the Alliance of Cities: a resolution relating to limited obligation bonds and a resolution relating to state responsibility in affecting municipal costs.

Advisory Committee on Mineral Rights: *Members:* SENATOR CIRILLI; REPRESENTATIVES HUTNIK, KORPELA; ITALO BENSONI, PETER DERUBEIS, WALTER L. LARSON, JOHN RYBAK (public members).

The committee is directed to study the methods of taxation of mineral rights and to study title problems incident to the reservation of mineral rights to land.

Public Welfare Committee: REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON, replacing REPRESENTATIVE YORK, resigned from Assembly.

Remedial Legislation Committee; SENATOR KEPPLER, replacing SENATOR ROSELEIP.

Taxation Committee, Advisory Committee on Inheritance and Gift Tax Study: GERALD A. GOLDBERG (public member).

Tax Exemptions, Joint Survey Committee on

The council has requested the committee (see page 388) to work with the Joint Committee on Finance in its review of a number of proposals which were before the 1969 Legislature. These items are described under the Joint Committee on Finance listed above.

Task Force on Welfare Payments: *Members:* SENATORS JOHNSON, LOTTO, WHITTOW; REPRESENTATIVES W. A. JOHNSON, PARKIN, STALBAUM; GORDON O. CULVER, MERTON EHRLICKE, CHESTER ERLANDSON, EDWIN J. HALLEN, JEROME A. MARTIN, ROY SARBACKER, KENNETH SCHRICKER.

The task force was created by Chapter 432, Laws of 1969, and is composed of 3 Senators, 3 Representatives, one member appointed by the Governor, 4 members appointed by the Legislative Council from local welfare departments, and 2 county board members appointed by the Wisconsin County Boards Association. It is directed to study the welfare program in Wisconsin and the participation of units of state, federal, local and county units of government in the welfare program. It is also directed to review other aspects of the welfare program.

Legislative Programs Study Committee: SENATOR KRUEGER, replacing SENATOR PARYS.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to page 391 to 562.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Legal Counsel: RICHARD R. MALMGREN, replacing FREDERICK H. MILLER.

State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute

Officers	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation
*Athletic Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (3)	Vernon E. Woodward	Madison	July 1, 1970.....	\$25 per day
	Joey E. Sangor.....	Milwaukee....	July 1, 1971.....	\$25 per day
	Ellswyn DeRusha..	Fond du Lac..	July 1, 1972.....	\$25 per day
*Banking Review Board Sec. 15.555	Harry E. Russell (succeeding John Puelicher) ..	West Allis	May 1, 1975.....	\$25 per day n.e. \$1,500 per year
Building Commission Sec. 13.48 (2)	Gerald Emmer (succeeding Roger Schrantz) ..	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
Dangerous Substance Control Council Sec. 15.197 (3r)	Joseph Benforado..	Madison	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Darold Treftert	Winnebago ..	July 1, 1973.....	None
Economic Development, Council for Sec. 15.287 (1)	Harry Brockel	Milwaukee	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Paul E. Hassett	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Erhart Koerper	Brookfield	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Robert McGinn	Milwaukee	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
Educational Approval Board Sec. 15.375 (1)	Arthur C. Moeller (succeeding William Van Cleef)	Milwaukee	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Gaylord C. Schufler	Milwaukee	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
	Ronald L. Stadler..	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.....	None
Equal Rights Council Sec. 15.227 (1)	George E. Walker..	Milwaukee	July 1, 1971.....	None
	T. K. Chang	Stevens Point	July 1, 1972.....	None
	Mrs. Richard Day..	Wisconsin Dells	July 1, 1972.....	None
	Sister Jacqueline....	Milwaukee	July 1, 1972.....	None
	Rev. Richard E. Pritchard	Madison	July 1, 1972.....	None
	Rev. Perry Saito....	Eau Claire	July 1, 1972.....	None
	Mrs. Sarah Skubitz	Keshena	July 1, 1972.....	None
	Wilbert Walter	Milwaukee	July 1, 1972.....	None
	Mrs. Joseph Fleckenstein	Madison	July 1, 1973.....	None
	John C. Fritschler ..	Madison	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Alan L. Gaudynski	Milwaukee	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Rev. John P. Hanley	Waukesha	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Harold A. Schwartz	Milwaukee	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Mrs. Harley Splitt..	Appleton	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Herman Thomas....	Madison	July 1, 1973.....	None
Health, Council on Sec. 15.197 (6)	L. C. Scribner	Stevens Point	July 1, 1977.....	\$10 per day not exc. \$600 per year
*Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6m)	Alfred L. Miller.....	Milwaukee	July 1, 1971.....	None
	R. P. O'Leary, Sr....	Oshkosh	July 1, 1971.....	None
	James H. Brandenburg	Madison	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Arthur A. Peterson	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Mrs. Walter Settle..	Wauwatosa ..	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Gerald Wood	Brookfield	July 1, 1975.....	None

*Appointments require Senate confirmation.

