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The State of Wisconsin

1970

BLUE  
BOOK

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# The State of Wisconsin

## BLUE BOOK

# 1970

PUBLISHED BIENNIALLY  
IN EVEN-NUMBERED YEARS



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REFERENCE BUREAU**

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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.

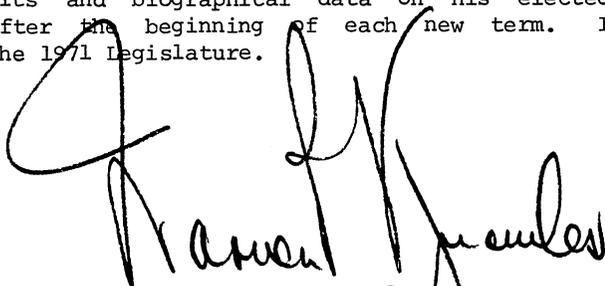
As we enter the 1970's, Wisconsin is faced with new challenges. To keep our government representative, we go through a process of reapportionment of legislative and congressional districts at the beginning of each decade. To provide the governmental services which the people of Wisconsin require, the 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:

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

G O V E R N O R

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# The State of Wisconsin

## LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

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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 Cattanach, 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.

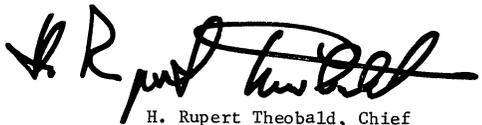
The first Blue Book was issued in 1853 as a legislative manual, "together with such statistical matter as ... will be useful." No further edition occurred until 1859, and from that year until 1882 it was issued annually. With the beginning of biennial legislative sessions in 1883, the Blue Book became 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



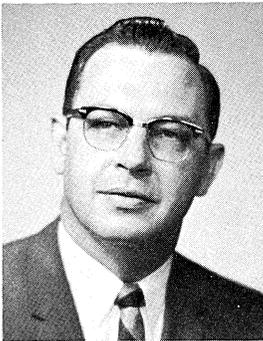
Secretary  
of State  
ZIMMERMAN



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

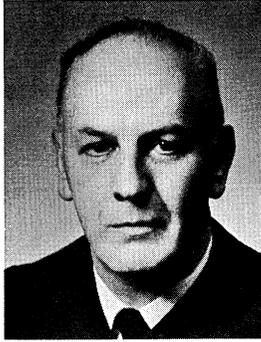
**HORACE W. WILKIE:** Born Madison, Jan. 9, 1917; married. Educated Madison public schools; B.A. Univ. of Wis. 1938; LL.B. George Washington Univ. 1944; graduate work Univ. of Minn., American Univ., Natl. Inst. Public Affairs. Attorney 1945-62; formerly analyst U.S. Budget Bureau. World War II veteran. 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.

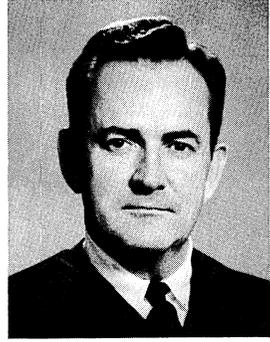
SUPREME COURT JUSTICES



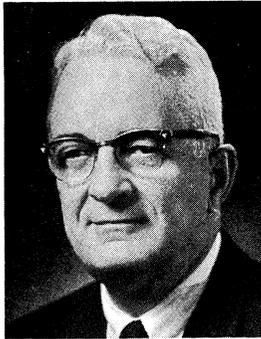
WILKIE



BEILFUSS



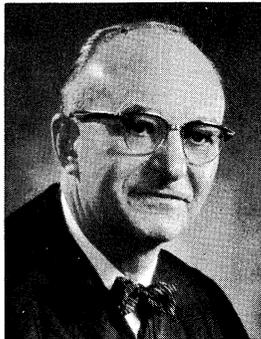
HEFFERNAN



HALLOWS



HANLEY



HANSEN, C.



HANSEN, R.

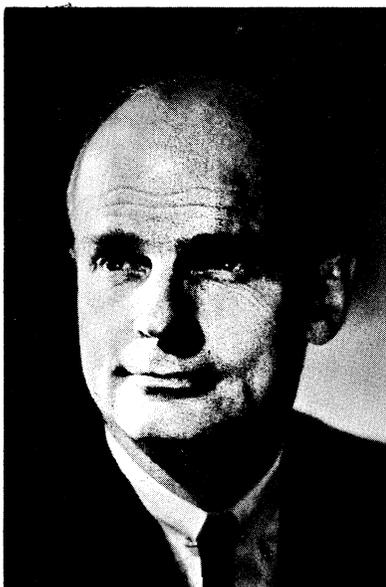
**NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN:** Born Frederic, Aug. 6, 1920; married; 3 children. Educated Sheboygan public schools; B.A. University of Wisconsin 1942 (received undergraduate honors, Iron Cross, Phi Eta Sigma); LL.B. Univ. of Wis. Law School 1948 (member Order of Coif); graduate work Harvard School of Business 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**



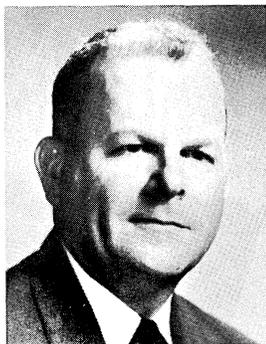
**NELSON**

## 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.

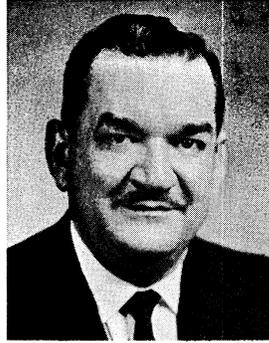
1st Congressional District: Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth Counties.

**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.

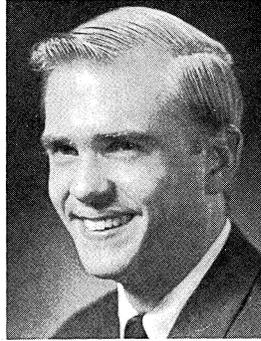
3rd Congressional District: Buffalo, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, La-Crosse, Lafayette, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Richland, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon Counties.

**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.

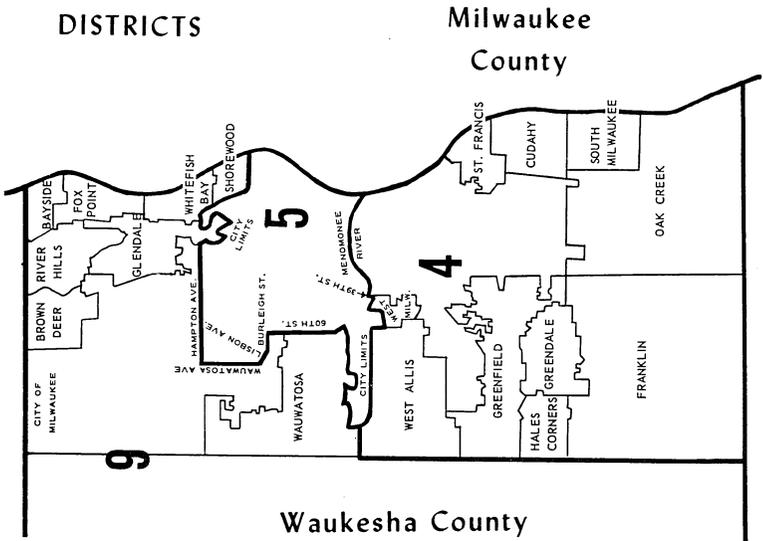


O'KONSKI

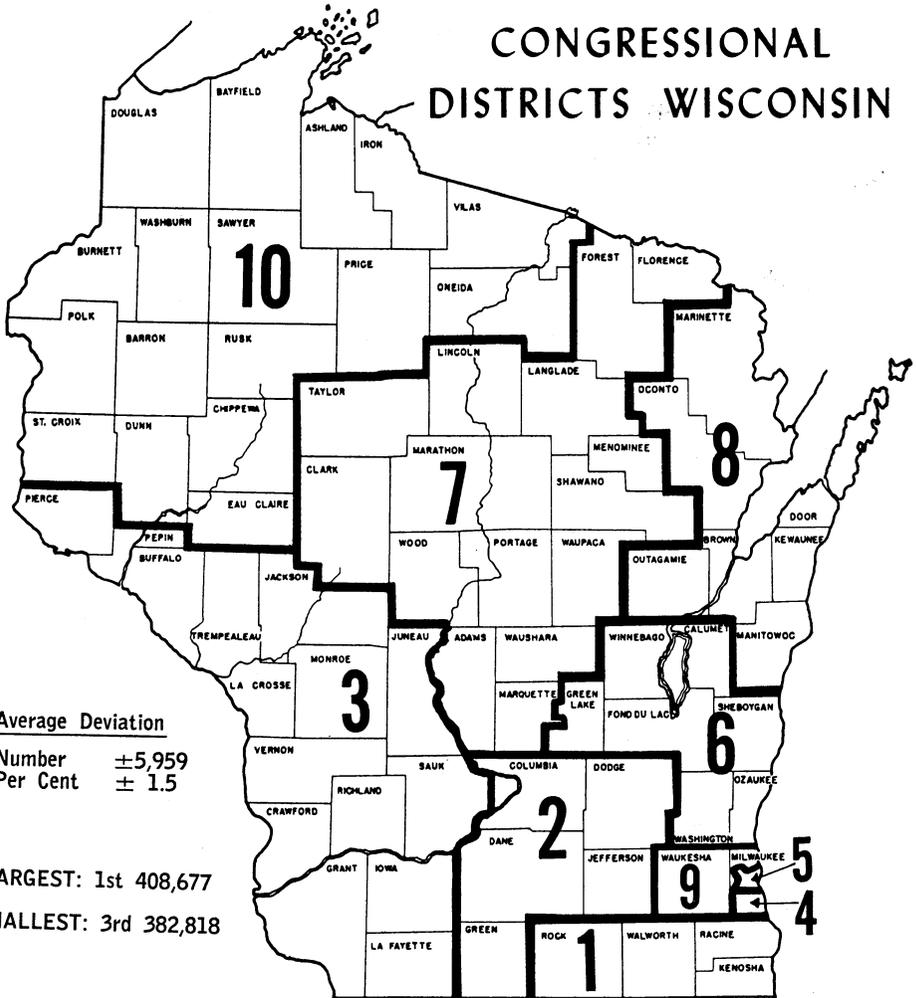
ALVIN E. O'KONSKI (Rep.): Born on farm near Kewaunee, May 26, 1904; married. Educated Kewaunee rural and high schools; received Ed. B. in 1927 from Oshkosh State College; graduate training at Universities of Iowa and Wisconsin. President of television station at Rhinelander; taught at Omro, Oconto, Pulaski 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  $\pm 1.5$

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

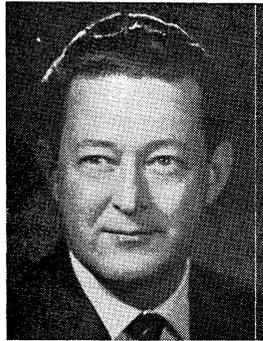
AVERAGE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 395,276

| <u>Dist.</u> | <u>1960 Pop.</u> | <u>Deviation</u> | <u>%</u> |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| 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



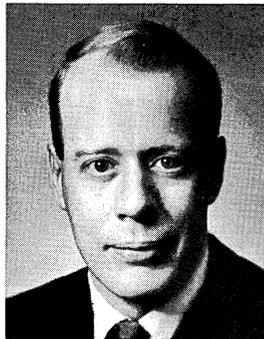
President  
Lieut. Gov.  
OLSON



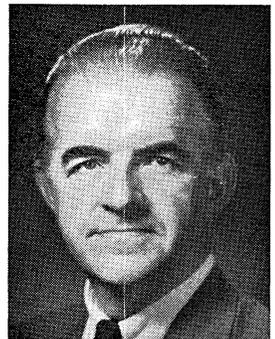
President  
pro tem  
KNOWLES



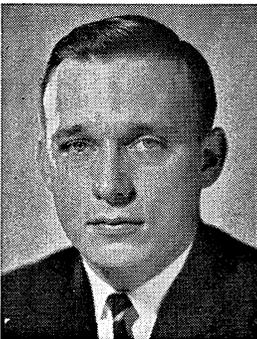
Majority  
Leader  
KEPPLER



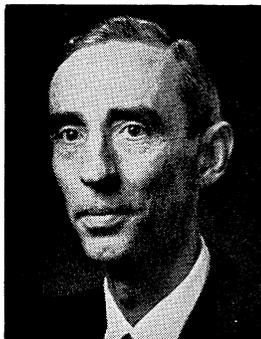
Minority  
Leader  
RISSER



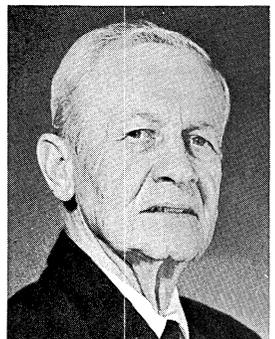
Majority  
Caucus Chairman  
CHILSEN



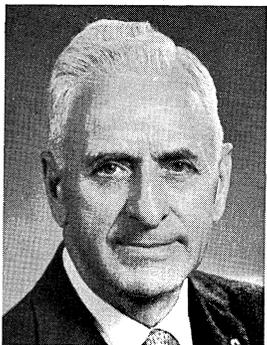
Minority  
Caucus Chairman  
SCHREIBER



Chief Clerk  
NUGENT



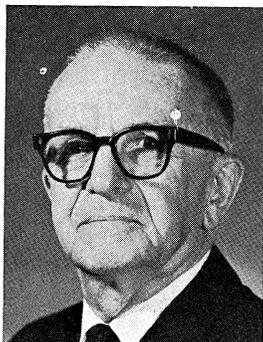
Sergeant  
at Arms  
NICHOLSON



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.); Gov't'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.

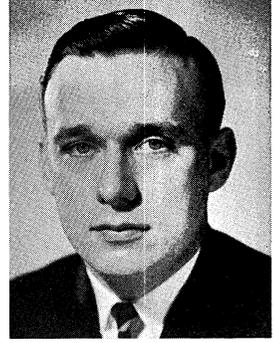
3rd Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 11th, 12th, 14th.



SOIK  
4th District



SCHUELE  
5th District



SCHREIBER  
6th District

**NILE W. SOIK** (Rep.): Born Milwaukee, May 2, 1923; married; 3 sons. Grad. River-side 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 grants 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. Oper.; 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.

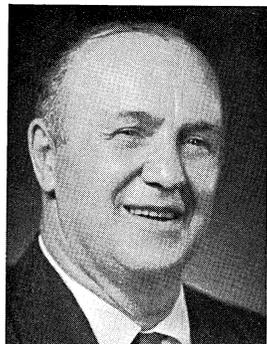
6th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 1st, 5th, 7th.



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. hd. 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.

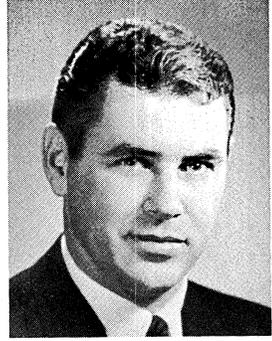
9th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 4th, 6th, 13th.



PARYS  
9th District



KNOWLES  
10th District

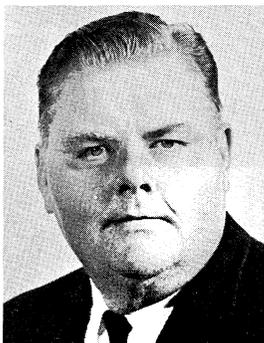


WHITTO  
11th District

**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 Czesochowa 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. Com. 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.

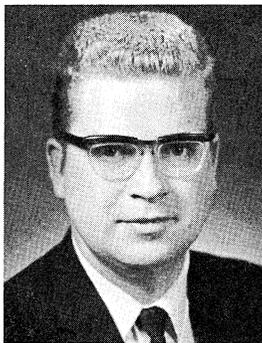
**WAYNE F. WHITTO** (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, Aug. 16, 1933; married. Graduated Washington High School; received B.B.A. degree from University of Wisconsin 1963, M.B.A. 1966. Management consultant; formerly in traffic engineering administration. Served in Army 1955-57; veteran Korean Conflict. Member 16th Ward Democratic unit; a director of St. Joseph Children's Home Athletic Assn; member Blumound 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.

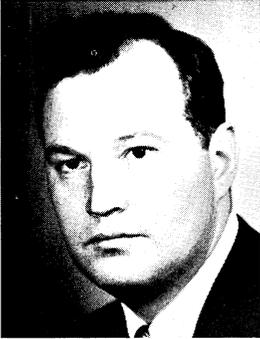
12th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Clark, Forest-Oneida-Vilas, Lincoln-Taylor.

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.

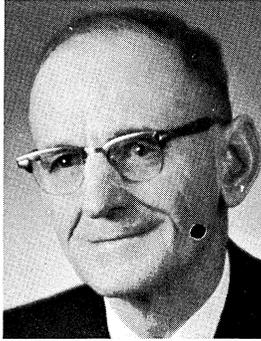
15th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Rock 1st, Rock 3rd, Walworth.

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.

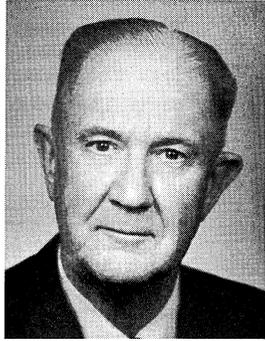
16th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Dane 4th, Dane 5th, Rock 2nd.



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 Particp. 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

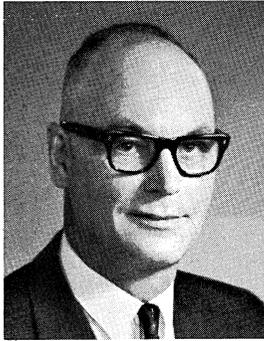
**ERNEST C. KEPPLER** (Rep.): Born Sheboygan, Apr. 5, 1918; Married. Educ. Sheboygan High Sch.; B.S. Univ. of Wis. 1949, J.D. 1950. Atty. World War II vet., Army overseas, and Korean Conflict. *Conservation Legislator of Year* Award 1968. Alderman 1941-45, 1951-53; asst. dist. atty. 1953-54; city and 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.

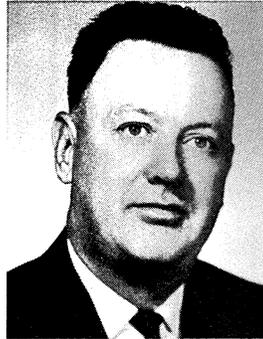
24th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Green Lake, Waushara, Portage, Wood 1st, 2nd.

**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.

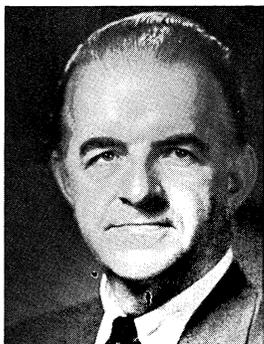
26th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Dane 1st, 2nd, 3rd.

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.

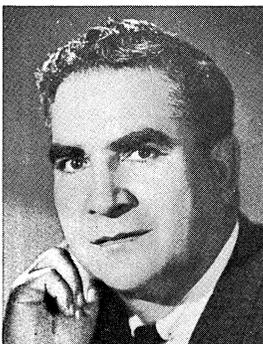
27th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Adams-Juneau-Marquette, Columbia, Sauk.

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.

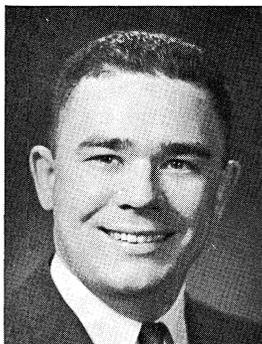
28th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Milwaukee 23rd, Racine 3rd, Waukesha 4th.



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.

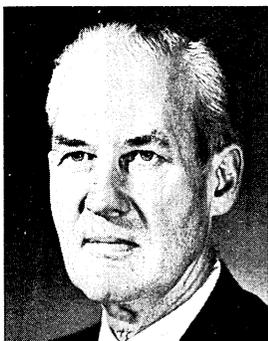
29th Senatorial District: Assembly Districts Marathon 1st, Marathon 2nd, Menominee-Shawano.

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. Assmbylman 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); Gov'tl. 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



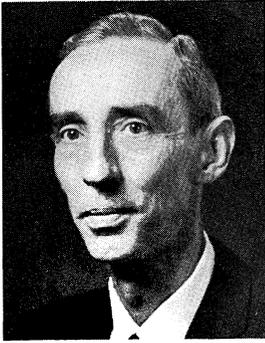
**DEMPSEY**  
33rd District

**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



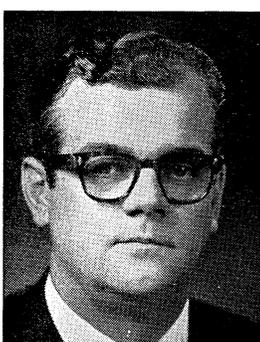
Speaker  
FROEHLICH



Speaker  
pro tem  
NITSCHKE



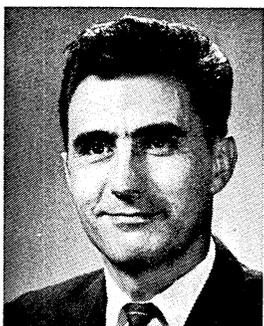
Majority  
Leader  
ALFONSI



Minority Leader  
HUBER



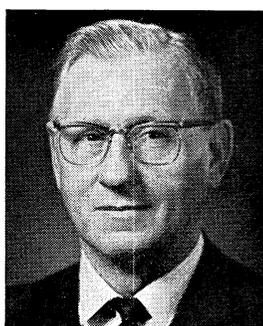
Majority  
Caucus Chairman  
STEINHILBER



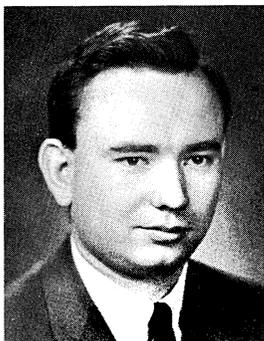
Minority  
Caucus Chairman  
ROGERS



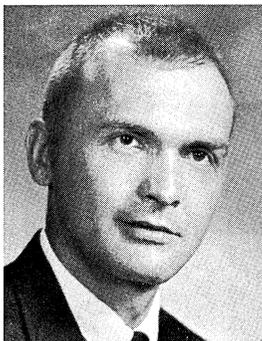
Chief Clerk  
STRUEBING



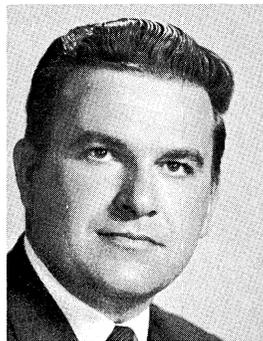
Sergeant at Arms  
ROMELL



**THOMPSON**  
Adams-Juneau-Marquette



**KORPELA**  
Ashland-Bayfield-Iron

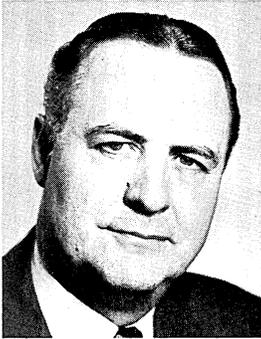


**VAN HOLLEN**  
Barron-Washburn

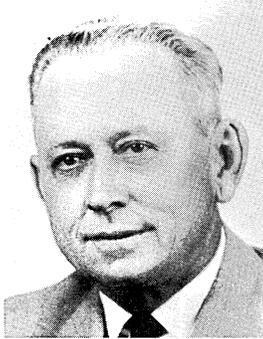
**TOMMY G. THOMPSON** (Rep.): Born Elroy, November 19, 1941; married. Graduated Elroy elementary and high schools; received B.S. University of Wisconsin 1963; J.D. 1966 U.W. Law School. Attorney with offices in Elroy and Oxford. Member Army Reserves. Member Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, Oxford Lions 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 Employes 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.

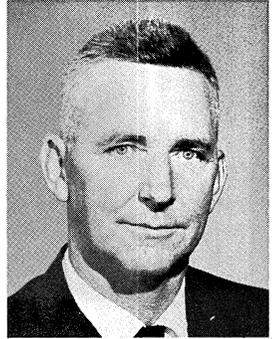
**JOHN C. VAN HOLLEN** (Rep.): Born Rhinelander, June 27, 1933; married. Educated Chetek elementary and high schools; graduated University of Wisconsin 1958 B.S. Insurance salesman. Served during Korean Conflict 1954. Member Chamber of Commerce, Indianhead Assn., Elks, Shriners, Odd Fellows, Lions, Life 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.

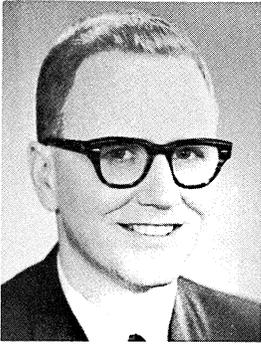
Brown County, 1st District: Wards 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10-15, 17-21, City of Green Bay.

**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.

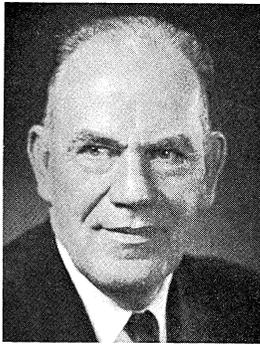
Brown County, 2nd District: Towns of Allouez, Bellevue, De Pere, Eaton, Glenmore, Green Bay, Holland, Humboldt, Morrison, New Denmark, Rockland and Wrightstown; Villages of Denmark and Wrightstown; City of De Pere, Wards 2, 3 and 6 of City of Green Bay.

**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

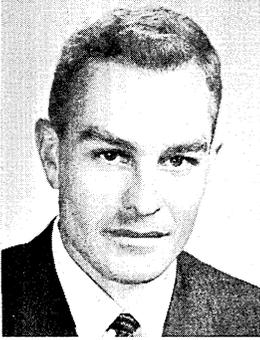


**HEPHNER**  
Calumet

**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 Subcom. 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.

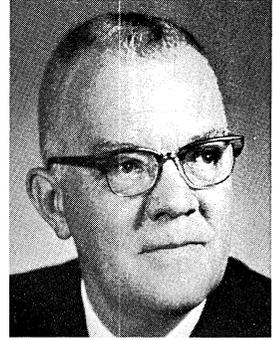
**GERVASE A. HEPHNER (Dem.):** Born Town of Rantoul, Calumet County, February 5, 1936; married. Graduated parochial school and Chilton High School; attended St. Norbert College; received B.S. Wisconsin State University at Oshkosh 1960. Farm agric. business; formerly duplicating systems analyst, machinist. 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

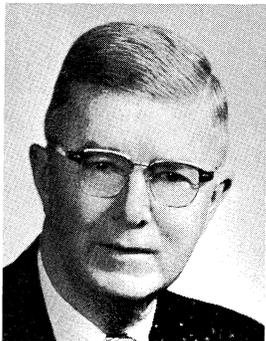


**PACKARD**  
Columbia

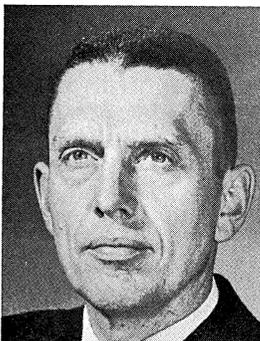
**BRUCE S. PELOQUIN** (Dem.): Born Chippewa Falls, Nov. 3, 1936; married. Educated Holy Ghost Grade School, McDonell Memorial High School; received B.A. business administration-psychology from Wisconsin State University at Eau Claire 1966; graduate work school psychology. Formerly supervisor for a rubber 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, ordinance 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.

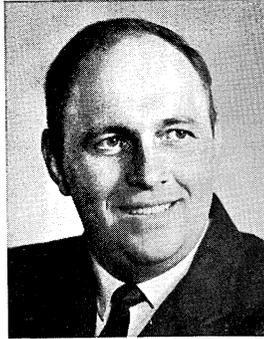
Dane County, 1st District: Wards 3, 7, 12, 15-18 and 22, City of Madison.

**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 Com. 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.

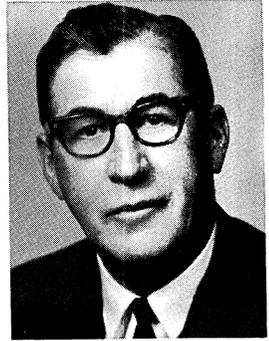
Dane County, 2nd District: Wards 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 13 and 14, City of Madison.



**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.

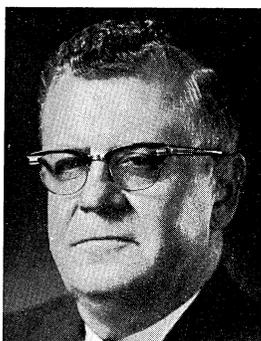
Dane County, 4th District: Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, York; Villages of Cambridge, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, McFarland, Maple Bluff, Marshall, Monona, Rockdale; Cities of Stoughton, Sun Prairie.

**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 1953; 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.

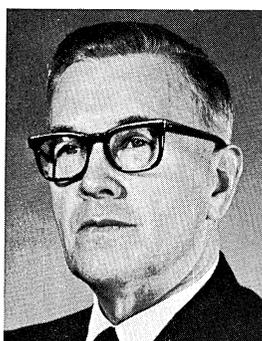
Dane County, 5th District: Towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, Westport and Windsor; Villages of Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, 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.

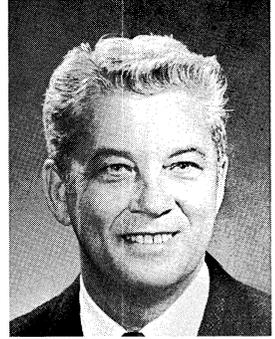
**LAWRENCE H. JOHNSON (Rep.):** Born Nadeau, Mich., April 26, 1908; married. Educated rural school and Sturgeon Bay High School. Farmer since 1925; secy. dairy co-op. since 1947. Active in many cooperatives and farm organizations and in soil conservation work. Director of Door-Kewaunee County College 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.

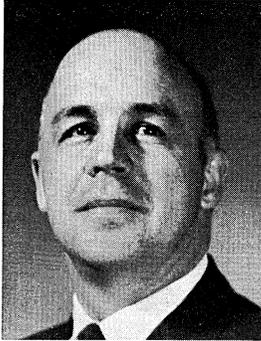
**ALVIN BALDUS** (Dem.): Born Hancock County, Iowa, April 27, 1926; married; 4 children. Grad. Elkton High School, Elkton, Minnesota; received Associate of Arts Austin Jr. College, Austin, Minnesota 1948. Investment broker; previously worked for farm machinery firm and as a farmer. Served in Merchant 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.

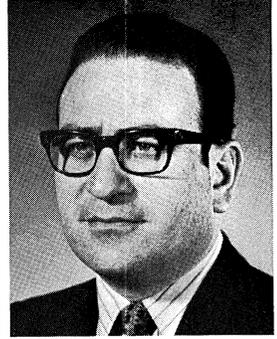
Fond du Lac County, 1st District: Towns of Empire and Fond du Lac; City of Fond du Lac.



**SCHWEFEL**  
Fond du Lac, 2nd



**ALFONSI**  
Forest-Oneida-Vilas



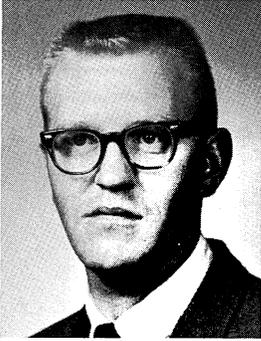
**AZIM**  
Grant

**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.

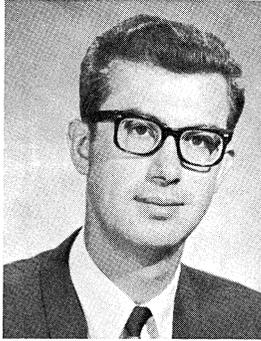
Fond du Lac County, 2nd District: Towns of Alto, Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Eldorado, Forest, Friendship, Lamartine, Marshfield, Metomen, Oakfield, Osceola, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Taycheedah and Waupun; Villages of Brandon, Campbellsport, Eden, Fairwater, Mount Calvary, North Fond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

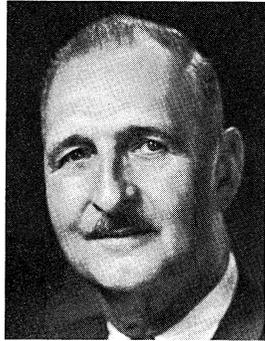
**JAMES N. AZIM, JR. (Rep.):** Born Richland Center, Jan. 17, 1936; married. Grad. St. John's High School in Muscoda; attended College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; Marquette Univ.; grad. Wis. St. Coll. at Platteville, B.S. 1957; LL.B. Univ. of Wis. 1965. Attorney; high school history teacher 1957 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 54932.

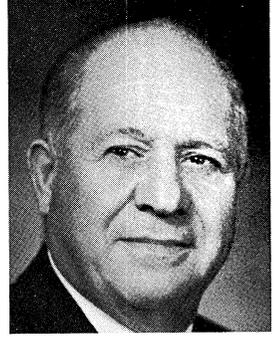
**GREGOR J. BOCK (Rep.):** Born Muscoda, November 2, 1907; married; one son, 3 daughters. Graduated from Muscoda High School; attended University of Wisconsin. Formerly sand and gravel producer, telephone employe and farmer. Charter member Highland Lions Club; member Knights of Columbus, Foresters. Served 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



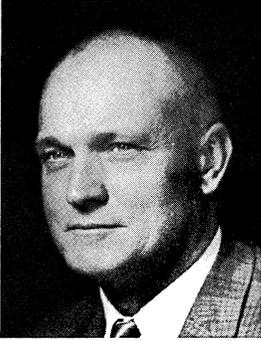
**MOLINARO**  
Kenosha, 1st

**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.

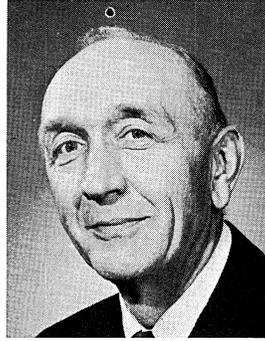
Kenosha County, 1st District: Wards 1-3, 5, 7-13, 16-18, City of Kenosha.



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.

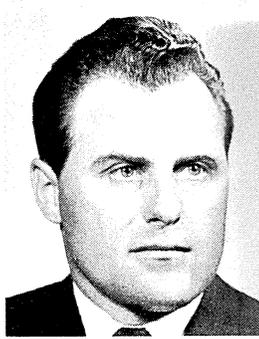
La Crosse County, 1st District: Wards 1-5, 9-18, and 20, City of La Crosse.

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.

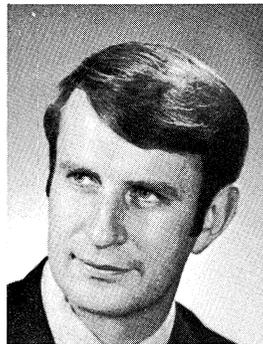
Manitowoc County, 1st District: Towns of Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Newton; City of Manitowoc.



**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.

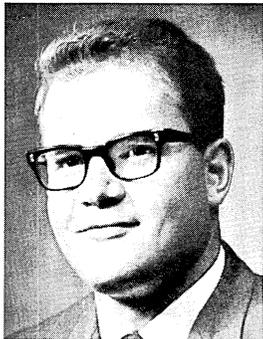
**LAURENCE J. DAY** (Dem.): Born Town of Elderon, October 18, 1913; married. Educated Elderon grade school in Marathon County and Wittenberg High School in Shawano County; electrical trade school; school for cooperative directors. Farmer and electrician. Member Elks, Wisconsin Towns Assn., farmer member 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.

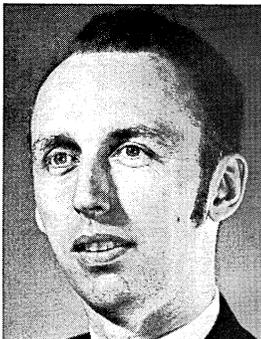
**DAVID OBEY** (Dem.), Marathon County, 2nd District, see Congressional biographies.

**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.

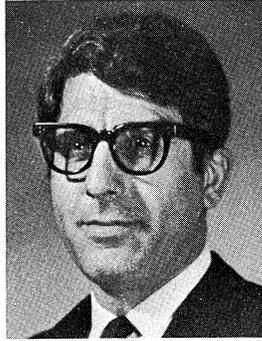
Milwaukee County, 1st District: Ward 6, City of Glendale, and Ward 1, City of Milwaukee.

**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.

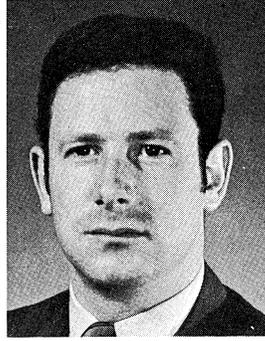
Milwaukee County, 2nd District: Ward 2, City of Milwaukee.



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.

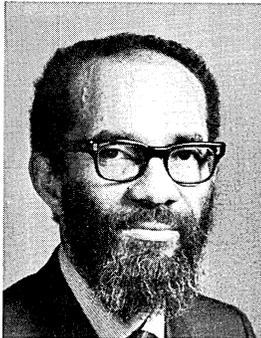
Milwaukee County, 3rd District: Ward 3, City of Milwaukee.

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.

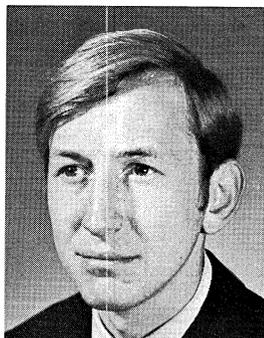
Milwaukee County, 5th District: Ward 5, City of Milwaukee.



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 Milwaukeens 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.

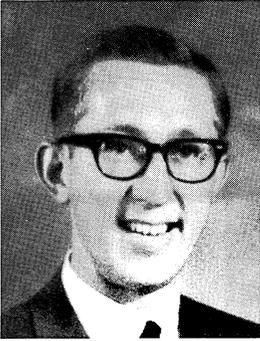
Milwaukee County, 6th District: Ward 6, City of Milwaukee.

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.

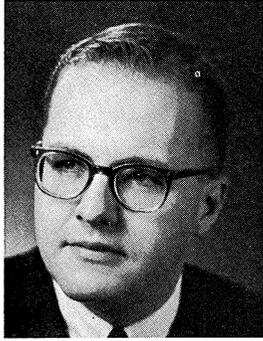
Milwaukee County, 7th District: Ward 7, City of Milwaukee.

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.

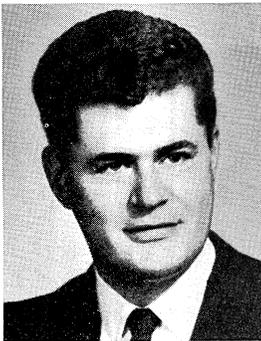
Milwaukee County, 10th District: Ward 10, City of Milwaukee.

**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.

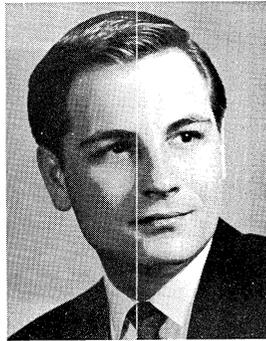
Milwaukee County, 11th District: Ward 11, City of Milwaukee.



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 Czestochowa 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.

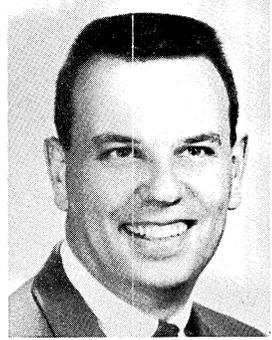
Milwaukee County, 17th District: Ward 17, City of Milwaukee; City of St. Francis.



**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. Com. mittee 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.

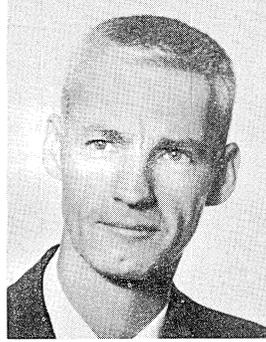
Milwaukee County, 20th District: Wards 1 to 6, City of Wauwatosa.



**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.

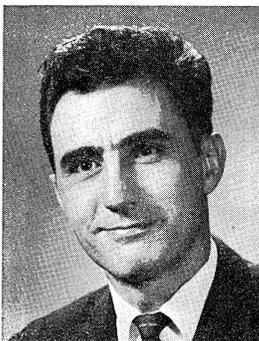
**F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.** (Rep.): Born Chicago, June 14, 1943; single. Graduated Milwaukee Country Day School; A. B. Stanford University 1965; J.D. Univ. of Wis. 1968. Attorney; former assistant to former Senate Majority Leader Leonard and to the late Congressman Younger. Member North Shore Jaycees, 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, Respeals 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

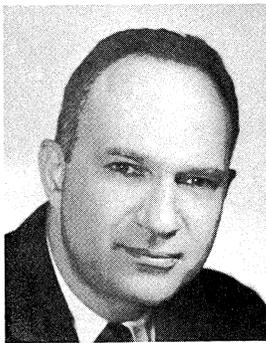
**HERBERT J. SCHOWALTER** (Rep.): Born Milwaukee, March 30, 1927; married. Educated Port Washington High School; Devry Technical Institute, Chicago. Electrical engineering supervisor. Veteran of World War II and Korean Conflict; served in Navy. Member American Legion; executive com. Saukville COFC. Member 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.

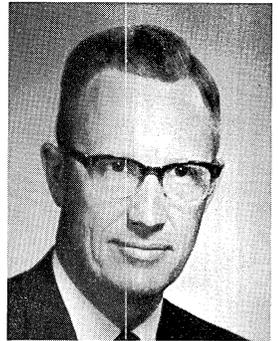
Racine County, 3rd District: Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford, Yorkville; Villages of Rochester, Union Grove, Waterford; City of Burlington.



MITTENESS  
Rock, 1st



ALLEN  
Rock, 2nd



BELTING  
Rock, 3rd

LEWIS T. MITTENESS, 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.

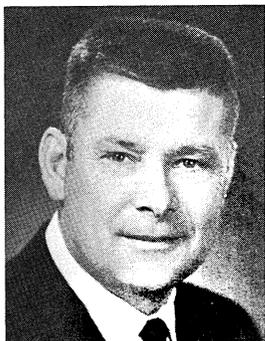
Rock County, 1st District: Towns of Bradford, Harmony, Johnstown and La Prairie; City of Janesville.

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.

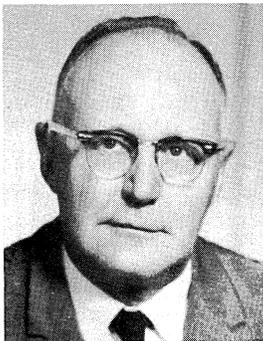
Rock County, 2nd District: Towns of Avon, Beloit, Center, Fulton, Janesville, Lima, Magnolia, Milton, Newark, Plymouth, Porter, Rock, Spring Valley, Union; Villages of Footville, Orfordville; Cities of Edgerton, Evansville, Milton.

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.

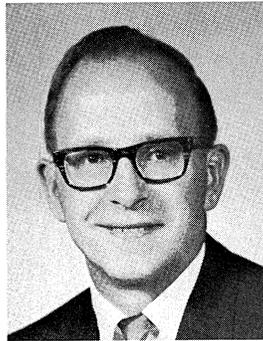
Rock County, 3rd District: Towns of Clinton, Turtle; Village of Clinton; City of Beloit.



**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.

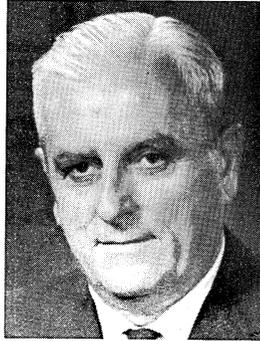
**OSCAR A. LAPER, JR.** (Rep.): Born Markesan, July 13, 1915; married. Educated local schools; 1937 graduate of 2-year commercial course at Northwestern College, Watertown, Wisconsin. Farmer since 1940. Served on church councils; received American Motors *Conservation Award* 1962. Served as treasurer 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.