State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute—Continued

Officers	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation
*Higher Education, Coordinating Council for Sec. 15.64	George W. Hall (succeeding Frank Ranney) ..	Green Bay	Sept. 30, 1975.....	None
*Industry, Labor & Human Relations Commission Sec. 15.22	Stanley York Edward E. Estkowski	River Falls.... Milwaukee	June 1, 1971..... June 1, 1973.....	Group III Group II
*Investment Board Sec. 15.76	John D. Naber	Shawano	May 1, 1975.....	\$50 per day
Law Enforcement Standards Board Sec. 15.255	Ole E. Severud Roth C. Watson..... Arlene Kennedy.... Burleigh A. Randallph	Dallas Madison Milwaukee La Crosse	May 1, 1971..... May 1, 1971..... May 1, 1972..... May 1, 1972.....	None None None None
	Roger D. Britton William D. Dyke.... Walter E. Gabriel.. Harold Compton Mrs. Carleton W. Schwiesow	Durand Madison Burlington Green Bay Ripon	May 1, 1973..... May 1, 1973..... May 1, 1973..... May 1, 1974..... May 1, 1974.....	None None None None None
	Allen Spencer	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 1974.....	None
*Marquette School of Medicine, Inc. Sec. 39.15 (2)	Norman Becker	Fond du Lac..	May 1, 1976.....	None
Nursing, Board of Sec. 15.403	William P. Curran .. Anne M. Geyer	Antigo Madison	May 1, 1973..... May 1, 1973.....	None None
*Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7m)	John S. Falco Mrs. Mildred Henning	Beloit Eau Claire....	July 1, 1971 July 1, 1971	\$25 per day \$25 per day
	Rev. Carroll Olm.... William L. Blockstein	Whitewater .. Madison	July 1, 1971..... July 1, 1972.....	\$25 per day \$25 per day
	Helen Creighton Sister Mary Gregory	Milwaukee La Crosse	July 1, 1972..... July 1, 1972.....	\$25 per day \$25 per day
	Nels A. Hill Donald B. Idzik..... George F. MacKenzie	Madison Fond du Lac.. Oxford	July 1, 1973..... July 1, 1973..... July 1, 1973.....	\$25 per day \$25 per day \$25 per day
*Pharmacy Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (9)	Fred E. Rode (succeeding Peter Hauper) ...	Waukesha	July 1, 1975.....	\$25 per day
*Psychology Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (10m)	Henry Schoenfeld.. Charles Samuel	Glendale McFarland....	July 1, 1970..... July 1, 1971.....	\$25 per day \$25 per day
	Cleeland Robert M. Browning	McFarland....	July 1, 1972.....	\$25 per day
Small Business Investment Companies, Council on Sec. 15.287 (5)	4 members. Created by Chapter 491, Laws of 1969.			
*Tax Appeals Commission Sec. 15.105	Gilbert E. McDonald (succeeding Milton Burmaster)	Madison	1st Monday, May 1975	Group V
*Univ. of Wis., Board of Regents of the Sec. 15.91	Ody J. Fish (succeeding Maurice Pasch)	Pewaukee	May 1, 1979.....	None
*Watchmaking Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (13)	Alvin F. Loose	Thiensville	July 1, 1975.....	\$25 per day
Welfare Payments, Task Force on Sec. 14.995	Gordon O. Culver..	New London..	Indeterminate	None

Governor's Special Committees

Arts Foundation and Council, Wisconsin: *Members appointed by Governor:* MRS. HARRY L. BRADLEY, MRS. RONALD DOUGAN, MRS. H. F. JOHNSON, ABRAHAM MELAMUD, MRS. L. WEBER SMITH, JR., MRS. ROBERT TAYLOR, and SISTER MARY THOMASITA.

The Governor's Council on the Arts, created as a special committee in 1963, and the Wisconsin Arts Foundation and Council, a private state-wide organization representing all of the arts were merged in April 1965. The foundation's board of directors was increased from 15 to 24, and the Governor was requested to appoint 8 directors. The Governor was named as an ex officio member of the board.

Among its 200 members, the Wisconsin Arts Foundation and Council includes some 50 organizations—arts centers, colleges, merged organization is effectively to explore and develop ways of increasing cultural opportunities and resources in Wisconsin.

Children and Youth, Governor's Committee on: *Members:* TYLER MARIE BROWN, succeeding HATTIE STARKS; BETTY GREEN; REV. T. LANCE HOLTHUSEN, succeeding ARTHUR SCHMIDT; T. J. KUEMMERLEIN; REV. SIGISMUND LENGOWSKI; FRANK W. MASSON; DOROTHY MAY; EDUARDO NATERA, succeeding DAVID RODRIQUEZ; MRS. JOHN PARKIN; WESLEY L. SCOTT; ERIC WUENNENBERG.

Computer Services, Governor's Task Force on: Abolished.

Economic Opportunity, Governor's Task Force on: Abolished.

Emergency Resources Priorities Board: *Members:* EDWARD E. ESTKOWSKI, succeeding JOSEPH FAGAN; CHARLES M. HILL, succeeding DOUGLAS WEIFORD.

Interagency State Planning Council: *Members:* All member agencies of the Governor's Operating Cabinet and the Governor's Education Cabinet. Each appoints an executive planning coordinator who serves as that agency's representative on the council. This includes the following: Department of Administration; Agriculture; Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Local Affairs and Development; Natural Resources; Public Instruction; Revenue; Transportation; and Veterans Affairs; Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Wisconsin State Universities, and the University of Wisconsin.

Chairman: ROGER SCHRANTZ (director, Bureau of State Planning, Department of Administration).

Secretary: BRUCE BISHOP (secretary, Governor's Operating Cabinet and Governor's Education Cabinet).

Recognizing that effective management and leadership of the many complex state government programs demands that they be coordinated as efficiently as possible, operated within legislative policy mandates, and pointed toward meeting the basic needs of Wisconsin citizens, Governor Knowles created the Interagency State Planning Council by Executive Order in October 1969. The council is designed to provide an organized means of regularly bringing studied action alternatives to the Governor's cabinets, thus offering more effective policy advice to the Governor and top level coordination among departments.

Local Building Codes, Task Force on: THEODORE CHASE, EDWARD O. DICKMAN, BRYANT FISHER, JERALD J. GEBHARD, ROBERT W. GILLETTE, JOHN J. LENNON, JR., LESTER P. VOIGT.

Migratory Labor, Governor's Committee on: *Members:* DOLORES AGUIRRE, MRS. MANUAL AYALA, CLEM BAIME, MRS. HELEN BRUNER, MRS. LORENE DEWITT, HAROLD GATZKE, JOHN P. HEIN, JENNY LIND, GORDON MARKS, FATHER JOHN MAURICE, MRS. ABELARDO MEDINA, MRS. ANNE MILLS, MRS. EMORY OWENS, AUGUST PAGEL, MRS. ELIZABETH RAUSHENBUSH, MRS. MARGARET SALICK, AL SAMUDIO, RAYMOND SANCHEZ, JOHN SCHMITT, MRS. RUTH SHUPE, MARVIN VERHULST, EVERETT WILCOX, STANLEY YORK, succeeding the present members.

Minority Groups, Governor's Coordinating Committee on Services to: Abolished.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, State Consulting Committee for the: *Members:* HOWARD W. MEAD, *chairman;* DAVID BAERREIS, STITH M. CAIN, RICHARD W. E. PERRIN, STEPHEN PLAYTER, RATHER PAUL PRUCHA, WILLIAM F. STEUBER, and WILLIAM R. TISHER.

The National Park Service, which is charged with the responsibility for administering the federal Historic Sites Preservation Act of 1966, has requested each state to establish a consulting committee of professional people, appointed by the Governor. The responsibilities of the State Consulting Committee are threefold: (1) to review the results of the state-wide survey of historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects; (2) to approve properties for nomination to the National Register—only those sites on the National Register are eligible for federal funds appropriated under the act; (3) to review the content of Wisconsin's preservation plan. The committee also encourages the assistance of state, local and private organizations in the execution of its duties.

Vocational Education, Advisory Council on: *Members:* RAYMOND O. JONDAHL, succeeding ROBERT W. DUGGER.

Women, Governor's Commission on the Status of: *Members:* MRS. RUTH NIMZ, succeeding MRS. DAVID B. SMITH.

AGENCIES DEALING WITH COMMERCE

Addenda relating to pages 445 to 461.

Agriculture, Department of

Administrative Division: ALBERT WEEKS, *personnel director*, replacing DALE BRUHN.

Animal Health Division: WILLIAM P. McWHINNIE, replacing DONALD E. SCHLAVER, *director, bureau of administrative services.*

Banking, Office of the Commissioner of

Banking Review Board: HARRY E. RUSSELL, replacing JOHN PUELICHER.

Insurance, Office of the Commissioner of

Council on Employee Welfare Plans: J. C. NOBACK, replacing RALPH J. HEALEY, JR.

Insurance Agents Council: HAROLD W. GARDINER, term expired.

Regulation and Licensing, Department of

Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors: Designer Section: JOHN E. AHERN, C. M. PHARAO, JULIUS PIEPER; *Land Surveyor Section:* RICHARD BATTERMAN, LEONARD L. LAMPERT, JOHN H. NIELSEN.

Athletic Examining Board (Old board was abolished by Chapter 472, Laws 1969, and a new board created): ELLSYN DERUSHA, JOEY E. SANGOR, VERNON E. WOODWARD.

Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board: ARTHUR A. PETERSON, *chairman*; JAMES H. BRANDENBURG, *vice chairman*; R. P. O'LEARY, SR., *secretary*; ALFRED L. MILLER, MRS. WALTER SETTLE, GERALD WOOD.

Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board: GEORGE F. MACKENZIE, *chairman*; NELS A. HILL, *vice chairman*; MRS. MILDRED HENNING, *secretary*; WILLIAM L. BLOCKSTEIN, HELEN CREIGHTON, JOHN S. FALCO, SISTER MARY GREGORY, DONALD B. IDZIK, REV. CARROLL OLM.

Pharmacy Examining Board: FRED E. RODE, replacing PETER J. HAUPER; RICHARD E. STREU, *chairman*; JOSEPH T. HANNON, *vice chairman*; LEON A. LEWANDOWSKI, *secretary*.

Psychology Examining Board: ROBERT M. BROWNING, *chairman*; HENRY SCHOENFELD, *vice chairman*; CHARLES SAMUEL CLEELAND, *secretary*.

Savings and Loan, Office of the Commissioner of
Commissioner of Savings and Loan: Vacancy.

AGENCIES DEALING WITH EDUCATION

Addenda relating to pages 462 to 491.

Higher Education, Coordinating Council for

Members: GEORGE W. HALL, replacing FRANK RANNEY.

Facilities Coordinator: DAVID L. HEAD.

Higher Educational Aids Board

Division of Institutional Support Activities: DAVID ERBSTOESZER, *director*, bureau of state planning and research.

Historical Society of Wisconsin, State

Director: JAMES M. SMITH; *Associate Director*: RICHARD A. ERNEY.

Public Instruction, Department of

Division of Instructional Services: RICHARD ROTH, *pupil services*.

Council of the Blind: GEORGE CARD.

Council on Library Development: REV. PAUL DIETZ, replacing MRS. ROBERT BILLINGS as *chairman*; CLIFFORD ZENOR, replacing REV. PAUL DIETZ as *vice chairman*.

Educational Approval Board: ARTHUR C. MOELLER, GAYLOR C. SCHUFFLER.

University of Wisconsin

Board of Regents: ODY J. FISH, replacing MAURICE PASCH.

Madison Campus Administrators: IRVING SHAIN, *vice chancellor for academic affairs*.

Milwaukee Campus Administrators: LYNN ELEY, *assistant chancellor*; vacancy, *dean of applied science and engineering*.

Green Bay Campus Administrators: Position of *Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs* abolished.

Outlying Campuses: LEANDER SCHATZ, *campus dean*, Fox Valley Campus.
Parkside Campus Administrators: JOHN S. HARRIS, *vice chancellor for academic affairs*; ARTHUR C. MACKINNEY, *dean of science and society*.

Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Board of
Administrative Officer: ROY V. USTBY.

AGENCIES DEALING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Addenda relating to pages 492 to 507.

Natural Resources, Department of

Assistant Secretary: DONALD J. MACKIE, Office of ORAP Administration.

Division of Services: Bureau of Aid Programs instead of Bureau of Planning and Aid Programs; *Planning Section:* ARTHUR DOLL, *acting chief*.

Motorcycle Recreational Advisory Council: RODNEY KREUNEN, *chairman*; WILLIAM BRAUER, JOHN BUMBY, JR., JOHN INGHAM, WILLIAM KASTEN, W. J. MORGAN, JOHN SCHMITZ.

Departmental Liaison: JAMES J. BAXTER.

✓ *Natural Beauty Council:* ARTHUR W. JORGENSEN, SR., *vice chairman*; MRS. ROBERT W. JOHNSON, *secretary*; DONALD ROSENBROOK (representing Department of Local Affairs and Development), replacing RALPH B. HOVIND; BRUCE H. MURRAY (representing University of Wisconsin Extension), replacing LOUIS M. BERNINGER.

Recreation Council: Abolished by Chapter 353, Laws 1969.

✓ *Scientific Areas Preservation Council:* HENRY W. KOLKA, replacing ORIE L. LOUCKS as *chairman*.

✓ *Water Resources Council:* Region 1: RUSSELL B. TOLLAKESEN; Region 2: O. FRED NELSON; Region 3: THOMAS H. HOWE; Region 4: vacancy; Region 5: JOHN MARCON.

Transportation, Department of

Division of Highways, Bureau of Engineering: WILLIAM E. FRANTZ, *public hearing engineer*, replacing W. F. STEUBER, *assistant state highway engineer*.

AGENCIES DEALING WITH HUMAN RELATIONS

Addenda relating to pages 508 to 533.

Drug Abuse Control Commission: GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES, *chairman*; ROBERT W. WARREN (Attorney General), WILLIAM C. KAHL (Superintendent of Public Instruction), WILBUR J. SCHMIDT (secretary of health and social services), RICHARD E. STREU (chairman, Pharmacy Examining Board) (all ex officio); SENATORS NILE W. SOIK and RONALD PARYS; REPRESENTATIVES HERBERT J. SCHOWALTER and VERNON R. BOECKMANN; JOSEPH BENFORADO (M.D., representative of the Dangerous Substance Control Council).