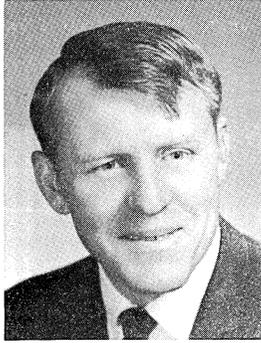
Sheboygan County, 2nd District: All of the towns, cities and villages of the county, except the City of Sheboygan.

**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.

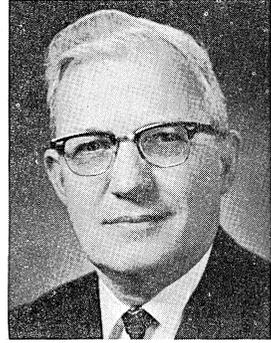
**FREDERICK C. SCHROEDER** (Rep.): Born West Bend, Jan 19, 1910; married. Educated West Bend elementary and high schools; took special agriculture courses at Univ. of Wis. Farmer and former retail dairy operator. Past pres. Bd. of Dir. East Central Breeders Co-op. at Waupun 1965-67 (past secy.-treas.); 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.

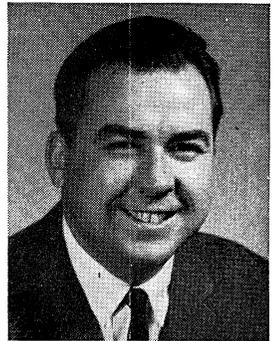
Waukesha County, 3rd District: Towns of Delafield, Genesee, Waukesha; Villages of Nashotah, North Prairie, Wales; City of Delafield and all of City of Waukesha except 1st ward.



**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.

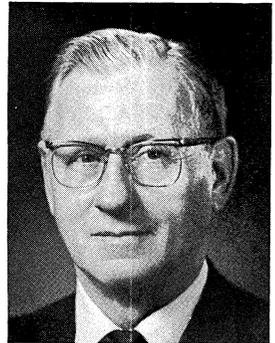
Wood County, 1st District: Towns of Arpin, Auburndale, Cameron, Cary, Dexter, Hansen, Hiles, Lincoln, Marshfield, Milladore, Remington, Richfield, Rock, Rudolph, Sherry, Siegel, Wood; Villages of Auburndale, Milladore, Rudolph, Vesper; that part of City of Marshfield in Wood County, and City of Pittsville.



GEE  
Wood, 2nd



STRUEBING  
Chief Clerk



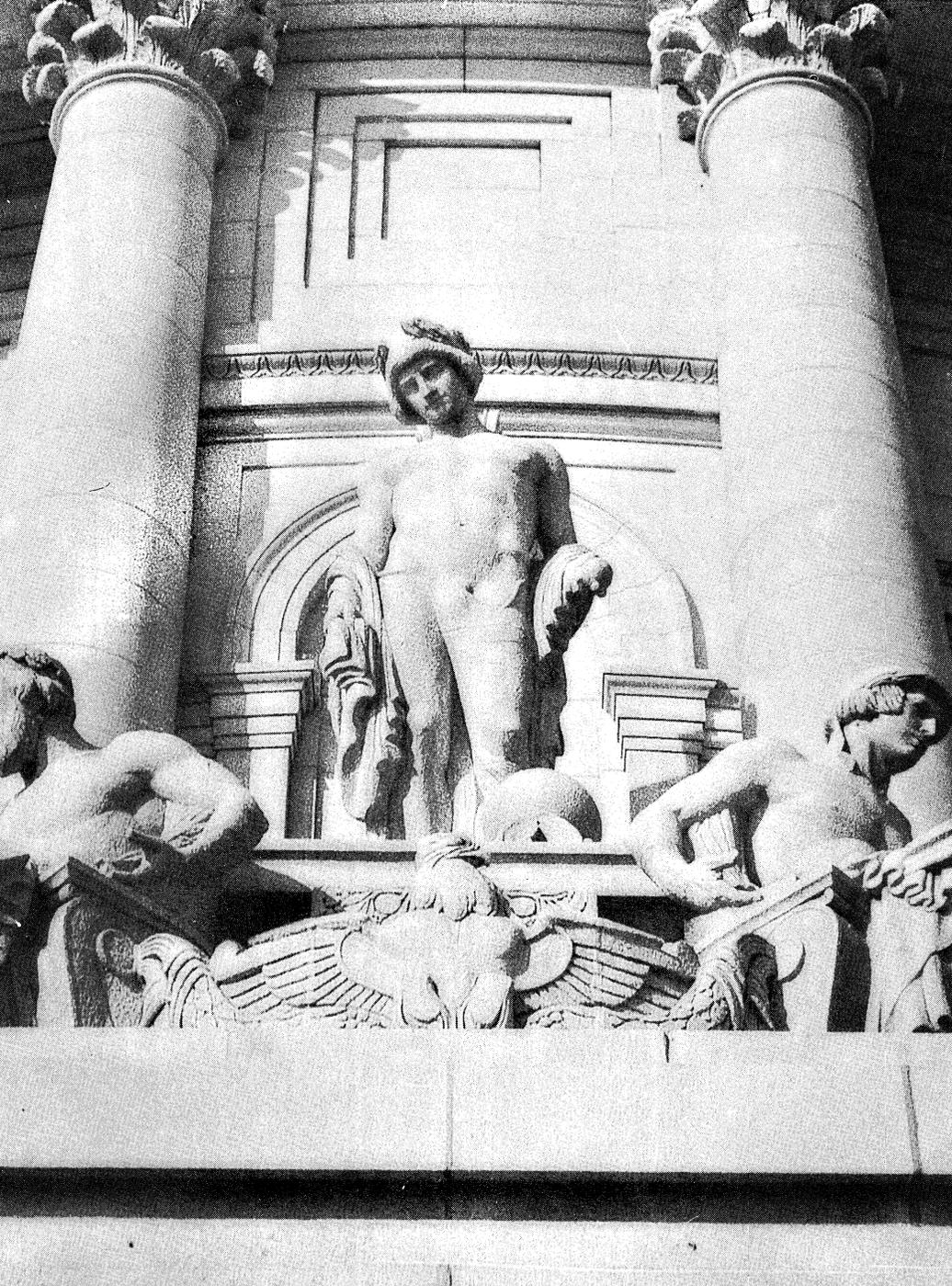
ROMELL  
Sergeant at Arms

**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*<sup>1</sup> and continued in *Reynolds v. Sims*<sup>2</sup> and subsequent cases.

<sup>1</sup>*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.

<sup>2</sup>*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.

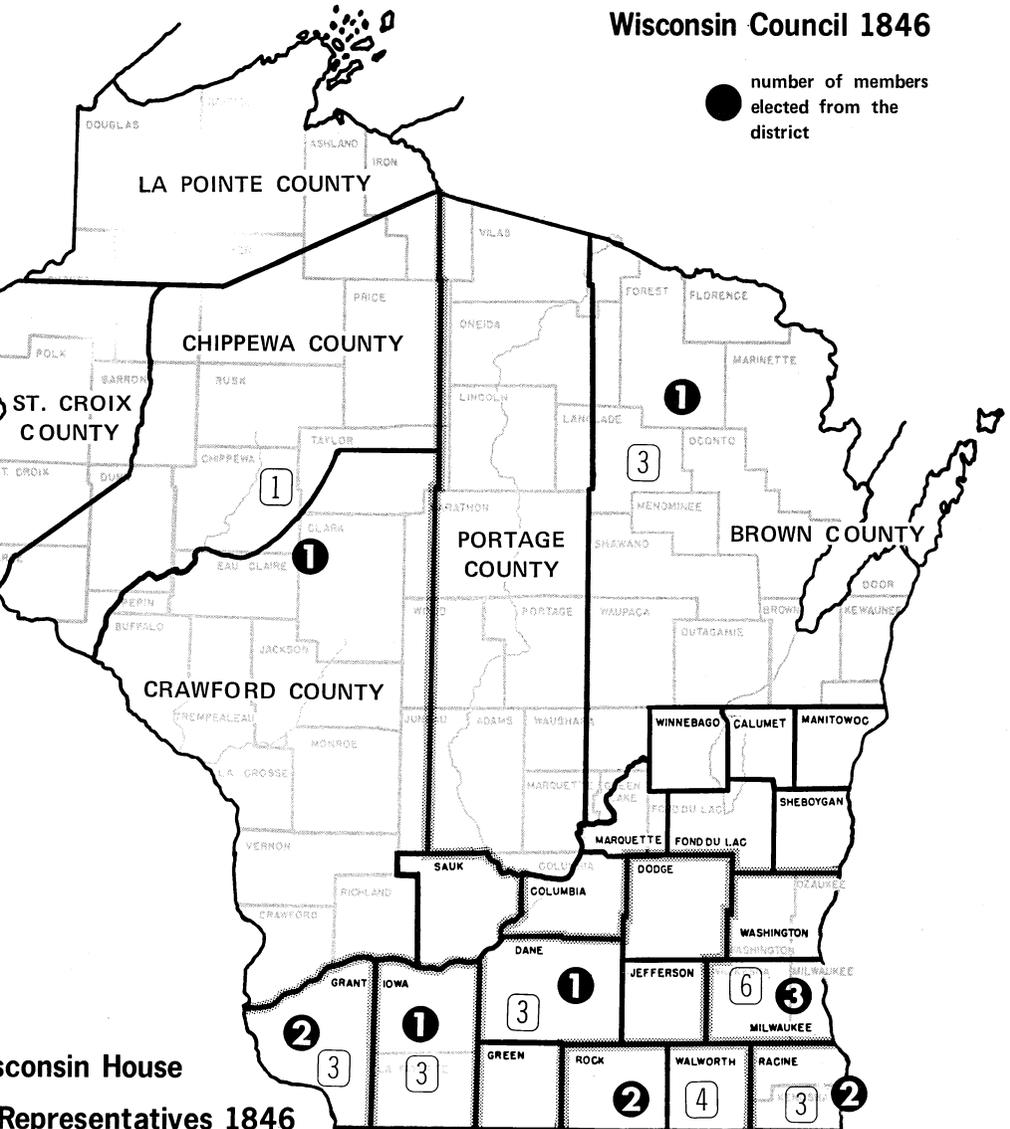
There is no set pattern for the enactment of an apportionment law. In the majority of the cases, Wisconsin has reapportioned by the passage of 2 laws: the first to realign the Congressional districts, and the second to revise state Senate and Assembly districts. However, in 1911, all 3 types of districts 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-

### Wisconsin Council 1846

● number of members elected from the district



### Wisconsin House Representatives 1846

□ number of members elected from the district

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*<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>5</sup> 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”.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup>

### 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.”<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>3</sup>See note 1.

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

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

<sup>6</sup>Chapter 436, Laws of 1901.

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

<sup>1</sup>U.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.<sup>2</sup>

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).

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

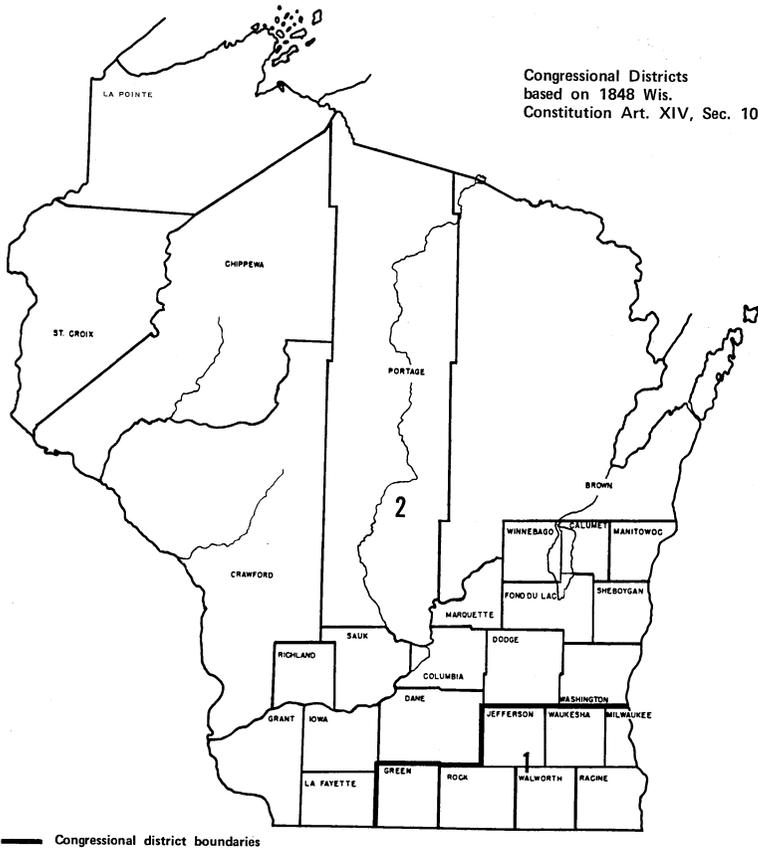
### The rejected Wisconsin Constitution of 1846

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

<sup>3</sup>Laws 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:<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup> 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-

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

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 736-37.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 93.

<sup>4</sup>*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].<sup>5</sup>

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.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., 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.<sup>6</sup>

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

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., 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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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

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

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 10-11.

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



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.<sup>5</sup>

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.<sup>6</sup> 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."<sup>7</sup> 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."<sup>8</sup> 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

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 196.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. 303.

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

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., 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."<sup>9</sup> 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."<sup>10</sup> 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,<sup>11</sup> 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.<sup>12</sup>

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

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., p. 220.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., p. 221.

<sup>11</sup>Quaife, *Attainment of Statehood*, pp. 906-07.

<sup>12</sup>*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."<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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

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

<sup>2</sup>*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 . . .<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

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 G. 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

<sup>3</sup>Tbid., p. 362.

<sup>4</sup>Tbid., 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.<sup>5</sup>

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.<sup>6</sup>

The Crawford-Chippewa and St. Croix-LaPointe amendment was adopted. With this much intervening business, it was now time for Alfred Louis Castleman, 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.

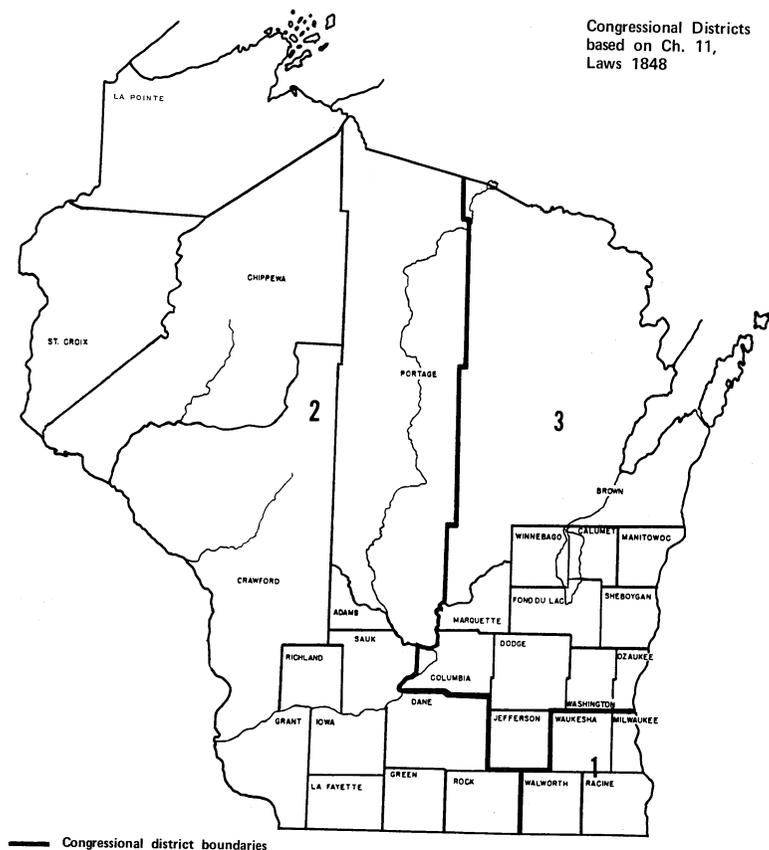
Mr. KINNE [Augustus Caesar Kinne, a farmer from the Town of Sugar Creek in Walworth County; see his amendment below] said he had no desire that the report of the committee should be broken in upon . . . But as the report of the committee had been amended, giving an increase to Waukesha and Washington,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

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

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 365.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. 366.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., 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.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup>See 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.<sup>9</sup>

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.<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., p. 370.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., 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.<sup>11</sup>

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.<sup>12</sup>

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,

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., p. 379.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid., 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.<sup>13</sup> 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%.<sup>14</sup>

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.<sup>15</sup> 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*<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>13</sup>For 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.

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

<sup>15</sup>*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.

<sup>1</sup>369 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

. . . 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 . . .<sup>4</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup>*Journal of the Senate, 1867 Session, p. 38.*

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid., p. 96.*

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid., p. 97.*

the state is depriving its citizens of his rights without due process of law . . .<sup>5</sup>

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.<sup>6</sup>

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?<sup>7</sup>

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*,<sup>8</sup> the Wisconsin Supreme Court settled the issue holding, retroactively, that Negro residents of Wisconsin had held the right to vote since 1849.<sup>9</sup>

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*.<sup>1</sup> For Wisconsin, the issues had been settled 70 years earlier by the two *Cunningham* cases of 1892: *State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham*,<sup>2</sup> and *State ex rel. Lamb v. Cunningham*.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 98.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. 101.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., pp. 102-03.

<sup>8</sup>20 Wis. (1866) 544.

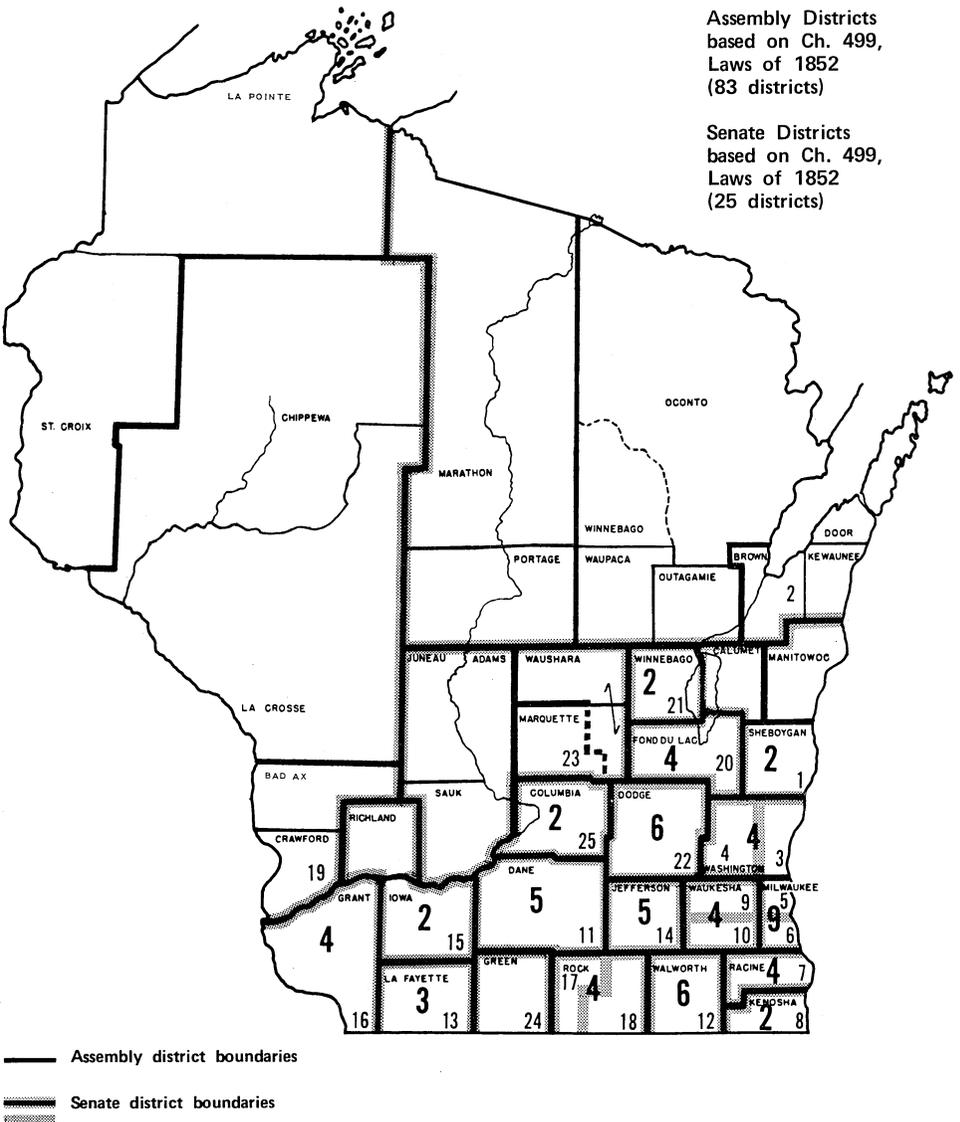
<sup>9</sup>Voting statistics quoted from *Wisconsin Book*, 1969, p. 279.

<sup>1</sup>369 U.S. 186; 82 S.Ct. 691.

<sup>2</sup>81 Wis. 440.

<sup>3</sup>83 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,<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

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

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<sup>4</sup>As 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.

<sup>5</sup>See *Wisconsin Blue Book*, 1968, p. 329.

<sup>6</sup>Newspaper 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 . . .<sup>7</sup>

Judge Harlow S. Orton, writing the majority opinion, cited many additional examples of the proposed 1891 apportionment's<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup>

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.<sup>10</sup>

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 . . .<sup>11</sup>

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-

<sup>7</sup>81 Wis. 440, 454-57.

<sup>8</sup>Chapter 482, Laws of 1891.

<sup>9</sup>81 Wis. 440, 470-71.

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 486.

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 518.

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

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.<sup>13</sup>

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-

<sup>12</sup>Ibid., p. 529.

<sup>13</sup>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.”<sup>14</sup>

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.<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 23-24.

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

<sup>16</sup>*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.<sup>17</sup>

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.<sup>18</sup>

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.<sup>19</sup>

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

<sup>17</sup>81 Wis. 440, 484.

<sup>18</sup>83 Wis. 90, 143-44.

<sup>19</sup>*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.<sup>20</sup>

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."<sup>21</sup> 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-

<sup>20</sup>Lamb v. Cunningham, 83 Wis. 90, 155-56.

<sup>21</sup>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.<sup>22</sup>

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%).<sup>23</sup>

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.

<sup>22</sup>*Journal of the Senate*, 2nd Special Session 1892, p. 9.

<sup>23</sup>Population 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.*<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>2</sup> 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.”<sup>3</sup> 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.”<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>369 U.S. 186; 82 S.Ct. 691.

<sup>2</sup>*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.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, at pp. 553-54 and at p. 556.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 566.

<sup>5</sup>179 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.<sup>6</sup>

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.<sup>7</sup>

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.<sup>8</sup>

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 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.<sup>9</sup> 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",<sup>10</sup> 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

<sup>6</sup>Tennessee Constitution, Article II, Sections 4, 5 and 6.

<sup>7</sup>179 F. Supp. 824, 828.

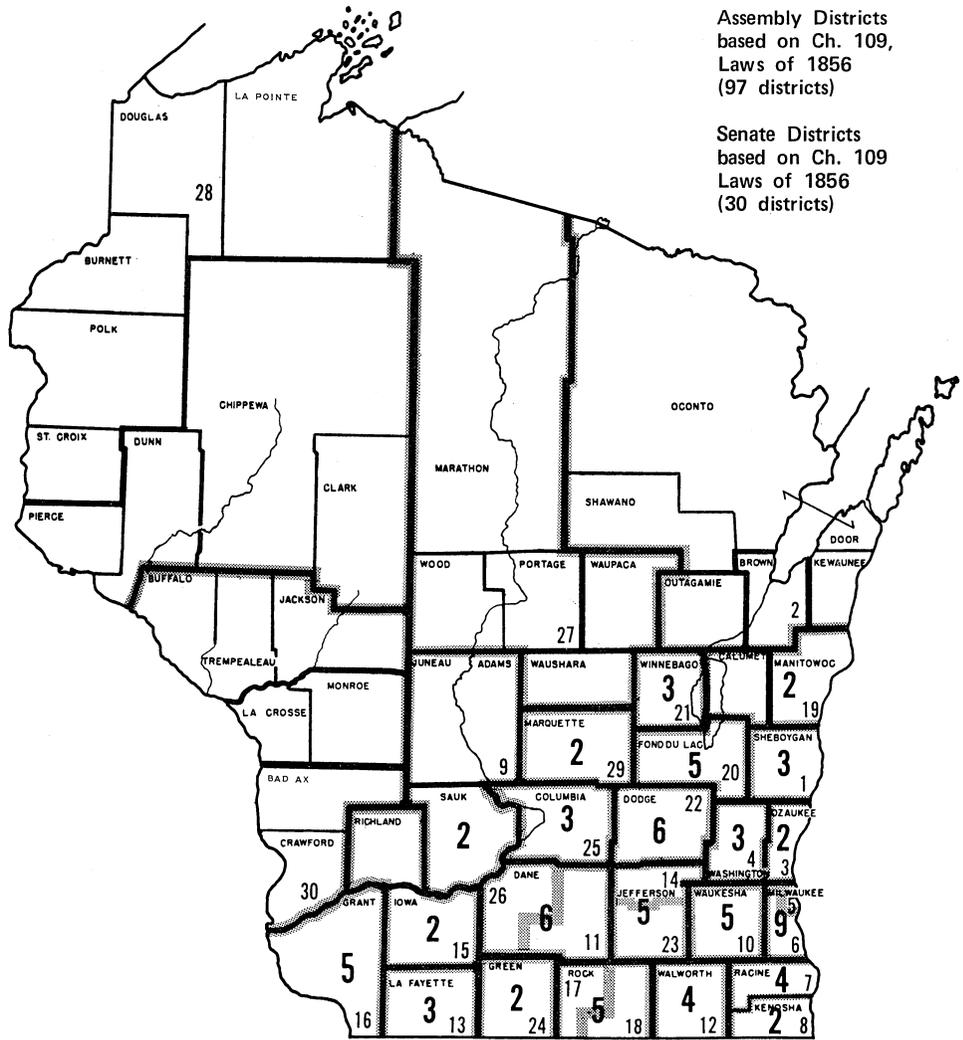
<sup>8</sup>369 U.S. 186, 235.

<sup>9</sup>Justice 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.

<sup>10</sup>369 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)



— Assembly district boundaries

▨ Senate district boundaries

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.<sup>11</sup>

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

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., p. 265.

very scholarly opinion, had developed a hands-off attitude based on the non-justiciability 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."<sup>12</sup> 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 . . .<sup>13</sup>

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.<sup>1</sup> The committee began its work in a favorable climate; there had been

<sup>12</sup>Ibid., p. 297.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., p. 334.

<sup>1</sup>Wisconsin 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.<sup>2</sup> 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 considered<sup>3</sup>—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.<sup>4</sup>

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 sub-districted 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.<sup>5</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Wisconsin 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.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup>

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%.<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup> 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".<sup>10</sup>

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

<sup>7</sup>The 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.

<sup>8</sup>The 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.

<sup>9</sup>1961 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.

<sup>10</sup>*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.<sup>1</sup> 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."<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup> . . . 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.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Wisconsin Blue Book* 1968, p. 329.

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

<sup>3</sup>*State ex rel. Broughton v. Zimmerman*, 1952, 261 Wis. 398, 416.

<sup>4</sup>*State of Wisconsin v. Zimmerman*, 1962, 205 F.Supp. 673, 675.

<sup>5</sup>*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.<sup>6</sup>

### 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).<sup>1</sup>

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."<sup>2</sup> 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."<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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,

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 676.

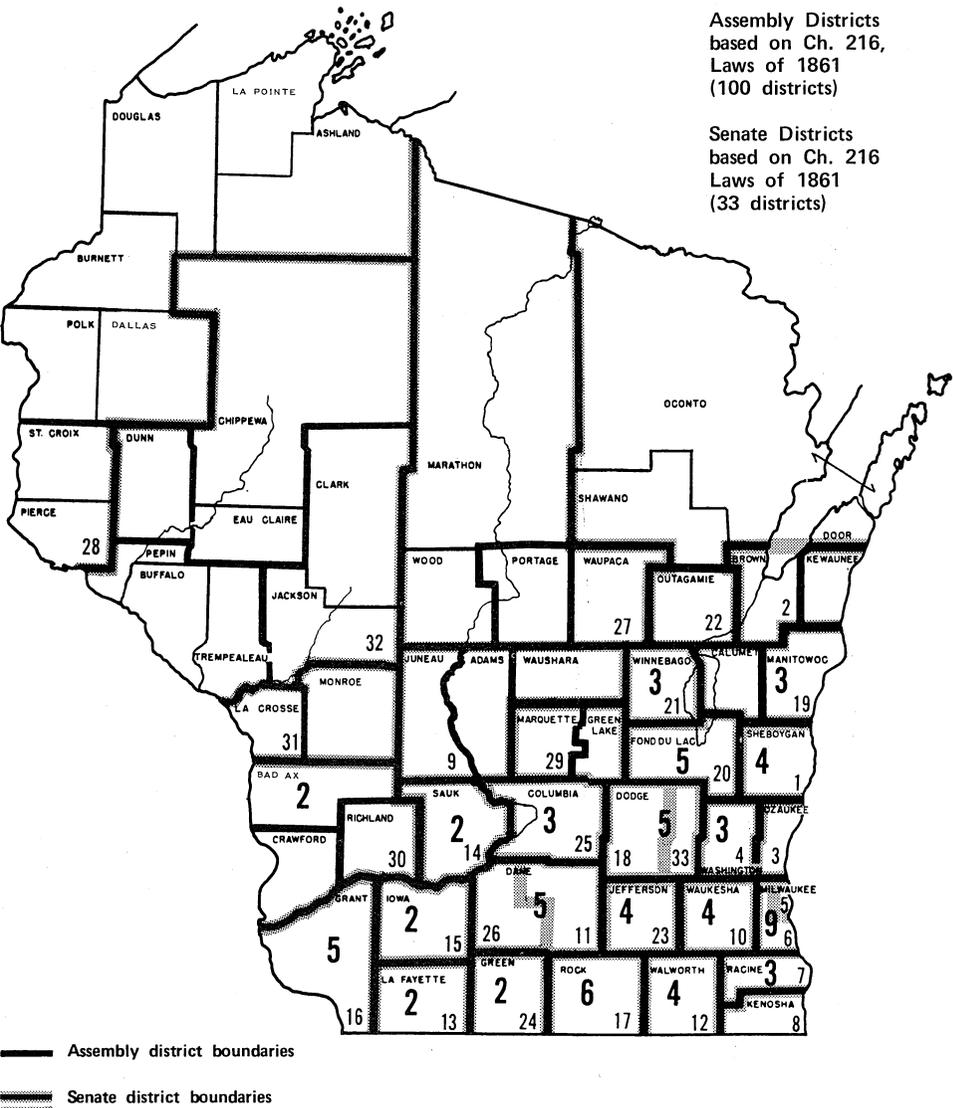
<sup>1</sup>*Journal of the Senate*, June 1962, p. 6.

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

<sup>3</sup>*Journal of the Assembly*, June 1962, p. 6.

<sup>4</sup>*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



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.<sup>5</sup>

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

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., 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.<sup>6</sup>

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."<sup>7</sup>

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

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. 105.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., 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.<sup>8</sup>

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.<sup>9</sup> 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

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p. 67.

<sup>9</sup>1961 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*.<sup>10</sup> But, in the *Smiley* case the Minnesota Legislature had attempted to bypass the Governor's review in connection with a measure to re-district 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 one reference to congressional districting.<sup>11</sup> 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".<sup>12</sup> 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 . . .<sup>13</sup>

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."<sup>14</sup> 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

<sup>10</sup>*Smiley v. Holm*, 285 U.S. (1932) 355.

<sup>11</sup>In 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.

<sup>12</sup>Wisconsin Constitution, Article XIV, Section 12.

<sup>13</sup>The 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.

<sup>14</sup>*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.<sup>15</sup> 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,<sup>1</sup> 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.”<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 178-79.

<sup>1</sup>1961 Assembly Joint Resolution 165.

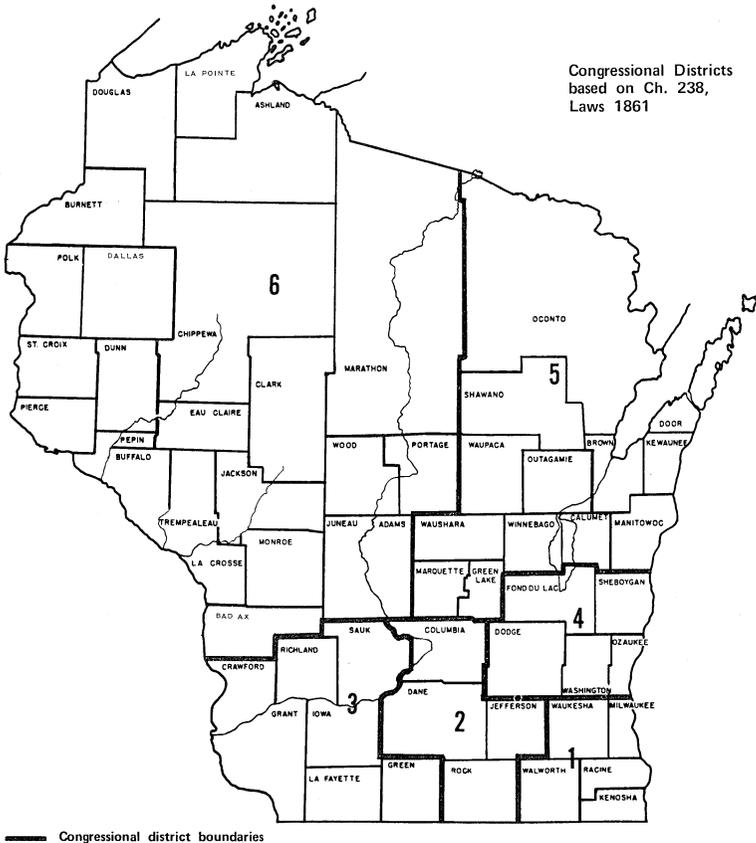
<sup>2</sup>209 F.Supp. 183, 184.

<sup>3</sup>*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. Bouman 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.<sup>4</sup>

### 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;<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 187.

<sup>1</sup>Chapter 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.<sup>2</sup>

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%.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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;

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<sup>2</sup>*Journal of the Senate*, January 16, 1963, p. 63.

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

<sup>4</sup>*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<br>District   | Assembly Bill 142<br>Population | State-Wide<br>Deviation | Comparison<br>% | Milwaukee-Waukesha<br>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<br>District   | Assembly Bill 222<br>Population | State-Wide<br>Deviation | Comparison<br>% | Milwaukee-Waukesha<br>Deviation | %       |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| 4th <sup>5</sup>   | 398,427                         | 3,151                   | .8              | 330                             | .1      |
| 5th <sup>5</sup>   | 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

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<sup>5</sup>These 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 |         |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|                        |                     | Deviaton              | %       | Deviaton         | %       |
| 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 |         |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|                        |                     | Deviaton              | %       | Deviaton         | %       |
| 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.<sup>9</sup> 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

<sup>9</sup>Senate 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.<sup>7</sup>

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*.<sup>8</sup> 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 state-wide 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.

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

<sup>8</sup>The 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.

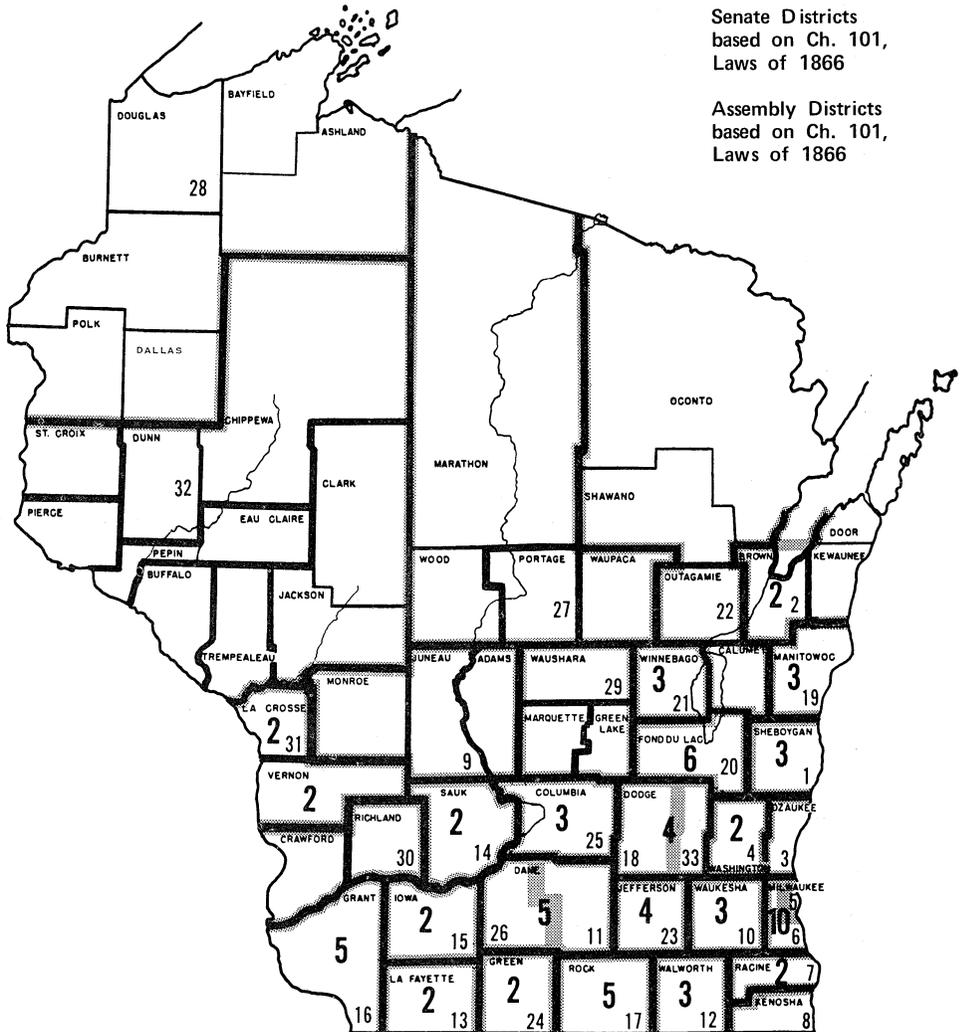
State v. Zimmerman (same fight, different forum), February 1964

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.

Senate Districts  
based on Ch. 101,  
Laws of 1866

Assembly Districts  
based on Ch. 101,  
Laws of 1866



- Assembly district boundaries
- Senate district boundaries

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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup>*Index to Legislative Journals* 1963; Part II, Assembly; p. 593.

<sup>2</sup>1963 Senate Bill 677; it passed but was vetoed on May 29, 1963.

<sup>3</sup>*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.<sup>4</sup>

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 state-wide 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.<sup>5</sup> By Tuesday, the Senate was behind on its calendar. All of Wednesday was taken up with the consideration of proposals made special orders.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 1470-71.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, 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.<sup>6</sup>

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,<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup>

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".<sup>9</sup> 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-

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. 1600.

<sup>7</sup>*Journal of the Assembly* 1963, p. 2054.

<sup>8</sup>*Journal of the Senate* 1963, p. 1623.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., 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.<sup>10</sup>

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.<sup>11</sup>

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.<sup>12</sup> 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.<sup>13</sup>

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

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 1706.

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 1707.

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

<sup>13</sup>Enumerated 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.<sup>14</sup>

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.<sup>15</sup>

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.<sup>16</sup>

Both the governor and the legislature are indispensable parts of the legislative process.<sup>17</sup>

. . . 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.<sup>18</sup>

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.<sup>19</sup> 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

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

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 551.

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 554.

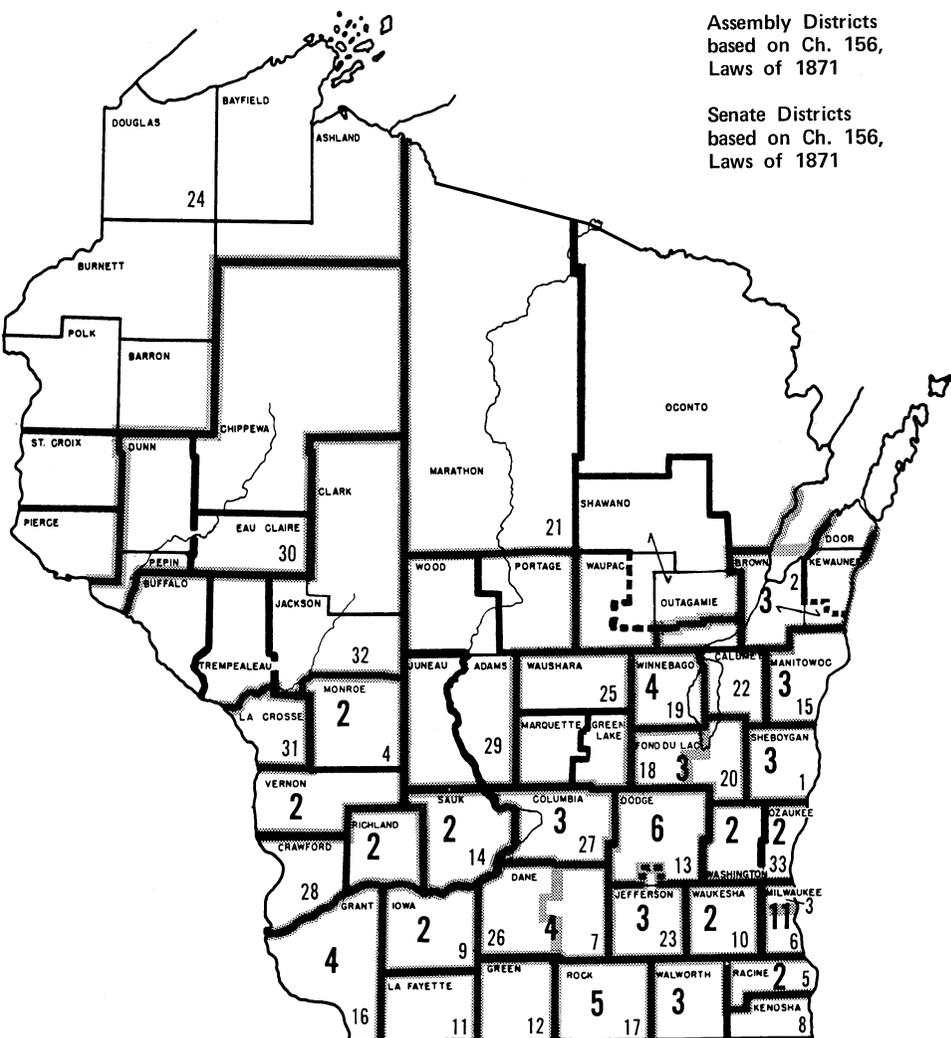
<sup>17</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 557.

<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 559.

<sup>19</sup>*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



— Assembly district boundaries  
 — Senate district boundaries

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.<sup>20</sup>

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

<sup>20</sup>*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."<sup>21</sup>

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.<sup>22</sup>

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.<sup>23</sup>

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.<sup>1</sup> 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."<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>21</sup>Ibid., p. 569.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid., p. 570.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid., p. 571.

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

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

<sup>3</sup>State *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.<sup>4</sup>

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."<sup>5</sup>

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."<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup> 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 Kendziorski to utilize a proposed new 19-ward plan tentatively adopted by the city,<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup>

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.<sup>10</sup>

With the exception of 1963 Assembly Joint Resolution 95, no state-wide legislative apportionment plans were pending in the Legislature when it

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 571.

<sup>5</sup>*Milwaukee Journal*, February 29, 1964.

<sup>6</sup>*Milwaukee Sentinel*, March 12, 1964, "GOP Leaders Fail to Draft Remap Plan".

<sup>7</sup>*Milwaukee Journal*, March 14, 1964, "Legislators Organize Reapportionment Unit".

<sup>8</sup>City of Milwaukee, Ordinance 730, March 21, 1961.

<sup>9</sup>*Wisconsin State Journal*, April 2, 1964, "Remapping Plans Eyed for Session".