Health and Social Services, Department of

Deputy Secretary: FRED W. HINICKLE, 275 WS State Office Bldg., 266-3681.

Dangerous Substance Control Council: ROBERT W. WARREN (Attorney General), WILBUR J. SCHMIDT (secretary of health and social services), DONALD E. WILKINSON (secretary of agriculture), PETER J. HAUPER (chairman, Pharmacy Examining Board) (all ex officio); JOSEPH BENFORADO (pharmacologist member), DAROLD TREFFERT (psychiatrist member) (appointed by Governor).

Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Department of

Administration Division: ALLAN ROBINSON, replacing ELIZABETH C. STATZ, as *director, bureau of fiscal services*.

Equal Rights Division: THOMAS W. DALE, *administrator*.

Unemployment Compensation Division: WILLIAM K. PARTRIDGE, replacing ORIN H. REICH, as *director of the bureau of financial management*; MARGARET FELKNER, *director of the bureau of reports and analysis*.

Equal Rights Council: T. K. CHANG; Rev. ORLANDO COSTAS, ROBERT FOOTE and ROBERT LEVINE, resigned.

Council on Unemployment Compensation: FORD CHARLTON, replacing CLARK T. HOOK.

Council on Workmen's Compensation: EDWARD E. ESTKOWSKI, *chairman*.

Justice, Department of

Criminal Investigation Division: FRANK A. MEYERS, *director of operations*.

Law Enforcement Standards Board: ROGER D. BRITTON, HAROLD COMPTON, WILLIAM D. DYKE, WALTER E. GABRIEL, ARLENE KENNEDY, BURLEIGH A. RANDOLPH, MRS. CARLETON W. SCHWIESOW, OLE E. SEVERUD, ALLEN SPENCER, ROTH C. WATSON (appointed by Governor).

Military Affairs, Department of

The Adjutant General: MAJOR GENERAL JAMES J. LISON, JR.

Major Army National Guard Unit Commanders: MAJ. GEN. JAMES J. LISON, JR., *Hd. Hq. Det., Wis. ARNG.*

Veterans Affairs, Department of

Board of Veterans Affairs: MAJ. GEN. JAMES J. LISON, JR.

Council on Veterans Programs: NORBERT KULIG, replacing GLENN F. HEADY; MITCHELL UHREN (representing Army-Navy Union), HENRY W. WOYACH (representing Catholic War Veterans), LEONARD BRODY (representing Jewish War Veterans), MARTIN KMIEC (representing Polish Legion of American Veterans).

AGENCIES DEALING WITH GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

Addenda relating to pages 534 to 551.

Administration, Department of

Deputy Secretary: vacancy.

Division of Facilities and Services: vacancy, *administrator*.

Division of Financial Operations: ROGER E. ALFF, *director of state bureau of municipal audit*.

Tax Appeals Commission: GILBERT E. McDONALD, replacing MILTON BURMASTER.

Employee Trust Funds, Department of

Employee Trust Fund Board: LeROY L. METSCHER, replacing JAMES J. DILLMAN.

Group Insurance Board: STANLEY DuROSE, *chairman*; JOHN E. ARMSTRONG, *secretary*.

Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board: EDWIN H. KARLEN (state trustee), replacing JAMES J. DILLMAN; EUGENE P. MUCKLIN, *chairman*; RALPH F. J. VOIGHT, *vice chairman*; LeROY L. METSCHER, *secretary*.

Local Affairs and Development, Department of

Council on Small Business Investment Companies: CHARLES M. HILL, SR. (ex officio, secretary of local affairs and development); 4 public members appointed by the Governor for 4-year terms. Created by Chapter 491, Laws 1969.

Council for Economic Development: HARRY BROCKEL, PAUL E. HASSETT, ERHART KOERPER, ROBERT MCGINN.

REGIONAL AGENCIES

Addenda relating to pages 553 to 558.

Northeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission: NICK A. STRICKER, SR. (Florence County), succeeding WILLIAM WITYNSKI.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 563 to 586.

WISCONSIN COURTS

Supreme Court

Justice Connor T. Hansen was re-elected for term ending January 1981.