<sup>10</sup>*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.<sup>11</sup> 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.<sup>12</sup> 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.<sup>13</sup> 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.<sup>14</sup> Senators Zaborski and Schreiber offered Senate Substitute Amendment 2, proposing 25 Assembly districts for Milwaukee County. The substitute amendment was rejected.<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup> 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

<sup>11</sup>*Journal of the Assembly*, April 15, 1963, p. 2561.

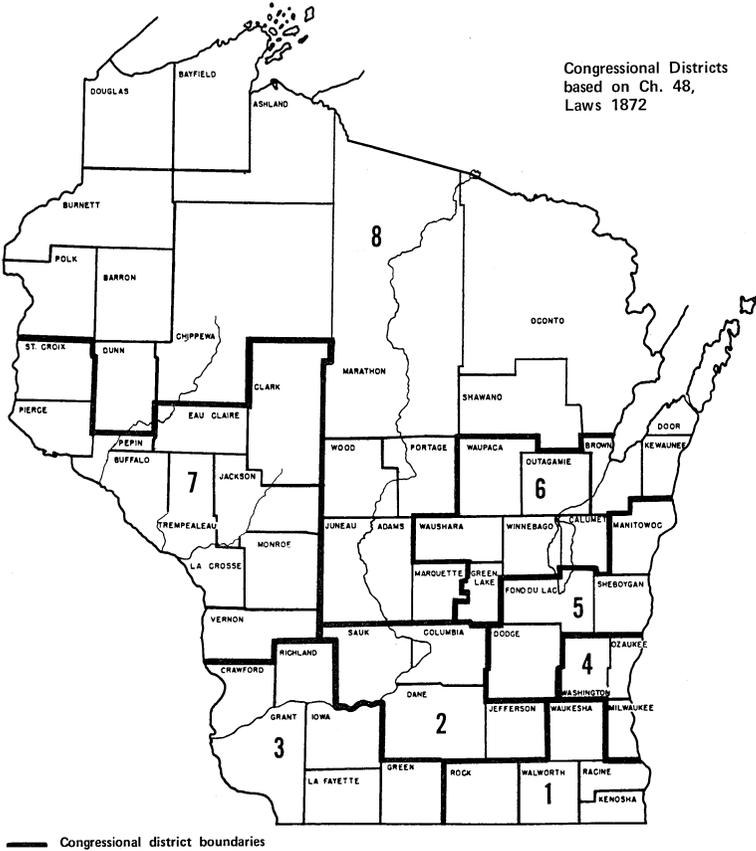
<sup>12</sup>See 1963 Senate Bill 679, *Drafting Record* (LRB-5793), on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

<sup>13</sup>*Milwaukee Sentinel*, April 14, 1963, "Remap Bill Approved by GOP Group".

<sup>14</sup>*Journal of the Senate*, April 15, 1964, p. 2206.

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 2208.

<sup>16</sup>*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.<sup>17</sup> The Executive Office review of the bill was just as speedy: 4 days later it was vetoed. Governor Reynolds, in

<sup>17</sup>*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".<sup>18</sup> 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).<sup>19</sup>

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.

<sup>18</sup>*Journal of the Senate*, April 22, 1964, pp. 2264-71.

<sup>19</sup>*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.<sup>1</sup>

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*.<sup>2</sup> 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,

<sup>1</sup>1963 Assembly Joint Resolution 25.

<sup>2</sup>81 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.<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>3</sup>“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 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

. . . 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.<sup>6</sup>

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.<sup>1</sup> 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,

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<sup>4</sup>See Laurence F. Schmeckebier, *Congressional Apportionment*, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1941; pp. 21-31 and 70-72.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 21.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 60.

<sup>1</sup>H. 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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup> 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-

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 6.

<sup>3</sup>In 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.

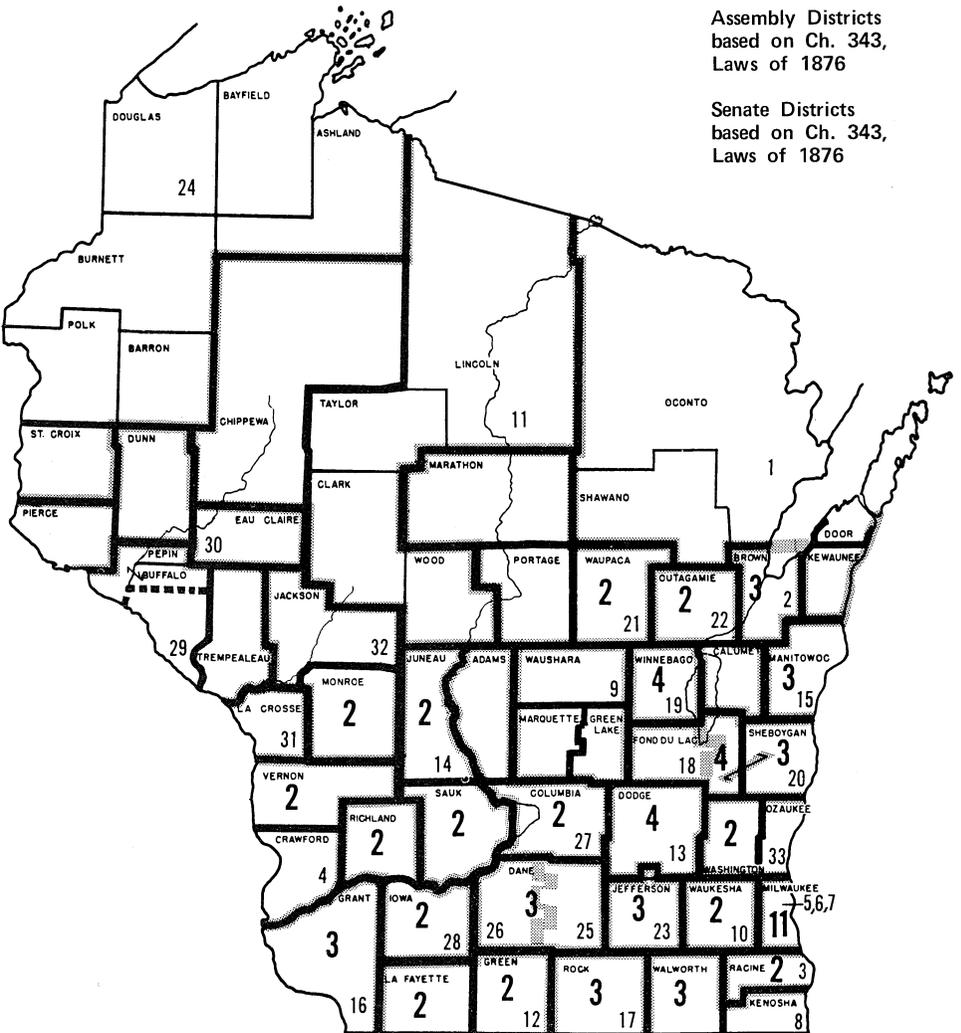
The third problem before the Supreme Court involved the selection of districting plans within multi-Assembly district counties. The Supreme Court instructed the Legislative Reference Bureau to analyze every apportionment proposal presented to the Legislature as well as "Plan A" (Milwaukee 26) and "Plan B" (Milwaukee 25; Outagamie 3) presented to the court by Madison attorney Roland B. Day representing Governor Reynolds,<sup>4</sup> and to report to the court for each county those districting plans which would result in the

<sup>4</sup>These 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



— Assembly district boundaries

— Senate district boundaries

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      | Dis-tricts | 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.<sup>5</sup> 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

<sup>5</sup>*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.<sup>6</sup> 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-Marinette 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."<sup>7</sup> The Governor objected

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<sup>6</sup>Wisconsin Constitution, Article IV, Section 5.

<sup>7</sup>*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?<sup>8</sup> Based on the standards then developed by the National Municipal League,<sup>9</sup> 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:

<sup>8</sup>23 Wis. (2d) 606.

<sup>9</sup>National Municipal League, *Compendium on Legislative Apportionment*, 2nd edition, New York, 1962.

| <b>ASSEMBLY</b><br>Range or Extreme    | Dividing<br>Population | Rosenberry<br>Districts | Vetoed<br>575, S. | 1963 Bill<br>679, S. | Sub. 1, S.,<br>to 679, S. | Vetoed<br>679, S. | Supreme<br>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<br>Largest district |                        | 18<br>+121.3%           | 11<br>+32.5%      | 9<br>+32.5%          | 9<br>+32.5%               | 11<br>+32.5%      | 7<br>+32.5%           |
| <hr/>                                  |                        |                         |                   |                      |                           |                   |                       |
| <b>SENATE</b><br>Range or Extreme      | Dividing<br>Population | Rosenberry<br>Districts | Vetoed<br>575, S. | 1963 Bill<br>679, S. | Sub. 1, S.,<br>to 679, S. | Vetoed<br>679, S. | Supreme<br>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<br>Largest district |                        | 6<br>+73.9%             | 3<br>+32.1%       | 3<br>+31.8%          | 2<br>+27.7%               | 4<br>+38.5%       | none<br>+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.<sup>10</sup>

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.<sup>11</sup>

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

<sup>10</sup>23 Wis. (2d) 606.

<sup>11</sup>See 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.<sup>12</sup> . . .

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.<sup>13</sup> . . .

Section 4. SENATE DISTRICTS. Each of these assembly district combinations is a senate district, to be numbered as shown:<sup>14</sup> . . .

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*<sup>15</sup> 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*<sup>1</sup>; 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

<sup>12</sup>23 Wis. (2d) 606; pp. 606-07.

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 608.

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 617.

<sup>15</sup>377 U.S. 533; 84 S.Ct. 1362.

<sup>1</sup>Alabama: *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. Tawes*, 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.



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.<sup>3</sup>

"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.<sup>4</sup>

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.

<sup>3</sup>77 U.S. 713, 720.

<sup>4</sup>77 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."<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

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."<sup>7</sup>

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. . . .<sup>8</sup>

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.<sup>9</sup>

. . . 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.<sup>10</sup>

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.<sup>11</sup> 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

<sup>5</sup>377 U.S. 744, 762.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 763.

<sup>7</sup>377 U.S. 677.

<sup>8</sup>377 U.S. 533, 576.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 577.

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 581.

<sup>11</sup>See 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.<sup>12</sup>

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,<sup>13</sup> neither the Maryland Constitution nor that state's statutory law even contemplated reapportionment.<sup>14</sup> The apportionment of both Senate and House of Delegates in the Maryland General Assembly was frozen into the Maryland Constitution of 1867.<sup>15</sup>

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.<sup>16</sup>

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 island<sup>17</sup>—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,

<sup>12</sup>Robert G. Dixon, Jr., *Democratic Representation*, New York, 1968, p. 266.

<sup>13</sup>Alabama Constitution, Article IX, Sections 198 and 200.

<sup>14</sup>377 U.S. 656, 670.

<sup>15</sup>Maryland Constitution, Senate: Article III, Section 2; House of Delegates: Article III, Section 5.

<sup>16</sup>377 U.S. 656, 673.

<sup>17</sup>*Vignault 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.<sup>18</sup>

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."<sup>19</sup> 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.<sup>20</sup>

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.<sup>21</sup>

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.<sup>22</sup>

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

<sup>18</sup>377 U.S. 633, 653.

<sup>19</sup>377 U.S. 533, 562.

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 563.

<sup>21</sup>377 U.S. 695, 709.

<sup>22</sup>377 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.<sup>23</sup> 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.<sup>24</sup> 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.<sup>25</sup> 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.<sup>26</sup>

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.<sup>27</sup>

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.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>23</sup>*Compendium on Legislative Apportionment*, 1963 Supplemental Chart.

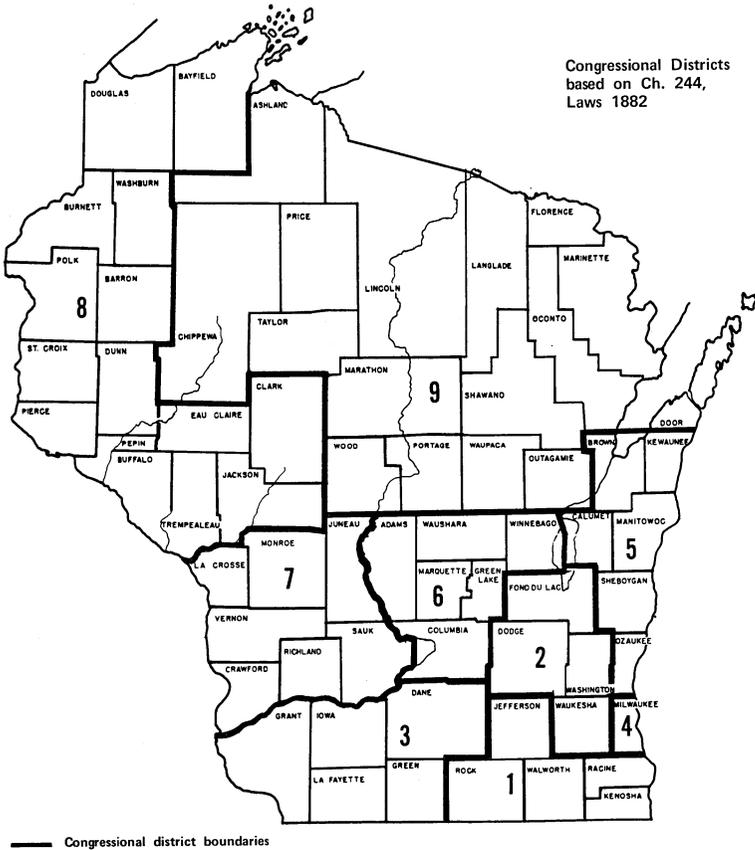
<sup>24</sup>377 U.S. 678, 688-89.

<sup>25</sup>23 Wis. (2d) 606, Appendix 623-24.

<sup>26</sup>377 U.S. 678, 690.

<sup>27</sup>*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.

<sup>28</sup>377 U.S. 678, 692.



**One house only?—the Dirksen Amendment**

In politics as in the physical sciences, for every action there is a reaction. When the United States Supreme Court ruled, in *Baker v. Carr*,<sup>1</sup> that legislative apportionment presented justiciable issues, and that the citizen's right to equal representation was protected under the guarantee clause of the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, reaction was not long to follow.

The Sixteenth General Assembly of the States met in Chicago on December 6 and 7, 1962. The General Assembly of the State is a biennial policy orientation conference sponsored by the Council of State Governments. While attendance is open to all 3 branches of state government, in practice

<sup>1</sup>369 U.S. 186; 82 S.Ct. 691.

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.<sup>2</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup>Council 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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

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; . . .<sup>5</sup>

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

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 13.

<sup>4</sup>*Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, 8/1/69, "33 States Ask Congress for Constitutional Convention", p. 1373.

<sup>5</sup>Council 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.<sup>6</sup>

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."<sup>7</sup> 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*.<sup>8</sup>

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.<sup>9</sup>

The *Reapportionment Decisions* connected with the *Reynolds* case gave

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., pp. 72-77.

<sup>7</sup>See Footnote 4; p. 1372.

<sup>8</sup>377 U.S. 533; 84 S.Ct. 1362.

<sup>9</sup>Robert 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)<sup>10</sup>

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.<sup>11</sup>

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:

<sup>10</sup>Council of State Governments, *State Government*, Winter 1965 (vol. 38, no. 1), "Action of the Board of Managers", p. 2.

<sup>11</sup>*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.<sup>12</sup>

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.<sup>13</sup>

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.<sup>14</sup> 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

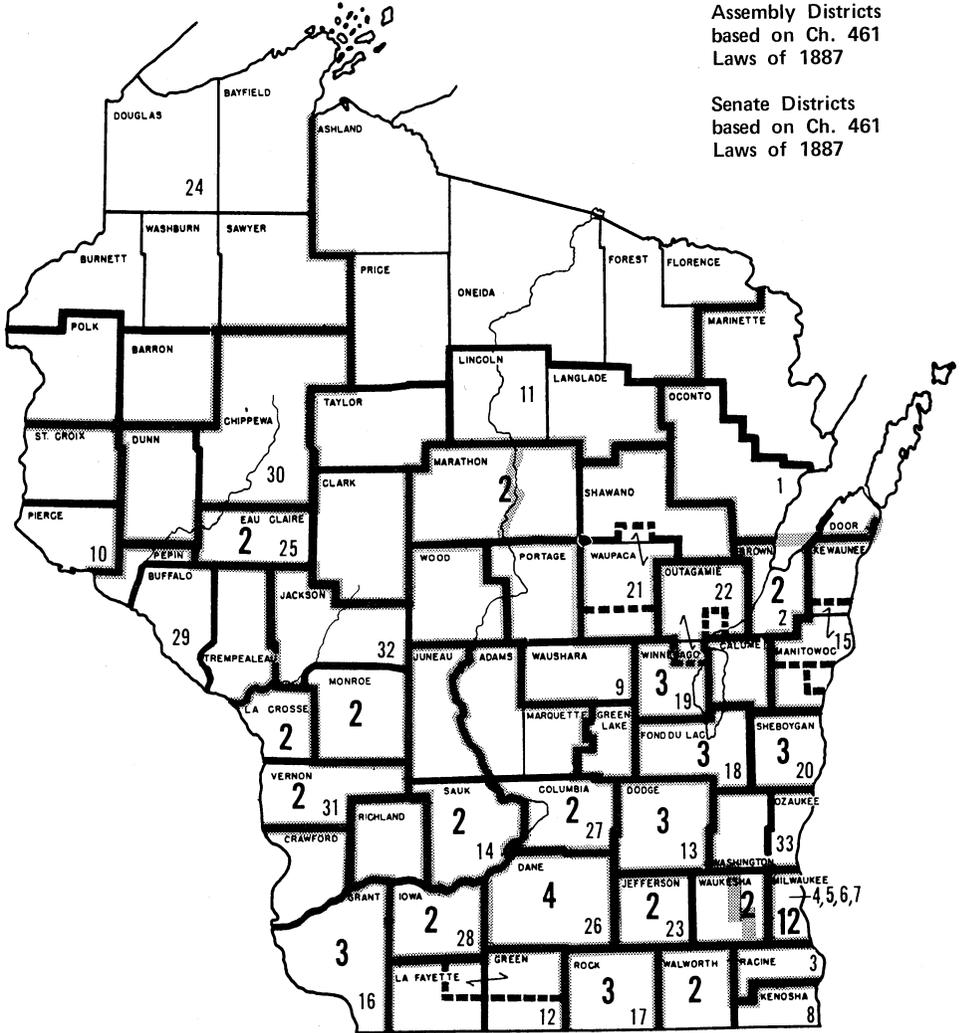
<sup>12</sup>Ibid., "Apportionment: Minority Report", p. 63.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., p. 64.

<sup>14</sup>*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



— Assembly district boundaries

— Senate district boundaries

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.<sup>15</sup> 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,

<sup>15</sup>Journal of the Assembly, May 25, 1969, p. 3332.

on January 5, 1965, that county boards must be apportioned on the basis of population.<sup>16</sup>

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.<sup>17</sup>

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.<sup>18</sup>

The Supreme Court's ruling had come on October 6, 1953. The 1953 Leg-

<sup>16</sup>*State ex rel. Sonneborn v. Sylvester*, 26 Wis. (2d) 43.

<sup>17</sup>1951 Senate Joint Resolution 50; 1953 Assembly Joint Resolution 7 (Enrolled Joint Resolution 9).

<sup>18</sup>*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.<sup>19</sup> 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, McDougal, 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.<sup>20</sup>

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.<sup>21</sup>

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.

<sup>19</sup>*Journal of the Senate*, November 9, 1967, p. 1709.

<sup>20</sup>*Madison Capital Times*, June 20, 1969, "Wisconsin Key State in Dirksen Convention Push".

<sup>21</sup>*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 . . .<sup>22</sup>

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.<sup>23</sup>

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."<sup>23</sup>

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."<sup>24</sup>

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-

<sup>22</sup>*Milwaukee Journal*, June 28, 1969, "State Tradition Cited in Clash with Backers of Dirksen Plan".

<sup>23</sup>*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."

<sup>24</sup>*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."<sup>25</sup> 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.<sup>26</sup> 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.<sup>27</sup> 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.<sup>28</sup>

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.<sup>29</sup> 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.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>25</sup>Madison *Capital Times* (Associated Press), July 11, 1969, "Assembly May Be Center of Dirksen Proposal Fight".

<sup>26</sup>Only 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.

<sup>27</sup>See Footnote 4; p. 1373.

<sup>28</sup>*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), 289 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.

<sup>29</sup>Madison *Capital Times*, October 28, 1969, "Senate Group Says No on Dirksen Plan".

<sup>30</sup>*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*<sup>1</sup> decision in 1964. During those years, state and federal courts have created a large volume of apportionment case law.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

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-

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<sup>1</sup>377 U.S. 533.

<sup>2</sup>For 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”.

<sup>3</sup>377 U.S. 533; 577 and 581.

<sup>4</sup>277 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

**New Jersey**  
*Jackman v. Bodine*  
252 A. 2d 209 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.

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 practicably 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.<sup>5</sup>

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.<sup>6</sup>

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."<sup>7</sup>

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-

<sup>5</sup>*Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. (1969) 526, 530.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 531-32.

<sup>7</sup>*Long v. Docking*, 282 F. Supp. 256, 258 and 259.

quirement of equal representation for equal numbers of people as nearly as is practicable.<sup>8</sup>

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.<sup>9</sup>

**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".<sup>10</sup> 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.<sup>11</sup>

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

<sup>8</sup>*Klahr v. Williams*, 303 F. Supp. 224. Headnote.

<sup>9</sup>*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.

<sup>10</sup>1959 Assembly Bill 652.

<sup>11</sup>1959 Assembly Joint Resolution 71.

defined as population residing in municipalities of at least 2,500 inhabitants. The study was based on 1957 population estimates.<sup>12</sup>

| County    | Urban<br>percent of<br>Population<br>(1957 est.) | Urban<br>percent of<br>county<br>board | Average population repre-<br>sented 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.<sup>13</sup> 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.<sup>14</sup>

Alderman Smith's plan was not enacted. Instead, both Senator Fred A. Risser (Dem., Madison) and Assemblyman Robert O. Uehling (Rep., Madi-

<sup>12</sup>*Wisconsin Counties*, December 1960, "Urban Representation on County Boards".

<sup>13</sup>*Sheboygan Press*, November 7, 1961, "City to Elect 30 to County Board".

<sup>14</sup>*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.<sup>15</sup> 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."<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup> 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."<sup>18</sup>

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.<sup>19</sup>

. . . 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.<sup>20</sup>

Even before the *Sonneborn* suit had been brought, the 1963 Legislature had created a Committee to Study County Supervisory District Representation.<sup>21</sup> 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 prejudge or predict what would be the court's final ruling in the case, the committee assumed that the decision

<sup>15</sup>*Opinions of the Attorney General*, vol. 52, pp. 45-51.

<sup>16</sup>*Griffin v. Bd. of Superv. of Monterey County*, 60 Calif. (2d) 318.

<sup>17</sup>California Statutes 1883. Chapter 75.

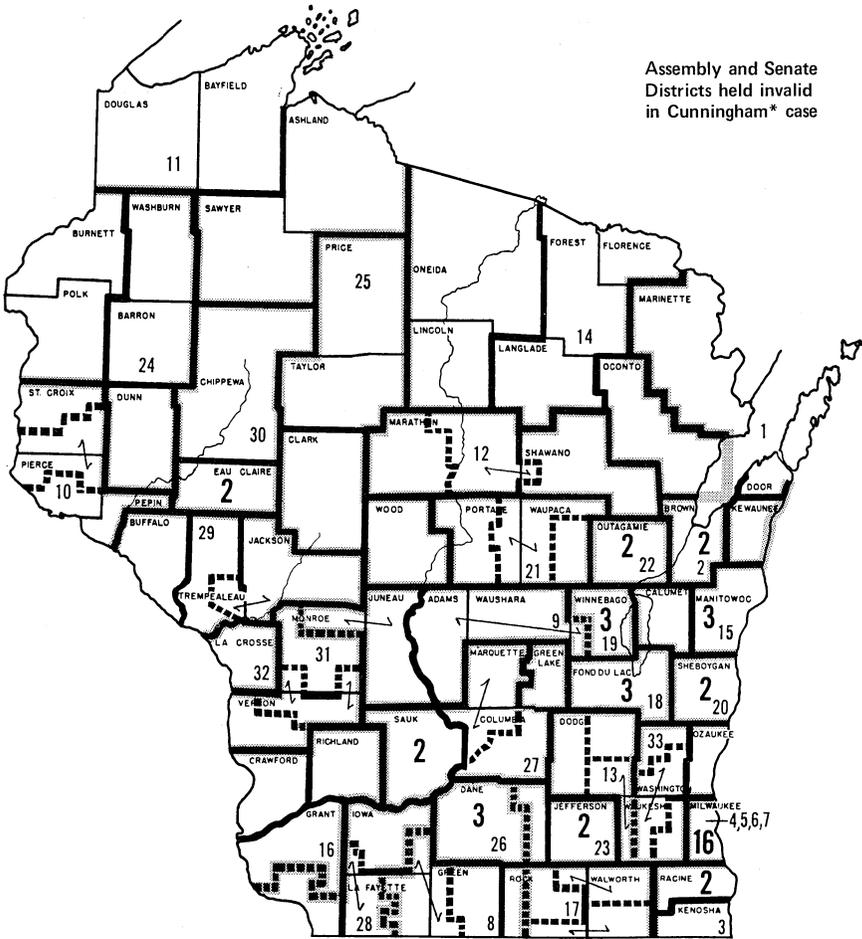
<sup>18</sup>*Madison Capital Times*, September 18, 1963.

<sup>19</sup>*State ex rel. Sonneborn v. Sylvester*, 26 Wis. (2d) 43, 55-56.

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 49.

<sup>21</sup>Chapter 500, Laws of 1963.

Assembly and Senate Districts held invalid in Cunningham\* case



— Assembly district boundaries

— Senate district boundaries

\*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.<sup>22</sup>

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.<sup>23</sup> The law, which was made to apply to all counties except Milwaukee (where supervisors are elected from Assembly districts

<sup>22</sup>Wisconsin Joint Legislative Council, 1965 Report, vol. II: “General Report”, p. 41.  
<sup>23</sup>Chapter 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.<sup>24</sup>

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.<sup>25</sup>

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.<sup>26</sup>

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.<sup>27</sup>

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

<sup>24</sup>Wisconsin Statutes, Section 59.03 (2) (b).

<sup>25</sup>*Milwaukee Journal*, December 6, 1965, "Boards Reduced".

<sup>26</sup>*Avery v. Midland County*, 390 U.S. 474, 479.

<sup>27</sup>*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.<sup>28</sup>

. . . 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.<sup>29</sup>

**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.<sup>30</sup> 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 . . .<sup>31</sup>

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 pro-

<sup>28</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 483.

<sup>29</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 485-86.

<sup>30</sup>*Laws of the Territory of Wisconsin*, 1846, p. 165.

<sup>31</sup>*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.<sup>32</sup>

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*,<sup>33</sup> 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.<sup>34</sup>

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.<sup>35</sup>

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.*<sup>36</sup> 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.<sup>37</sup>

. . . 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 . . .<sup>38</sup>

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-

<sup>32</sup>*Montano v. Lee*, 298 F. Supp. 862, Headnote.

<sup>33</sup>303 N.Y. Supp. (2d) 945.

<sup>34</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 949.

<sup>35</sup>*Moore v. Shapiro*, 293 F. Supp. 411, Headnote.

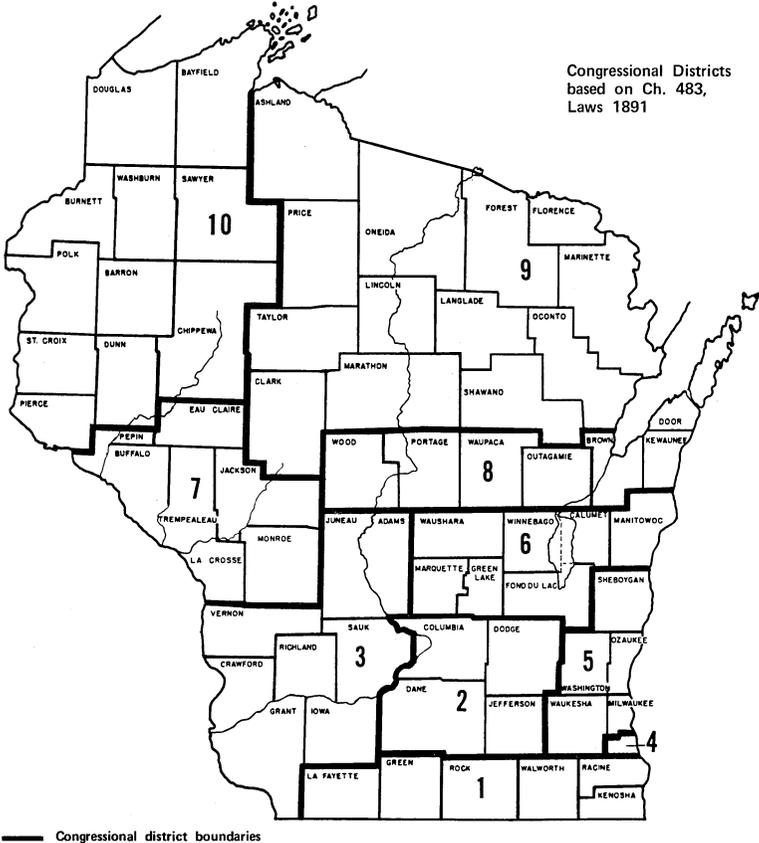
<sup>36</sup>39 U.S. 50 (1970).

<sup>37</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 51.

<sup>38</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 52.

<sup>39</sup>*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.<sup>39</sup>



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.<sup>40</sup>

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.<sup>41</sup>

### 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.<sup>1</sup>

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,

<sup>40</sup>Ibid., p. 56.

<sup>41</sup>Ibid., pp. 58-59.

<sup>1</sup>Robert 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."<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup>*Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 536.

<sup>3</sup>*Richards v. Townsend* (FDC Calif., 1969), 303 F. Supp. 793.

<sup>4</sup>*Ince v. Rockefeller* (FDC N.Y., 1968), 290 F. Supp. 878.

<sup>5</sup>444 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.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>158 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 Metrecal."<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup>Assemblyman 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?

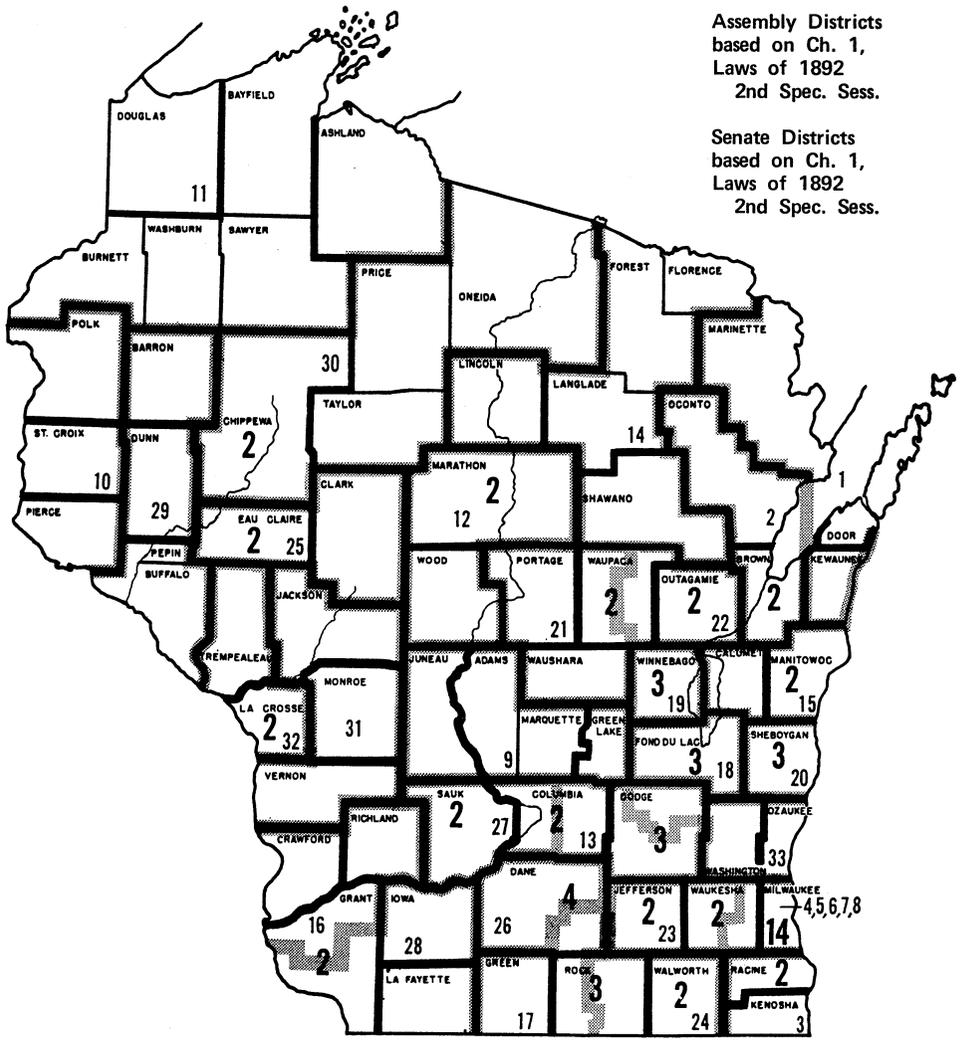
In recent years, it seems that nearly all the controversy surrounding legislative apportionment has dealt with the *according to* in the prescription to apportion "according to the number of inhabitants" and that, conversely, there has been almost no controversy over the meaning of *number of inhabitants*. 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



— Assembly district boundaries

— Senate district boundaries

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.<sup>2</sup>

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 homes<sup>3</sup>—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 <sup>4</sup>            | 1967-68 <sup>5</sup> |
| 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                |

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population 1960*, vol. I, part 1, pp. XII to XIII.

<sup>3</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population 1950*, vol. I, p. IX.

<sup>4</sup>1962 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, p. 625 and p. 627.

<sup>5</sup>1968 *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 settled<sup>6</sup>—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.<sup>7</sup> 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".<sup>8</sup> 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."<sup>9</sup>

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."<sup>10</sup> 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

<sup>6</sup>On 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.

<sup>7</sup>See Wisconsin Statutes, Section 36.16 for University of Wisconsin nonresident tuition provisions; Section 37.11 (8) for Wisconsin state universities.

<sup>8</sup>Wisconsin Constitution, Article III, Section 1 (1), as amended in 1934.

<sup>9</sup>Wisconsin Constitution, Article III, Section 1, as amended in 1892 and 1908.

<sup>10</sup>Wisconsin 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.<sup>11</sup>

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.<sup>12</sup>

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.<sup>13</sup> 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

<sup>11</sup>U.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".

<sup>12</sup>*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).

<sup>13</sup>*Wisconsin Blue Book* 1964, p. 771.

regarded as an individual accident, which cannot possibly affect his constitutional relations.<sup>14</sup>

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;<sup>15</sup> 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."<sup>16</sup>

### 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

<sup>14</sup>U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Compendium of the Ninth Census of the United States* (held in 1870), p. 19.

<sup>15</sup>Wisconsin Constitution, original text of Article III, Section 1.

<sup>16</sup>U.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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup>U.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.

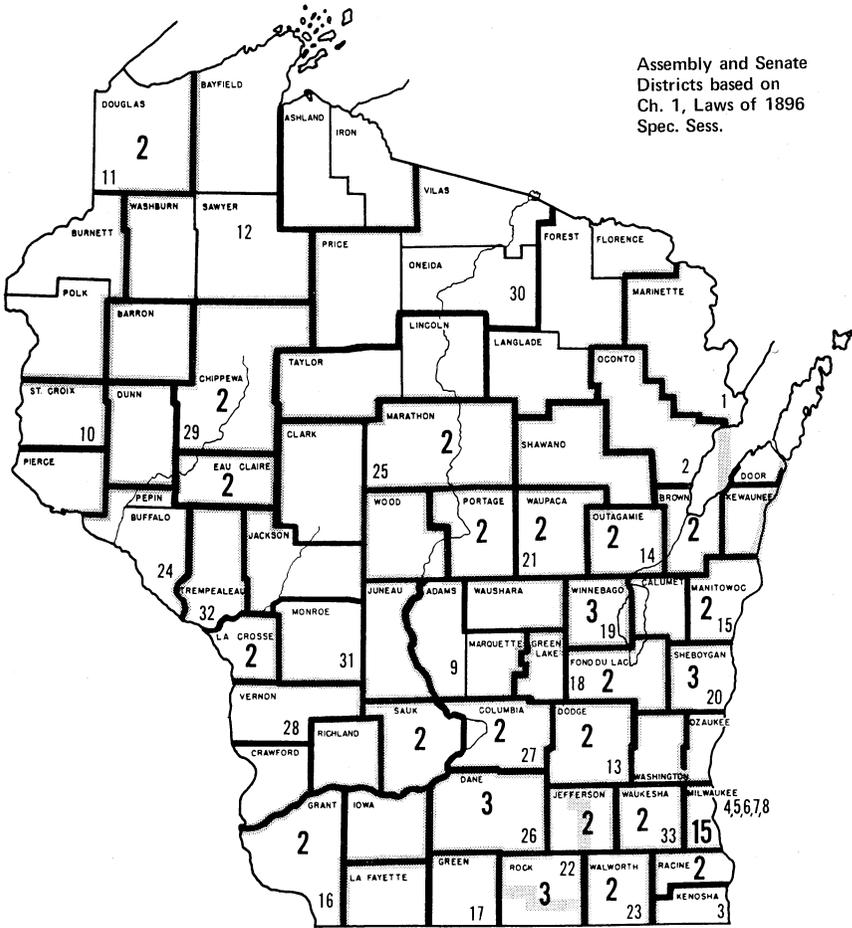
<sup>2</sup>*State ex rel. Lamb v. Cunningham* (1892), 83 Wis. 90, 138-40.

<sup>3</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Series PC(A1)-151, *Advance Reports: Final Population Counts: Wisconsin*.

<sup>4</sup>*ditto*, Series PC(1)/51A/Wis, *Wisconsin, Number of Inhabitants*; and Series PC(1)/51B/Wis, *Wisconsin, General Population Characteristics*.

<sup>5</sup>*ditto*, Series PC(1)/51C/Wis, *Wisconsin, General Social and Economic Characteristics*; and

Series PC(1)/51D/Wis, *Wisconsin, Detailed Characteristics*.



— Assembly district boundaries

▬ Senate district boundaries

until the new apportionment was promulgated by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup>

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*;

<sup>6</sup>May 14, 1964, *State ex rel. Reynolds v. Zimmerman*, 23 Wis. (2d) 606.

<sup>7</sup>The 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.<sup>8</sup>

### 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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 units<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>8</sup>See Footnote 2, p. 140.

<sup>1</sup>See *Journal of the Convention to Form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin*, Madison, 1848; Tenney, Smith and Hold edition; pp. 382-85.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 220.

<sup>3</sup>In 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,<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

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 . . .<sup>6</sup>

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-

<sup>4</sup>Invalidated in *State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, (1953) 264 Wis. 644.

<sup>5</sup>*Journal of the Convention*, p. 361.

<sup>6</sup>Laws 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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.<sup>7</sup>

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.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup>Journal of the Convention, p. 362.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., 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"<sup>9</sup> went unchallenged by any other member, even though it clearly stated that under an equal population 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,<sup>10</sup> 1856,<sup>11</sup> 1861<sup>12</sup> and 1866<sup>13</sup> 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 apportionment<sup>14</sup> 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

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., 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.

<sup>10</sup>Chapter 499, Laws of 1852.

<sup>11</sup>Chapter 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.

<sup>12</sup>Chapter 216, Laws of 1861.

<sup>13</sup>Chapter 101, Laws of 1866.

<sup>14</sup>During 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<br>Population <sup>15</sup> | Representa-<br>tion<br>Units | Units<br>Assigned | Senate<br>Districts | Assembly<br>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,<br>Pepin, Eau<br>Claire, Buffalo,<br>Jackson, Clark,<br>Trempealeau | 35,348                           | 8.1                          | 8                 | 1                   | 5                     |
| STATE TOTAL   | 868,937                          | 199.0                        | 199               | 33                  | 100                   |

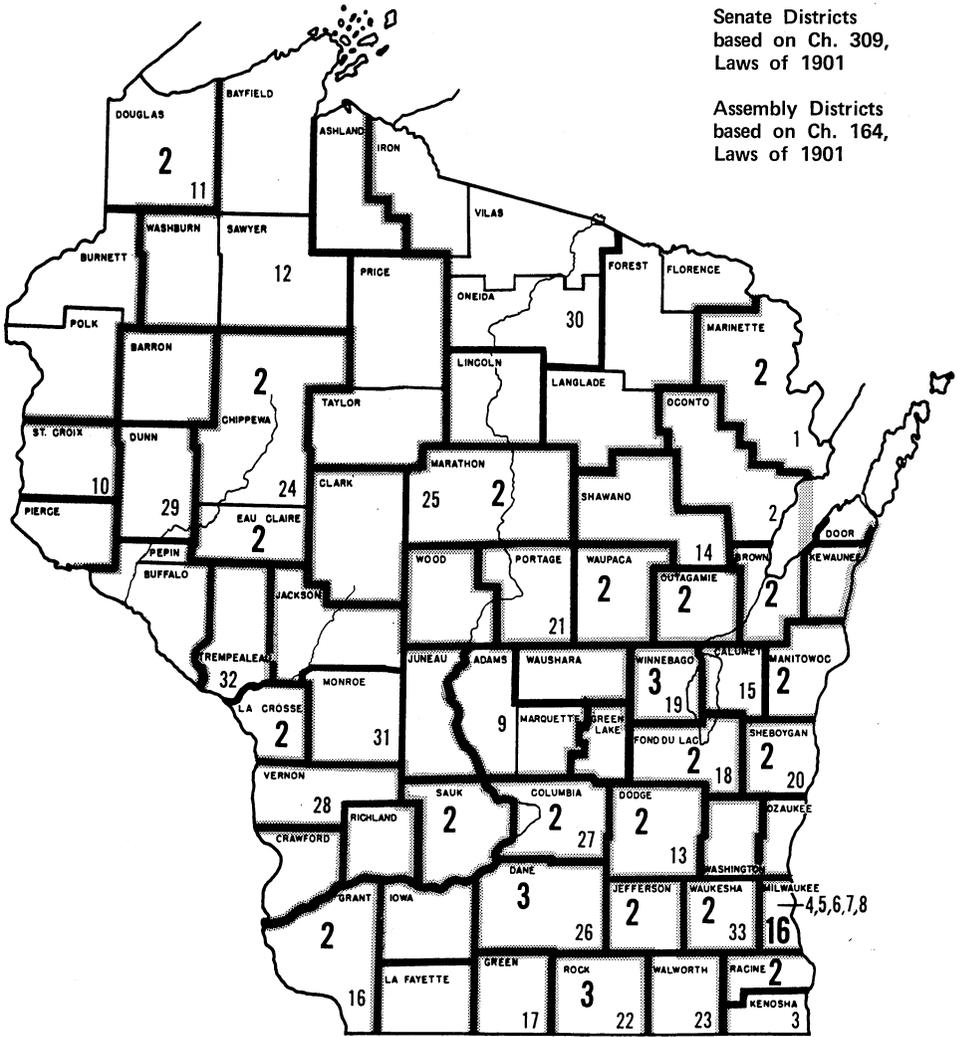
The 1866 apportionment of Wisconsin was not mathematically perfect, even on the basis of representation units. Ozaukee and Kenosha Counties were obviously overrepresented, and there might have been other such examples among the districts not shown in the table. Still, on the basis of representation units 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,

<sup>15</sup>The 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.



— Assembly district boundaries  
 ■ Senate district boundaries

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 . . .<sup>16</sup> (emphasis supplied).

. . . As a federal constitutional requisite both houses of a state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis . . .<sup>17</sup>

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

<sup>16</sup>*Reynolds v. Sims* (1964), 377 U.S. 533, 576.

<sup>17</sup>*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."<sup>1</sup> 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").<sup>2</sup> 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."<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>5</sup> The provision that the boundaries of Assembly districts had to coincide with "county, town or ward lines" was added on January 6,

<sup>1</sup>Wisconsin Constitution, Article IV, Section 4.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., Section 5.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., Section 3.

<sup>4</sup>*State ex rel. Reynolds v. Zimmerman* (1964), 22 Wis. (2d) 544, 566.

<sup>5</sup>Milo 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.<sup>6</sup> 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 . . .<sup>7</sup>

**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."<sup>8</sup> 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."<sup>9</sup> 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

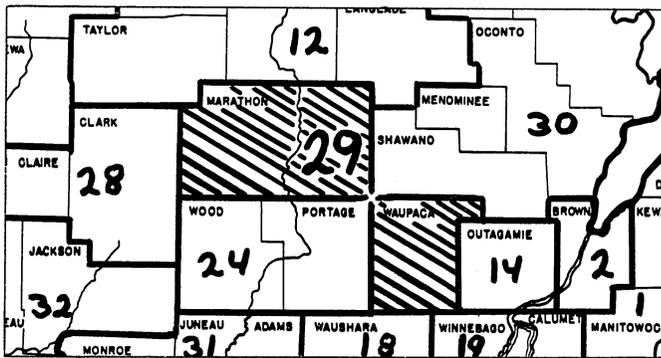
<sup>6</sup>*Journal of the Convention to Form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, Madison*, 1848; Tenney, Smith and Hold edition; p. 218.

<sup>7</sup>Quaife, *op. cit.*, p. 728.

<sup>8</sup>*Journal of the Convention*, pp. 364-65.

<sup>9</sup>*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,”<sup>10</sup> 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.<sup>11</sup> 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.<sup>12</sup> 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.<sup>13</sup> The same contiguity exists between the counties of Oconto and Door, both of which extend to the “main channel of Green Bay.”<sup>14</sup> 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

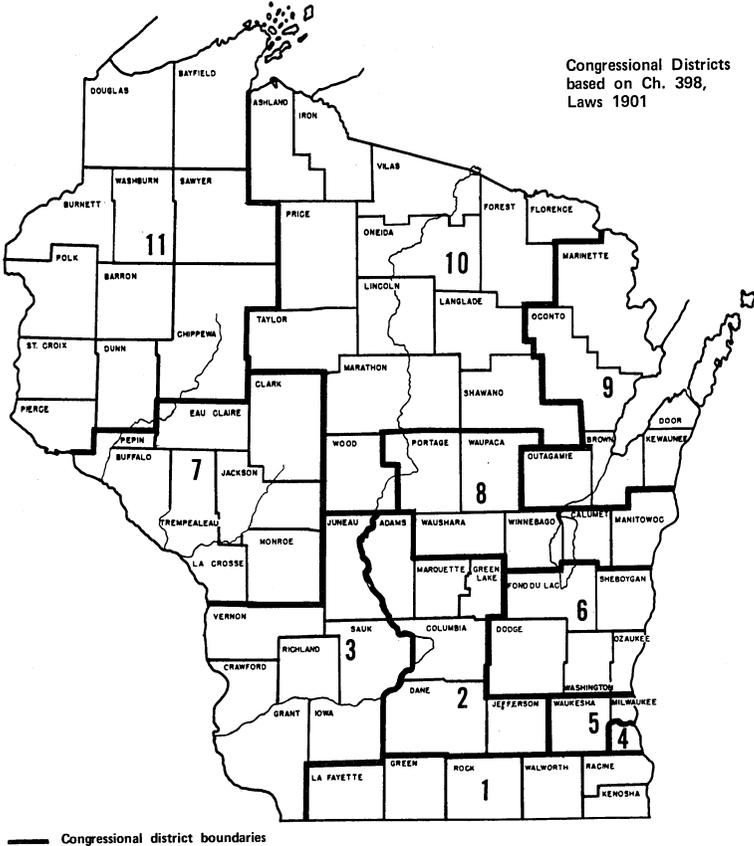
<sup>10</sup>*Journal of the Senate*, July 2, 1962, p. 68 (Governor) and p. 69 (Atty. Gen.).

<sup>11</sup>*The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company v. Town of Oconto* (1880), 50 Wis. 189.

<sup>12</sup>1969 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.

<sup>13</sup>Wisconsin Statutes, Section 2.01 (1) and (29).

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, Section 2.01 (15) and (42).



districts”,<sup>15</sup> 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-

<sup>15</sup>E.g., veto message to 1963 Senate Bill 679; *Journal of the Senate*, April 22, 1964, p. 2269.

Flannigan plans<sup>16</sup>—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."<sup>17</sup> 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);<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19</sup>

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.<sup>20</sup>

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

<sup>16</sup>E.g. Senate Substitute Amendment 1 to 1963 Senate Bill 679.

<sup>17</sup>*State ex rel. Lamb v. Cunningham* (1892), 83 Wis. 90, 151-52.

<sup>18</sup>Chapter 728, Laws of 1951.

<sup>19</sup>23 Wis. (2d) 606.

<sup>20</sup>Ernest 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*.<sup>21</sup>

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

<sup>21</sup>*Kirkpatrick v. Preisler* (1968), 394 U.S. 526, 531.

emphasis the United States Supreme Court has placed upon population equality among electoral districts.<sup>22</sup>

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.<sup>23</sup> 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. |

<sup>22</sup>*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

## Assembly Districts Crossing County Lines

Chapter 156,  
Laws of 1871.

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 [Waupaca] 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.<sup>24</sup>

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.<sup>25</sup>

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.<sup>26</sup> 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."<sup>27</sup> This was undoubtedly accurate; in the territorial census of December 1847 only 235 residents had been enumerated in "Richland County" and

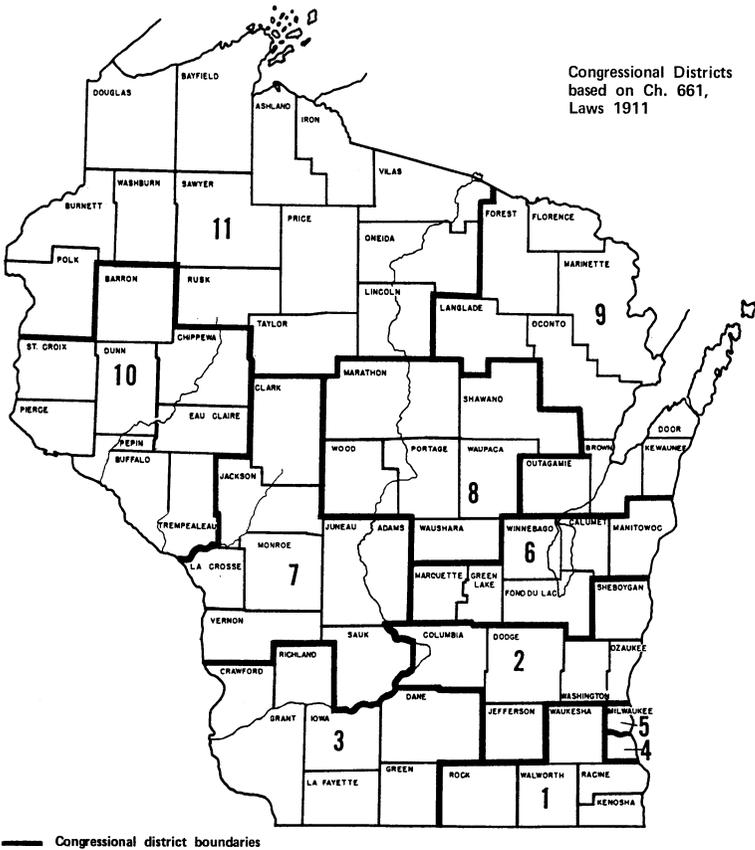
<sup>23</sup>*State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham* (1892), 81 Wis. 440, 523 ff.

<sup>24</sup>81 Wis. 440, 468.

<sup>25</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 524.

<sup>26</sup>Laws of 1842, p. 42.

<sup>27</sup>81 Wis. 440, 525.



that amount was shown as one of the 8 divisions of Iowa County (total population, including Richland, 7,963).<sup>28</sup> 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

<sup>28</sup>Quaife, *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 purposes<sup>29</sup>; 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.*<sup>30</sup> (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

<sup>29</sup>Chapter 77, Laws of 1851.

<sup>30</sup>Wisconsin 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.<sup>31</sup> 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 overexamples 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-

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<sup>31</sup>The 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.<sup>32</sup>

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 house<sup>33</sup>:

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.<sup>34</sup>

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.<sup>35</sup>

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.<sup>36</sup>

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

<sup>32</sup>81 Wis. 440, 527-28.

<sup>33</sup>This holding is, at least impliedly, abrogated by the 1964 court-made apportionment which deliberately balanced the Kenosha and Racine underrepresentations in the Assembly by overrepresentations in the Senate.

<sup>34</sup>81 Wis. 530.

<sup>35</sup>*State ex rel. Reynolds v. Zimmerman* (1964), 23 Wis. (2d) ¶06.

<sup>36</sup>Robert 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.<sup>37</sup> 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.<sup>38</sup>

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-

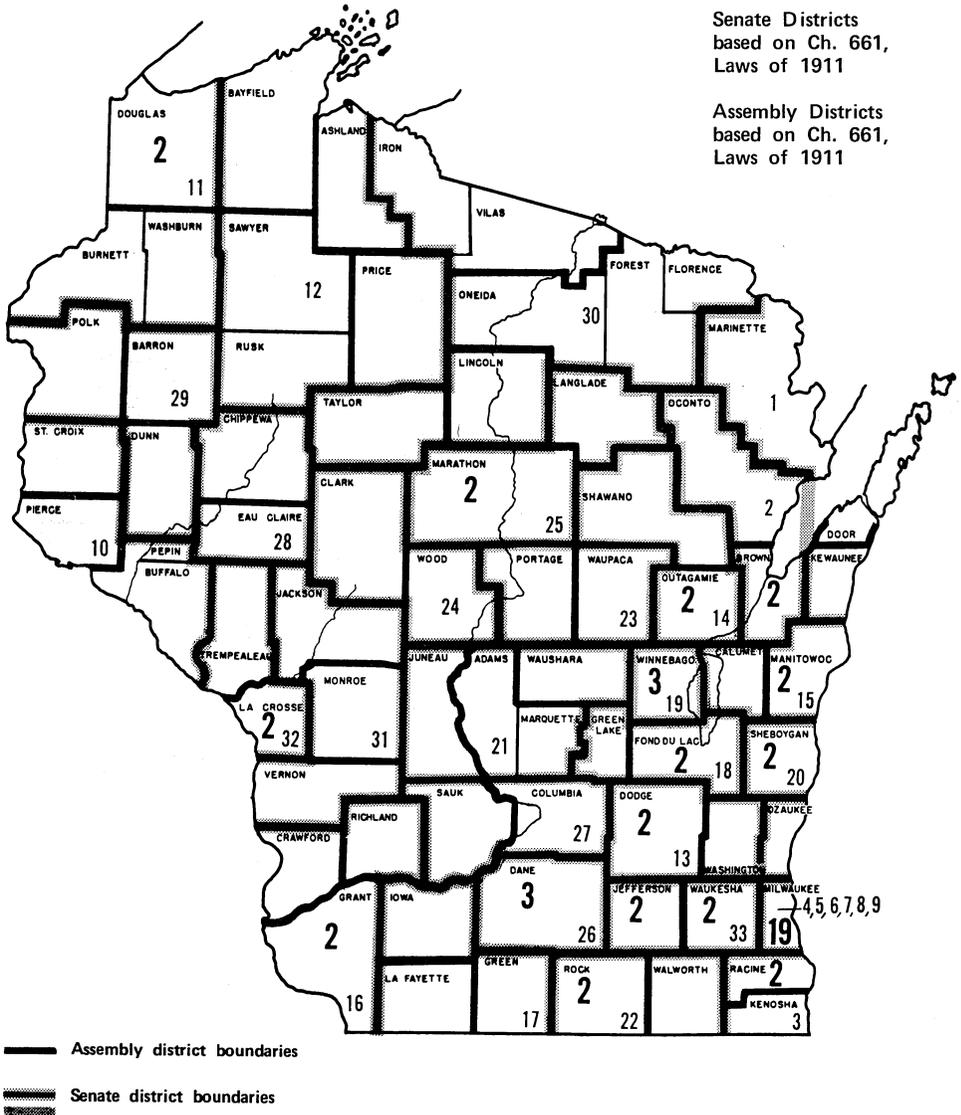
<sup>37</sup>Chapter 63, Laws of 1963.

<sup>38</sup>Wisconsin 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.

Senate Districts  
based on Ch. 661,  
Laws of 1911

Assembly Districts  
based on Ch. 661,  
Laws of 1911



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*,<sup>39</sup> 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.<sup>40</sup>

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

<sup>39</sup>50 Wis. (1880) 189.

<sup>40</sup>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.<sup>41</sup> (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."<sup>42</sup>

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

<sup>41</sup>Ibid., 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.

<sup>42</sup>Wisconsin Constitution, Article IV, Section 23.

town supervisors simultaneously functioned also as the county board of supervisors.<sup>43</sup>

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* . . .<sup>44</sup> (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.<sup>45</sup>

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.<sup>46</sup> (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.<sup>47</sup> The principles set forth in this case and the *second Cunningham* case decided later in the same year,<sup>48</sup> 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

<sup>43</sup>An 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.

<sup>44</sup>Revised 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).

<sup>45</sup>Revised Statutes 1849, page 42.

<sup>46</sup>See Laws of Wisconsin, 1876, at p. 873.

<sup>47</sup>*State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham*, 81 Wis. (1892) 440.

<sup>48</sup>*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.<sup>49</sup>

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.<sup>50</sup>

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.<sup>51</sup>

Nevertheless, as the result of the *Cunningham* pronouncements "precincts" were not used for the purpose of describing Assembly districts since 1876,

<sup>49</sup>81 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.

<sup>50</sup>*Harrington v. Smith*, 28 Wis. (1871) 43.

<sup>51</sup>Concurring 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*,<sup>52</sup> 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.<sup>53</sup> 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.<sup>54</sup>

**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."<sup>55</sup> 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

<sup>52</sup>264 Wis. (1953) 644.

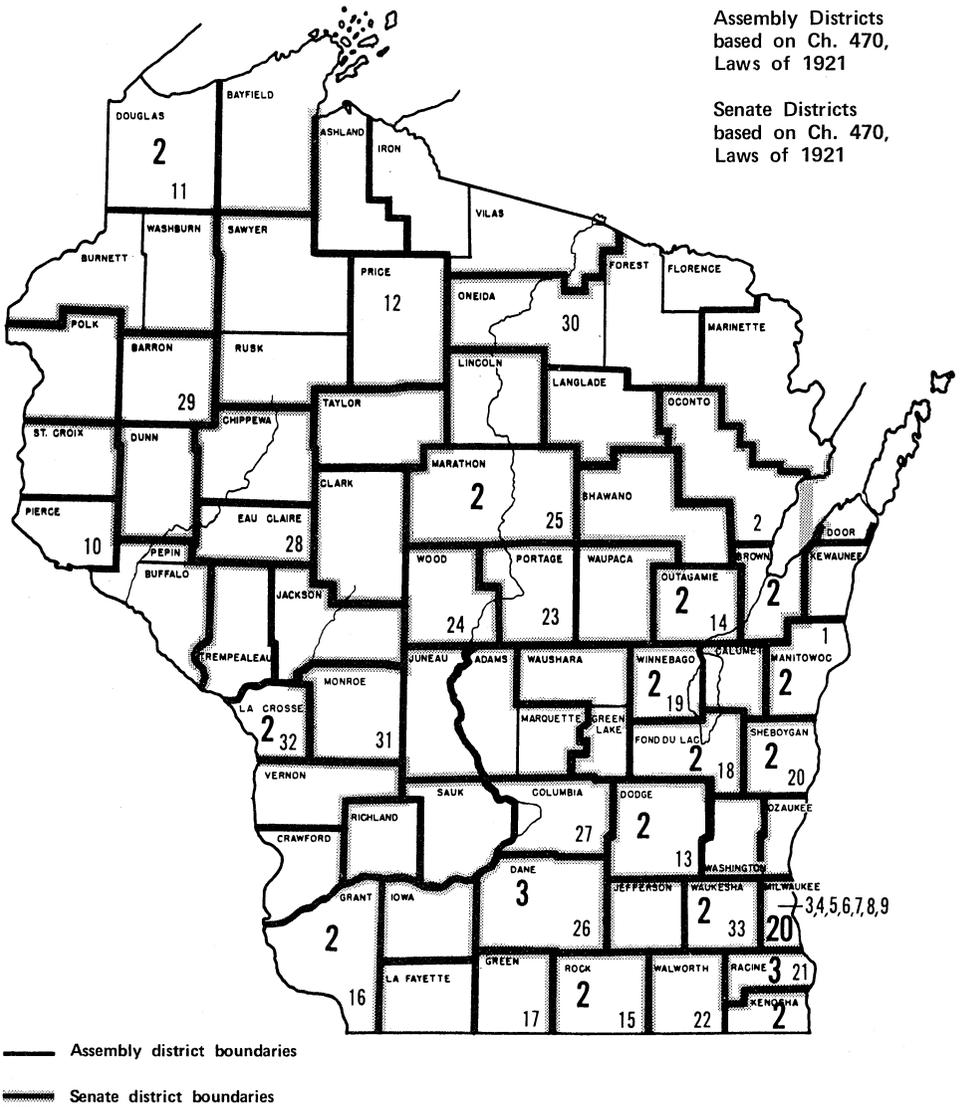
<sup>53</sup>Chapter 728, Laws of 1951.

<sup>54</sup>Opinion in response to 1969 Assembly Resolution 34, addressed to the Assembly on August 15, 1969.

<sup>55</sup>*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.<sup>56</sup> 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.<sup>57</sup> 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

<sup>56</sup>Chapter 166, Laws of 1849.

<sup>57</sup>Laws 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 . . .<sup>58</sup>

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."<sup>59</sup> 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.<sup>60</sup>

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.<sup>61</sup> 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.<sup>62</sup> 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.<sup>63</sup>

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.<sup>64</sup>

<sup>58</sup>Chapter 277, Laws of 1857; Section 2.

<sup>59</sup>Chapter 343, Laws of 1876.

<sup>60</sup>*State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham* (1892), 81 Wis. 440, 520.

<sup>61</sup>*Laws of the Wisconsin Territory*, 1846, p. 164.

<sup>62</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 117.

<sup>63</sup>For the better identification of the villages, county names given refer to the counties now existing.

<sup>64</sup>Under 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.<sup>65</sup>

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.<sup>66</sup> (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-

<sup>65</sup>These 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."

<sup>66</sup>Chapter 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.<sup>67</sup>

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.<sup>68</sup>

### 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup> The minimum population requirement of 2,000 people per ward had become meaningless.

<sup>67</sup>The 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."

<sup>68</sup>*Opinions of the Attorney General*, vol. 52 (1963), p. 237.

<sup>1</sup>*Village of Brown Deer v. City of Milwaukee* (1962), 16 Wis. (2d) 206.

<sup>2</sup>Chapter 398, Laws of 1907.

<sup>3</sup>Chapter 20, Laws of 1965.

<sup>4</sup>Secretary 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 . . .<sup>5</sup>

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).<sup>6</sup>

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".<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup>

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.<sup>9</sup>

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."<sup>10</sup> 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-

<sup>5</sup>Chapter 309, Laws of 1895.

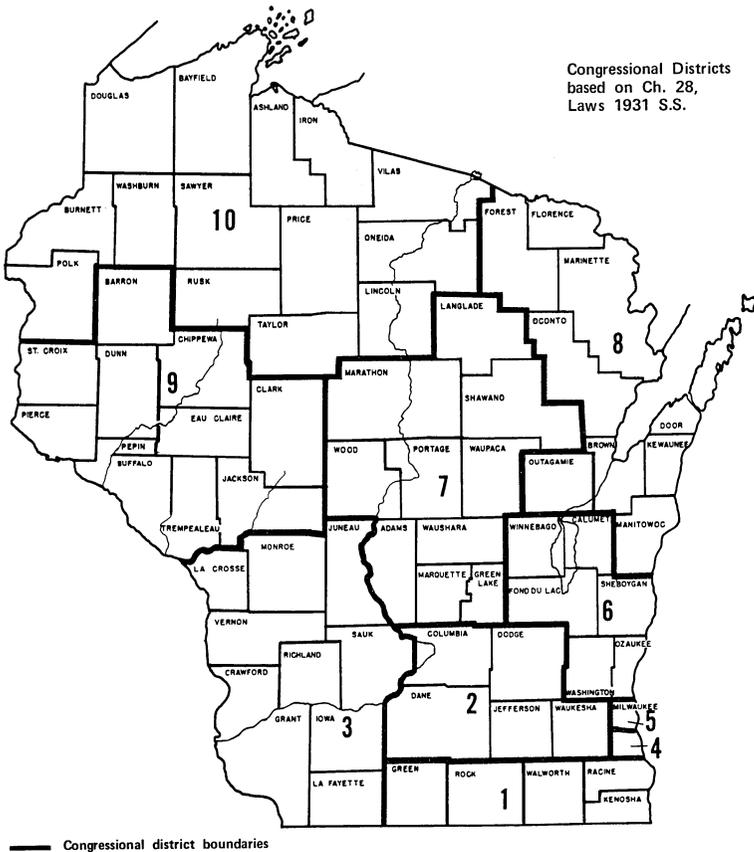
<sup>6</sup>Chapter 164, Laws of 1901.

<sup>7</sup>Chapter 436, Laws of 1901.

<sup>8</sup>Chapter 661, Laws of 1911.

<sup>9</sup>150 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.

<sup>10</sup>*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.<sup>11</sup>

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

<sup>11</sup>See 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.<sup>12</sup>

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.<sup>13</sup>

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.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup>

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

<sup>12</sup>Chapter 284, Laws of 1949.

<sup>13</sup>Wis. Joint Legislative Council, 1950 *Report*, vol. IV, p. 79.

<sup>14</sup>City of Milwaukee, Ordinance 730; adopted March 21, 1961.

<sup>15</sup>Wisconsin 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.<sup>16</sup>

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

<sup>16</sup>See 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.<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup>

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.<sup>19</sup>

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.

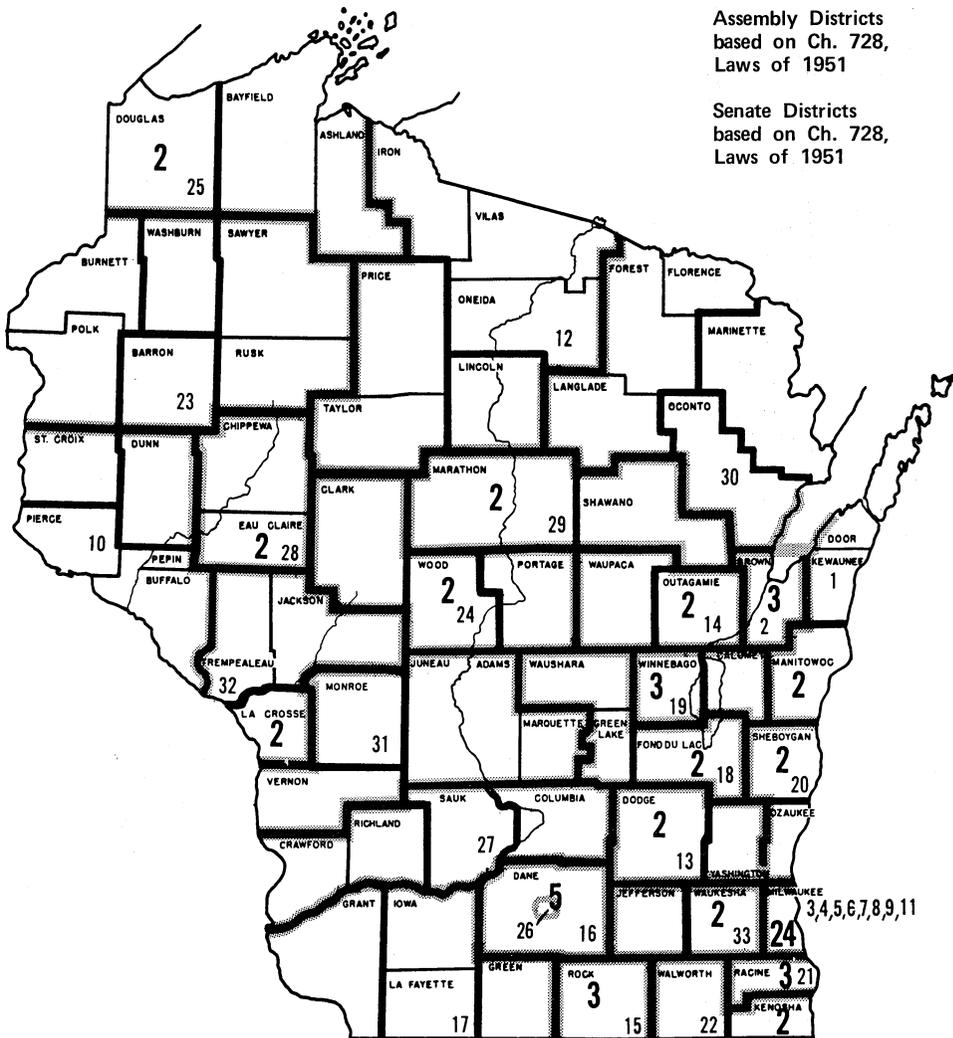
<sup>17</sup>*Sheboygan Press*, November 7, 1961, "City to Elect 30 to County Board".

<sup>18</sup>*Opinions of the Attorney General*, vol. 51 (1962), p. 199.

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 203.

Assembly Districts  
based on Ch. 728,  
Laws of 1951

Senate Districts  
based on Ch. 728,  
Laws of 1951



— Assembly district boundaries

— Senate district boundaries

(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.<sup>20</sup>

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

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<sup>20</sup>1963 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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.

<sup>1</sup>Milo M. Quaife, *The Attainment of Statehood*, published as volume 29 of the Wisconsin Historical Collections, Madison, 1928; pp. 303-04.

<sup>2</sup>*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.<sup>2</sup>

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?<sup>3</sup>

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 . . .

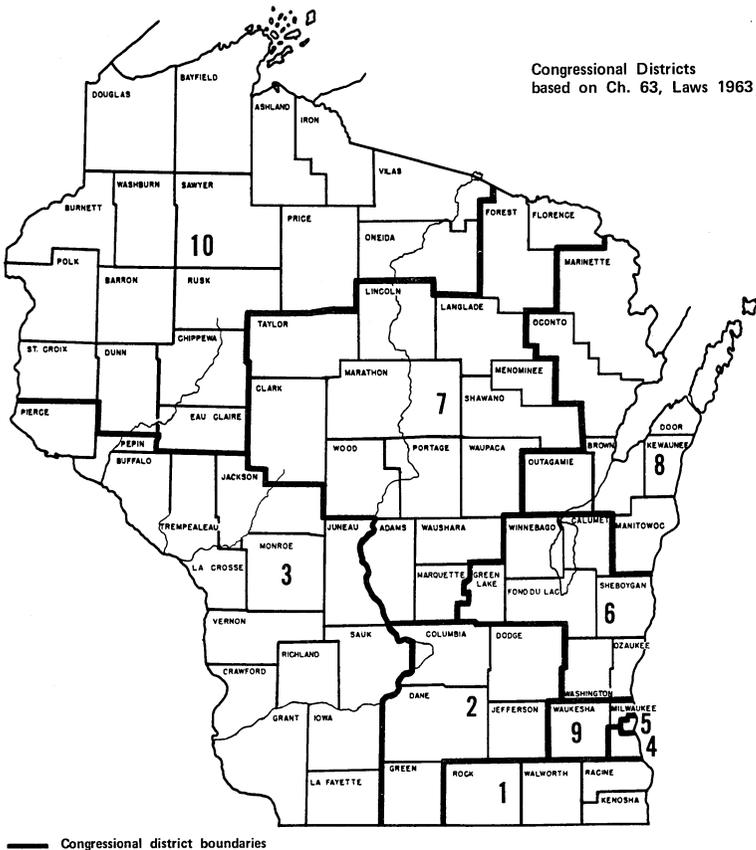
Since population is the principal basis of apportionment, in order to equalize the population of senatorial districts, at times it becomes necessary to move a county from an even-numbered district into an odd-numbered district, or vice versa . . .

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.<sup>3</sup>

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

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<sup>3</sup>Copy 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.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>81 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

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*:

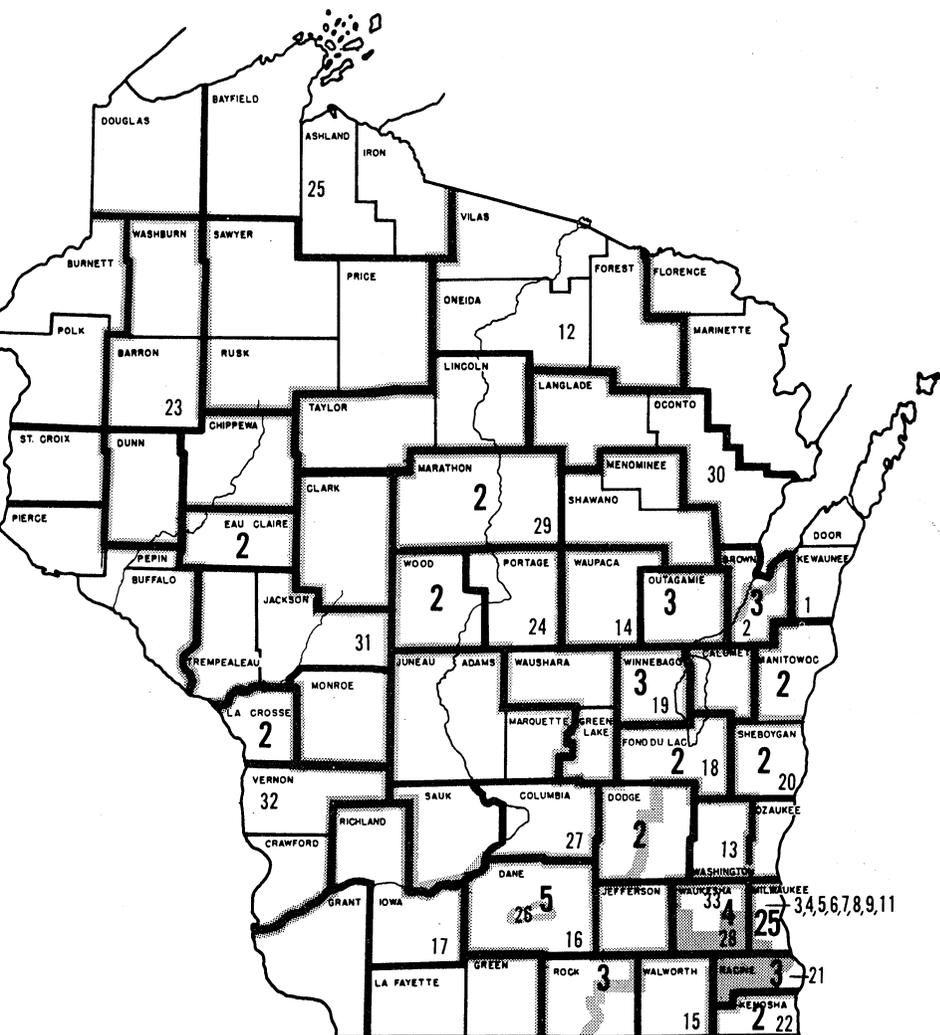
. . . It [the district court] can then proceed, should it become necessary, to grant relief under equitable principles to insure that *no further elections* are held under the unconstitutional scheme. (emphasis supplied)<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup>Although 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.

<sup>6</sup>Copy 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".

<sup>7</sup>377 U.S. 678.

Assembly and Senate districts established by Wisconsin Supreme Court, May 14, 1964.



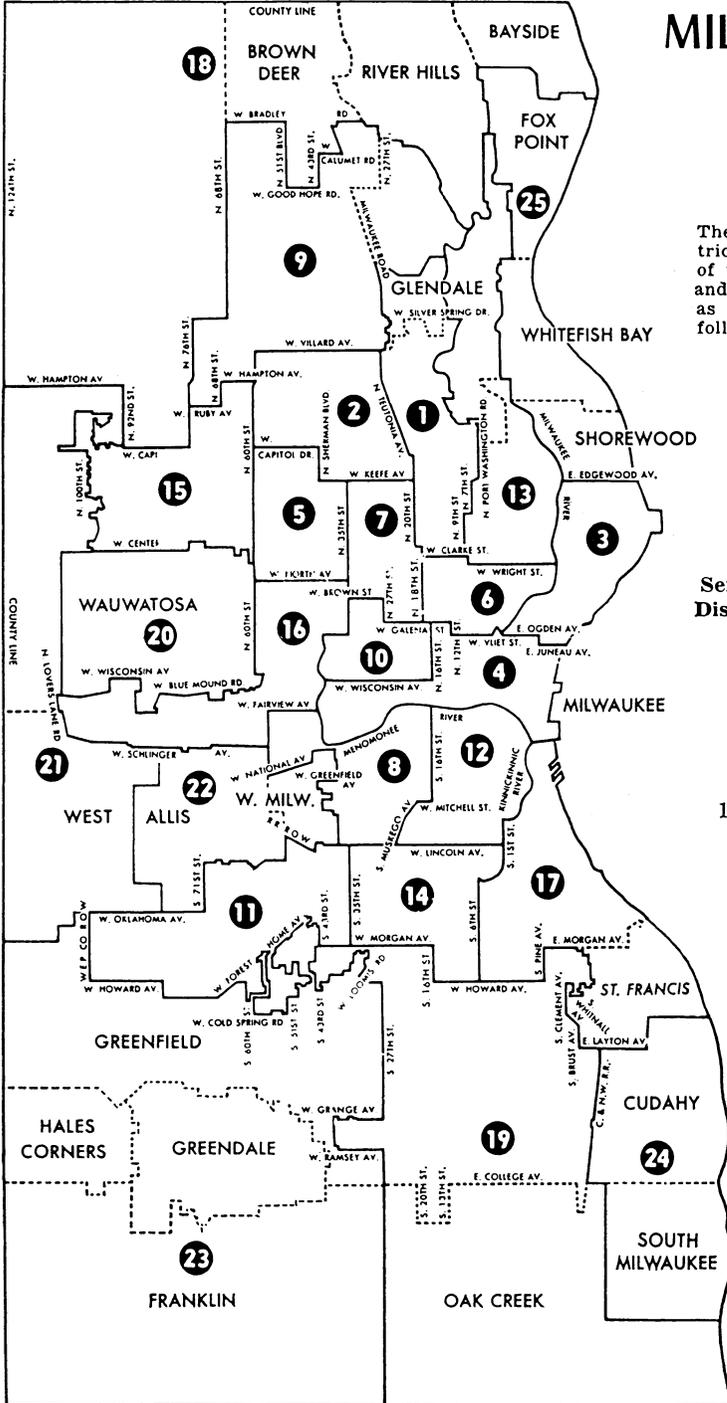
— Assembly district boundaries

▨ Senate district boundaries

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11

# 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 Ke-waunee-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 Ke-waunee 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 west-ern 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, Laus 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 Bayside 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.

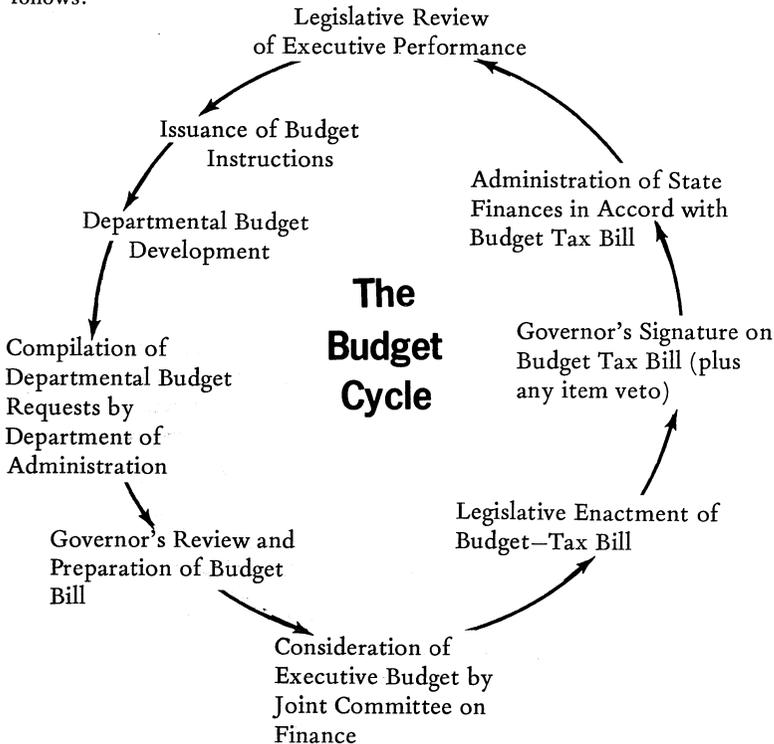
## THE BUDGET—STATE FISCAL POLICY DOCUMENT

*Dale Cattanach 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<br>BIENNIUM | 1969-71<br>TOTAL<br>REQUESTS | TOTAL<br>INCREASE<br>REQUESTED | REQUESTED INCREASES BY CATEGORIES |                |                            |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
|                                   |                     |                              |                                | CONTINUING                        | WORKLOAD       | NEW OR CHANGED<br>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    | —         |
| (e)    Menominee Indian committee       | GPR    B    | 16,000    | 16,000    |
| (f)    Insurance laws study committee   | GPR    C    | —         | —         |
| (g)    Council for home and family      | PR     C    | 50,000    | 50,000    |
| (gm)   Gifts and grants — council       |             |           |           |
| for home and family                     | PR     C    | —         | —         |
| (h)    Gifts and grants — Menominee     |             |           |           |
| Indian committee                        | PR     C    | —         | —         |
| (i)    Gifts and grants — insurance     |             |           |           |
| laws study committee                    | PR     C    | —         | —         |
| (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.<br>1 am. to am.            | 4 am.                               | 3/11                   | 4 am.                            | 2 am.                    | 3/19                  | 4/23<br>(a),(b)   | 4/27,<br>C. 67  | 6/27 (c)             |
| 1933    | SB 64       | 1/27            | 3/24                      | 37 am.<br>4 am. to am.           | None                                | 4/1                    | 22 am.<br>20 am. to am.          | 5 am.<br>6 am. to am.    | 4/13<br>(d)           | 5/18<br>(b)       | 5/22,<br>C. 140 | 7/25 (c)             |
| 1935    | AB 17       | 1/18            | 4/25                      | 1 sub.<br>43 am.<br>2 am. to am. | A. Sub. 1<br>12 am.                 | 5/10                   | 1 sub.<br>46 am.<br>3 am. to am. | S. Sub. 1<br>26 am.      | 6/27                  | 9/18<br>(e)       | 9/30,<br>C. 535 | 9/27 (c)             |
| 1937    | AB 74       | 1/27            | 3/23                      | 1 sub.<br>57 am.<br>5 am. to am. | A. Sub. 1<br>11 am.<br>3 am. to am. | 4/14                   | 1 sub.<br>46 am.<br>3 am. to am. | 2 am.                    | 5/6                   | 5/12<br>(f)       | 5/29,<br>C. 181 | 7/2 (c)              |
| 1939    | AB 194      | 2/3             | 4/14                      | 3 sub.<br>45 am.                 | A. Sub. 3<br>(a)                    | 5/9                    | 20 am.                           | None                     | 5/19                  | 5/23<br>(b)       | 6/10,<br>C. 142 | 10/6 (c)             |
| 1941    | AB 35       | 1/16            | 2/19                      | 1 sub.<br>45 am.                 | A. Sub. 1                           | 3/5                    | 6 am.                            | None                     | 3/13                  | 3/14<br>(b)       | 4/18,<br>C. 49  | 6/6 (c)              |
| 1943    | AB 61       | 2/2             | 3/18                      | 1 sub.<br>19 am.                 | A. Sub. 1                           | 3/31                   | 9 am.                            | None                     | 4/15                  | 4/16              | 5/15,<br>C. 132 | 8/3                  |
| 1945    | AB 1        | 1/18<br>(h)     | 3/16                      | 1 sub.<br>11 am.                 | A. Sub. 1<br>2 am.                  | 4/11                   | 7 am.<br>1 am. to am.            | None                     | 4/26                  | 6/6<br>(b)        | 6/12,<br>C. 293 | 6/20                 |
| 1947    | AB 198      | 2/13            | 5/28                      | 1 sub.<br>38 am.                 | A. Sub. 1                           | 6/11                   | 17 am.                           | None                     | 6/19                  | 7/2<br>(b)        | 6/30,<br>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 | Pub-lished      | Date of Adjournment |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1949    | AB 24            | 1/20<br>(i)     | 5/3                       | 1 sub.<br>19 am.                    | A. Sub. 1                    | 5/13                   | 16 am.   | None  | 5/20                  | 5/24              | 6/29,<br>C. 360 | 7/9                 |
| 1951    | AB 174           | 2/2             | 4/4                       | 1 sub.<br>4 am.                     | A. Sub. 1                    | 4/18                   | 1 am.  | None  | 4/25                  | 4/25              | 6/12,<br>C. 319 | 6/14 (c)            |
| 1953    | AB 139           | 1/27            | 2/24                      | 1 sub.<br>15 am.<br>1 am. to<br>am. | A. Sub. 1<br>2 am.           | 3/18                   | 11 am.   | None  | 4/1                   | 6/10<br>(j)       | 6/13,<br>C. 251 | 6/12                |
| 1955    | AB 73            | 2/1             | 4/14                      | 1 sub.<br>8 am.                     | A. Sub. 1                    | 4/28                   | 2 am.  | None  | 5/5                   | 5/5               | 6/27,<br>C. 204 | 6/24                |
| 1957    | AB 77            | 1/31            | 5/2                       | 1 sub.                              | A. Sub. 1                    | 5/14                   | None   | None  | 5/16                  | 9/24<br>(b)       | 6/29,<br>C. 259 | 6/29                |
| 1959    | AB 106           | 2/4             | 4/16                      | 2 sub.<br>7 am.                     | A. Sub. 1<br>(k)             | 4/29                   | 1 sub.<br>32 am.<br>2 am. to<br>am.  | S. Sub. 1<br>7 am.<br>1 am. to<br>am<br>(l) | 5/19                  | 6/23<br>(m)       | 6/30,<br>C. 135 | 7/25                |
| 1961    | AB 111           | 2/2             | 4/27                      | 1 sub.<br>13 am.<br>2 am. to<br>am. | A. Sub. 1<br>2 am.           | 5/10                   | 11 am.   | None  | 5/22                  | 6/28<br>(b)       | 6/30,<br>C. 191 | 8/12                |
| 1963    | AB 255<br>SB 615 | 2/19<br>6/18    | See 1963<br>6/24          | SB 615<br>69 am.<br>9 am. to<br>am. | 42 am.(m)<br>6 am. to<br>am. | 6/28                   | 2 sub. am.<br>95 am. to<br>a. sub. 1<br>7 am. to<br>am. to<br>a. sub. 1<br>(o) | A. Sub. 2                                   | 7/19                  | 7/30<br>(p)       | 8/10,<br>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.<br>58 am. to sub. am.<br>8 am. to am. to sub. am.<br>28 am.<br>2 am. to am.       | S. Sub. 3<br>6 am. to s. sub. 3<br>5 am. to am. to s. sub. 3        | 6/4                    | 5 am.                        | (a)<br>See AB903                |                       |                   |                 |                     |
|         | AB 903      | 6/29            | 6/29                      |  |   | 7/1                    | 8 am.<br>7 am. to am.        | 5 am.<br>1 am. to am.           | 7/8                   | 7/27<br>(b),(r)   | 7/30,<br>C. 163 | 7/30                |
| 1967    | AB 99       | 1/31            | 4/28                      | 6 am.<br>1 sub.<br>50 am.<br>to sub.<br>am.<br>3 am. to am. to sub. am.                      | A. Sub. 1<br>6 am. to a. sub. 1<br>2 am. to am. to a. sub. 1<br>(s) | 5/12                   | 52 am.                       | None                            | 6/7                   | 6/8               | 6/24,<br>C. 43  | 7/28                |
| 1969    | SB 95       | 1/31            | 5/20                      | 22 am.<br>2 sub.<br>4 am. to s. sub. 1<br>169 am. to s. sub. 2<br>41 am. to am. to s. sub. 2 | S. Sub. 2<br>79 am. to s. sub. 2<br>23 am. to am. to s. sub. 2      | 6/20                   | 1 sub.<br>2 am. to a. sub. 1 | A. Sub. 1<br>1 am. to a. sub. 1 | 7/18<br>(t)           | 8/19              | 8/30,<br>C. 154 | 11/15               |

<sup>a</sup>Assembly refused to concur in S.Amdt. 4, Senate refused to recede, Com. of Conference recommended that Senate recede, conference report adopted. 4/2/31.