Circuit Courts: Elected April 7, 1970

Circuit	Counties in Circuit	Branch in Circuit	Judge	Term Expires January
2nd	Milwaukee	2nd	Max Raskin	1st Mon. Jan. 1977
4th	Manitowoc & Sheboygan		Ferdinand H. Schlichting	1st Mon. Jan. 1977
6th	La Crosse, Monroe & Vernon		Peter G. Pappas	1st Mon. Jan. 1977
9th	Dane	3rd	Norris Maloney	1st Mon. Jan. 1977
26th	Walworth		Ernst John Watts	1st Mon. Jan. 1977

County Courts: Elected April 7, 1970

County	Judge	County	Judge
Bayfield	Walter T. Norlin	St. Croix	Joseph W. Hughes
Clark	Richard F. Gaffney	Sawyer	Alvin L. Kelsey
Douglas, Branch 2	Harry E. Larsen	Shawano-Menominee,	Michael G. Eberlein
La Crosse	Eugene A. Toepel	Branch 1	
Milwaukee, Branch 2	Michael T. Sullivan	Sheboygan, Branch 2	John G. Buchen
Portage	Robert C. Jenkins	Waukesha, Branch 1	David L. Dancy

JUDICIAL AGENCIES

Judicial Council: JUDGE ROBERT PFIFFNER, replacing JUDGE MERRILL R. FARR.

State Library: *Assistant:* vacancy.

STATISTICS

Addenda relaing to pages 587 to 772.

State-wide Associations of Wisconsin

	Address Correspondence to
Latin American Industrial Assn. in the U.S.A.	J. J. Murillo 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Milk and Food Sanitarians, Wis. Assn. of	4702 University Ave., Madison 53705
Public Works Assn., American	No longer exists.
Veterans, Disabled Americans, Dept.	Norman Myhra, Commander
Wisconsin	2317 Welsby Street Stevens Point 54481

Local Government

County Board Chairmen, 1970-72

County	Chairman	County	Chairman
Adams	Edgar Bacon	Marathon	Frederick Werner
Ashland	Kenneth Todd	Marinette	Nelson C. Johnson
Barron	Adolph Helgeland	Marquette	Walter Reetz
Bayfield	Walter C. Barningham	Menominee	Benjamin Miller
Brown	Lester J. Hansen	Milwaukee	Eugene H. Grobschmidt
Buffalo	Otto Bollinger	Monroe	Lester M. McMullen
Burnett	Charles Tollander	Oconto	Morris Rymer
Calumet	G. J. Hipke	Oneida	Lloyd Miller
Chippewa	Edwin B. Roe	Outagamie	Russell J. De La Hunt
Clark	H. R. Baird	Ozaukee	Ralph J. Huiras
Columbia	Elmer E. Fisk	Pepin	William Weiss
Crawford	James O. Peterson	Pierce	Lawrence Weber
Dane	Richard J. Pire	Polk	Joseph L. Rogers
Dodge	Waldemar E. Kohn	Portage	Harold Mehne
Door	Herman Vandertie	Price	Gordon Dahlie
Douglas	Donald J. Leggate	Racine	Richard E. La Fave
Dunn	Norval Ellefson	Richland	Foster Patch
Eau Claire	Henry E. Graff	Rock	Roger K. Smith
Florence	Alfred Lund	Rusk	John Kmosena
Fond du Lac	Wilbert Halbach	St. Croix	Norman E. Anderson
Forest	James Baltus	Sauk	Raymond C. Schoephorster
Grant	Richard J. Markus	Sawyer	Anton Joniak
Green	Clinton S. Pierce	Shawano	Allan Voy
Green Lake	Marvin Knecht	Sheboygan	Walter J. Ireland
Iowa	Richard Scullion	Taylor	Joseph Sweda
Iron	Louis S. Lopez	Trempealeau	John Walek
Jackson	Louis D. Primus	Vernon	Chester Erlandson
Jefferson	Hilmer Groth	Vilas	Glynn Roberts
Juneau	George Klinker, Sr.	Walworth	Harold Kelley
Kenosha	James Amendola	Washburn	Dom Mecure
Kewaunee	Donald L. Quistorff	Washington	E. M. Romaine
La Crosse	John M. Thomas	Waukesha	Lloyd G. Owens
Lafayette	Byron Berg	Waupaca	Harold E. Clark
Langlade	Walter L. Klimoski	Waushara	Elmer Weiland
Lincoln	Adrian Schoone	Winnebago	Orrin H. King
Manitowoc	Anthony V. Dufek	Wood	Andrew J. Helmer

Wisconsin Cities and Villages: Cudahy is a 4th class city instead of a 3rd class city.

News Media

Dailies: Capital Times, publisher — Miles McMillin.

WISCONSIN POLITICAL PARTIES

Addenda relating to pages 773 to 786.

Democratic Party of Wisconsin*State Headquarters:* Zip Code: 53705; Telephone Number: (608) 238-3191.*Executive Secretary:* LINDA WITHERS.*Field Representative:* vacancy.*State Administrative Committee: District Chairmen:* HAROLD DAILEY, replacing LES ASPIN, *1st district*; GARY BARCZAK, Greenfield, *4th district*; STUART HUBER, Clintonville, replacing DAVID NORBOM, *7th district*.**Republican Party of Wisconsin***State Executive Committee:* JOEL GARLOCK, Neenah, replacing ARTHUR J. ZOELLNER, *6th acting vice chairman*.**ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN**

Addenda relating to pages 787 to 846.