<sup>b</sup>Partial veto by Governor was sustained.

<sup>c</sup>Adjournment was sine die on the date shown. Other sessions reconvened at a later date for one or more adjourned sessions.

<sup>d</sup>Senate concurred in A.Amdts. 4/13.

<sup>e</sup>Assembly adopted 19 amdots. to Senate-passed bill, but then nonconcurred 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.

<sup>1</sup>Senate concurred in A.Amdts. on 5/12.

<sup>2</sup>A.Sub.Amdt.2, and A.Amdt.10, to it were adopted also, but were replaced by the adoption of A.Sub.Amdt.3.

<sup>3</sup>1/18 Introduced by Jt. Finance; 2/20 Report introduction recommended by Jt. Finance; 3/16 Jt. Finance reported.

<sup>4</sup>Introduced by Jt. Finance 1/19; 1/20 Record expunged and reintroduced.

<sup>5</sup>Partial veto by Governor was overridden.

<sup>6</sup>A.Amdt.1, to A.Sub.Amdt.2, was adopted, but A.Sub.Amdt.2, was then rejected.

<sup>7</sup>Two amdots. to bill were adopted, but were then replaced by passage of S.Sub.Amdt.1.

<sup>8</sup>Assembly 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.

<sup>9</sup>In addition, one amdot. to an amdot. was adopted but the amdot. was then rejected.

<sup>10</sup>The Assembly adopted 10 amdots. and 2 amdots. to amdots., to A.Sub.1, then rejected A.Sub.1 and adopted A.Sub.Amdt.2, with no amdots.

<sup>11</sup>Senate passed one amdot. and an amdot. to the amdot. to A.Sub.Amdt.2 and messaged it to the Assembly on July 26. The Assembly concurred in bill as amended on July 30.

<sup>12</sup>On June 15 the Assembly nonconcurred in bill.

<sup>13</sup>Assembly concurred in 2 of the 5 amdots. on July 9. Senate adhered to its position on all 5 amdots. and asked for a conference on July 13. The conference committee reported on July 22. It recommended an Assembly amdot. to one Senate amdot. and that the Senate recede on the other 2 amdots. Both houses agreed to the conference report on July 22.

<sup>14</sup>Assembly 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.

<sup>15</sup>Senate 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

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### 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**

The State Government of Wisconsin, 1958 Blue Book, pp. 139-147.

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.

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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.

State Regulation of Advertising, by Kathleen Kepner, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 183-193.

The University Promotes Community Employment Development, by Kenneth E. Rindt, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 168-173.

Wisconsin's Commerce, 1958 Blue Book, pp. 129-138.

Wisconsin's Industry, 1958 Blue Book, pp. 115-127.

### **Labor**

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### **Natural Resources**

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The Mineral Resources of Wisconsin, by George F. Hanson, 1964 Blue Book, pp. 199-211.

### **Population**

The Population Resource of Wisconsin, by M. G. Toepel and H. Rupert Theobald, 1964 Blue Book, pp. 70-90.

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### **Recreation**

Recreation Facilities in Wisconsin, 1958 Blue Book, pp. 203-212.

### **Schools**

Conservation Education in Wisconsin, by Ingvald O. Hembre, 1964 Blue Book, pp. 212-225.

The Educational System of Wisconsin, 1958 Blue Book, pp. 165-176.

### **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.
- Civil Defense in Wisconsin, 1962 Blue Book, pp. 259-265.
- Civil War, Wisconsin and the, by Frank L. Klement, 1962 Blue Book, pp. 70-180.
- Congressional Medal of Honor: Wisconsin Winners, 1962 Blue Book, pp. 219-220.
- Military Manpower, Wisconsin, 1962 Blue Book, pp. 251-258.
- National Guard, The Wisconsin, 1962 Blue Book, pp. 207-219.
- Veterans Home at King, The, 1962 Blue Book, pp. 221-230.
- Veterans Benefits Provided by Wisconsin, 1962 Blue Book, pp. 231-250.
- World War I, Wisconsin in, 1962 Blue Book, pp. 181-188.
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**Vocational Education**

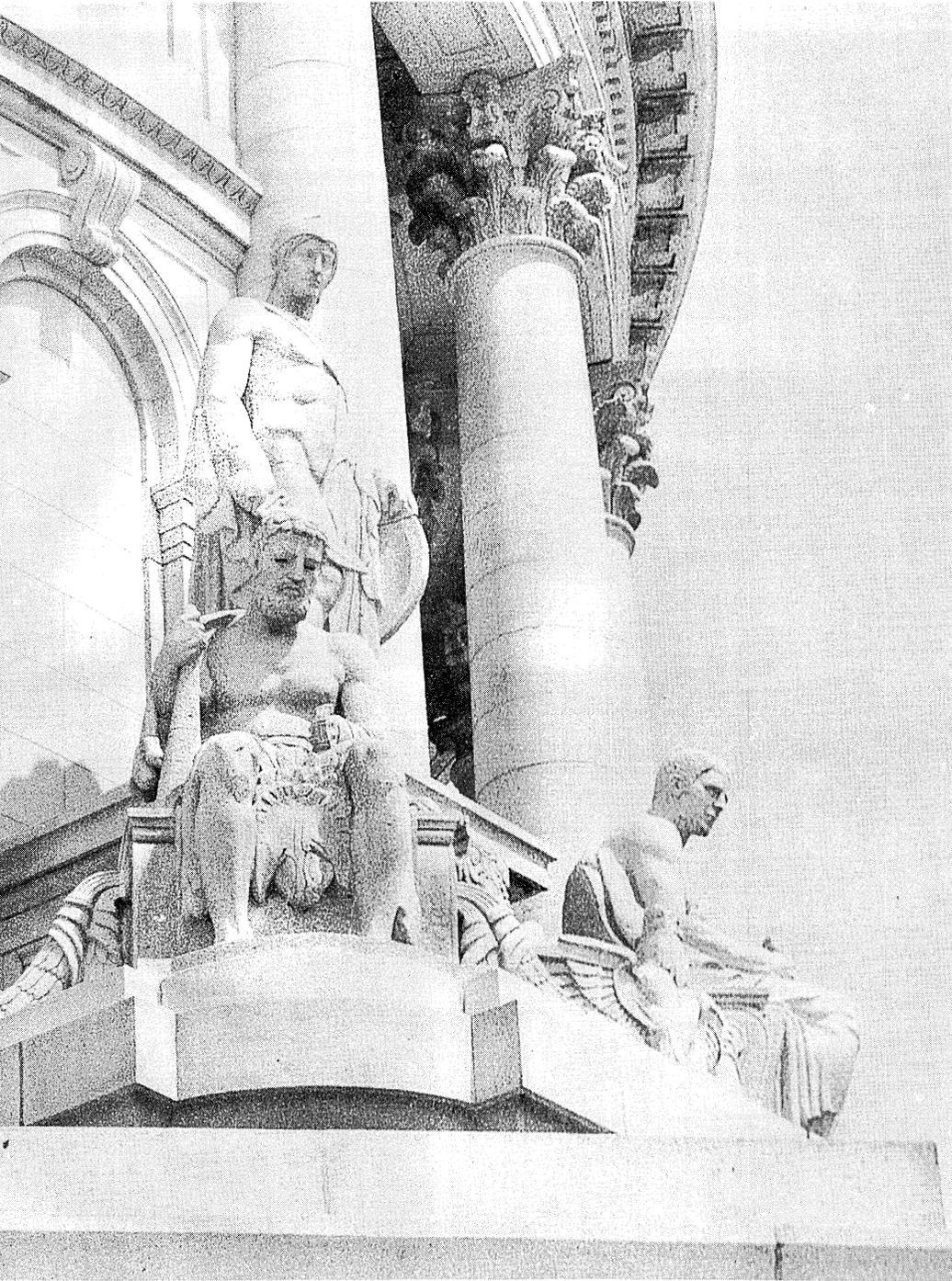
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**Water**

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- The Water Resources of Wisconsin, by C. L. R. Holt, Jr., Ken B. Young, and William H. Cartwright, 1964 Blue Book, pp. 178-198.
- Wisconsin's Water, 1958 Blue Book, pp. 97-102.

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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 fact.

**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. 3

**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

*... shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual*  
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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

## ARTICLE I.

### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

#### Section

1. Equality; inherent rights.
2. Slavery prohibited.
3. Free speech; libel.
4. Right to assembly and petition.
5. Trial by jury; verdict in civil cases.
6. Excessive bail; cruel punishments.
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. Wrists of error.
22. Maintenance of free government.
23. Transportation of school children.

## ARTICLE II.

### BOUNDARIES.

#### Section

1. State boundary.
2. Enabling act accepted.

## ARTICLE III.

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4. Assemblymen, how chosen.
5. Senators, how chosen.
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7. Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance.
8. Rules; contempts; expulsion.
9. Officers.
10. Journals; open doors; adjournments.
11. Meeting of legislature.
12. Ineligibility of legislators to office.
13. Ineligibility of federal officers.
14. Filling vacancies.
15. Exemption from arrest and civil process.
16. Privilege in debate.
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23. Uniform town and county government.
- 23a. Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto.
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29. Militia.
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31. Special and private laws prohibited.
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1. Impeachment; trial.
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18. Suit tax.
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4. Annual school tax.
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## Section

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## Section

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## Section

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3. Eligibility to office.
4. Great seal.
5. Residents on Indian lands, where to vote.
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7. Division of counties.
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2. Territorial laws continued.
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## PREAMBLE\*

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic 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 offence 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 offences 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

**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

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."

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

ording to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [*1907 SJR18; 1909 SJR35; 1909 c. 478*]

**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-

each year and not oftener, unless convened by the governor.

**Meeting of legislature.** SECTION 11. [*As amended Nov. 1881*] 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. [1880 *SJR9*; 1881 *AJR7*; 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 *SJR24*; 1965 *SJR15*]

**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 *SJR61*; 1929 *SJR7*]

**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.

1867 c. 25]

**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 *SJR20*; 1866 *SJR 10*;

**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 *SJR9*; 1881 *AJR7*; 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 SJR3*]

**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 *SJR14*; 1871 *AJR29*; 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 *SJR14*; 1871 *AJR29*; 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 *SJR35*; 1945 *SJR24*]

**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 *AJR48*; 1961 *SJR1*]

## 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 *AJR4*; 1967 *AJR9* & *SJR12*]

**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 *AJR4*; 1967 *AJR9* & *SJR12*]

**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 *AJR3*; 1967 *AJR8* & *SJR11*]

**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 defence.

**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. [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

**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.

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*]

**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 SJR29; 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. 258*]

**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 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 January 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 employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section. [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.

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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. "                  | 1854    | 6,549  | 11,580               | ..... <sup>1</sup> |
| 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 | ..... <sup>1</sup>   |                    |
| 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 <sup>2</sup> |                    |
| 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 | ..... <sup>1</sup>   |                    |
| 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  | ..... <sup>1</sup>   |                    |
| 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  | ..... <sup>1</sup>   |                    |
| 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 <sup>3</sup> |                    |
| 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 <sup>3</sup>    |
| 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 <sup>3</sup>    |
| 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.                  | " 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 | "       |          |           |
| VII  | 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    |
|      | 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*  |
| 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* |           |
| 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* |           |
| 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, | 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    | which became Joint Rule 16 of the Wis. legislature,  | "     | "        | Nov.   | 1932    | 452,605 | 275,175  | 1,124,502 |
| V    | 9    | *Lieutenant governor's salary repealed; fixed by law    | SJR            | 82  | JR | 70              | 1929 | SJR | 7                    | JR               | 53   | 1931    | established a new procedure to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval. | "     | "        | "      | "       | 427,768 | 267,120  | "         |
| VII  | 1    | *Wording of section corrected                           | SJR            | 103 | JR | 72              | 1929 | SJR | 8                    | JR               | 58   | 1931    | to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.                             | "     | "        | "      | "       | 436,113 | 221,563  | "         |
| XI   | 3    | *Municipal indebtedness for public utilities            | AJR            | 61  | JR | 74              | 1929 | AJR | 14                   | JR               | 71   | 1931    | to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.                             | "     | "        | "      | "       | 401,194 | 279,631  | "         |
| III  | 1    | *Woman suffrage   | AJR            | 52  | JR | 91              | 1931 | SJR | 74                   | JR               | 76   | 1933    | to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.                             | Nov.  | 1934     | "      | "       | 411,088 | 166,745  | 953,797   |
| XIII | 11   | *Free passes, permitted as specified                    | AJR            | 50  | JR | 63              | 1933 | AJR | 67                   | JR               | 98   | 1935    | to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.                             | Nov.  | 1936     | "      | "       | 365,971 | 361,799  | 1,237,095 |
| VIII | 1    | *Installment payment of real estate taxes               | AJR            | 37  | JR | 88              | 1939 | AJR | 15                   | JR               | 18   | 1941    | to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.                             | Apr.  | 1941     | "      | "       | 330,971 | 134,808  | 547,213*  |
| VII  | 15   | *Justice of peace, abolish office in first class cities | SJR            | 9   | JR | 27              | 1943 | SJR | 6                    | JR               | 2    | 1945    | to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.                             | Apr.  | 1945     | "      | "       | 160,965 | 113,408  | 381,192*  |

## 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 | 10    | *Aeronautical program .....  | SJR            | 16  | JR 37 | 1943            | SJR | 7  | JR 3                 | 1945             | "         | 187,111 | 101,169                 | "                      |
| VI   | 4     | Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms .....                             | AJR            | 6   | JR 36 | 1943            | AJR | 10 | JR 47                | 1945             | Apr. 1946 | 121,144 | 170,131                 | 306,354 <sup>3</sup>   |
| IV   | 33    | *Auditing of state accounts .....  | SJR            | 35  | JR 60 | 1943            | SJR | 24 | JR 73                | 1945             | Nov. 1946 | 480,938 | 308,072                 | 1,040,444              |
| VI   | 2     | *Auditing (part of same proposal) .....                                  | "              | "   | "     | "               | "   | "  | "                    | "                | "         | "       | "                       | "                      |
| X    | 3     | Public transportation of school children to any school .....             | SJR            | 48  | JR 73 | 1943            | SJR | 19 | JR 78                | 1945             | "         | 437,817 | 545,475                 | "                      |
| XI   | 2     | Repeal; relating to exercise of eminent domain by municipalities .....   | SJR            | 30  | JR 89 | 1945            | SJR | 15 | JR 48                | 1947             | Nov. 1948 | 210,086 | 807,318                 | 1,266,139              |
| II   | 2     | Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed .....                       | AJR            | 26  | JR 33 | 1947            | SJR | 6  | JR 2                 | 1949             | Apr. 1949 | 245,412 | 297,237                 | 633,606 <sup>3</sup>   |
| VIII | 10    | *Veterans' housing .....   | SJR            | 2   | JR 1  | 1948            | SJR | 5  | JR 1                 | 1949             | "         | 311,576 | 290,736                 | "                      |
| II   | 2     | *Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed .....                      | AJR            | 64  | JR 11 | 1949            | AJR | 7  | JR 7                 | 1951             | Apr. 1951 | 305,612 | 186,284                 | 515,822 <sup>3</sup>   |
| XI   | 3     | *City debt limit 8% for combined city and school purposes .....          | SJR            | 11  | JR 12 | 1949            | SJR | 9  | JR 6                 | 1951             | "         | 313,739 | 191,897                 | "                      |
| IV   | 3,4,5 | **Apportionment based on area and population .....                       | SJR            | 50  | JR 59 | 1951            | AJR | 7  | JR 9                 | 1953             | Apr. 1953 | 433,043 | 406,133                 | 735,860 <sup>3</sup>   |
| VII  | 9     | *Judicial elections to full terms ..                                     | SJR            | 3   | JR 41 | 1951            | SJR | 5  | JR 12                | 1953             | "         | 386,972 | 345,094                 | "                      |
| VII  | 24    | *Judges: qualifications, retirement ..                                   | SJR            | 6   | JR 46 | 1953            | SJR | 10 | JR 14                | 1955             | Apr. 1955 | 380,214 | 177,929                 | 520,554 <sup>3</sup>   |
| XI   | 3     | *School debt limit, equalized value ..                                   | SJR            | 17  | JR 47 | 1953            | AJR | 18 | JR 12                | 1955             | "         | 320,376 | 228,641                 | "                      |
| IV   | 26    | *Teachers' retirement benefits .....                                     | SJR            | 21  | JR 41 | 1953            | SJR | 8  | JR 17                | 1955             | Apr. 1956 | 365,560 | 255,284                 | 740,411 <sup>3</sup>   |
| VI   | 4     | Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms .....                             | AJR            | 13  | JR 23 | 1953            | AJR | 22 | JR 53                | 1955             | "         | 269,722 | 328,603                 | "                      |
| XI   | 3a    | *Dedication of land to cities, etc. ..                                   | SJR            | 29  | JR 35 | 1953            | SJR | 9  | JR 36                | 1955             | "         | 376,692 | 193,544                 | "                      |
| XIII | 11    | Free passes, not for public use .....                                    | AJR            | 12  | JR 61 | 1953            | AJR | 47 | JR 54                | 1955             | "         | 188,715 | 380,207                 | "                      |
| VIII | 10    | *Port development .....  | AJR            | 39  | JR 58 | 1957            | SJR | 20 | JR 15                | 1959             | Apr. 1960 | 472,177 | 451,045                 | 1,182,160 <sup>4</sup> |
| XI   | 3     | *Debt limit in populous counties, 5% equalized .....                     | SJR            | 47  | JR 59 | 1957            | SJR | 53 | JR 32                | 1959             | Nov. 1960 | 686,104 | 529,467                 | 1,728,009              |
| IV   | 26    | Salary increases during term .....                                       | SJR            | 21  | JR 29 | 1959            | SJR | 6  | JR 11                | 1961             | Apr. 1961 | 297,066 | 307,575                 | 765,807 <sup>3</sup>   |
| IV   | 34    | *Continuity of civil government .....                                    | AJR            | 48  | JR 50 | 1959            | SJR | 1  | JR 10                | 1961             | "         | 498,869 | 132,728                 | "                      |
| VI   | 4     | Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms .....                             | AJR            | 31  | JR 48 | 1959            | AJR | 7  | JR 9                 | 1961             | "         | 283,495 | 388,238                 | "                      |
| VIII | 1     | *Personal property classified for tax purposes .....                     | AJR            | 120 | JR 77 | 1959            | SJR | 34 | JR 13                | 1961             | "         | 381,881 | 220,434                 | "                      |
| XI   | 2     | *Municipal eminent domain, abolished jury verdict of necessity .....     | AJR            | 22  | JR 47 | 1959            | SJR | 8  | JR 12                | 1961             | "         | 348,406 | 259,566                 | "                      |
| XI   | 3     | *Debt limit 10% equalized value for integrated aid school district ..... | 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 removed 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 .....   | "              | "   | "               | "  | "                    | "                | "    | "       | "                       | "     | "    | "    | 524,240 | 319,378 | "                      |
| IV   | 3      | Apportionment at second session .....  | AJR            | 162 | JR              | 96 | 1961                 | AJR              | 23   | JR      | 9                       | 1963  | Apr. | 1963 | 232,851 | 277,014 | 635,510 <sup>3</sup>   |
| IV   | 26     | Salary increases during term .....   | SJR            | 76  | JR              | 68 | 1961                 | SJR              | 4    | JR      | 7                       | 1963  | "    | "    | 216,205 | 335,774 | "                      |
| XI   | 3      | *Equalized value debt limit .....  | AJR            | 92  | JR              | 71 | 1961                 | AJR              | 19   | JR      | 8                       | 1963  | "    | "    | 285,296 | 231,702 | "                      |
| VIII | 10     | Maximum state appropriation for forestry increased .....                             | AJR            | 133 | JR              | 90 | 1961                 | AJR              | 73   | JR      | 32                      | 1963  | Apr. | 1964 | 440,978 | 536,724 | 1,046,801 <sup>3</sup> |
| XI   | 3      | Property valuation for debt limit adjusted .....                                     | AJR            | 134 | JR              | 91 | 1961                 | AJR              | 74   | JR      | 33                      | 1963  | "    | "    | 336,994 | 572,276 | "                      |
| XII  | 1      | Constitutional amendments, submission of related items in a single proposition ..... | SJR            | 15  | JR              | 30 | 1961                 | SJR              | 1    | JR      | 1                       | SS'63 | "    | "    | 317,676 | 582,045 | "                      |
| VI   | 4      | *Coroner and surveyor abolished in counties of 500,000 .....                         | AJR            | 14  | JR              | 30 | 1963                 | SJR              | 17   | JR      | 5                       | 1965  | Apr. | 1965 | 380,059 | 215,169 | 738,831 <sup>3</sup>   |
| IV   | 24     | *Lotteries, definition revised .....   | SJR            | 42  | JR              | 35 | 1963                 | SJR              | 13   | JR      | 2                       | 1965  | "    | "    | 454,390 | 194,327 | "                      |
| IV   | 13     | *Legislators on active duty in armed forces .....                                    | SJR            | 24  | JR              | 34 | 1963                 | SJR              | 15   | JR      | 14                      | 1965  | Apr. | 1966 | 362,935 | 189,641 | 564,132 <sup>3</sup>   |
| 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            | 32  | JR              | 48 | 1963                 | SJR              | 26   | JR      | 50                      | 1965  | "    | "    | "       | "       | "                      |
| XI   | 3      | *Special district public utility debt limit .....                                    | SJR            | 59  | JR              | 44 | 1963                 | SJR              | 11   | JR      | 51                      | 1965  | "    | "    | 307,502 | 199,919 | "                      |
|      |        |  |                |     |                 |    |                      | AJR              | 10   | JR      | 58                      | 1965  | "    | "    | "       | "       | "                      |
| I    | 23     | *Transportation of children to private schools .....                                 | AJR            | 70  | JR              | 46 | 1965                 | AJR              | 7    | JR      | 13                      | 1967  | Apr. | 1967 | 494,236 | 377,107 | 856,650 <sup>3</sup>   |
| IV   | 26     | *Judicial salary increased during term .....   | AJR            | 162 | JR              | 96 | 1965                 | AJR              | 17   | JR      | 17                      | 1967  | "    | "    | 489,989 | 328,292 | "                      |
| V    | 1m, 1n | *4-yr. term for governor & lt. gov. ....   | AJR            | 4   | JR              | 80 | 1965                 | AJR              | 9    | JR      | 15                      | 1967  | "    | "    | 534,368 | 310,478 | "                      |
|      |        |  |                |     |                 |    |                      | SJR              | 12   | JR      | 10                      | 1967  | "    | "    | "       | "       | "                      |
| V    | 3      | *Joint election of governor and lt. gov. ....  | AJR            | 3   | JR              | 45 | 1965                 | SJR              | 11   | JR      | 11                      | 1967  | "    | "    | 507,339 | 312,267 | "                      |
|      |        |  |                |     |                 |    |                      | AJR              | 8    | JR      | 14                      | 1967  | "    | "    | "       | "       | "                      |
| VI   | 1m     | *4-yr. term for secretary of state .....   | AJR            | 4   | JR              | 80 | 1965                 | AJR              | 9    | JR      | 15                      | 1967  | "    | "    | 520,326 | 311,974 | "                      |
|      |        |  |                |     |                 |    |                      | SJR              | 12   | JR      | 10                      | 1967  | "    | "    | "       | "       | "                      |
| VI   | 1n     | *4-yr. term for state treasurer .....  | AJR            | 4   | JR              | 80 | 1965                 | AJR              | 9    | JR      | 15                      | 1967  | "    | "    | 514,280 | 314,873 | "                      |
|      |        |  |                |     |                 |    |                      | SJR              | 12   | JR      | 10                      | 1967  | "    | "    | "       | "       | "                      |

## 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<br>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 <sup>3</sup>    |
| VII  | 24   | *Uniform retirement date for justices and circuit judges .....  | SJR 36 JR 101 1965 | SJR 13 JR 22 1967<br>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<br>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 <sup>3</sup>    |
| 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.<sup>1</sup>No election for state-wide office.<sup>2</sup>Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court.<sup>3</sup>Total vote for State Superintendent.<sup>4</sup>Total 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 |         |
| <b>Territorial</b>   |  |                  |            |         |         |
| *Formation of a state government .....   | Territorial Laws 1846,<br>p. 5 (Jan. 31)                               | Apr. 1846        | 12,334     | 2,487   |         |
| Approval of first constitution .....   | Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846<br>Constitution                               | Apr. 1847        | 14,119     | 30,231  |         |
| Equal suffrage to colored persons .....  | Supl. resolution to 1846<br>Constitution; Vol. II of<br>Quaife, p. 755 | Apr. 1847        | 7,664      | 14,615  |         |
| *Ratification of second constitution .....   | Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848<br>Constitution                               | Mar. 1848        | 16,799     | 6,384   |         |
| <b>State</b>   |  |                  |            |         |         |
| *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  |
| *Abolish office of bank comptroller .....  | JR 12  | 1867             |            |         |         |
| *Incorporation of savings banks and savings societies .....                            | Ch. 28   | 1868             | Nov. 1868  | 15,499  | 1,948   |
| *Woman suffrage upon school matters .....  | Ch. 384  | 1876             | Nov. 1876  | 4,029   | 3,069   |
| *Revise banking law of 1897; banking dept. under commissioner .....                    | Ch. 211  | 1885             | Nov. 1886  | 43,581  | 38,998  |
| *Primary election law .....  | Ch. 303  | 1897             | Nov. 1898  | 86,872  | 92,607  |
| *Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems .....  | Ch. 451  | 1903             | Nov. 1904  | 130,366 | 80,102  |
| *Woman suffrage*** .....   | Ch. 522  | 1905             | Apr. 1906  | 45,958  | 111,139 |
| *Soldiers' bonus financed by 3-mill property tax and income tax .....                  | Ch. 227  | 1911             | Nov. 1912  | 135,545 | 227,024 |
| *Prohibition, Wisconsin enforcement act (Mulberger) .....                              | Ch. 667  | 1919             | Sept. 1919 | 165,762 | 57,324  |
| *U. S. prohibition act (Volstead); memorializing congress to amend .....               | Ch. 556  | 1919             | Nov. 1920  | 419,309 | 199,876 |
| *Repeat of Wisconsin prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum ..... | SJR 42 JR 47   | 1925             | Nov. 1926  | 349,443 | 177,602 |
| *Modification of prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum .....     | SJR 14 JR 16   | 1929             | Apr. 1929  | 350,337 | 195,402 |
| *County distribution of auto licenses; advisory referendum .....                       | SJR 14 JR 16   | 1929             | Apr. 1929  | 321,688 | 200,545 |
| *Sunday blue law repeal advisory referendum .....                                      | SJR 26 JR 11   | 1931             | Apr. 1931  | 183,716 | 368,674 |
| *Old-age pensions; advisory referendum .....   | AJR 116 JR 114   | 1931             | Apr. 1932  | 396,436 | 271,786 |
| *Teacher tenure law repeal; advisory referendum .....                                  | AJR 42 JR 64 SS'33   | 1933             | Apr. 1934  | 531,915 | 154,729 |
|  | 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 | 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.

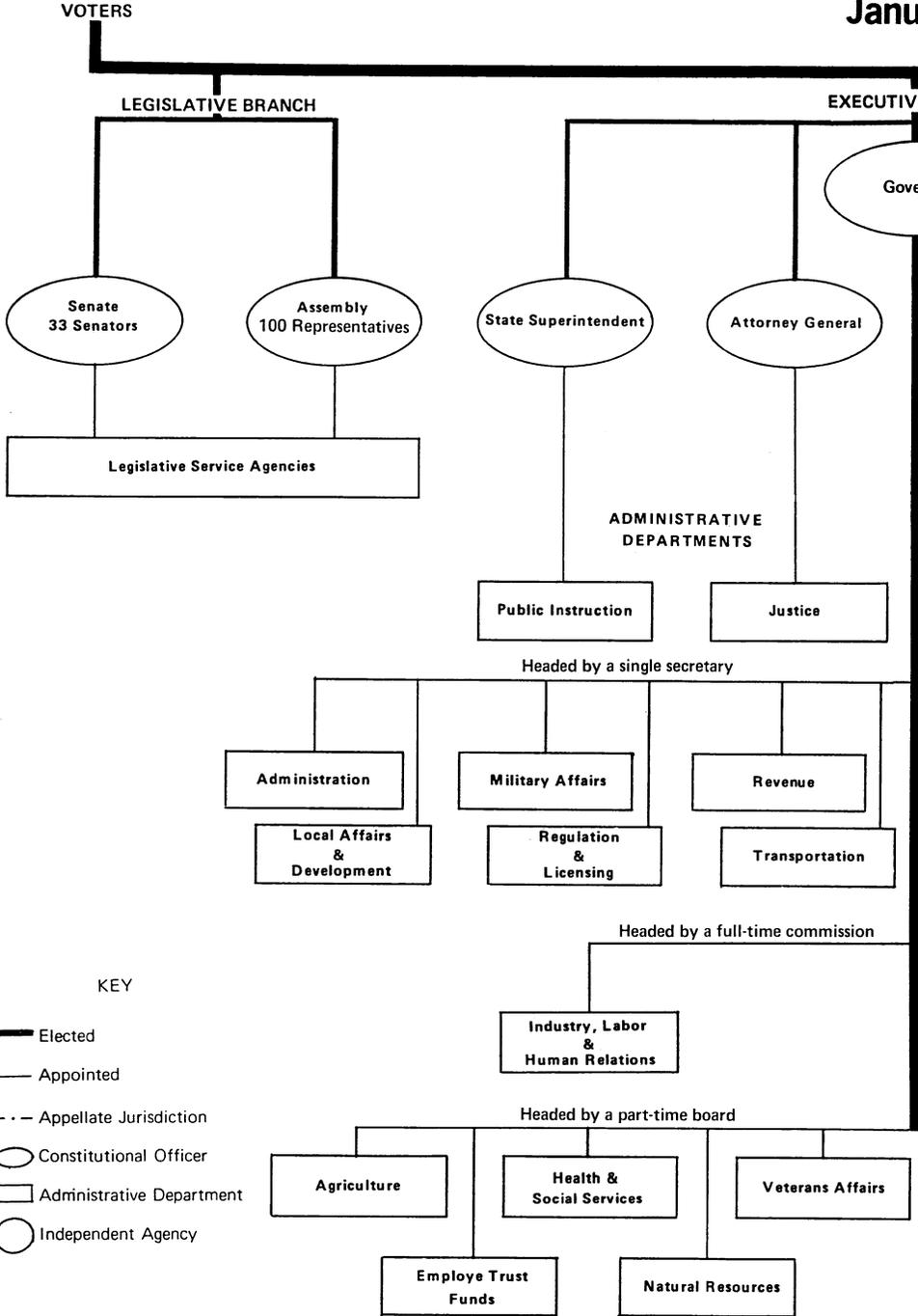
Special districts are also created in Wisconsin to carry out functions which are strictly local in nature, involving no state-level agency. The number of special districts in Wisconsin is estimated at 62. A typical example of a special district is a metropolitan sewerage district, but there are many 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.

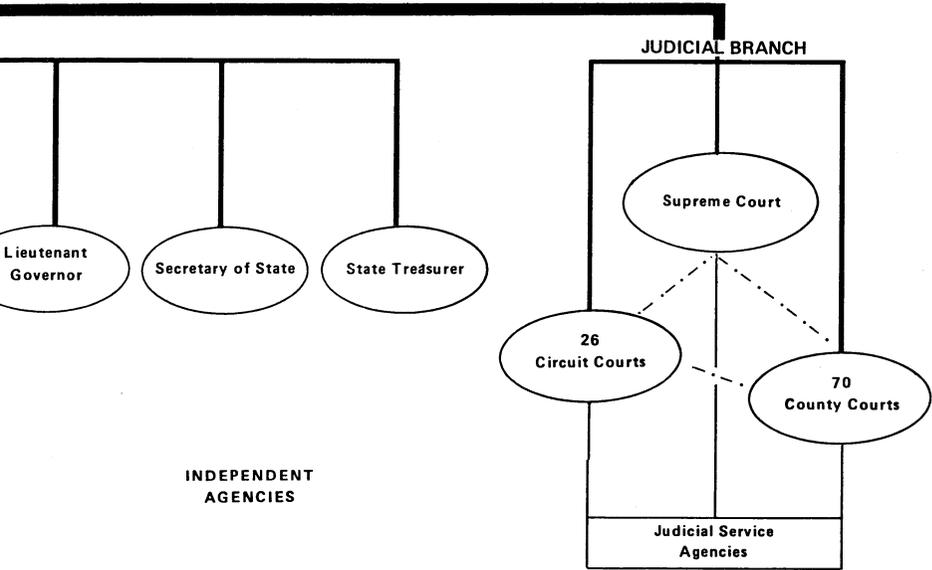
# ORGANIZATION OF THE WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

January

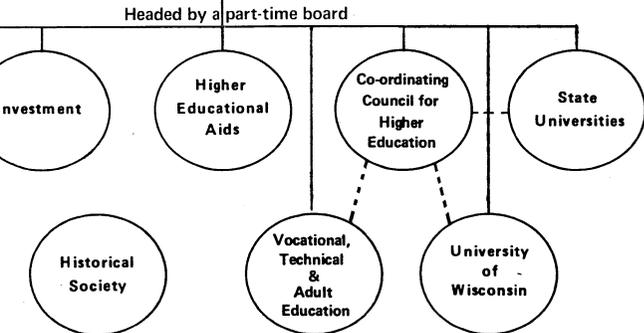
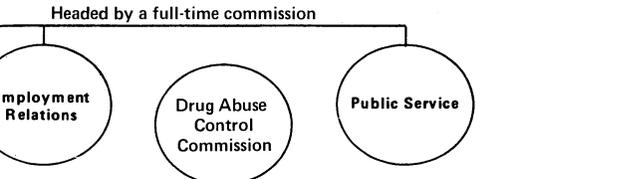
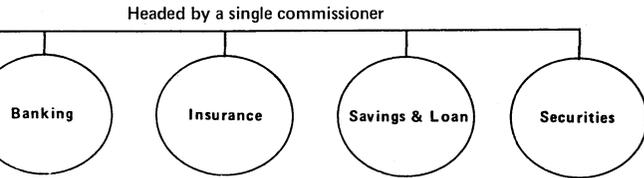


# STATE GOVERNMENT

70



## INDEPENDENT AGENCIES



**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.

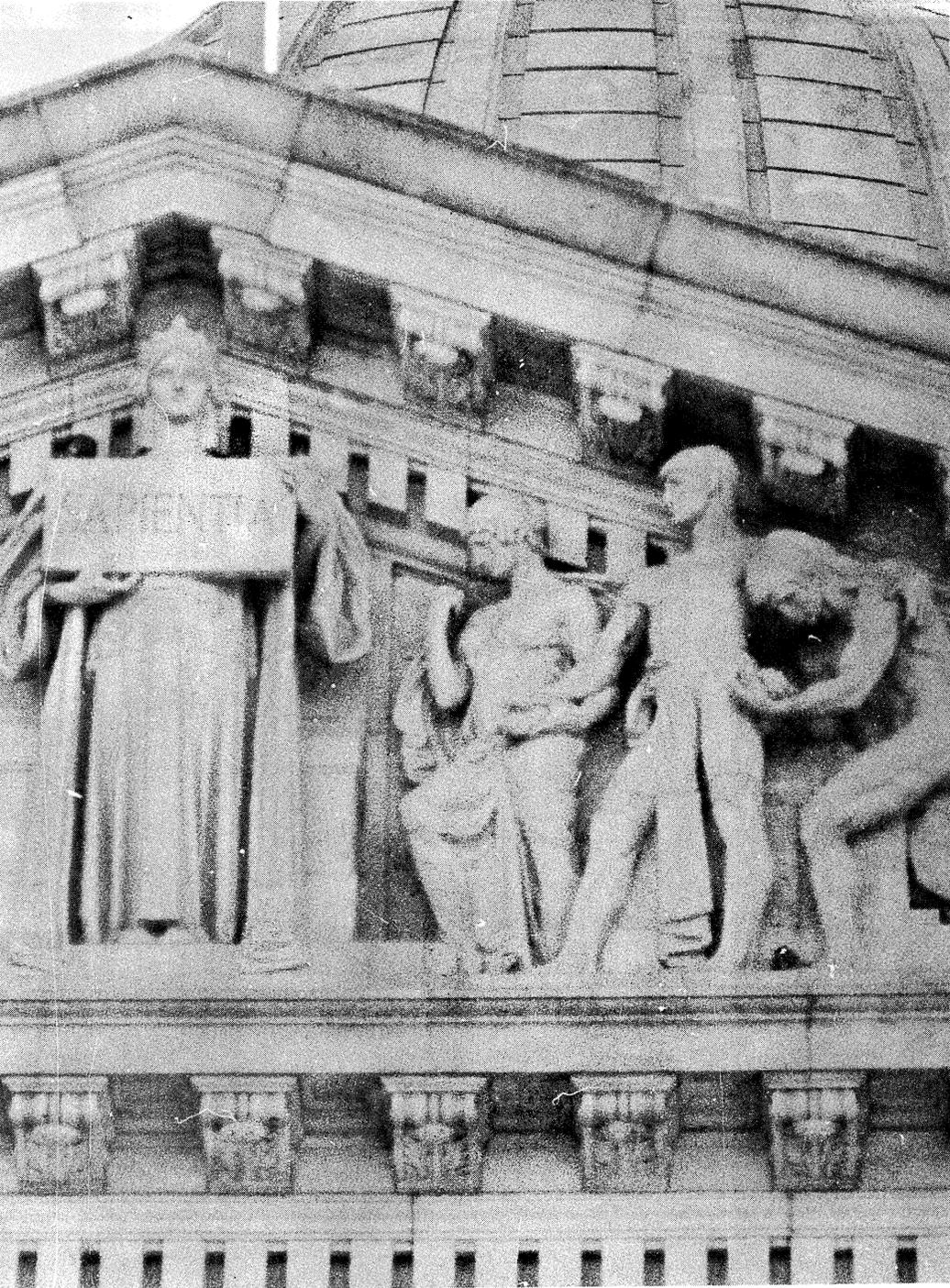
**The Budget Process.** When we know what the public policy is in a particular field, we still have to ask “how much,” or “how extensive,” or “how often.” Here we enter the field of dollars and cents, and frequently the amount of funds available will serve to establish a limit on the extent of the program 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   | Assembly   |
|--|--|
| LT. GOV. JACK B. OLSON,<br><i>president</i><br>238 South, State Capitol<br>266-3556      | REP. HAROLD V.<br>FROEHLICH, <i>speaker</i><br>211 West, State Capitol<br>266-3387         |
| SEN. ROBERT P. KNOWLES,<br><i>pres. pro tem.</i><br>204 South, State Capitol<br>266-1055 | REP. ELMER C. NITSCHKE,<br><i>speaker pro tem.</i><br>234 North, State Capitol<br>266-0315 |
| SEN. ERNEST C. KEPPLER,<br><i>maj. leader</i><br>213 S. E., State Capitol<br>266-3380    | REP. PAUL R. ALFONSI,<br><i>maj. leader</i><br>216 West, State Capitol<br>266-2401         |
| SEN. FRED A. RISSER,<br><i>min. leader</i><br>212 South, State Capitol<br>266-1627       | REP. ROBERT T. HUBER,<br><i>min. leader</i><br>205 West, State Capitol<br>266-2417         |
| WILLIAM P. NUGENT,<br><i>chief clerk</i><br>241 South, State Capitol<br>266-1803         | WILMER H. STRUEBING,<br><i>chief clerk</i><br>218 West, State Capitol<br>266-1501          |
| KENNETH NICHOLSON,<br><i>serg. at arms</i><br>246 South, State Capitol<br>266-1801       | LOUIS C. ROMELL,<br><i>serg. at arms</i><br>210 West, State Capitol<br>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. |
| 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 <sup>2</sup> | 31       | .... | 57 | .... | .... | 12 <sup>1</sup> |
| 1889      | 6      | .... | 24 | .... | .... | 3 <sup>3</sup> | 29       | .... | 71 | .... | .... | ....            |
| 1891      | 19     | .... | 14 | .... | .... | ....           | 66       | .... | 33 | .... | .... | 1 <sup>4</sup>  |
| 1893      | 26     | .... | 7  | .... | .... | ....           | 55       | .... | 44 | .... | .... | ....            |
| 1895      | 13     | .... | 20 | .... | .... | ....           | 19       | .... | 81 | .... | .... | ....            |
| 1897      | 4      | .... | 29 | .... | .... | ....           | 8        | .... | 91 | .... | .... | 1 <sup>5</sup>  |
| 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 <sup>6</sup>  |
| 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 <sup>7</sup>  |
| 1931      | 1      | .... | 30 | 2    | .... | ....           | 2        | .... | 89 | 9    | .... | ....            |
| 1933      | 9      | .... | 23 | 1    | .... | ....           | 59       | .... | 36 | 3    | .... | ....            |
| 1935      | 14     | 11   | 8  | .... | .... | ....           | 33       | 44   | 18 | 3    | .... | 2 <sup>8</sup>  |
| 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.

<sup>1</sup> 3 Independent Democrats, 6 People's or Labor and 3 Independent.

<sup>2</sup> One People's or Labor and one Independent.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Union Labor, one Independent.

<sup>4</sup> One Union Labor.

<sup>5</sup> One Fusion.

<sup>6</sup> One Progressive Republican.

<sup>7</sup> One Independent.

<sup>8</sup> One unknown; one Independent.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

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*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 <sup>1</sup> | Length of Session          |                                      | Measures Introduced |          |      | Vetoes <sup>4</sup> |            | Laws Enacted |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------|---------------------|------------|--------------|
|        |                   | Calendar Days <sup>2</sup> | Meeting Days <sup>3</sup><br>(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          |
| 1854   | 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          |
| 1857   | 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          |
| 1858   | 4/10 to 5/17      |                            |                                      |                     |          |      |                     |            |              |
| 1859   | 1/12 to 3/21      | 69                         | 58                                   | 57                  | 986      | 113  | 143                 | 9          | 680          |
| 1860   | 1/12 to 3/21      | 83                         | 66                                   | 67                  | 1,024    | 69   | 246                 | 2          | 489          |
| 1861   | 1/11 to 4/2       | 99                         | 81                                   | 80                  | 857      | 100  | 235                 | 2          | 387          |
| 1861SS | 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         | 514          |
| 1862   | 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                 | ....       | 692          |
| 1869   | 1/13 to 3/11*     | 58                         | 40                                   | 43                  | 887      | 52   | 81                  | 12         | 1 657        |
| 1870   | 1/12 to 3/17      | 65                         | 51                                   | 51                  | 1,043    | 54   | 89                  | 2          | 666          |
| 1871   | 1/11 to 3/25      | 77                         | 58                                   | 60                  | 1,066    | 55   | 82                  | 4          | 671          |
| 1872   | 1/10 to 3/26      | 74                         | 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                                   | 67                  | 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          |
| 1897   | 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         | 1 677        |
| 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         | 1 591        |
| 1922SS | 3/22 to 3/28      | 7                          | 4                                    | 4                   | 10       | 7    | 12                  | 1          | 4            |

| Year                | Date <sup>1</sup>               | Length of Session          |                           | Measures Introduced |          |      | Vetoes <sup>4</sup> |            | Laws Enacted |      |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|------|---------------------|------------|--------------|------|
|                     |                                 | Calendar Days <sup>2</sup> | Meeting Days <sup>3</sup> | Bills               | Jt. Res. | Res. | Sus-tained          | Over-riden |              |      |
|                     |                                 | (S)                        | (A)                       |                     |          |      |                     |            |              |      |
| 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 <sup>5</sup> |                            |                           |                     |          |      |                     |            |              |      |
|                     | 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 <sup>6</sup>   | 1/6 to 11/15                    | ...                        | 163                       | 164                 | 2,014    | 232  | 101                 | 34         | 1            | 501  |
|                     | 1/5/70 to 1/16/70               |                            |                           |                     |          |      |                     |            |              |      |
| 1969SS <sup>7</sup> | 9/29 to 1/17/70                 | 111                        | 28                        | 18                  | 5        | 5    | 8                   | ....       | ....         | 1    |

<sup>1</sup>Actual opening and adjournment dates for each session. "SS" denotes special session.  
<sup>2</sup>Number of calendar days from opening date of the session to final adjournment.  
<sup>3</sup>Number of days on which the Senate (S) and Assembly (A) actually met, as recorded in the *Senate Journal* and *Assembly Journal*.  
<sup>4</sup>Partial vetoes not included.  
<sup>5</sup>During this period the Legislature was in both regular and special session.  
<sup>6</sup>The 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.  
<sup>7</sup>Because 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.  
<sup>8</sup>The 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.  
<sup>9</sup>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, renumbers, renames 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

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*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 (overrule 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 VETOS, 1931 TO 1969**

| Year         | Total Vetoes | Full Vetoes | Partial Vetoes | Pocket Vetoes <sup>1</sup> | 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    |             |                |                            |                     |            |                       |                        |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>651</b>   | <b>600</b>  | <b>51</b>      | <b>47</b>                  | <b>604</b>          | <b>486</b> | <b>52</b>             | <b>47</b>              |

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.

<sup>1</sup>The 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**

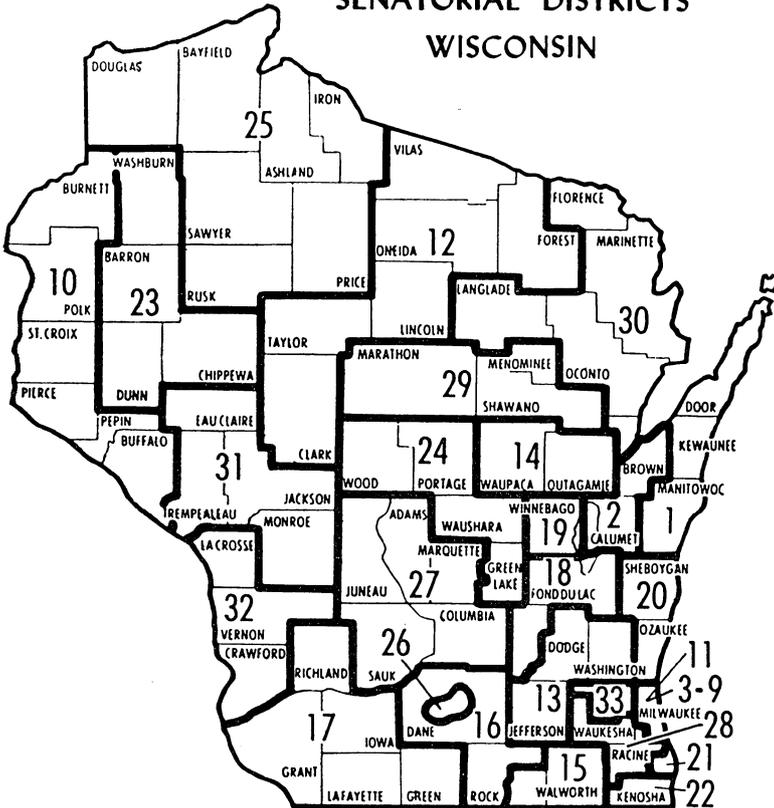
|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Appleton Post-Crescent .....         | John W. Wyngaard, Tim Wyngaard                                      |
| Associated Press .....               | Gloria B. Anderson, Fred Snyder,<br>Arthur L. Srb, David L. Todd    |
| Badger Herald .....                  | Patrick Korten  |
| Capital Times .....                  | John Patrick Hunter, David Zweifel                                  |
| Daily Cardinal .....                 | Neil Donlop, David Fine, Gregory<br>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-<br>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.<br>Hauda, John M. Kelly, Frank<br>Ryan |
| Wisconsin Press Association .....    | Carl Zielke   |
| Wisconsin State Journal .....        | Steven Barney, John Keefe, James<br>Selk                            |

**Radio and Television**

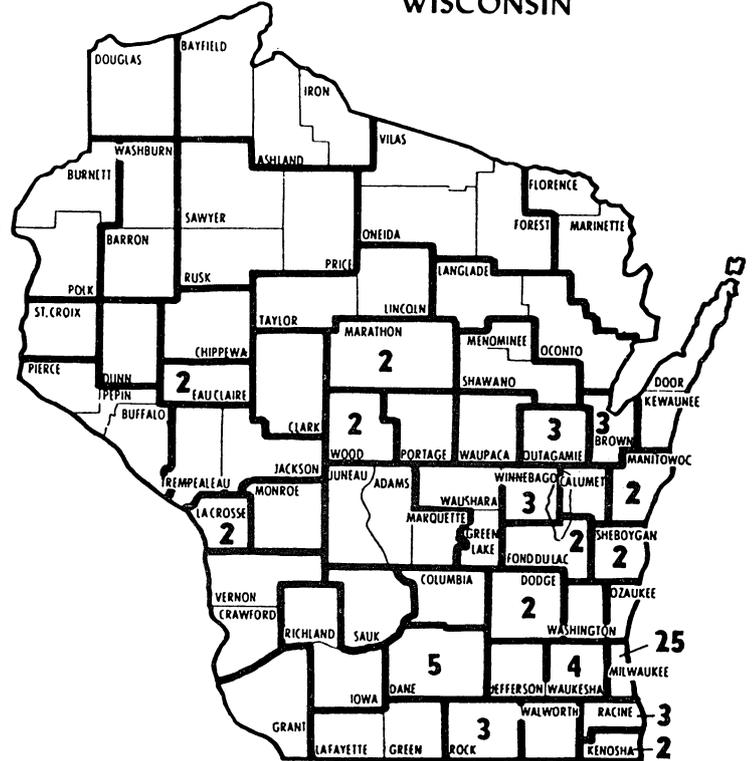
|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Green Bay, WBAY-TV .....   | John Flynn, Donald Love  |
| WFRV-TV .....              | Larry Jorgensen, Dick Randall, Del<br>Vaughn   |
| Madison, WHA, WHA-TV ..... | Mary C. Macken, Jack Marlowe,<br>Jack Mitchell, Ray Vogelmann                          |
| WIBA .....                 | Robert Banko, Liz Beyler, John<br>English, Leonard Iaquinta, Tom<br>Jones, Robert King |
| WISC-TV .....              | Jerry Deane, Jim Schoenmann  |
| WISM .....                 | Pat Patton, P. K. Powers, James St.<br>John  |
| WKOW, WKOW-TV ....         | Harold Heidtke, Arnold Hughes,<br>Ray Lapine, Sid Oviatt, Roger<br>Sutton              |
| WMTV .....                 | Peter Lakin, Jon McCall, Don<br>Schmitt  |
| Milwaukee, WISN .....      | Everett K. Melvin  |
| WISN-TV .....              | Mike Crivello, Bill Rice, Hal Tab-<br>ler, Jim Vogt                                    |
| WITI-TV .....              | Bob Homberg, Carl Zimmerman  |
| WTMJ-TV .....              | Jack Krueger, Arthur Olszyk, James<br>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

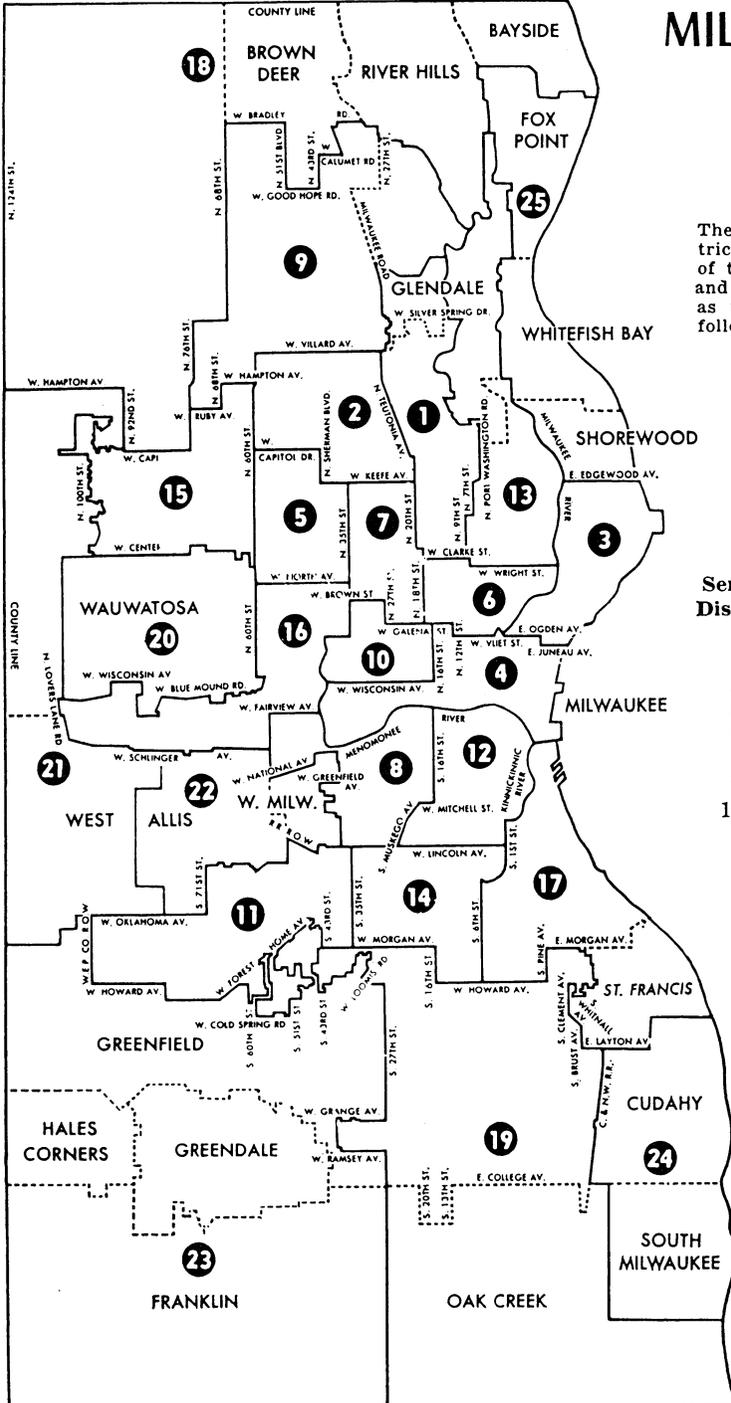


## ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS WISCONSIN



# 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

| District                         | 1960<br>Popu-<br>lation | Deviation<br>from<br>Average<br>Number | %     | District                    | 1960<br>Popu-<br>lation | Deviation<br>from<br>Average<br>Number | %     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------|
| <b>SENATE</b>                    |                         |  |       |                             |                         |  |       |
| 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                                | - 3.5 | 31st Sen. Dist. ..          | 128,069                 | + 8,289                                | + 6.9 |
| 12th Sen. Dist. ..               | 110,694                 | - 9,086                                | - 7.3 | 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 | <b>AVERAGE SENATE</b>       |                         |  |       |
| 15th Sen. Dist. ..               | 130,493                 | +10,713                                | + 8.9 | DISTRICT                    | 119,780                 |  |       |
| 16th Sen. Dist.* ..              | 122,088                 | + 2,308                                | + 1.9 | <b>AVERAGE</b>              |                         |  |       |
| 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 | <b>ASSEMBLY</b>             |                         |  |       |
| Adams-Juneau-<br>Marquette ..... | 33,572                  | - 5,956                                | -15.1 | Milwaukee—5 .....           | 39,648                  | + 120                                  | + 0.3 |
| Ashland-Bayfield-<br>Iron .....  | 37,115                  | - 2,407                                | - 6.1 | Milwaukee—6 .....           | 42,603                  | + 1,200                                | + 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-<br>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-<br>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-<br>Sawyer ..... | 38,639                  | - 889                                  | - 2.2 |
| Forest-Oneida-<br>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-<br>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-<br>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-<br>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 |
| <b>AVERAGE ASSEMBLY</b>          |                         |  |       |                             |                         |  |       |
| DISTRICT                         |                         |  |       |                             | 39,528                  |  |       |
| <b>AVERAGE</b>                   |                         |  |       |                             |                         |  |       |
| DEVIATION                        |                         |  |       |                             | ± 4,430 ±11.3           |  |       |
| Largest—                         |                         |  |       |                             | Walworth .....          |  |       |
| Smallest—                        |                         |  |       |                             | 52,368 +12,840 +32.5    |  |       |
| 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 Groppi'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

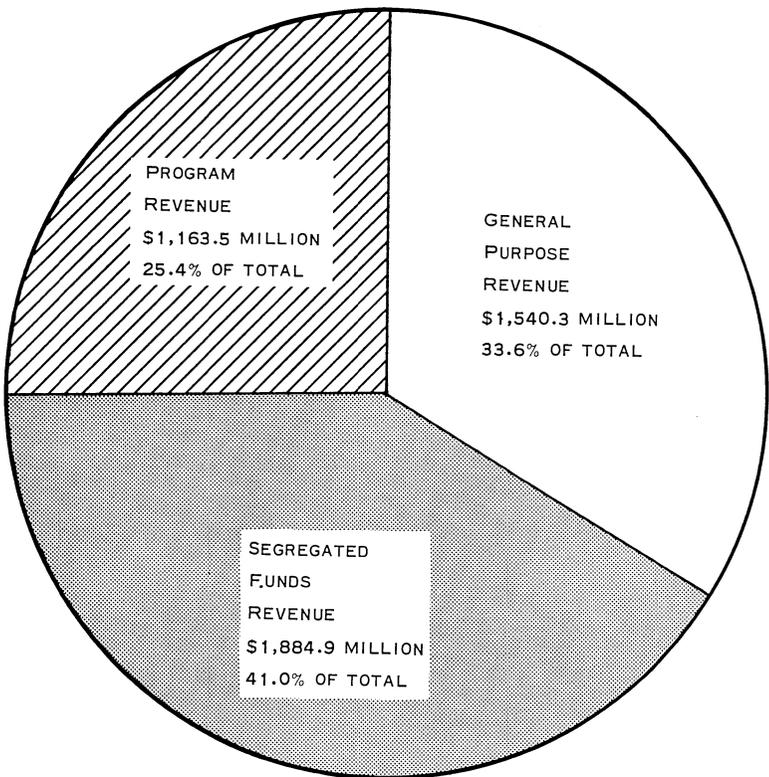
\$263,500,000 in the 1969-71 fiscal biennium. The size of the increase is more evident when one realizes that the total amount of taxes collected by the state for the 1969-71 biennium (including amounts returned to local units of government) is estimated at \$2,258,000,000. Thus, the increase in the 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.

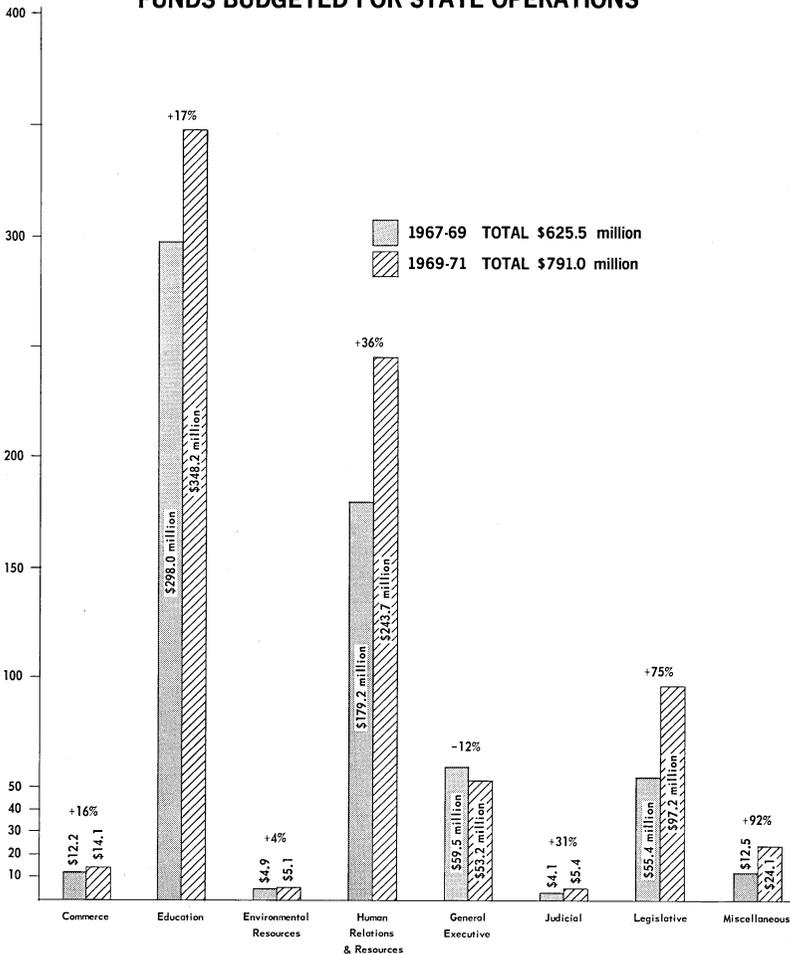
The highway fund budget and the conservation fund budget were passed on August 15 and August 22, respectively. The conservation fund budget provides for the expenditure of \$48,642,700 in the 1969-71 biennium. The highway fund budget calls for an expenditure of \$591,439,000 in that biennium. The funds 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 facilitate 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

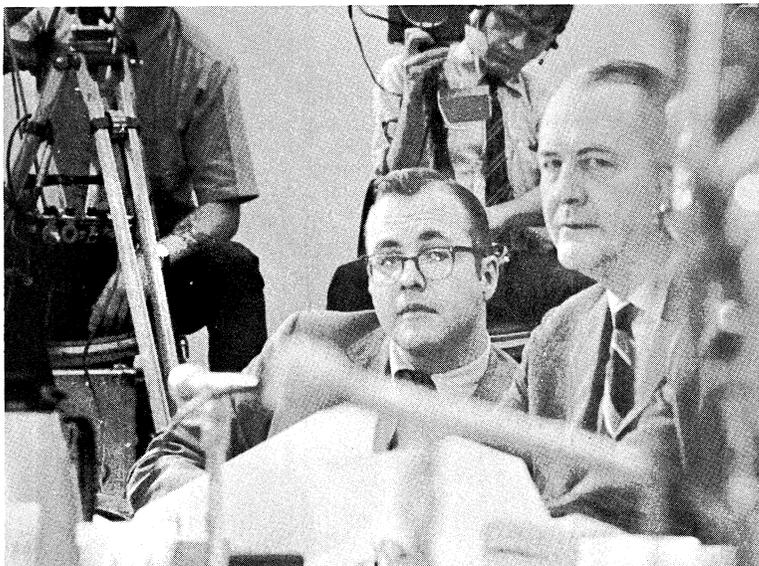
(Assembly Rule 20, Assembly Manual)

- Agriculture** — NUTTELMAN, *chairman*; TREGONING, *vice chairman*; SCHROEDER, BOCHE, WEISENSEL, KAFKA, BLANCHARD, O'MALLEY, DUEHOLM, GROSHEK, 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, CROSHEK, 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

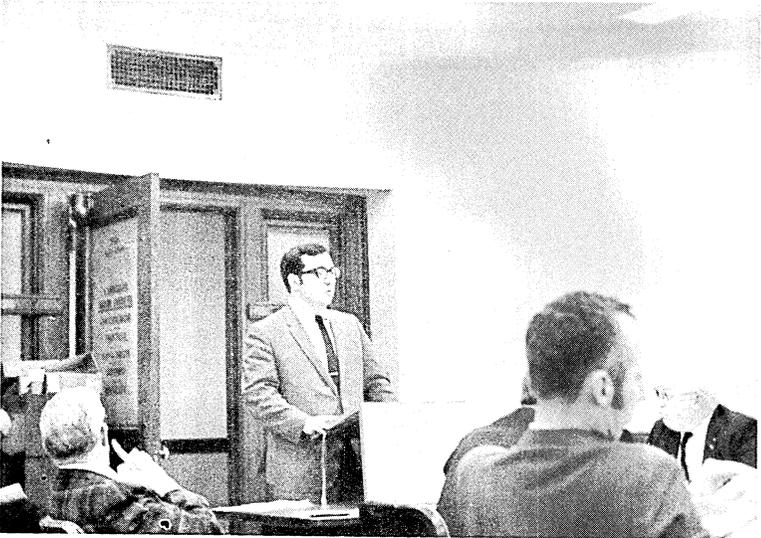
other public higher educational institutions in the state, reviewing their causes, the happenings themselves and their results. The committee ceased to exist when its report was issued on October 15, 1969.

#### 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, WHITLOW; 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*; RISSER, 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, KLIKA, 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*; RERESENTATIVE 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 RISSER (Minority Leader); REPRESENTATIVES HAROLD FROEHLICH (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); RREPRESENTATIVES 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 Employes.* 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, GROSEK, 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, WHITTOV; 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, KLICKA, 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 RISSER; 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 FROEHLICH, 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. WHELLER, 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 overall 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, HEFHNER, 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 employes 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 employes, (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 employes. 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 employes.
2. Require of officers or employes administering any public employe pension or retirement plan financial reports.
3. Maintain a library of all public employe 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 McDOUGAL, *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. Strubel*  
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 Governor *Barbara L. Franklin*

THIS ACT WILL BE KNOWN AS CHAPTER 353 LAWS OF 1969

*John J. Brennan*  
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 (kz), (2) (g), (i), (k) and (kz), (3) (g) and (i), (4) (g), (8) (g) and (j) and (9) (k), 20.395 (2) (g), 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), (4n) 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 900.02, 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.<br>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.<br>Zimmerman | Madison         | 1st Mon. Jan. 1971 | \$13,500      |
| State Treasurer                         | Harold W.<br>Clemens   | Oconomowoc      | 1st Mon. Jan. 1971 | \$13,500      |
| Attorney General                        | Robert W.<br>Warren    | Green Bay       | 1st Mon. Jan. 1971 | \$20,000      |
| Superintendent of<br>Public Instruction | William C. Kahl        | Madison         | 1st Mon. July 1973 | \$21,000      |

\*Home address is the area from which the officer was originally elected.

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## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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### 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 employes 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 employes, deputies and executive assistants to secretaries of departments; Supreme Court employes; and boys employed in youth camps.

The classified service, which comprises the overwhelming majority of state employes, includes all other state employes. 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.

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*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 Waupun 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.

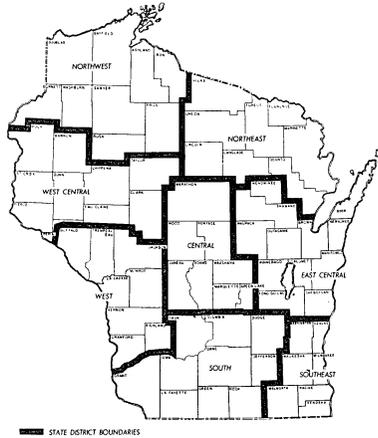
In order to perform these direct functions, however, it must also perform what are called staff functions. These are necessary to help the state perform its line functions. Thus, the state must have an agency to hire the personnel to carry out the state's tasks. It must provide space and equipment, salaries 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.

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*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 employes 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.

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*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.

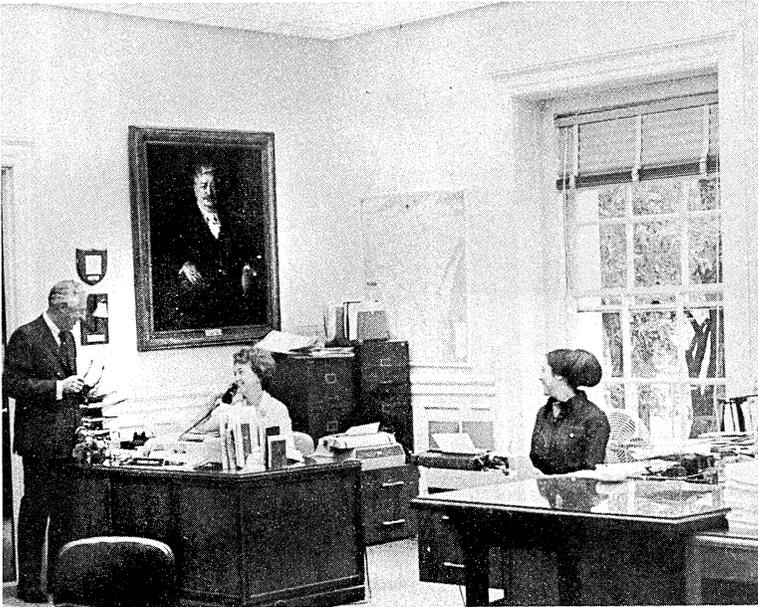
The Governor's duties have expanded over the years as the state government has increased in size and complexity.

**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 expiring 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.

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*Two of Governor Knowles' staff, Paul Hassett, executive secretary, and Stephen Boyle, press secretary, confer.*



## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR' AS REQUIRED BY STATUTE

January 15, 1970

| Officers <sup>2</sup>   | Name                                | Home Address <sup>3</sup> | Term Expires <sup>4</sup>                  | Salary or Compensation <sup>5</sup>        |  |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| *Accounting Examining Board<br>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<br>Sec. 15.31  | Brig. Gen. James J. Lison, Jr. .... | Madison .....             | Feb. 5, 1979 .....                         | \$21,118 per year                          |  |
| Adjutant General,<br>Deputy<br>Sec. 21.18                               | Col. Hugh M. Simonson .....         | Milwaukee ..              | Retirement .....                           | \$13,956 per year                          |  |
| *Administration,<br>Secy. of<br>Sec. 15.10                              | Wayne McGown .....                  | Madison .....             | Pleasure of Gov. ....                      | Group I                                    |  |
| Administrative Policy<br>& Procedures,<br>Council on<br>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. Wilkinson .....           | 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<br>on<br>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<br>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<br>Sec. 15.13 | William A. McKerron ..... | Pewaukee .....                             | June 2, 1971 .....                         | Not exc. \$10 per day<br>nor \$600 per yr. |
|   | Robert E. Tracy .....               | Janesville .....          | June 2, 1971 .....                         | Not exc. \$10 per day<br>nor \$600 per yr. |  |
| Roger D. Biddick .....  | Livingston .....                    | June 2, 1973 .....        | Not exc. \$10 per day<br>nor \$600 per yr. |  |  |
| Wallace H. Jerome ..  | Barron .....                        | June 2, 1973 .....        | Not exc. \$10 per day<br>nor \$600 per yr. |  |  |
| Henry T. Drees .....  | Peshtigo .....                      | May 1, 1975 .....         | Not exc. \$10 per day<br>nor \$600 per yr. |  |  |
| Kieran Powers .....   | Lyndon Station .....                | May 1, 1975 .....         | Not exc. \$10 per day<br>nor \$600 per yr. |  |  |
| Air Pollution Control<br>Council<br>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<br>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 <sup>2</sup>                                      | Name                             | Home Address <sup>3</sup> | Term Expires <sup>4</sup> | Salary or Compensation <sup>5</sup>     |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| *Athletic Examining Board<br>Sec. 15.405 (3)               | Frank M. Falduto.....            | Kenosha .....             | Oct. 5, 1966 .....        | \$25 per day                            |
|  | Joey E. Sangor.....              | Milwaukee ..              | Oct. 5, 1966 .....        | \$25 per day                            |
|  | vacancy .....                    |                           |                           | \$25 per day                            |
| *Banking, Commissioner of<br>Sec. 15.55                    | Roger L. Heironimus .....        | Phillips .....            | June 30, 1971 .....       | Group IV                                |
| *Banking Review Board<br>Sec. 15.555                       | J. A. Puelicher.....             | Milwaukee ..              | 1st Mon. Jan. 1970..      | \$15 per day, not exc. \$900 per year   |
|  | Alfred N. Wall .....             | Sparta .....              | 1st Mon. Jan. 1971..      | \$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per year |
|  | Francis J. Conway .....          | Thorp .....               | 1st Mon. Jan. 1972..      | \$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per year |
|  | Gus A. Zuehlke.....              | Appleton .....            | 1st Mon. Jan. 1973..      | \$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per year |
|  | Arthur B. Adams.....             | Beloit .....              | May 1, 1974 .....         | \$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per yr.  |
| *Basic Sciences Examining Board<br>Sec. 15.405 (4)         | Sister Mary Maynard Rhodes ..... | Milwaukee ..              | April 1, 1971 .....       | \$25 per day                            |
|  | B. H. Kettelkamp.....            | River Falls.....          | June 30, 1973 .....       | \$25 per day                            |
|  | Bartholomew K. Kunny .....       | Beloit .....              | July 1, 1975 .....        | \$25 per day                            |
| Bond Board, State<br>Sec. 15.105 (7)                       | Thomas J. Kenny ..               | West Bend ...             | Pleasure of Gov.....      | None                                    |
|  | John F. Konrad .....             | Milwaukee ...             | Pleasure of Gov.....      | None                                    |
| *Boundary Area Comm., Minn.-Wis.<br>Sec. 14.82 (1)         | David E. Nudd .....              | La Crosse ...             | Sept. 25, 1970 .....      | None                                    |
|  | Ralph Most, Jr.....              | Prescott .....            | Sept. 25, 1971 .....      | None                                    |
|  | Roger Hartman .....              | Nelson .....              | Sept. 25, 1972 .....      | None                                    |
|  | Flagler F. Flinchbaugh .....     | Danbury .....             | Sept. 25, 1973 .....      | None                                    |
|  | Theodore O. Myren .....          | Baldwin .....             | Sept. 25, 1974 .....      | None                                    |
| Boundary Area Comm. Tech. Adv. Com.<br>Sec. 14.82 (1)      | 2 vacancies .....                |                           | Indefinite .....          | None                                    |
| Building Commission<br>Sec. 13.48 (2)                      | Roger L. Schrantz..              | Madison .....             | Pleasure of Gov.....      | None                                    |
| *Chiropractic Examining Board<br>Sec. 15.405 (5)           | James R. Stacker....             | Port Washington .....     | April 1, 1971 .....       | \$15 per day                            |
|  | Carl P. Webster.....             | Whitehall .....           | April 1, 1973 .....       | \$15 per day                            |
|  | S. C. Syverud .....              | Mt. Horeb ...             | July 1, 1975 .....        | \$25 per day                            |
| Claims Board<br>Sec. 15.105 (2)                            | Richard R. Malmgren .....        | Madison .....             | Indefinite .....          | None                                    |
| *Consumer Credit Review Board<br>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<br>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<br>Sec. 15.405 (6)              | John M. Schlick.....             | Madison .....             | June 30, 1970 .....       | \$25 per day                            |
|  | Thomas R. Abbott..               | Milwaukee ..              | June 30, 1971 .....       | \$25 per day                            |
|  | Raymond H. Grewe .....           | Eau Claire ...            | June 30, 1972 .....       | \$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<br>Sec. 15.283 (2) | Lucian G. Schlingens, Jr. ....   | Madison .....             | Pleasure of Gov.....      | Set by Gov.                             |
| Economic Development, Council for<br>Sec. 15.287 (1)       | Merlin H. Birk .....             | Manitowoc ...             | Pleasure of Gov.....      | None                                    |
|  | Samuel A. Casey..                | Port Edwards .....        | Pleasure of Gov.....      | 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 <sup>2</sup>                               | Name  | Home Address <sup>3</sup>   | Term Expires <sup>4</sup> | Salary or Compensation <sup>5</sup> |      |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Economic Development Council — continued            | H. B. Groh .....                              | Milwaukee ..                | Pleasure of Gov.....      | None                                |      |
|   | Kenneth W. Haagen-<br>ensen .....             | 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<br>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. Mulligan .....   | 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<br>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<br>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                                |      |
|   | James A. Gruentzel .....                      | Madison .....               | Pleasure of Gov.....      | Group V                             |      |

\*Emergency Govt.,  
Administrator of  
Sec. 15.283 (1)

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

| Officers <sup>2</sup>                                 | Name                                     | Home Address <sup>3</sup>  | Term Expires <sup>4</sup> | Salary or Compensation <sup>5</sup>     |              |
|---|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------|
| Emergency Govt.,<br>Council on<br>Sec. 15.287 (2)     | John L. Doyne.....                       | Milwaukee ..               | Indefinite .....          | None                                    |              |
|   | Lee Sherman<br>Dreyfus .....             | Stevens<br>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<br>Relations Comm.<br>Sec. 15.58          | Morris Slavney .....                     | Madison .....              | May 12, 1971.....         | Group II <sup>6</sup>                   |              |
|   | William R. Wilberg                       | Kenosha .....              | May 12, 1973.....         | Group III                               |              |
|   | Zel S. Rice II.....                      | Sparta .....               | March 1, 1975 .....       | Group III                               |              |
| Equal Rights Council<br>Sec. 15.227 (1)               | Sister M. Jacques-<br>line Buckley ..... | Wauwa-<br>tosa .....       | Sept. 15, 1969 .....      | None                                    |              |
|   | Mrs. Richard Day..                       | Wisconsin<br>Dells .....   | Sept. 15, 1969.....       | None                                    |              |
|   | Rev. Orlando<br>Costas .....             | Milwaukee ..               | Sept. 15, 1969 .....      | None                                    |              |
|   | Mrs. Joseph A.<br>Fleckenstein .....     | Madison .....              | Sept. 15, 1969.....       | None                                    |              |
|   | Robert Foote .....                       | Nashotah .....             | Sept. 15, 1969 .....      | None                                    |              |
|   | John C. Fritschler,<br>Jr. ....          | Madison .....              | Sept. 15, 1969.....       | None                                    |              |
|   | Alan Gaudynski ..                        | Milwaukee ..               | Sept. 15, 1969.....       | None                                    |              |
|   | Mrs. Ulysses Lind-<br>say .....          | Milwaukee ..               | Sept. 15, 1969.....       | None                                    |              |
|   | Rev. Richard E.<br>Pritchard .....       | Madison .....              | Sept. 15, 1969 .....      | None                                    |              |
|   | Rev. Perry H. Saito                      | Eau Claire ...             | Sept. 15, 1969.....       | None                                    |              |
|   | Harold A.<br>Schwartz .....              | Milwaukee ..               | Sept. 15, 1969 .....      | None                                    |              |
|   | Mrs. Sarah<br>Skubitz .....              | Keshena .....              | Sept. 15, 1969 .....      | None                                    |              |
|   | Mrs. Harley E.<br>Splitt .....           | Appleton .....             | Sept. 15, 1969.....       | None                                    |              |
|   | Herman Thomas..                          | Madison .....              | Sept. 15, 1969 .....      | None                                    |              |
|   | Dennis W. Tray-<br>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-<br>tosa .....       | July 1, 1971 .....        | None                                    |              |
|   | Mrs. Reuben Har-<br>pole .....           | Milwaukee ..               | July 1, 1971 .....        | None                                    |              |
|   | Robert Levine .....                      | Madison .....              | July 1, 1971 .....        | None                                    |              |
|   | Adrian P.<br>Schoone .....               | Racine .....               | July 1, 1971 .....        | None                                    |              |
|   | Rabbi Manfred<br>Swarsensky .....        | Madison .....              | July 1, 1971 .....        | None                                    |              |
|   | Herbert Warner ...                       | Oconomowoc                 | July 1, 1971 .....        | None                                    |              |
|   | Exposition Council<br>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.<br>Schaefer .....                           |  | Milwaukee ..               | July 1, 1975 .....        | \$25 per day                            |              |
| Fire Service Train-<br>ing, Council on<br>Sec. 15.947 | 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<br>Falls ..... | July 1, 1975 .....        | None                                    |              |
| Food Standards,<br>Council on<br>Sec. 15.137 (2)      | John H. Nelson.....                      | Waukesha ...               | Sept. 1, 1971 .....       | \$15 per day, not<br>exc.\$600 per year |              |
|   | Henry T. Scott .....                     | Madison .....              | Sept. 1, 1971 .....       | \$15 per day, not<br>exc.\$600 per year |              |
|   | Mrs. Mary A.<br>Buscaglia .....          | Milwaukee ..               | Sept. 1, 1973 .....       | None                                    |              |

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

| Officers <sup>2</sup>                                  | Name  | Home Address <sup>3</sup>                       | Term Expires <sup>4</sup> | Salary or Compensation <sup>5</sup>  |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Food Standards Council — continued                     | Kenneth G. Weckel .....   | Madison .....                                   | July 1, 1973 .....        | None                                 |
|  | Mrs. Vincent Zehren .....   | Green Bay ..                                    | July 1, 1975 .....        | None                                 |
|  | O. William Carpenter .....  | Milwaukee ..                                    | June 30, 1971 .....       | None                                 |
| Great Lakes Compact Comm. Sec. 30.22 (1)               | Frederick S. Pfennig .....  | Kenosha .....                                   | June 30, 1971 .....       | None                                 |
|  | 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 ..  | Milwaukee ..                                    | May 1, 1971 .....         | \$25 per day                         |
|  | Health, Council on Sec. 15.197 (6)                                | L. C. Scribner.....                             | Stevens Point             | 1st Mon. Feb. 1970                   |
| 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                                 |
| *Health and Social Services Board Sec. 15.19           |   | Herbert G. Grewe..                              | Eau Claire ...            | May 1, 1971 .....                    |
|  | Robert M. Spears..  | Washburn ...                                    | May 1, 1971 .....         | None                                 |
|  | William H. Studley .....  | Shorewood...                                    | May 1, 1971 .....         | None                                 |
|  | 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...  | Milwaukee ..                                    | May 1, 1975 .....         | None                                 |
|  | Mrs. John T. McCarrrier .....                                     | Wausau .....                                    | May 1, 1975 .....         | None                                 |
|  | Truman O. McNulty .....   | Milwaukee ..                                    | May 1, 1975 .....         | None                                 |
|  | *Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6m) | 6 vacancies. Created by Chapter 300, Laws 1969. |                           |                                      |
| *Higher Education, Coordinating Council for Sec. 15.64 | 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                                 |
|  | Abbott Byfield .....  | Neenah .....                                    | Sept. 30, 1973 .....      | None                                 |
|  | Chester O. Waning, Jr. ....                                       | Milwaukee ..                                    | Sept. 30, 1973 .....      | None                                 |
|  | Harold A. Konnak..  | Racine .....                                    | Sept. 30, 1975 .....      | None                                 |
|  | Frank H. Ranney...  | Milwaukee ..                                    | Sept. 30, 1975 .....      | None                                 |
|  | Thomas M. Cheeks ..   | Milwaukee ..                                    | Oct. 16, 1975 .....       | None                                 |
|  | John Bosshard .....   | La Crosse ...                                   | July 1, 1977 .....        | None                                 |
|  | Howard M. Packard .....   | Racine .....                                    | July 1, 1977 .....        | None                                 |
| Higher Educational Aids Board Sec. 15.67               | Mrs. John Bosshard .....  | Bangor .....                                    | Pleasure of Gov....       | None                                 |
|  | Thomas Cheeks ...   | Milwaukee ..                                    | Pleasure of Gov....       | None                                 |
|  | Robert H. De Zonia .....  | Madison .....                                   | Pleasure of Gov....       | None                                 |
|  | Roy A. Dingman ..   | Milwaukee ..                                    | Pleasure of Gov....       | None                                 |
|  | John C. Geilfuss...   | Milwaukee ..                                    | 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..  | Milwaukee ..                                    | Pleasure of Gov....       | None                                 |
|  | David A. Strom.....   | Green Bay ...                                   | Pleasure of Gov....       | None                                 |
|  | Y. Robins Tate.....   | Milwaukee ..                                    | Pleasure of Gov....       | None                                 |
|  | Joseph L. Watkins, Jr. ....                                       | Milwaukee ..                                    | Pleasure of Gov....       | None                                 |

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

| Officers <sup>a</sup>  | Name   | Home Address <sup>b</sup> | Term Expires <sup>c</sup> | Salary or Compensation <sup>d</sup> |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| *Highway Commission<br>Sec. 15.463   | B. O. Binney.....  | Oconomowoc                | March 1, 1971 .....       | Group III                           |
|  | William R. Redmond .....   | Madison .....             | March 1, 1973 .....       | Group II <sup>6</sup>               |
|  | Bernard E. Gehrman .....   | Ashland .....             | March 1, 1975 .....       | Group III                           |
| Highway Safety, Council on<br>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                                |
| *Highway Safety Co-ordinator<br>Sec. 14.013                                      | J. L. Weygandt....   | Sheboygan Falls .....     | July 1, 1972 .....        | None                                |
|  | C. Dean Van Gorden .....   | Madison .....             | Pleasure of Gov....       | \$19,444 per year                   |
| *Industry, Labor & Human Relations Commission<br>Sec. 15.22                      | vacancy .....  |                           | June 1, 1971 .....        | Group II <sup>6</sup>               |
|  | Edward E. Estkowski .....  | Milwaukee...              | June 1, 1973 .....        | Group III                           |
|  | Joseph R. Kautzer..  | Kenosha .....             | March 1, 1975 .....       | Group III                           |
| *Insurance, Commissioner of<br>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<br>Sec. 57.13 (5) | Sanger B. Powers..   | Madison .....             | Indefinite .....          | None                                |
| Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Administrator of<br>Sec. 48.993                 | Sanger B. Powers..   | Madison .....             | Indefinite .....          | None                                |
| Interstate Cooperation, Comm. on<br>Sec. 13.54 (1)                               | James H. Alexander .....   | Madison .....             | Indefinite .....          | None                                |
|  | Wayne F. McGown .....  | Madison .....             | Indefinite .....          | None                                |
|  | James A. Morgan..  | Madison .....             | Indefinite .....          | None                                |
|  | Theodore Abrahamson .....  | Tigerton .....            | Fixed by Gov. ....        | None                                |
| Interstate Indian Commission<br>Sec. 14.80 (1)                                   | Atlee A. Dodge ....  | Neopit .....              | Fixed by Gov. ....        | None                                |
|  | Merle A. Spencer..   | Baraboo .....             | 2nd Mon. Mar. 1971        | None                                |
| Investigation Council<br>Sec. 15.257 (1)   | vacancy .....  |                           | 2nd Mon. Mar. 1971        | None                                |
|  | James C. Boll .....  | Madison .....             | July 1, 1973 .....        | None                                |
|  | Everett M. Gleason   | Wausau .....              | July 1, 1973 .....        | None                                |
|  | Roger H. Reinell ...   | Jefferson .....           | July 1, 1973 .....        | None                                |
|  | John D. Naber .....  | Shawano .....             | March 1, 1970 .....       | \$50 per day                        |
| *Investment Board<br>Sec. 15.76  | 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                        |
|  | Col. John E. Armstrong .....   | Madison .....             | Indefinite .....          | Based on rank                       |
| Judge Advocate, State<br>Sec. 106, Wis. Code of Military Justice                 | Ernest J. Philipp ....   | Milwaukee ..              | July 6, 1970 .....        | None                                |
| Judicial Council<br>Sec. 251.181 (1)   | Richard W. Orton..   | Lancaster .....           | July 1, 1971 .....        | None                                |
| Law Enforcement Standards Bd.<br>Sec. 15.255                                     | Created 1969; 10 members appointed by Governor for staggered 5-year terms. |                           |                           |                                     |
| Legislative Compensation Council<br>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 <sup>2</sup>                                  | Name   | Home Address <sup>3</sup> | Term Expires <sup>4</sup> | Salary or Compensation <sup>5</sup> |              |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 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<br>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<br>Sec. 15.28 | Charles M. Hill, Sr. .... | Madison .....             | Pleasure of Gov. ....               | Group I      |
|  | Local Affairs, Council on<br>Sec. 15.287 (4)           | Thomas Barland ..         | Eau Claire ...            | Pleasure of Gov....                 | None         |
|  |  | Mrs. Gordon Culver .....  | New London..              | Pleasure of Gov....                 | None         |
| 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<br>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<br>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<br>Sec. 15.197 (10)          | 9 vacancies .....                                      |                           |                           | None                                |              |
| Merit Award Board, State Employees<br>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.<br>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<br>Sec. 15.463 (2)   | James L. Karns .....                                   | Madison .....             | Jan. 21, 1971 .....       | Group II                            |              |