NONPARTISAN ELECTIONS, April 7, 1970

Supreme Court, term expiring Jan. 1981

Connor T. Hansen 524,628 Scattering 488

Circuit Courts

Circuit	Candidates	Vote	Term Ends
2nd, Branch 2	Max Raskin	65,413	1st Mon. Jan. 1977
4th	Ferdinand H. Schlichting	24,233	1st Mon. Jan. 1977
6th	Peter G. Pappas	20,749	1st Mon. Jan. 1977
9th, Branch 3	Noreen G. Bengston	10,881	1st Mon. Jan. 1977
	Norris Maloney	28,970	
26th	Ernst John Watts	8,711	1st Mon. Jan. 1977



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ALPHABETICAL INDEX

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farm population	593	1958 BB 322	
farm prices	594	members—1915 BB 264-315, 502-39;	
farm products, value by county	590	1927 BB 645-49, 651-52; 1935 BB 263-66;	
farm wage rates	592	1944 BB 187-90; 1958 BB 67-68	
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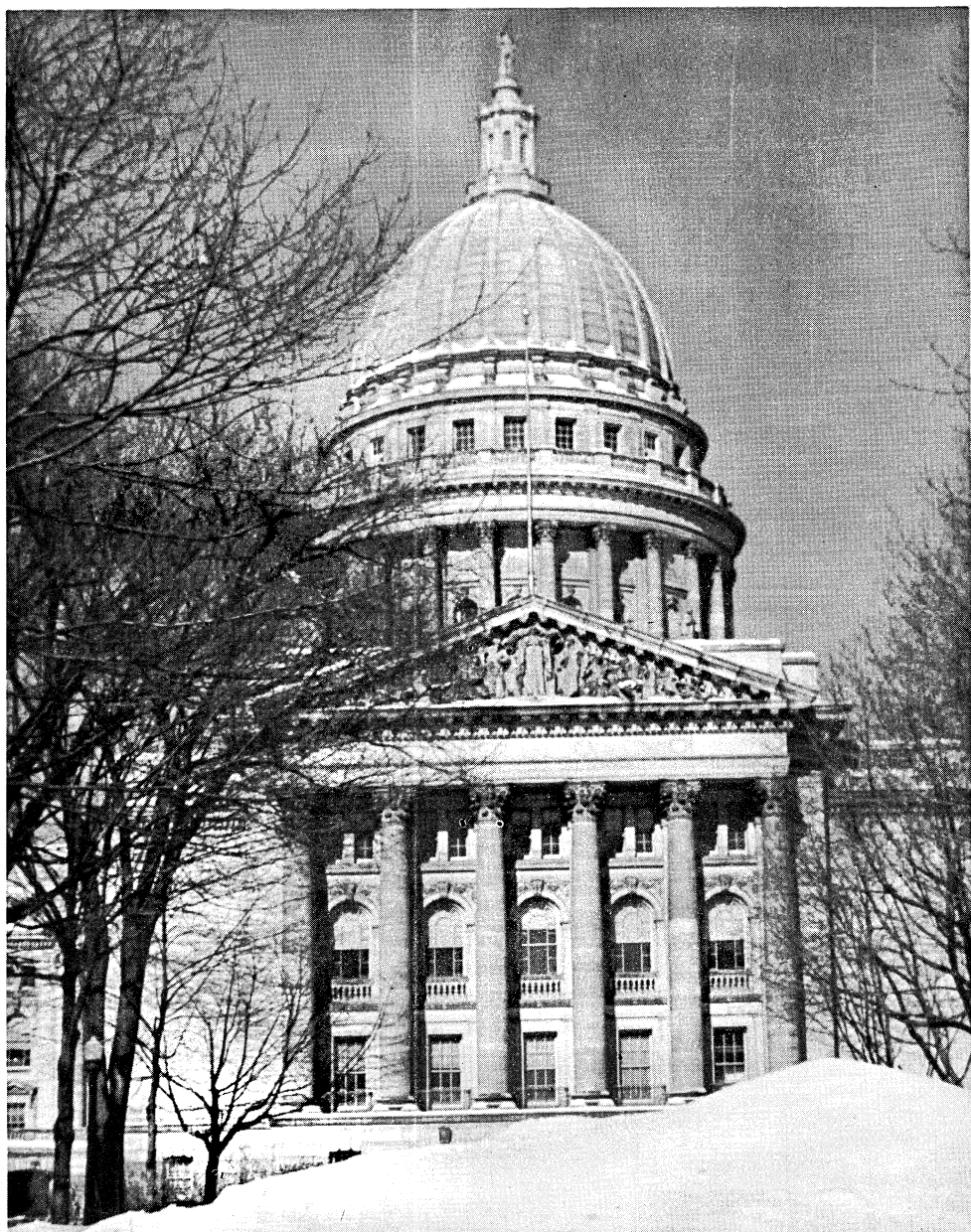
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WISCONSIN'S SYMBOLS

Origins and descriptions of the official symbols of the State of Wisconsin, as enumerated in Sections 1.07, 1.08 and 1.10 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

WISCONSIN'S SYMBOLS

Over the years a substantial group of items have gained official status as symbols of our state. It is the purpose of this description to provide some basic data on these symbols of Wisconsin.

State flag. The Wisconsin state flag or banner was adopted by the legislature in 1863 by Joint Resolution 4. 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."

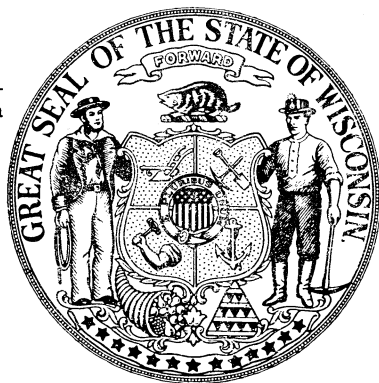
State seal. Section 4, Article XIII, of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to provide a great seal which shall be kept by the Secretary of State and used to authenticate all official acts of the Governor except laws. An official seal was created in 1836 when Wisconsin became a territory, 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:

ARMS.—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 13 pieces argent and gules; a chief azure; motto (on garter surrounding inescutcheon), "E pluribus unum."

CREST.—A badger, passant, proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Dexter, a sailor holding coil of rope proper; sinister, a yeoman resting on a pick, proper.

MOTTO.—Over crest, "Forward."



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. During the mining boom which began just prior to 1830 in the southwestern portion of the state people who were too busy digging to build houses moved into abandoned mine shafts to live, and thus became known as "Badgers".

State tree. A state tree was first selected by a vote of the school children in 1893. The maple tree won, followed by the oak, pine and elm. In 1948 another vote was conducted among the school children by the Youth Centennial Committee. In that election the sugar maple tree polled the most votes. The 1949 Legislature, by Chapter 218, created Section 1.10 of the statutes which named the sugar maple as the state tree.

State flower. In 1908 school children nominated 4 candidates for the state flower: the violet, wild rose, trailing arbutus and white water lily. On Arbor Day 1909, the final vote was taken, and the violet won. Chapter 218, Laws 1949, named the wood violet the state flower.

State bird. In 1926-27, the school children voted to select a state bird. The robin received twice the votes given any other bird. Chapter 218, Laws 1949, officially 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. In 1955, by Chapter 18 and without a dissenting vote, the legislature declared the muskellunge to be the official state fish.

State animals. 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 1957, respectively.

Song. "On Wisconsin" is recognized everywhere as Wisconsin's song, until 1959, neither it nor any other song was 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 in 1913 by J.S. Hubbard and Charles D. Rosa, and were incorporated into Chapter 170, Laws 1959, which amended statute Section 1.10 to create a state song.

ON, WISCONSIN !

On, Wis - con - sin! On, Wis - con - sin! Grand old

The first system of musical notation is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a treble and bass staff. The melody in the treble staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note F#, and continues with a series of eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

badg - er state! — We, thy loy - al sons and daugh - ters,

The second system of musical notation continues the melody and accompaniment. It includes a treble and bass staff. The melody features a half note G in the treble staff, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

Hail thee, good and great. — On, Wis - con - sin!

The third system of musical notation continues the melody and accompaniment. It includes a treble and bass staff. The melody features a half note G in the treble staff, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

On, Wis - con - sin! Cham - pion of the right, — "For -

The fourth system of musical notation continues the melody and accompaniment. It includes a treble and bass staff. The melody features a half note G in the treble staff, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

ward", our mot - to — God will give thee might! —

The fifth system of musical notation continues the melody and accompaniment. It includes a treble and bass staff. The melody features a half note G in the treble staff, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.



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30LS

Nickname	Badger State (unofficial)
Motto	Forward
Song	On, Wisconsin!
Animal	Badger
Wildlife Animal	White-tailed Deer
Bird	Robin
Fish	Muskellunge
Flower	Wood Violet
Tree	Sugar Maple



On, Wisconsin

—Words written by
J. S. Hubbard and
Charles D. Rosa
in 1913.

On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin!
Grand old badger state!
We, thy loyal sons and daughters,
Hail thee, good and great.
On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin!
Champion of the right,
“Forward,” our motto—
God will give thee might!

Adopted as the Official State Song
by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1959.



WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK
1970

DOCUMENTS
COLLECTION

RBW7
B62
1970



MEMORABLE DATES

Territorial Birthday	April 20, 1836
Statehood Day	May 29, 1848
Admitted as	30th State



AMY



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LIBERTY



GOVERN
MENT

LEGIS
LATION



JUSTICE