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

| Officers <sup>a</sup>  | Name                                | Home Address <sup>b</sup> | Term Expires <sup>c</sup> | Salary or Compensation <sup>d</sup> |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Natural Beauty Council<br>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<br>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<br>Sec. 15.347 (2) | Warren P. Knowles                   | New Richmond ..           | Indefinite .....          | None                                |
|  | William P. Curran ..                | Antigo .....              | March 1, 1970 .....       | None                                |
| Nursing, Board of<br>Sec. 15.403                               | 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                                |
|  | Mrsr. Edmund J. Goebel .....        | Milwaukee ..              | May 1, 1973 .....         | None                                |
|  | Mrs. James E. McArdle .....         | La Crosse .....           | May 1, 1973 .....         | None                                |
|  | Olympic Sports Board<br>Sec. 15.285 | William R. Anderson ..... | Milwaukee ..              | Sept. 10, 1970 .....                |
| Kenneth W. Haagensen .....                                     |                                     | Oconomowoc                | Sept. 10, 1970 .....      | None                                |
| *Optometry Examining Board<br>Sec. 15.405 (8)                  |                                     | A. L. Lindell .....       | New Richmond ..           | Aug. 9, 1970 .....                  |
|  | 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<br>Sec. 16.003 (2)                      | Carl K. Wet-tingel .....            | Madison .....             | Indefinite .....          | Civil Service Range 20              |
|  | *Personnel Board<br>Sec. 15.105 (3) | Jerry M. Slechta ...      | Jefferson .....           | July 1, 1970 .....                  |
| Lynn 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<br>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<br>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 <sup>2</sup>  | Name  | Home Address <sup>3</sup> | Term Expires <sup>4</sup> | Salary or Compensation <sup>5</sup> |
|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| *Psychology Examining Board<br>Sec. 15.405 (10m)                 | 3 vacancies. Created by Chapter 290, Laws 1969. |                           |                           |                                     |
| *Public Service Commission<br>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 <sup>6</sup>               |
| *Real Estate Examining Board<br>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<br>Secs. 15.40 and 15.05 (1) | Kenneth E. Priebe..                             | Appleton .....            | March 1, 1973             | Group V                             |
| Retirement Fund Board, Wis.<br>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.<br>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.<br>Sec. 13.50                | William Bicknell ..                             | Madison .....             | April 1, 1971             | None                                |
| *Revenue, Secretary of<br>Sec. 15.43                             | James R. Morgan ..                              | Madison .....             | Pleasure of Gov....       | Group I                             |
| *Savings and Loan, Commissioner of<br>Sec. 15.82                 | Leo Mortensen .....                             | Elm Grove .....           | June 1, 1971              | Group V                             |
| *Savings and Loan Review Board<br>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<br>Sec. 15.85                       | Thomas Nelson .....                             | Milwaukee ..              | May 1, 1973               | Group IV                            |
| Soil Conservation Board<br>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.<br>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 <sup>2</sup>                                     | Name  | Home Address <sup>3</sup>      | Term Expires <sup>4</sup> | Salary or Compensation <sup>5</sup> |                      |
|---|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| *State Universities,<br>Board of Regents of<br>Sec. 15.88 | David H. Bennett....                          | Portage .....                  | 1st Mon. Feb. 1971        | None                                |                      |
|   | Siinto S. Wessman                             | Superior .....                 | 1st Mon. Feb. 1971        | None                                |                      |
|   | Stephen H. Am-<br>brose .....                 | Whitewater ..                  | 1st Mon. Feb. 1972        | None                                |                      |
|   | Allan L. Edgarton..                           | Fond du Lac..                  | 1st Mon. Feb. 1972        | None                                |                      |
|   | Eugene W. Mur-<br>phy .....                   | La Crosse .....                | 1st Mon. Feb. 1973        | None                                |                      |
|   | James A. Riley.....                           | Eau Claire ....                | 1st Mon. Feb. 1973        | None                                |                      |
|   | Norman L. Chris-<br>tianson .....             | 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.<br>Williams .....              | Stevens Point                  | May 1, 1975 .....         | None                                |                      |
|   | *Tax Appeals Com-<br>mission<br>Sec. 15.105   | Milton F. Bur-<br>master ..... | Wauwatosa ..              | 1st Mon. May 1971                   | Group V              |
|   |   | Clair L. Finch.....            | Madison .....             | 1st Mon. May 1973                   | Group V <sup>6</sup> |
| Thomas R. Timken  |   | Wausau .....                   | March 1, 1975 .....       | Group V                             |                      |
| Tax Exemptions, Jt.<br>Survey Com. on<br>Sec. 13.52       | Frank J. Pelisek ....                         | Milwaukee ..                   | Jan. 15, 1971 .....       | None                                |                      |
| Traffic Law Enforce-<br>ment, Council on<br>Sec. 15.467   | Paul V. Booth.....                            | Racine .....                   | July 1, 1970 .....        | None                                |                      |
|   | Rudolph J. Exner <sup>7</sup> ..              | Wisconsin<br>Rapids .....      | July 1, 1970 .....        | None                                |                      |
|   | Thomas R. Flynn ..                            | Milwaukee ..                   | July 1, 1970 .....        | None                                |                      |
|   | Glen Kissinger <sup>7</sup> ..                | Madison .....                  | July 1, 1970 .....        | None                                |                      |
|   | Roger H. Reinel <sup>7</sup> ..               | Jefferson .....                | July 1, 1970 .....        | None                                |                      |
|   | Don Smith <sup>7</sup> .....                  | 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....                          | Jamesville ...                 | July 1, 1972 .....        | None                                |                      |
|   | Howard O. Johnson                             | Oconomowoc                     | July 1, 1972 .....        | None                                |                      |
|   | Lewis Versnik .....                           | Madison .....                  | July 1, 1972 .....        | None                                |                      |
|   | *Transportation, Secy.<br>of<br>Sec. 15.46    | G. H. Bakke.....               | Madison .....             | Pleasure of Gov....                 | Group I              |
|   | Uniform State Laws,<br>Comm. on<br>Sec. 13.55 | William Callow ....            | Waukesha ...              | July 11, 1971.....                  | None                 |
|   |   | Richard A. Boltz ..            | Green Bay ...             | July 11, 1973 .....                 | None                 |
| *Univ. of Wis., Bd. of<br>Regents of the<br>Sec. 15.91    | Maurice B. Pasch..                            | Madison .....                  | May 1, 1970.....          | None                                |                      |
| Gordon R. Walker  | Racine .....                                  | May 1, 1971 .....              | None                      |                                     |                      |
| Robert V. Dahl-<br>strom .....                            | 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.<br>Sandin .....                            | Ashland .....                                 | May 1, 1977 .....              | None                      |                                     |                      |
| Frank J. Pelisek ....                                     | Whitefish Bay                                 | May 1, 1978 .....              | None                      |                                     |                      |
| *Veterans Affairs,<br>Bd. of<br>Sec. 15.49                | Walter A. Rose.....                           | Nekoosa .....                  | March 1, 1971.....        | None                                |                      |
|   | Robert W. Schroe-<br>der .....                | Milwaukee ..                   | March 1, 1971.....        | None                                |                      |
|   | Morris G. Oester-<br>reich .....              | Milwaukee ..                   | March 1, 1973.....        | None                                |                      |
|   | Gilman H. Stor-<br>dock, 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 <sup>2</sup>   | Name                       | Home Address <sup>3</sup> | Term Expires <sup>4</sup> | Salary or Compensation <sup>5</sup> |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| *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 Benzies, 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 Greaton.....       | 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.

<sup>1</sup>The 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.

<sup>2</sup>In 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.

<sup>3</sup>Home 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.

<sup>4</sup>When 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.

<sup>5</sup>Members 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.

<sup>6</sup>Chairman.

<sup>7</sup>Alternate 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.

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\*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 FRAUTSCHI, 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 GELFUSS, CHARLES GELLATT, WARREN E. GILSON, WILLIAM T. GRAHAM, ROGER GRANGAARD, JOHN GRAY, R. A. GRUBER, HAROLD HAHLBACK, 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. PADRUTT, 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. ARCADIOUS 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. GUILLES, LEONARD HAAS, FRED H. HARRINGTON, ED JOHNSON, J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE, 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 NOVAKOWSKI, 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 MANSOUR, 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 McELLOGG, 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.

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*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.*



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*Functional Area:*

**COMMERCE**

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**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. WILLET, *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.

*Employee 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 Employee Welfare Plans:* RICHARD E. BURKE, JOHN C. ZINOS (employee 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. LARSCHIED, *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 Employees.** 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 Employee Welfare Plans in the agency were renamed respectively the Insurance Agents Council and the Council on Employee 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 Employe 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 employe 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.**

*Employe Welfare Funds Division.* The division regulates employe welfare and pension funds. It maintains a registration statement of each employe welfare fund covering Wisconsin employes. 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 Employe Welfare Plans.* This council acts as advisor to the commissioner of insurance in connection with his supervision and regulation of employe 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 ACREDA 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 C. 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*

*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<br>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<br>(Board of Examiners of Architects)<br>Ch. 486, Laws 1931<br>(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<br>Physical Therapist Examining Council<br>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<br>(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 employes 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. LISKO, *vice chairman*; PAUL C. KEHRER, JOHN W. KOBUSSEN, ERL ODEGARD, A. C. STEINHAUER, HENRY WOZNIAK.

**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. Non-insured 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.

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*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.*



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*Functional Area:*

**EDUCATION**

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**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.

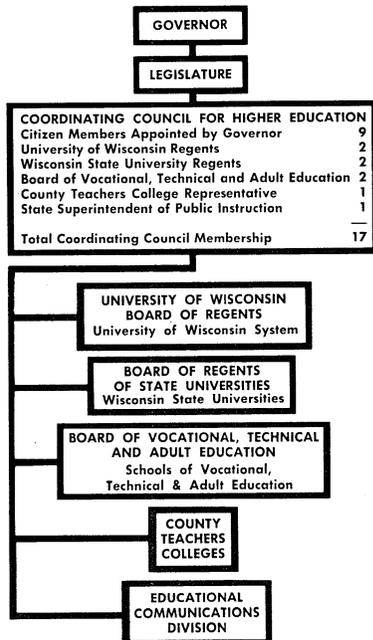
**Publications.** Academic Plan for Wisconsin's Public Universities, 1970-1980; Post-Secondary Educational Preferences of High School Seniors; Increasing Human Potential Through Educational Change: Proceedings of Wisconsin Interagency Conference on the Educationally Deprived;

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.

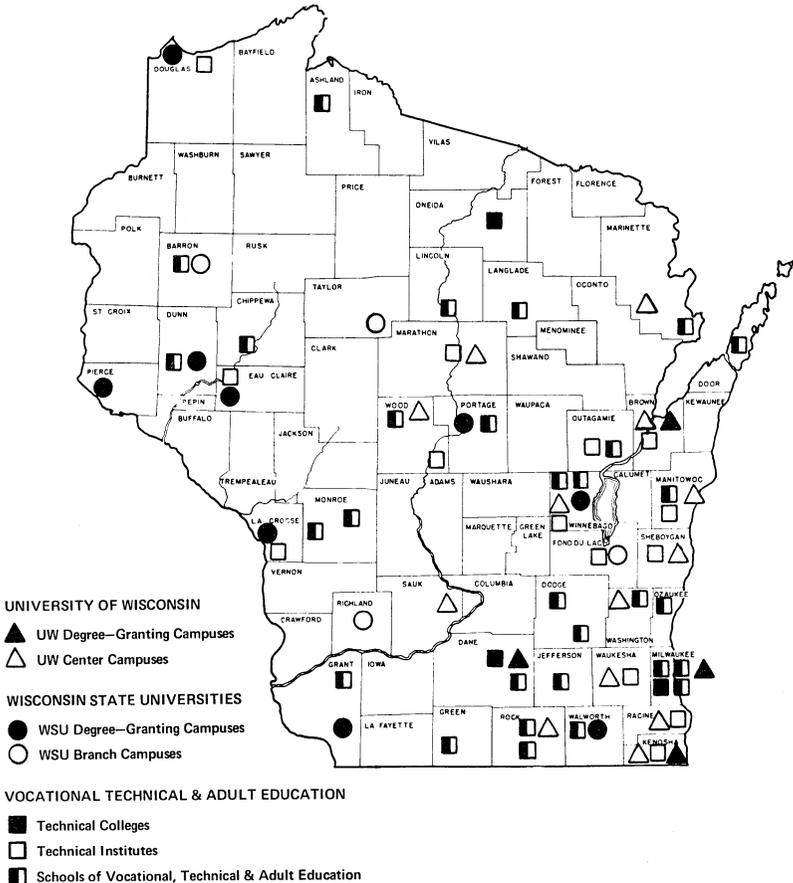
The council is the final authority for the establishment of new collegiate and technical programs and presents a single biennial budget recommendation and an integrated biennial building program for public higher education to the Governor and Legislature. With legislative approval the council may enter 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. RISSER, 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. APPLGATE, 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.

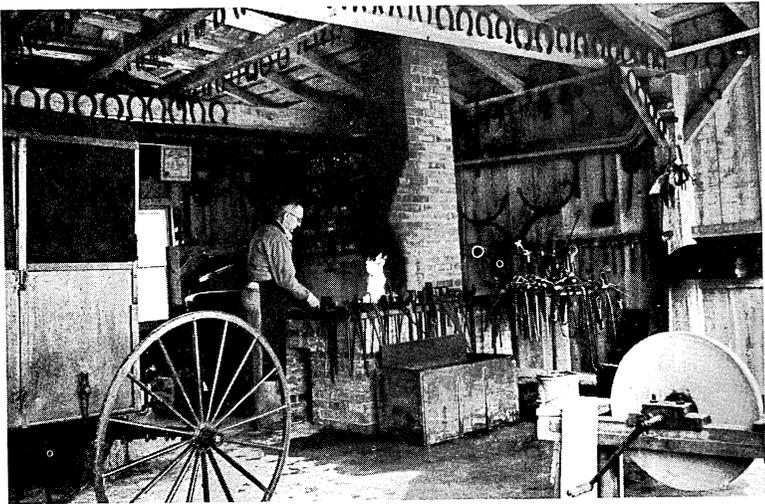
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*The new addition to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin building faces the University campus at Park Street between State and Langdon Streets. The old and new buildings join just behind the second stop light from the right. The addition provides 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 cooperative 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.

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*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.*

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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. GULES, *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 OSE-GARD, *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*.

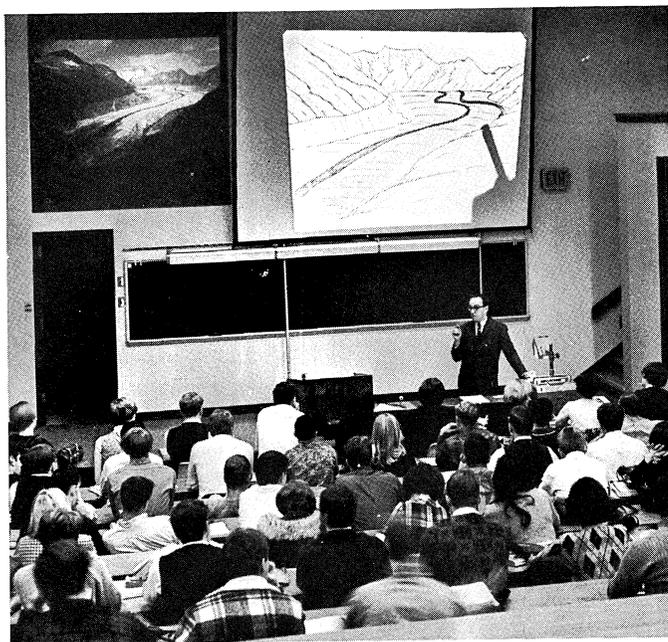
**Medford Campus** (Telephone: (715) 748-3600, Zip code: 54451).

RUSSELL L. OLIVER, *dean*; ROBERT J. LARSON, *registrar, director of student affairs and admissions*.

**Richland Center Campus** (Telephone: (608) 647-6186, Zip code: 53581).

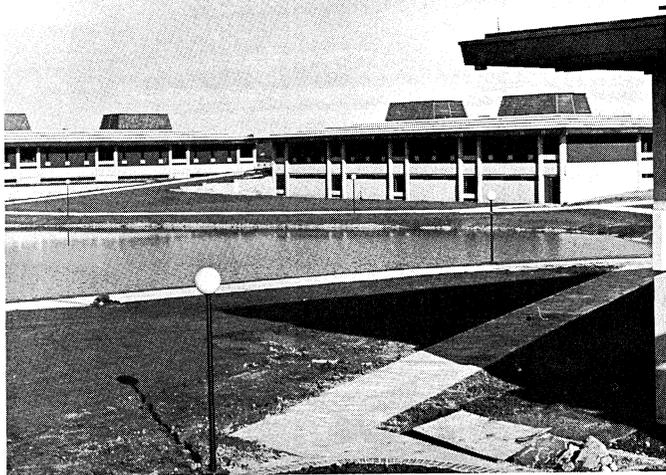
ROSS R. PAPKE, *dean*; MARJORIE E. WALLACE, *associate dean, registrar and director of student affairs*; EDWARD F. MCDUNN, *director of admissions*; MARY KAY MCDUNN, *director of student services*.

**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. CAFFERTY, 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 KLOTSCHE, 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**

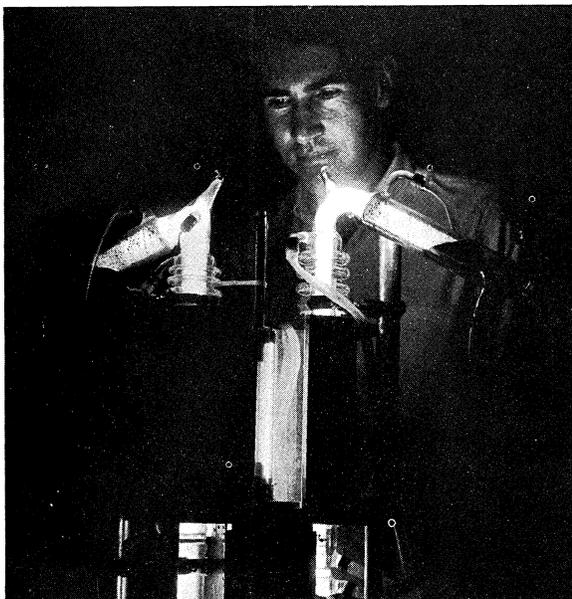
*Acting Campus Dean:* LEANDER SCHWARTZ, Fox Valley Campus of UWGB, Midway Road, Menasha 54952.

*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,<br>Baraboo 53913<br>(608) 356-8351        | Theodore N. Savides              |
| Marathon County           | 518 South 7th Avenue,<br>Wausau 54401<br>(715) 845-9602     | Byron Barrington,<br>Acting Dean |
| Marshfield-Wood<br>County | 2000 West 5th Street,<br>Marshfield 54449<br>(715) 387-1147 | Norbert Koopman                  |
| Rock County               | Kellogg Avenue,<br>Janesville 53545<br>(608) 754-2841       | George Condon                    |
| Sheboygan County          | P. O. Box 719,<br>Sheboygan 53081<br>(414) 458-5566         | James Smith                      |
| Washington County         | 400 University Drive.<br>West Bend 53095<br>(414) 338-1161  | Harry J. Maxwell                 |
| Waukesha County           | 1500 University Drive,<br>Waukesha 53186<br>(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. ZUEHLIS (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 (employe 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 Employes.** 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 employes, 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.

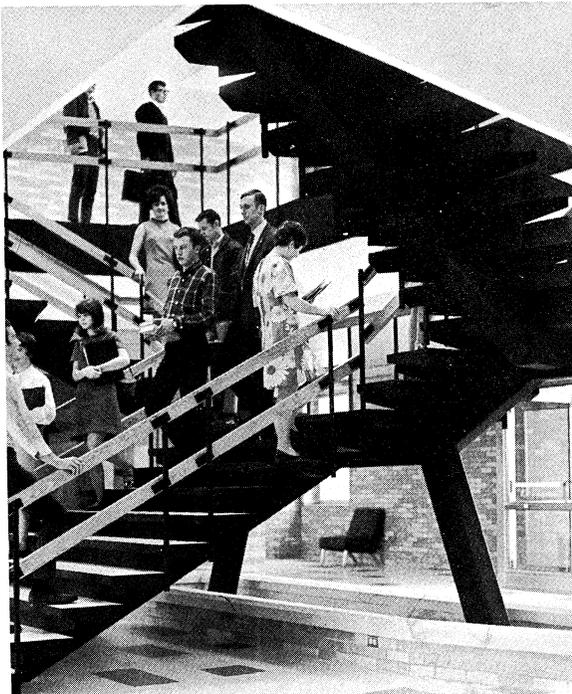
Special educational services are provided for the disadvantaged, and an open door admissions policy is mandatory under state law and board policy.

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.

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*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.*



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*Functional Area:*

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

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**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 ENGLSON (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,

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*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 EMPY, 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, Rhineland.

#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.

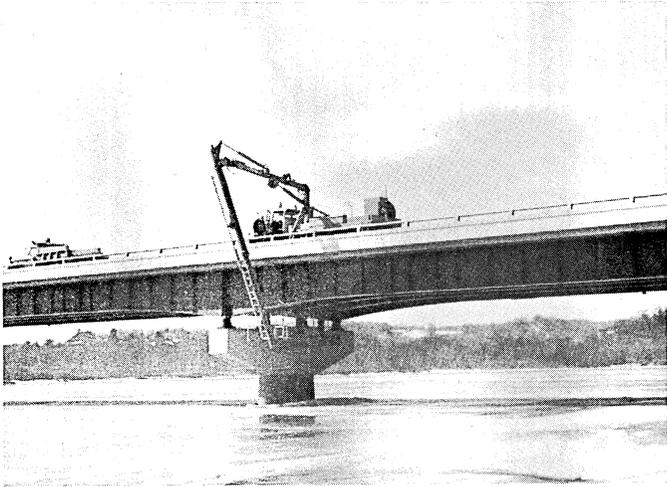
The former Motor Vehicle Department was originally established by Chapter 410, Laws 1939, when functions which had been performed by several other agencies were consolidated into the department. The Governor's Council on Traffic Law Enforcement, created by Chapter 232, Laws 1965, was transferred by the 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.

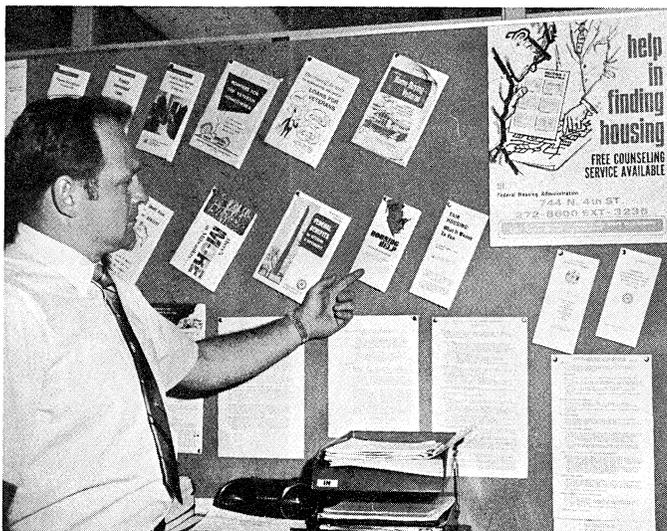
The department, in its supervision of the use of the roadways, registers vehicles, licenses and regulates drivers and vehicles, and enforces the state's motor vehicle laws.

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

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*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.

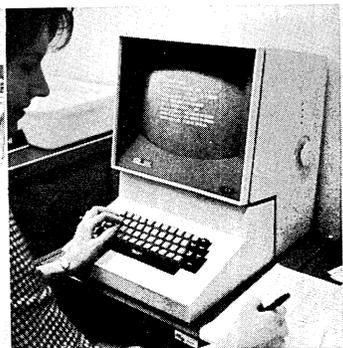
The department centralizes the responsibility and authority for all administrative and business management facilities under the secretary of transportation.

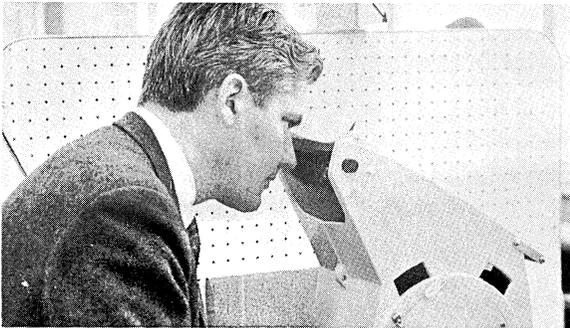
The departmental service organization coordinates all electronic data processing functions involving transportation.

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.

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*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.*





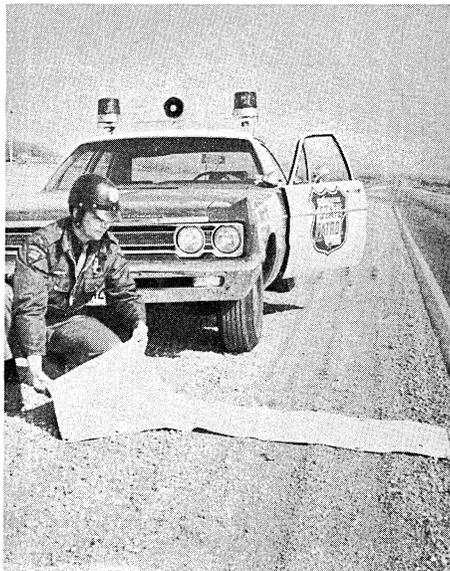
*In 1970 and 1971, Wisconsin drivers with odd-numbered birthdays will be required to report in person to a driver license examiner for a vision screening when renewing their driver licenses, unless they include with their renewal applications the results of an eye examination administered by a doctor, 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-

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*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.

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*Functional Area:*

**HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES**

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**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, employe 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 employe 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 on:* DUANE E. WILLADSEN, *administrator*; JOHN M. LINDOEFER, *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. ARCADIUS 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).

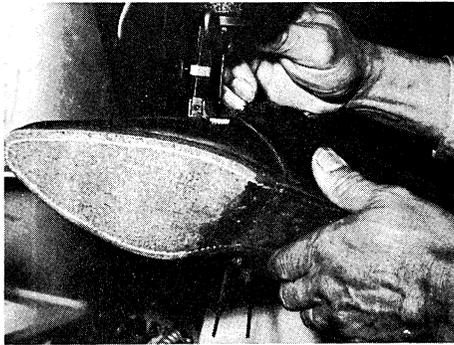
*Council on Hospital Regulation and Approval:* E. H. JORRIS (M.D., ex officio, state health officer), *secretary*; WAYNE M. NEWBY (dentist), SISTER MARY THEOPANE, CHARLES E. WELCH (hospital administration); H. A. SCALONE (D.O.); WILLIAM P. CURREN (M.D.); BERNICE LARSON (nurse); RICHARD G. HENRY (pharmacist); 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. HOUFEEK (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 TOELNER, *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<br/>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<br>Institution | Fox Lake        | JOHN R. GAGNON, warden              |
| Wisconsin Correctional<br>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<br>Training School  | Madison           | RICHARD C. SCHEERENBERGER,<br>M.D. |
| Mendota State Hospital                      | Madison           | WALTER J. URBEN, M.D.              |
| Northern Wis. Colony and<br>Training School | Chippewa<br>Falls | A. C. NELSON                       |
| Southern Wis. Colony and<br>Training School | Union<br>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 GERC          |

**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 C. 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 SWARSENSKY, 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 Employes.** 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 Apprenticeable 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

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*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".

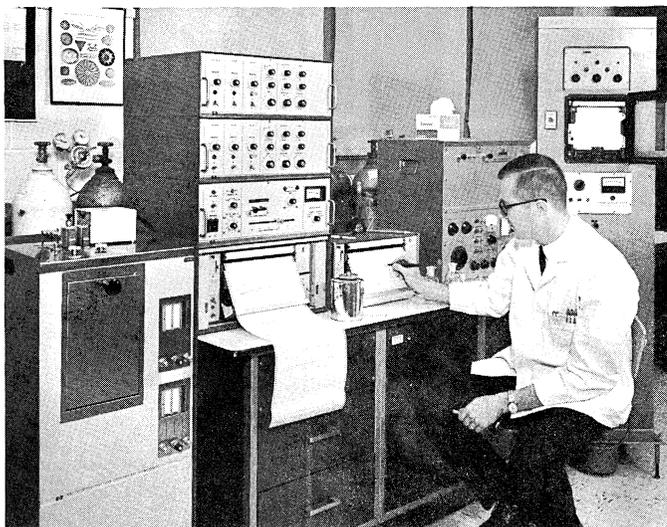
#### **Unit Functions.**

**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. ZIEHLSORFF.  
*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 employes, 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.

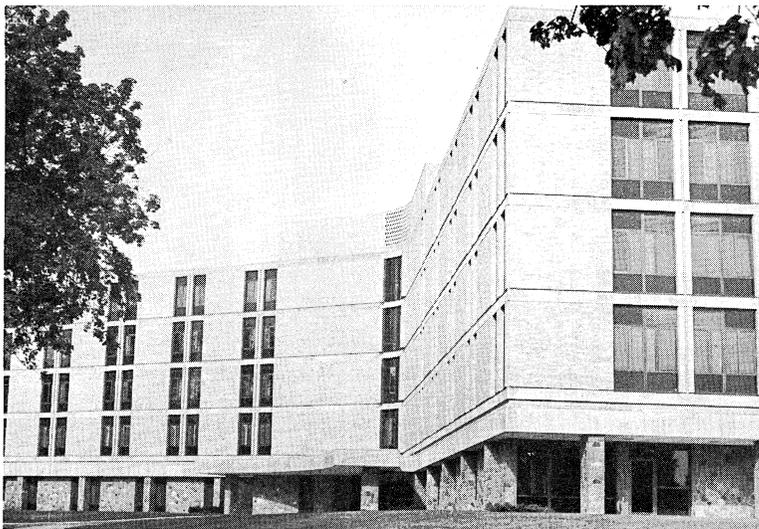
*Veterans Memorial Council.* The council establishes policy with respect to state veterans' memorials including the Camp Randall Memorial Park.

*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.

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*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. HIPPI, *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. WHITTOV; 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 Employes.** 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 employes 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 Employes Merit Award Board, which was created by Chapter 278, Laws 1953, is composed of 3 persons who may be state officers or employes 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.

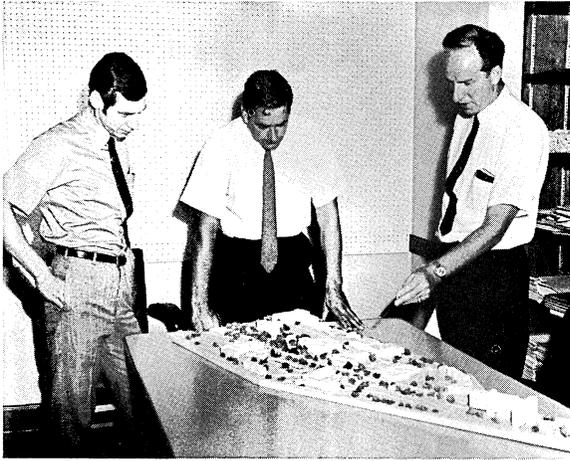
The Advisory Printing Committee consists of two trade association members, two persons knowledgeable in graphic communications, and two state members. Appointments are made by the secretary for 2-year terms.

**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 Employes Merit Award Board.* The board administers an award program to encourage unusual and meritorious suggestions and accomplishments by state employes, 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 Employes 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 Employes of the State of Wisconsin; Group Life Insurance for Employes of Wisconsin Municipalities; Inclusion of Public Employes in Wisconsin under the State Group Life Insurance Program; Administration Manual. *Public Employes Social Security Fund:* The Inclusion of Public Employes 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 Employes' 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 Employes' 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 Employes 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 employes.

In 1959 (Chapter 211) a group health insurance program was enacted for state employes, 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 Employes Social Security Fund was created by Chapters 60 and 631, Laws 1951, to permit state and local government employes 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 employes 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 employes 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 for 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.

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### **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.*

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### **ALEXIAN BROTHERS NOVITIATE, SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON POSSIBLE ACQUISITION OF THE**

**Members:** SENATOR WALTER CHILSEN, REPRESENTATIVE DAVID MARTIN, *co-chairmen*; SENATORS MILO KNUTSON, FRED RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES HARVEY GEE, LAWRENCE DAY; JOHN HIPPI (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.

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## 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.*

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### 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. MICHELS (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 BRANTNER, 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 KANENBERG (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.

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### 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.*

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#### 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 employ, 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

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## JUDICIAL BRANCH

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### 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.

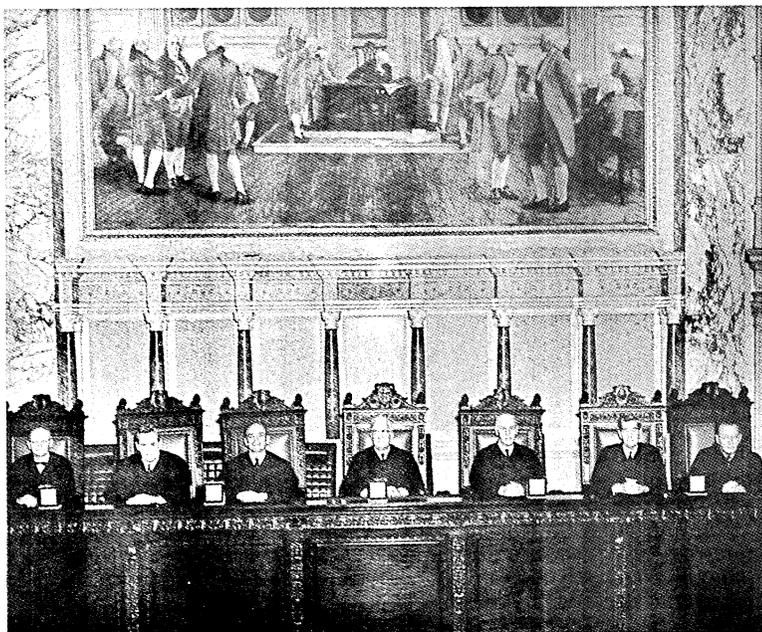
**Judicial Service Agencies.** The Judicial Branch is aided in its function by numerous agencies, composed, for the most part, of judges and attorneys.

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.

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*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

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### Classification of Cases in Which The Supreme Court Wrote Opinions, 1968 Term

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| 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    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                       | <b>282</b> |         |

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.

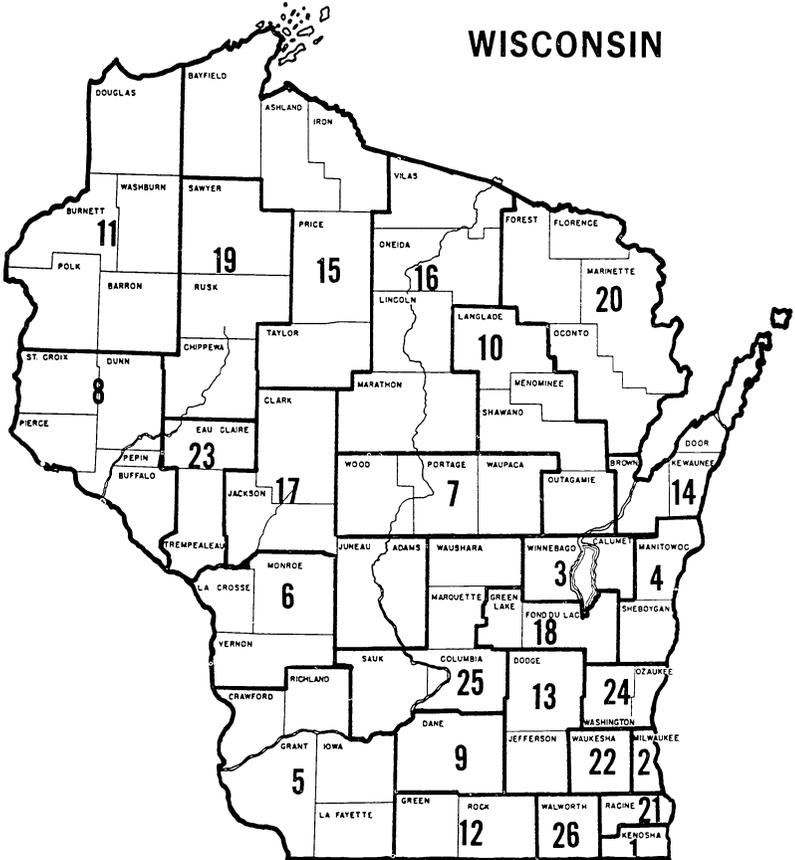
Circuit judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis for a 6-year term at the April election and take office the 1st Monday of the following January. Salaries, which are paid by the state, are fixed by statute and may be changed during the term of office. The current annual salary is \$21,000. All of the

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-

## JUDICIAL CIRCUITS WISCONSIN



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                 |
|         |   |                     | Lewis J. Charles         | 1972                 |
| 15th    | Ashland, Bayfield, Iron, Price & Taylor     |                     |                          |                      |
| 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. Gafney        | 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         | Scuk              |                        |
| 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 Employes.** 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 Employes.** 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 Employes.* 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.

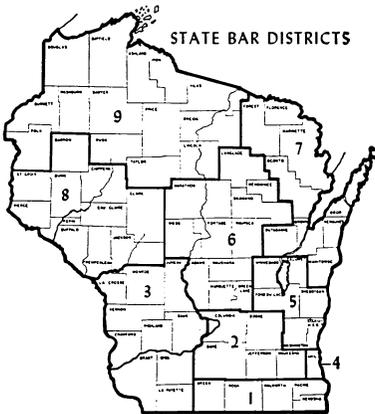
**Telephone Number.** (608) 257-3838.

**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.<br>Production | Rank Among<br>States | Production - 1968   |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Dairying</b>                                     |                         |                      |                     |
| 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,<br>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. |
| <b>Crops</b>  |                         |                      |                     |
| 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.       |
| <b>Other Products</b>                               |                         |                      |                     |
| Eggs .....  | 1.8                     | 18                   | 1,258,000,000 eggs  |
| Honey .....   | 3.8                     | 9                    | 7,645,000 lbs.      |
| Wool .....  | .6                      | 26                   | 1,145,000 lbs.      |
| <b>No. on Farms<br/>January 1, 1969</b>             |                         |                      |                     |
| <b>Livestock</b>                                    |                         |                      |                     |
| Cattle and calves, all .....                        | 3.7                     | 9                    | 4,076,000           |
| Cows and heifers over 2 yrs. kept for<br>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             |

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<br>(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<br>(million dollars) .....    | 377.2   | 441.8   | 420.7   | 346.1   | 408.0   | 497.3   | 603.8   | 510.5   | 552.4   |
| Realized Net Farm<br>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.



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 <sup>1</sup> |          |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|
|                   |              |                       |                         |                       | 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                 | 52,382                 | 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               | 59.9                    | 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                    | 155.0                 | 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                 | 334.73   |
| Washburn .....    | 695          | 164,567               | 31.5                    | 236.8                 | 15,153                 | 65.79    |
| Washington .....  | 1,715        | 211,556               | 77.2                    | 123.4                 | 35,661                 | 283.94   |
| 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   |

<sup>1</sup>Includes 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 <sup>1</sup> | 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 <sup>2</sup>          | 34,500 <sup>2</sup>           | 190 <sup>2</sup> |
| 1969 | 114,000         | 20,600,000            | 180.7                        | .....                       | .....                         | .....            |

<sup>1</sup>Pre-1959 data not available.<sup>2</sup>Preliminary 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                           |

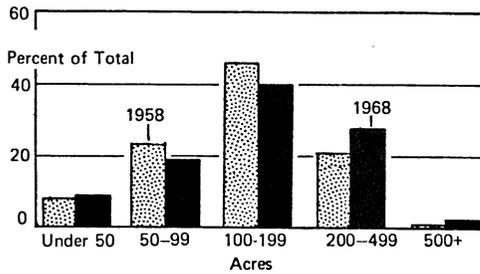
Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, 1969 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics, August 1969, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN FARM POPULATION AND OPERATORS BY COUNTY, 1964

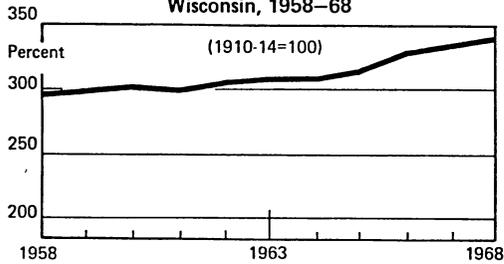
| County      | Farm Population |         |         | Farm Operators |             |           |        | Av. Age |
|-------------|-----------------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|-----------|--------|---------|
|             | Total           | Male    | Female  | Full Owners    | 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.

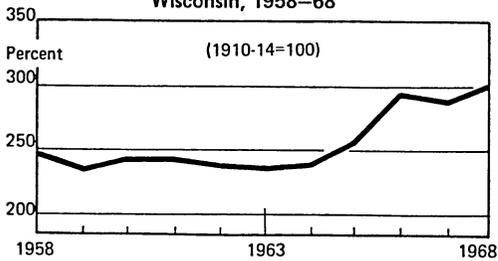
**PERCENT OF FARMS BY SIZE GROUPS**  
Wisconsin, 1958 and 1968



**INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS**  
Wisconsin, 1958-68



**INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS**  
Wisconsin, 1958-68



Source: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, 1969 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics, August 1969.

**STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN\***  
Listed by Key Word

|   | Address Correspondence to   |
|---|---|
| <b>A</b> ccountants Inc., Wis. Assn. of .....           | Phillip O. Broillette, Exec. Secy.<br>1509 Washington Ave., Racine 53403                          |
| Accountants, Wis. Soc. of Certified Public....          | Joe Sperstad, Exec. Dir.<br>176 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203                                |
| Adult Education Assn. of Wis. ....                      | Jerrold Apps, Pres.<br>Room 601—UW Extension<br>432 N. Lake St., Madison 53705                    |
| Advertising Assn. of Wis., Outdoor .....                | Willard Hausen, Secy.<br>433 Clarence St., Ft. Atkinson 53538                                     |
| Advertising Executives Assn., Wis. News-<br>paper ..... | Hans Hamm, Pres.<br>Waukesha Freeman, Waukesha 53186  |
| AFL-CIO, Wis. State .....                               | George W. Hall, Secy.-Treas.<br>6333 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213                            |
| Aging, Wis. Council of Homes for the .....              | Harold Frey<br>6401 Mineral Pt. Rd., Madison 53705  |
| Agents and Managers Assn., Wis. State<br>General .....  | Clifton L. Egbert, Gen. Agent<br>131 S. Barstow St., Eau Claire 54701                             |
| Agents Inc., Wis. Independent Mutual .....              | E. Stony Steinbach, Exec. Secy.<br>Box 272, Mayville 53050  |
| Air Patrol, Wis. Wing Civil .....                       | William W. Watson, Major<br>Wing Special Projects Officer<br>4912 W. Jerelyn Pl., Milwaukee 53219 |
| Aircraft Assn., Experimental .....                      | Paul H. Poberezny, Pres.<br>P.O. Box 229, Hales Corners 53130                                     |
| Alcohol Problems Council of Wis. ....                   | Rev. Ray Bayley, Exec. Dir.<br>302 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703                              |
| Allergy Soc., Wis. ....                                 | Dr. Abe Sosman, Pres.<br>836 N. 12th St., Milwaukee 53233   |
| Alumni Assn., Wis. ....                                 | Arlie M. Mucks, Jr., Exec. Dir.<br>650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706                                 |
| American Legion, Wis. ....                              | Robert G. Wilke, State Adj.<br>812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202                                  |
| American Legion Aux., Wis. ....                         | Mrs. Lucille Heinle, Exec. Secy.<br>812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202                             |
| Amvets (Dept. of Wis.) .....                            | William A. Robb, Cmdr.<br>750 N. Lincoln Mem. Dr., Room 306,<br>Milwaukee 53202                   |
| Amvets Aux. (Dept. of Wis.) .....                       | Helen Cowell, Dept. Pres.<br>4222 S. 68th St., Greenfield 53220                                   |
| Angus Assn., Wis. ....                                  | Mrs. Argyle Skolas, Secy.-Treas.<br>Route 2, Westby 54667   |
| Animal Protective League, Inc. ....                     | Edna S. Romais, Pres.-Treas.<br>2130 N. 106th St., Wauwatosa 53226                                |
| Antique and Hobby Club, Wis. ....                       | Mrs. Myrtle Swain, Pres.<br>4625 W. Ridge Ct., Milwaukee 53216                                    |
| Apple and Horticultural Council, Wis. ....              | Marlon L. Schwier, Ex Officio Dir.<br>132-B Hill Farms St. Office Bldg.,<br>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.<br>3204 S. New York Ave., Milwaukee 53207                          |
| Archers Assn., Wis. ....                             | Elmer Grimm, Pres.<br>610 Jackson St., Little Chute 54140                             |
| Archery Assn., Wis. Field .....                      | Ruth A. Jackson, Corres. Secy.<br>P.O. Box 23, Madison 53702                          |
| Architects, American Institute of (Wis. Chap.) ..... | Mrs. Jane Richards, Exec. Secy.<br>3902 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222               |
| Army and Navy Union (Dept. of Wis.).....             | Leonard Koszuta, Cmdr.<br>2263 S. 15th St., Milwaukee 53215                           |
| Artists Assn., Wis. Regional .....                   | Mrs. Joseph Stenson, Secy.<br>R.R. 3, Box 33, Wautoma 54932                           |
| Arts Foundation and Council, Wis. ....               | William W. Cary, Pres.<br>P. O. Box 90191, Milwaukee 53202                            |
| Athletic Assn., Wis. Interscholastic .....           | John E. Roberts, Exec. Dir.<br>41 Park Ridge Dr., Stevens Point 54481                 |
| Athletic Conference, Wis. State University ..        | Fred Jacoby, Comm.<br>P. O. Box 912, 142 E. Gilman St.,<br>Madison 53703              |
| Attractions Assn. of Wis. ....                       | Russell B. Tallaksen, Pres.<br>Route 1, Box 17, Wisconsin Dells 53965                 |
| Auctioneers Assn., Wis. ....                         | Robert Brandau, Secy.<br>Wilton 54670   |
| Automobile Assn., American (AAA) (Wis. Div.) .....   | Stuart B. Wright, Gen. Mgr.<br>Box 33, Madison 53701                                  |
| Automotive Trades Assn., Wis. ....                   | Louis Milan, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>732 N. Midvale Blvd., P.O. Box 5345<br>Madison 53705 |
| Automotive Wholesalers Assn., Wis. ....              | Joseph E. Bolan, Exec. Secy.<br>4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705                      |
| <b>B</b> akers Assn. Inc., Wis. ....                 | L. P. Kenney, Exec. Secy.<br>161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203                   |
| Bandmasters' Assn., Wis. ....                        | Norman K. Brahmstedt, Secy.<br>690 E. Grand Ave.,<br>Wisconsin Rapids 54494           |
| Bankers Assn., Wis. ....                             | George Forster, Exec. Dir. and Secy.<br>122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703         |
| Bar of Wis., State .....                             | Philip S. Habermann, Exec. Dir.<br>402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703                   |
| Barber and Beauty Culture Assn., Wis. ....           | Duane E. Clumpner, Secy-Treas.<br>1745 Romona Ct., Beloit 53511                       |
| Barbers of Wis., Associated Master .....             | Philip R. Parish, Secy-Treas.<br>1413 Creston Park Dr., Janesville 53545              |
| Barbers of Wis., United .....                        | Jack Mancuso<br>3062 S. Delaware Ave., Milwaukee 53207                                |
| Beef Breeders and Feeders Assn. ....                 | Darrel Shultis, Secy.<br>Watertown 53094  |
| Beef Producer's Cooperative, Northern Wis. ....      | Louis Saffert, Pres.<br>Rice Lake 54868   |
| Beer and Liquor Retailers Assn., Wis. ....           | R. J. Thurber, Pres.<br>3838 Atwood Ave., Madison 53714                               |
| Berkshire Assn., Wis. ....                           | Ray Butterbrodt, Secy.<br>Route 1, Burnett 53922                                      |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|  | Address Correspondence to  |
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| Better Broadcasting, Wis. Assn. for .....                            | Mrs. John Rowe, Pres.<br>1001 Tumalo Trail, Madison 53705                                      |
| Blacksmiths, Welders and Metal Fabricators Assn., Wis. ....          | Werner Thiers, Secy-Treas.<br>502 Hudson St., Mazomanie 53560                                  |
| Blind, Badger Assn. of the .....                                     | Richard McConnell, Exec. Secy.<br>912 N. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53208                           |
| Blind, Wis. Council of the .....                                     | George Card, Exec. Secy.<br>605 S. Few St., Madison 53703                                      |
| Blood Banks, Wis. Assn. of .....                                     | Dr. J. Scott Pennepacker, Pres.<br>566 N. Washington St., Janesville 53545                     |
| Blue Star Mothers of America (Wis. Dept.) ..                         | Cecelia Sickels, State Pres.<br>3001 W. Silver Sp. Dr., Milwaukee 53209                        |
| Bowling Assn., Wis. State .....                                      | Howard J. Petran, Secy.<br>6055 W. Fond du Lac Ave.,<br>Milwaukee 53218                        |
| Bowling Assn., Wis. Woman's .....                                    | Jean Knepprath, Secy.<br>4721 W. Washington Blvd., Milwaukee<br>53208                          |
| Bowling Congress, American .....                                     | Frank K. Baker, Exec. Secy-Treas.<br>1572 E. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53211                      |
| Bowling Proprietors Assn. of Wis. ....                               | Peter W. Pugal, Exec. Secy.<br>7528 W. Appleton Ave., Milwaukee 53216                          |
| Breeders Assn., Wis. Chester White .....                             | Earl Skalitzyk, Pres.<br>Route 2, Waterloo 53594   |
| Breeders Assn., Wis. Duroc .....                                     | Charles Schmaling, Secy.<br>Delavan 53115  |
| Breeders Assn., Wis. Guernsey .....                                  | Leo Gasper, Secy.<br>P. O. Box 92, Baraboo 53913   |
| Breeders Assn., Wis. Jersey .....                                    | Charles Bohl, Secy-Treas.<br>ABS Headquarters, DeForest 53532                                  |
| Breeders Assn., Wis. Poland China .....                              | William Zulke, Secy.<br>Route 1, Monroe 53566  |
| Breeders Assn., Wis. Red Poll .....                                  | Mrs. Wendall Paasch, Secy-Treas.<br>Richland Center 53581                                      |
| Breeders Assn., Wis. Southern .....                                  | Larry Leopold, Pres.<br>Route 3, Monroe 53566  |
| Breeders Cooperative, East Central .....                             | Alton Block, Manager<br>Waupun 53963   |
| Breeders Cooperative, Midwest .....                                  | K. E. Wallin, Gen. Mgr.<br>Box 469, Shawano 54166  |
| Breeders Cooperative, Tri-State .....                                | Neilus Larson, Mgr.<br>Baraboo 53913   |
| Brewers Assn., Wis. State .....                                      | Robert G. Marotz, Pres. and Exec. Secy.<br>231 W. Wisconsin Ave., Room 1406<br>Milwaukee 53203 |
| Brown Swiss Assn., Wis. ....   | Jim Price, Secy.<br>Route 2, Brodhead 53520  |
| Builders Assn., Wis. ....  | Fred E. Sweet, Exec. Dir.<br>6525 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213                            |
| Building Inspectors Assn., Wis. ....                                 | David M. Weis, Chmn.<br>Whitefish Bay 53217  |
| Business and Professional Women's Clubs,<br>Wis. Federation of ..... | Miss Evelyn Hansen, Pres.<br>2710 MacArthur Ave., Sheboygan 53081                              |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|   | Address Correspondence to  |
|---|--|
| Business Education Assn., Wis. ....   | Gordon Johnson, Pres.<br>Technical Institute, La Crosse 54601                |
| Butchers, Wis. Federation of .....  | Mathew Pinter, Pres.<br>3510 W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 53208               |
| Buttermakers and Managers Assn., Wis. ....  | Lloyd B. Kolden, Secy-Treas.<br>Augusta 54722                                |
| Button Society, Wis. State .....  | Mrs. Ray Kiesner, Secy.<br>1432 S. 35th St., Milwaukee 53215                 |
| <b>C</b> amper Assn., Wis. ....   | Mrs. Lynn Bray, St. Secy.<br>37239 Roland Ave., Oconomowoc 53066             |
| Camping Assn., American (Wis. Sec.) .....   | Verna L. Rosenthal, Exec. Secy.<br>P.O. Box 651, Manitowoc 54220             |
| Cancer Soc., American (Wis. Div.) .....   | R. O. McLean, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>611 N. Sherman Ave., Madison 53701         |
| Canners and Freezers Assn., Wis. ....   | M. P. Verhulst, Exec. Secy.<br>110 E. Main St., Madison 53703                |
| Carpenters, Wis. State Council of .....   | Ronald Stadler, Pres.<br>15 W. Main St., Madison 53703                       |
| Cattlemen's Assn., Wis. Charolais .....   | Alex A. Stauffer, Pres.<br>102 Spellman, Mt. Horeb 53572                     |
| Cemetery Officials, Wis. ....   | J. D. Hathway, Secy.<br>142 Wilson Ave., Waukesha 53186                      |
| Cerebral Palsy of Wis., United .....  | Davey L. Hebert, Exec. Dir.<br>161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203        |
| Cheese and Butter Advancement Assn.,<br>Wis. ....                                 | James Eggebrecht, Pres.<br>Route 2, Colby 54421                              |
| Cheese Assn., Wis. Gift .....   | A. E. Madler, Exec. Secy.<br>1 W. Main St., Madison 53703                    |
| Cheese Exchange, Wis. ....  | R. J. Gould, Pres.<br>1658 Morrow St., Green Bay 54301                       |
| Cheese Foundation Inc., Wis. ....   | Roland C. Behle, Managing Dir.<br>115 W. Main St., Madison 53703             |
| Cheesemaker's and Buttermaker's Assn.,<br>Northeastern Wis. ....                  | Leo Krohn, Pres.<br>Luxemburg 54217  |
| Cheesemaker's Assn., Southeastern Wis. ..   | John A. Schurman, Pres.<br>Lancaster 53813                                   |
| Cheesemaker's Assn., Southwestern Wis. ..   | John Schurman, Pres.<br>Lancaster 53813                                      |
| Cheese Makers' Assn., Wis. ....   | Roland C. Behle, Exec. Secy.<br>115 W. Main St., Madison 53703               |
| Cheesemaker's, Buttermaker's, and Dairy-<br>man's Advancement Assn., Central Wis. | James Eggebrecht, Pres.<br>Colby 54221                                       |
| Cheese Producers' Assn., Wis. Swiss and<br>Limburger .....                        | Mrs. G. Fred Galli, Secy-Treas.<br>1518-11th St., Monroe 53566               |
| Children's Service Soc. of Wis. ....  | Charles Leopold, Exec. Dir.<br>610 N. Jackson, Milwaukee 53202               |
| Chinchilla Breeders Coop., Empress .....  | Velda Slesarik, Secy.<br>Route 1, Box 301, Adell 53001                       |
| Chiropractic Assn., Wis. ....   | Miss R. A. Hendrickson, Coordinator<br>122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703 |
| Chiropractic Assn. Women's Aux., Wis. ....  | Mrs. G. H. Toftness, Secy.<br>Box 547, Cumberland 54829                      |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|  | Address Correspondence to  |
|--|--|
| Chiropractic Basic Research Soc., Wis. ....                                | C. W. Hackman, Pres.<br>419 Ellis St., Kewaunee 54216                        |
| Chiropractors, Soc. of Wis. ....   | Dr. N. H. Meyer, Pres.<br>234 N. Washington Ave.,<br>Cedarburg 53012         |
| Christmas Tree Producers Assn., Wis. ....                                  | Thomas A. Tate, Secy-Treas.<br>1218 Baitinger Ct., Sun Prairie 53590         |
| Citizens' Benefit Assn., Wis. ....   | Peter Y. Taylor, Sr., Pres.<br>2927 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53208       |
| City Managers Assn., Wis. ....   | Ron DeMaago, Secy-Treas.<br>Municipal Center, Whitewater 53190               |
| Civil Liberties Union, Wis. ....   | Edward McManus<br>1814 N. Farwell Ave., Milwaukee 53202                      |
| Colleges and Universities, Wis. Assn. of<br>Independent .....              | Dr. Robert DeZonia, Exec. Dir.<br>110 E. Main St., Madison 53703             |
| Colonial Dames of America in the State of<br>Wis., Natl. Soc. of the ..... | Mrs. W. H. Smythe, Pres.<br>2742 N. Skypark Ave., Milwaukee 53211            |
| Commerce, Wis. State Chamber of .....                                      | Ken W. Haagenson, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>411 W. Main St., Madison 53701         |
| Commerce Executives, Wis. Chamber of .....                                 | Alice Taylor, Secy-Treas.<br>Box 1143, Madison 53701                         |
| Commercial Travelers of America, Grand<br>Aux. of Wis.-United .....        | Mary Bertasso, Grand Secy.<br>1114 Clayton St., Wausau 54401                 |
| Concrete Assn. of Wis., Ready Mixed .....                                  | Thomas E. Durkin, Exec. Secy.<br>10850 W. Wisconsin Ave.,<br>Wauwatosa 53226 |
| Concrete Products Assn., Wis. ....   | Lowell E. Gerretson, Exec. Dir.<br>216 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705       |
| Construction Employers Council, Wis. ....                                  | Edward R. Stege, Mgr.<br>133 S. Butler St., Madison 53703                    |
| Consumer Finance Assn., Wis. ....  | Werner A. Wilking, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>Route 1, Box 131, Manitowoc 54220     |
| Contractors Assn. of Wis., Mechanical .....                                | Richard Brotherhood, Rec. Secy.<br>1545 S. 108th St., West Allis 53214       |
| Contractors of America, Associated Gen-<br>eral (Wis. Chap.) .....         | G. L. Coluccy, Mgr.<br>340 Coyier Lane, Madison 53713                        |
| Cooperatives, Wis. Federation of .....                                     | Glenn M. Anderson, Exec. Secy.<br>111 S. Fairchild St., Madison 53703        |
| Coroners' Assn., Wis. ....   | J. A. LaMonte, Secy-Treas.<br>Safety Bldg., Room 232, Milwaukee 53233        |
| Correctional Service, Wis. ....  | Erwin J. Heinzlmann, Exec. Dir.<br>526 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203    |
| County Agents Assn., Wis. ....   | B. J. Connors<br>3402 Burke Ave., Madison 53704                              |
| County and Municipal Employees, Wis.<br>Council of .....                   | Robert J. Oberbeck, Exec. Dir.<br>119 Monona Ave., Madison 53703             |
| County Boards Assn., Wis. ....   | Robert Mortensen, Exec. Secy.<br>1 W. Main St., Madison 53703                |
| County Clerks Assn., Wis. ....   | Kenneth Palzkill, Pres.<br>Dodgeville 53533                                  |
| County Corporation Counsels, Wis. Assn.<br>of .....                        | Donald J. Bero, Pres.<br>Box 365, Manitowoc 54220                            |
| County Forests Assn., Wis. ....  | Adrian J. DeVriend, Exec. Secy.<br>Courthouse, Hayward 54843                 |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|   | Address Correspondence to   |
|---|---|
| County Homes, Assn. of Wis. ....  | Mrs. Mildred Henning, Pres.<br>Mount Washington Home, Eau Claire<br>54701             |
| County Hospitals, Assn. of Wis. ....  | Donald E. Zbordy<br>Winnebago County Hospital, Winnebago<br>54589                     |
| County Officers Assn., Wis. ....  | Everette Runge, Pres.<br>P. O. Box 716, La Crosse 54601                               |
| County Police, Deputy Sheriffs and Police<br>Radio Operators Assn., Wis. .... | Merle Beedle, Pres.<br>Balsam Lake 54810  |
| County Treasurers Assn., Wis. ....  | Robert Klein, Pres.<br>West Bend 54901  |
| County Veterans Service Commissions,<br>State Assn. ....                      | Albert J. Hanna, Secy-Treas.<br>1239 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53703                    |
| County Veterans' Service Officers Assn. ....                                  | Francis Everson, Secy-Treas.<br>Courthouse, Sturgeon Bay 54235                        |
| Cranberry Growers' Assn., Wis. State .....                                    | George Klingbeil, Secy.<br>College of Agriculture, U. of W., Madison<br>53706         |
| Creameries Assn., Wis. ....   | Oscar Christianson, Attorney<br>Room 515, 1 W. Main St., Madison 53703                |
| Credit Grantors, Wis. Assn. of .....  | N. B. Critser, Secy-Treas.<br>24 N. Carroll St., Madison 53701                        |
| Credit Union League, Wis. ....  | John P. Hill, Managing Dir.<br>10025 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis<br>53214          |
| Crop Improvement Assn., Wis. ....   | E. A. Brickbauer, Secy-Treas.<br>Moore Hall - College of Agriculture<br>Madison 53706 |
| <b>D</b> ahlia Soc., Badger State .....                                       | James W. Busch, Secy.<br>1321 McCormick Ave., Green Bay 54301                         |
| Dairy Assn. of Wis., American .....   | W. C. Johnson, Gen. Mgr.<br>4337 W. Beltline, Madison 53711                           |
| Dairy Cattle Assn., Wis. Purebred .....                                       | E. E. Starkey, Secy-Treas.<br>106 Dairy Science, Madison 53706                        |
| Dairy Federation, Wis. ....   | Frank Groves, Secy.<br>340 Agricultural Hall, Madison 53706                           |
| Dairy Foods Assn., Inc., Wis. ....  | A. E. Van Thullenar, Exec. Dir.<br>222 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703                 |
| Dairy Technology Soc., Wis. ....  | K. G. Weckel, Secy.<br>16 Babcock Hall, Madison 53706                                 |
| Deaf, Wis. Assn. of the .....   | Robert L. Pagel, Pres.<br>108 Quaker Cir., Madison 53716                              |
| Defenders of Animals, Inc. ....   | Mrs. Harry Hunt, Pres.<br>N40 W27740 Hy. J, Pewaukee 53072                            |
| Democratic Party of Wis. ....   | James W. Wimmer, Chmn.<br>222 East Main St., Madison 53703                            |
| Dental Assistants Assn., Wis. State .....                                     | Miss June R. Fisher, Secy.<br>524 Locust St., Janesville 53545                        |
| Dental Assn. Foundation, Wis. ....  | Kenneth F. Crane, Secy.<br>633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203                     |
| Dental Hygienists' Assn., Wis. ....   | Mrs. Penny Bellin<br>116 Petra Pl., Madison 53704                                     |

**STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued**

|   | Address Correspondence to   |
|---|---|
| Dental Laboratories of Wis., Associated .....                               | John Van Rens, Secy.<br>P. O. Box 1227, Green Bay 54305                             |
| Dental Soc., Wis. State .....   | Kenneth F. Crane, Exec. Secy.<br>633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203             |
| Dentistry for Children, Wis. Soc. of .....                                  | Dr. Thomas Vaughn, Secy-Treas.<br>20 S. Park St., Madison 53705                     |
| Dermatological Soc., Wis. ....  | Dr. R. J. Scrimenti, Secy-Treas.<br>740 Marine Plaza, Milwaukee 53202               |
| Diabetes Assn., Wis. ....   | Donald L. McNeil, Exec. Dir.<br>225 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202                |
| Dietetic Assn., Wis. ....   | Miss Bernice A. Matlicka, Pres.<br>2111 University Ave., Madison 53705              |
| District Attorneys Assn., Wis. ....   | Walter J. Swietlik, Secy-Treas.<br>Ozaukee Co. Courthouse,<br>Port Washington 53074 |
| Driver Education Assn., Wis. Professional ..                                | Miles Barker, Secy.<br>3301 University Ave., Madison 53706                          |
| <b>E</b> aster Seal Soc., Wis. ....   | Kenneth L. Svee, Exec. Dir.<br>21 E. Gorham St., Madison 53703                      |
| Editors Assn., Wis. Industrial .....  | James P. Aehl, Pres.<br>700 State St., Racine 53404                                 |
| Education Assn., Southern Wis. ....   | William Marsh, Secy.<br>1814 Adams St., Madison 53711                               |
| Education Assn., Wis. ....  | H. C. Weinlick, Exec. Secy.<br>404 Insurance Bldg., Madison 53703                   |
| Education in Wis., Joint Com. on .....                                      | Mrs. Charles E. Hemingway, Secy-Treas.<br>5905 Old Sauk Rd., Madison 53705          |
| Educational Research Assn., Wis. ....                                       | J. Thomas Finucan, Pres.<br>Assumption High School, Wis. Rapids<br>54494            |
| 1812, Wis. Soc. of U.S. Daughters of .....                                  | Mrs. Darice Lord, Pres.<br>3546 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53212                         |
| Electric Cooperative, Wis. ....   | W. V. Thomas, Gen. Mgr.<br>1810 S. Park St., P.O. Box 686,<br>Madison 53701         |
| Electric Utilities of Wis., Municipal .....                                 | Robert O. Stuhlmacher, Secy-Treas.<br>221-16th St. S., Wisconsin Rapids 54494       |
| Electrical Inspectors, International Assn. of<br>(Wis. Chap.) .....         | Rolland Felix, Secy-Treas.<br>City Hall, Oshkosh 54901                              |
| Employees Assn., Wis. State .....   | Roy E. Kubista, Exec. Secy.<br>119 Monona Ave., Madison 53703                       |
| Employment Security, Internatl. Assn. of<br>Personnel in (Wis. Chap.) ..... | Kenneth Kavanaugh, Pres.<br>P. O. Box 578, Kenosha 53141                            |
| Engineers, Wis. Assn. of the Natl. Assn.<br>Power .....                     | James Westergard, State Secy.<br>Route 2, Fritz Rd., Verona 53593                   |
| Engineers, Wis. Soc. of Professional .....                                  | Glenn E. Burg<br>4510 Regent St., Madison 53705                                     |
| Engineers Council of Wis., Consulting .....                                 | Joseph Looper, Pres.<br>6413 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216                        |
| Equal Employment Opportunity Assn., Wis.                                    | R. V. Thoms, Chmn.<br>Kimberly-Clark Corp., North Lake St.,<br>Neenah 54956         |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|   | Address Correspondence to   |
|---|---|
| Excavators and Graders Assn., Wis. ....                         | William W. Watson, Exec. Dir.<br>4912 W. Jerelyn Pl., Milwaukee 53219         |
| <b>F</b> airs, Wis. Assn. of .....                              | Mrs. Leon Zimdars, Secy-Treas.<br>Box 5, Sullivan 53178                       |
| Family Planning, Wis. Citizens for .....                        | Mrs. J. D. Kabler, Chmn.<br>5501 Varsity Hill, Madison 53706                  |
| Farm Bureau Federation, Coop., Wis. ....                        | Fay J. Meade, Adm.<br>801 W. Badger Rd., Madison 53701                        |
| Farm Bureau Women, Wis. ....                                    | Mrs. Gerhard Athorp, Chmn.<br>Route 1, Sheboygan 53081                        |
| Farmers Union, Wis. ....  | Gilbert C. Rohde, Pres.<br>117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729            |
| Feed, Seed & Farm Supply Assn., Inc.,<br>Wis. ....              | Eldon H. Roesler, Exec. Secy.<br>152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203       |
| Field Trial Clubs, Wis. Assn. of .....                          | Don Johnson, Pres.<br>Dousman 53118   |
| Fire Chiefs Assn., Wis. State .....                             | Chief Chas. J. Morris, Secy.<br>R. 3, Afton Rd., Beloit 53511                 |
| Fire Fighters of Wis., Ladies Aux. to the<br>Professional ..... | Mrs. Marvin Saugstad, Secy.<br>900 S. 96th St., West Allis 53214              |
| Fisherman's League, Inc., Badger .....                          | John B. Thirjung, Secy.<br>1727 E. Hampton Rd., Milwaukee 53217               |
| Florist Assn., Wis. Upper Michigan .....                        | S. C. Foll, Exec. Secy.<br>N40 W27928 Glacier Rd.,<br>Pewaukee 53072          |
| Folk Group Assn., Metropolitan (M.F.G.A.) ..                    | Thomas Du Fresne, Pres.<br>5237 W. Hayes Ave., Milwaukee 53219                |
| Food and Sanitation Officials, Wis. Assn. of                    | Robert Probst, Secy.<br>209B Hill Farm State Office Bldg., Madi-<br>son 53702 |
| Food and Tobacco Institute, Wis. ....                           | A. E. Madler, Managing Dir.<br>1 W. Main St., Madison 53703                   |
| Food Dealers, Wis. Assn. of .....                               | Lester A. Daron, Secy-Mgr.<br>704 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233          |
| Food Dealers Assn., Sheboygan .....                             | John Gilbert, Secy.<br>619 Smith St., Plymouth 53073                          |
| Food Service Executives Assn. ....                              | Wilson Rothe, Pres.<br>11737 W. Burleigh St., Milwaukee 53222                 |
| Foreign Wars, Military Order of (Wis.<br>Com.) .....            | V. E. Persik, Cmdr.<br>2205 S. 22nd St., Milwaukee 53215                      |
| Forest Rangers Assn., Wis. ....                                 | Marshall D. Ruegger, Pres.<br>Ranger Station, Ladysmith 54848                 |
| Foresters, Soc. of American (Wis.-Mich.<br>Section) .....       | Robert A. Petry, Vice-Chmn.<br>1491 Wis. River Dr., Port Edwards 54469        |
| 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, La Societe des ...                      | Jack D. Wilson, Grand Corres.<br>3727 S. 84th St., Milwaukee 53228            |
| 4-H Foundation Inc., Wis. ....                                  | Milo K. Swanton, Exec. Dir.<br>606 State St., Madison 53706                   |
| Freezer and Meat Processors Assn., Wis. ....                    | E. J. Fechner, Secy.<br>208 N. Prospect, Merrill 54452                        |
| Funeral Directors Assn., Wis. ....                              | Harold J. Ruidl, Exec. Secy.<br>5920 W. North Ave., Milwaukee 53208           |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|  | Address Correspondence to   |
|--|---|
| Fur Farm Cooperative Assn., Wis. Board<br>of .....                 | Herbert Magnusen<br>R.F.D., Rib Lake 54470                                  |
| Furniture Assn., Wis. Retail .....                                 | Donald W. Hill, Exec. Secy-Treas.<br>125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202      |
| Future Farmers of America, Wis. Assn. of                           | Dale C. Aebischer, Advisor<br>126 Langdon St., Madison 53703                |
| Future Homemakers of America, Wis. Assn.<br>of .....               | Carol Fortney, Pres.<br>Route 4, Viroqua 54665                              |
| <b>G</b> A.R., Wis. Ladies of the .....                            | Mrs. Lila Schmatz, Pres.<br>2211 S. 15th St., Sheboygan 55081               |
| Garden Club Federation, Wis. ....                                  | Mrs. Percy Newman, Pres.<br>Box 88, Sturgeon Bay 54235                      |
| Gas Assn., Wis. Liquefied Petroleum .....                          | Don Frey, Secy-Treas.<br>Route 3, Beaver Dam 53916                          |
| Gasoline Dealers Assn. of Wis., Retail .....                       | Joe Hough, Exec. Dir.<br>719 Evans St., Oshkosh 54901                       |
| Genealogical Soc., Wis. State .....                                | Mrs. C. E. Offutt, Secy.<br>1515 N. 47th St., Milwaukee 53208               |
| Geographic Education, Wis. Council for .....                       | Dr. Joseph Kenny, Pres.<br>UW-Center, Waukesha 53186                        |
| German Shepherd Dog Club of Wis., Inc. ..                          | Lorraine Hersil<br>3128 E. Luzerne Ave., Cudahy 53110                       |
| Gold Star Mothers, American (Dept. of<br>Wis.) .....               | Mrs. Josephine Mann, Corres. Secy.<br>5112 N. Elkhart Ave., Milwaukee 53217 |
| Golf Assn., Wis. State .....                                       | Gordon Watson, Exec. Dir.<br>7630 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53222           |
| Golf Course Supts., Assn., Wis. ....                               | Roger R. Schultz, Secy-Treas.<br>4728 Superior Ave., Sheboygan 53081        |
| Grange, Wis. State .....   | Mrs. Henry D. Schaffer, Secy.<br>Route 1, Julius Dr., Appleton 54911        |
| Grasslanders, Wis. ....  | Ray Born, Pres.<br>Route 1, Plymouth 53073                                  |
| Gun Collectors Assn., Wis. ....                                    | Steve Cibulka, Secy.<br>2556 N. 70th St., Wauwatosa 53213                   |
| <b>H</b> airdressers and Cosmetologists Assn.,<br>Wis. ....        | Wilma Edminster, Pres.<br>530 S. Shawano St., New London 54961              |
| Hardware Assn., Wis. Retail .....                                  | Lewis C. Wood, Secy-Treas.<br>1421 Strong Ave., Stevens Point 54481         |
| Hardwood and Pine Manufacturers Assn.,<br>Northern .....           | Thomas Brogan, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>305 Walnut St., Green Bay 54301          |
| Hatcheries Assn., Wis. ....  | John L. Skinner, Secy.<br>Poultry Science Dept., Madison 53706              |
| Health Council Inc., Wis. ....                                     | H. O. Brower, Exec. Secy.<br>P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701                   |
| Health, Physical Education and Recreation,<br>Wis. Assn. for ..... | Grace Piskula, Pres.<br>2230 Northwestern Ave., Racine 53404                |
| Heart Assn., Wis. ....   | Grant Larned, Exec. Dir.<br>205 W. Highland, Milwaukee 53203                |
| Hereford Assn., Wis. ....  | Neal Houslet, Jr., Secy.<br>Box 1, Oxford 53952                             |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|   | Address Correspondence to  |
|---|--|
| Higher Education, Wis. Assn. of .....                   | Bernard S. Adams, Pres.<br>Ripon College, Ripon 54971                        |
| Highway Users Conference, Wis. ....                     | Charles W. Elliott, Secy-Treas.<br>25 W. Main St., Madison 53703             |
| Historical Soc. of Wis., State .....                    | Richard Erney, Dir.<br>816 State St., Madison 53706                          |
| History, Wis. Council for Local .....                   | Wm. Schereck, Exec. Secy.<br>816 State St., Madison 53706                    |
| Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Wis. ....                    | Norman Rasmussen, Secy-Treas.<br>Route 1, Box 174, Lone Rock 53556           |
| Homemakers Council, Wis. Extension .....                | Mrs. Marlin L. Steinbach, Pres.<br>Route 1, Box 84, Clintonville 54929       |
| Honey Producers Assn., Wis. ....                        | Mrs. Doris M. Weber, Secy.<br>Route 4, Watertown 53094                       |
| Horse Assn., Wis. ....                                  | Jane Behling, Secy-Treas.<br>HyLee Farms, Cambria 53923                      |
| Horse Assn., Wis. Arabian .....                         | Mrs. Clarence Cluey, Secy.<br>Route 1, Box 800, Waterford 53185              |
| Horse Assn., Wis. Breeders and Harness ...              | Mrs. Fred Hicks<br>Box 163, Deerfield 53531                                  |
| Horse Breeders Assn., Wis. Draft .....                  | Mrs. El Roy Brass, Secy-Treas.<br>Route 1, Elkhart Lake 53020                |
| Hospital Assn., Wis. ....                               | Warren R. Von Ehren, Exec. Dir.<br>110 E. Main St., Madison 53703            |
| Hotel-Motel-Resort Assn., Wis. ....                     | Harold P. Pearson, Exec. Secy.<br>509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203     |
| <b>I</b> ndustrial Arts Assn., Wis. ....                | Robert Dahlke, Secy-Treas.<br>Stout State University, Menominee 54751        |
| Industrial Relations Assn. of Wis. ....                 | John Paine<br>4505 W. Medford Ave., Milwaukee 53210                          |
| Innkeepers Assn., Wis. ....                             | Harold P. Pearson, Exec. Secy.<br>509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203     |
| Insurance Agents of Wis.. Independent .....             | Paul H. Mast, Exec. Secy.<br>P. O. Box 96, Middleton 53562                   |
| Insurance Alliance, Wis. ..                             | W. A. Durkin, Exec. Secy.<br>110 E. Main St., Madison 53703                  |
| Insurance Companies, Wis. Assn. of Town<br>Mutual ..... | John Holzem, Secy.<br>N72 W12534 Good Hope Rd.,<br>Menomonee Falls 53051     |
| Insurance Companies, Wis. Federation of....             | Donald W. Hill, Secy-Treas.<br>125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202             |
| Insurance Counsel, Internatl. Assn. of .....            | Miss Blanche Dahinden, Exec. Secy.<br>229 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202 |
| <b>J</b> aycees, Wis. ....                              | Norman L. Anderson, Pres.<br>P. O. Box 216, Whitewater 53190                 |
| Jersey Breeders Assn., Wis. ....                        | Charles Bohl, Secy-Treas.<br>ABS Hdqts., DeForest 53532                      |
| Jewelers Assn., Wis. Retail .....                       | H. E. Halverson, Exec. Dir.<br>2825 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53222          |
| Juvenile Officers Assn., Wis. ....                      | Doris Francis, Secy.<br>Police Dept., Waukesha 53186                         |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

Address Correspondence to

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>K</b> iwanis, Wis.-Upper Mich. Dist. of .....                    | Frank I. Vilen, Dist. Secy.<br>P. O. Box 683, Kenosha 53141                      |
| Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Assn. ....                          | Benn Ollman, Exec. Secy.<br>3222 N. 54th St., Milwaukee 53217                    |
| <b>L</b> akes Property Owners Assn. Inc., Federation of Wis. ....   | Howard J. Petran, Secy.<br>6055 W. Fond du Lac Ave.,<br>Milwaukee 53218          |
| Land Ethics Inc. ....   | Mrs. Eleanore Bell, Pres.<br>3029 N. Summit Ave., Milwaukee 53211                |
| Landscape, Wis. Friends of Our Native .....                         | Fred E. Risser, Pres.<br>15 W. Main St., Madison 53703                           |
| Law Enforcement Officers Assn., Wis. ....                           | Anthony Russos, Pres.<br>6105 Winnequah Rd., Monona 53716                        |
| Lawyers, Wis. Academy of Trial .....                                | James Arnold, Treas.<br>6125 W. Natl. Ave., West Allis 53214                     |
| Legislative Council, Wis. Protestant .....                          | McBurney & McBurney,<br>Legis. Counselors<br>111 S. Fairchild St., Madison 53703 |
| Letter Carriers, Wis. State Assn. of .....                          | Ralph H. Engleson, Pres.<br>904 Olympian Blvd., Beloit 53511                     |
| Letter Carriers, Wis. State Ladies Aux. to the Natl. Assn. of ..... | Mrs. Beverly Fuhrmann, Secy.<br>306 Lexington St., Fond du Lac 54935             |
| Letter Carriers' Assn., Wis. Rural .....                            | Willie A. Johnson, Pres.<br>1314 West St., Whitehall 54773                       |
| Library Trustees Assn., Wis. ....                                   | Walter Hoeft, Pres.<br>419 Concord Rd., Oconomowoc 53066                         |
| Lincoln Fellowship of Wis. ....                                     | Edward Noyes, Pres.<br>3722 Omro Rd., Oshkosh 54901                              |
| Linguists and Translators Assn. of Wis. ....                        | J. J. Murillo, Secy.<br>161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203                   |
| Lions International (Multiple Dist. 27-Wis.) ..                     | James Wenzel, Secy.<br>1153A Main St., P. O. Box 284,<br>Stevens Point 54481     |
| Liquor Wholesalers of Wis., Independent ....                        | Elmer Keller, Pres.<br>5500 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216                      |
| Livestock and Meat Council, Wis. ....                               | Ralph M. Cooper, Exec. Secy-Treas.<br>132B State Office Bldg., Madison 53702     |
| Livestock Breeders' Assn., Wis. ....                                | Rex Whitmore, Pres.<br>Burlington 53105  |
| Livestock Dealer Assn., Wis. Independent ..                         | Howard Hazen, Secy.<br>Sun Prairie 53590   |
| Livestock Sales Assn., Equity Coop. ....                            | Russell G. Hvam, Gen. Mgr.<br>Box 48, Baraboo 53913                              |
| Lumbermen's Assn., Wis. Retail .....                                | Philip O. Mork, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>6450 W. Fond du Lac Ave.,<br>Milwaukee 53218 |
| <b>M</b> achinists, Wis. State Council of .....                     | Raymond Marheke<br>5242 Highway H, Franksville 53126                             |
| Malting Barley Improvement Assn. ....                               | Dr. Paul E. Pawlisch, Exec. Dir.<br>828 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202             |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|  | Address Correspondence to  |
|--|--|
| Manufacturers' Assn., Wis. ....                              | Robert A. Ewens, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>324 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202          |
| Maple Producers' Council, Wis. ....                          | Adin Reynolds, Secy-Treas.<br>Route 1, Aniwa 54408                                   |
| Mayflower Descendants in the State of<br>Wis., Soc. of ..... | Kirby Raab, Gov.<br>2795 S. Superior St., Milwaukee 53207                            |
| Meat and Food Dealers, Wis. State Assn of<br>Retail .....    | E. C. Rehbein, Secy.<br>1338 Oakcrest Dr., Appleton 54911                            |
| Medical Assistants Soc., Wis. State .....                    | Mrs. Myrtle Wright, Chmn.<br>539 N. Eau Claire, Mondovi 54755                        |
| Medical Record Librarians, Wis. Assn. of ...                 | Mrs. Joyce Burns, Pres.<br>West Allis Hospital, West Allis 53214                     |
| Medical Soc. of Wis., State .....                            | C. H. Crownhart, Secy.<br>330 E. Lakeside St., Madison 53701                         |
| Medical Technologists, Wis. Assn. of .....                   | John Greenal, Pres.<br>Appleton Memorial Hospital, Appleton<br>54911                 |
| Medicine, Wis. Soc. of Internal .....                        | Donald L. McNeil, Exec. Dir.<br>225 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202                 |
| Mental Health, Wis. Assn. for .....                          | Charles Bylsma, Exec. Dir.<br>P. O. Box 1486, Madison 53701                          |
| Merchants Assn., Wis. Retail .....                           | Edgar E. Lien, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703                  |
| Milk and Food Sanitarians, Wis. Assn. of....                 | L. Wayne Brown, Secy-Treas.<br>1515 N. 47th St., Milwaukee 53208                     |
| Milk Haulers Assn., Wis. ....                                | John J. Keller, Authorized Agent<br>145 W. Wisconsin Ave., Neenah 54956              |
| Milk Producers, Madison .....                                | Lyman McKee<br>1707 S. Park St., Madison 53713                                       |
| Milk Products Coop., Pure .....                              | W. C. Eckles, Gen. Mgr.<br>500 N. Park Ave., Fond du Lac 54935                       |
| Mobile Home Assn., Wis. ....                                 | H. E. Halverson, Exec. Dir.<br>2825 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53222                  |
| Monument Builders of America, Wis. Assn.<br>of .....         | John Stark, Secy-Treas.<br>729 Main St., Neenah 54956                                |
| Mortgage Bankers Assn., Wis. ....                            | Raymond L. Callen, Secy-Treas.<br>American City Bank & Trust Co.,<br>Milwaukee 53203 |
| Moss Producers Council, Wis. ....                            | Lewis Epstein, Pres.<br>Millston 54643   |
| Motel Assn., Wis. ....                                       | John Gerlach, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>110 E. Main St., Madison 53703                     |
| Motor Carriers Assn., Wis. ....                              | John Varda, Gen. Mgr.<br>125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703                              |
| Movers Assn., Wis. ....                                      | William J. Kazmer, Exec. Secy.<br>240 W. Wisconsin St., Delavan 53115                |
| Muck Farmers Assn., Wis. ....                                | Steve Slinger, Secy-Treas.<br>239 Williams St., Randolph 53956                       |
| Municipalities, League of Wis. ....                          | Ed Johnson, Exec. Dir.<br>433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703                      |
| Assessors Sec. ....  | Gerald W. Schultz, Chmn.<br>City Hall, Waupaca 54981                                 |
| Attorneys Sec. ....  | Edward Conley, Chmn.<br>3 S. Main St., Rice Lake 54868                               |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|  | Address Correspondence to  |
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| Building Inspectors Assn. ....                                   | Gerald Schultz, Chmn.<br>City Hall, Waupaca 54981                                |
| Clerks and Finance Officers Assn. ....                           | Robert Felsman, Pres.<br>City Hall, Waupun 53963                                 |
| Engineering and Public Works Sec. ....                           | Clyde S. Crabb, Chmn.<br>Room 210, City Hall, Green Bay 54301                    |
| Fire Inspectors Assn. ....                                       | Dennis Droese, Chmn.<br>P. O. Box 100, Menomonee Falls 53051                     |
| Plumbing Inspectors Soc. ....                                    | Adolph Frank, Pres.<br>City Hall, Marshfield 54449                               |
| Sealers of Weights and Measures Assn. ..                         | James H. Akey, Secy-Treas.<br>400 Myron St., Wausau 54401                        |
| Village Sec. ....  | Patrick Blohm<br>808 Charles St., Little Chute 54140                             |
| Muscular Dystrophy Assn. of America<br>(Madison Chap.) .....     | Henry Q. Turville, Pres.<br>P.O. Box 15, Madison 53701                           |
| Music Clubs, Wis. Federation of .....                            | Miss Alice E. Walter, Pres.<br>501 Orchard St., Burlington 53105                 |
| Music Educators Conference, Wis. ....                            | Richard G. Gaarder, Exec. Secy.<br>115 W. Main St., Madison 53703                |
| Muskrat and Beaver Farmers' Assn., Wis. ..                       | James Clark, Pres.<br>Route 1, Larsen 54947                                      |
| <b>N</b> ational Farmers Organization (NFO)<br>(Wis. Div.) ..... | Steve Pavich, Pres.<br>Mason 54856   |
| National Guard Assn., Wis. ....                                  | Lt. Col. Arvin R. Ziehlsdorff, Pres.<br>1907 Highland Ave., Eau Claire 54701     |
| Natural Resources Assn. of Wis., Citizens ..                     | Mrs. Harold G. Kruse, Secy.<br>Hickory Hill Farm, Route 2,<br>Loganville 53943   |
| Nature Conservancy (Wis. Chap.) .....                            | Mrs. Emily H. Earley, Secy.<br>2817 Sylvan Ave., Madison 53705                   |
| Navy Club of the U.S.A. ....                                     | Dr. Royal J. Mashek, Shipwright<br>2546 N. 70th, Wauwatosa 53213                 |
| Navy League of the U.S., Wis. Council .....                      | Rudolph A. Schoenecker, Secy.<br>735 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202               |
| Newspaper League, Wis. Daily .....                               | William Hoffman, Secy-Treas.<br>Wis. Rapids Tribune, Wis. Rapids 54494           |
| Nurserymen's Assn., Wis. ....                                    | Thos. S. Pinney, Sr., Secy-Treas.<br>Route 3, Sturgeon Bay 54235                 |
| Nurses Assn. Inc., Wis. ....                                     | Mrs. Alice A. Weldy, R.N., Exec. Secy.<br>161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203 |
| Nursing Homes Inc., Wis. Assn. of .....                          | Thomas J. Bergen, Exec. Secy.<br>152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203          |
| <b>O</b> ccupational Therapy Assn., Wis. ....                    | Mrs. Germaine Harrand, Pres.<br>7579 Utica Road, Pickett 54964                   |
| Optometric Assn., Wis. ....                                      | W. H. Gibson, Pres.<br>419 Oneida, Appleton 54911                                |
| Orchid Soc., Wis. ....   | Lawrence A. Krause, Secy.<br>Box 338, Gillett 54124                              |
| Ornithology, Wis. Soc. for .....                                 | Mrs. David J. Cox, Secy.<br>1905 Cottage Ave., Beloit 53511                      |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|  | Address Correspondence to   |
|--|---|
| Orthodontists, Wis. Soc. of .....  | Dr. Russell Kittleson<br>2411 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53206                 |
| Orthopedic Soc., Wis. ....   | Dr. Fred Gaerslen, Pres.<br>N. Astor St., Milwaukee 53200                     |
| Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Wis.<br>Assn. of .....              | Wayne A. Reif, Exec. Secy.<br>5906 N. Port Washington Rd.,<br>Milwaukee 53217 |
| <b>P</b> ainters, Wis. State Conf. of Journeymen..                       | Norbert Johanski, Secy-Treas.<br>811 Harvey St., Green Bay 54302              |
| Painting and Decorating Contractors of<br>America, Wis. Council of ..... | Marvin Cornell, Secy.<br>4487 Cramer St., Shorewood 53211                     |
| Paper Group, Wis. ....   | J. Vander Hyden, Gen. Mgr.<br>268 Sanford St., Menasha 54952                  |
| Parents and Teachers, Wis. Congress of .....                             | Mrs. L. A. Leifer, Exec. Secy.<br>223 N. Baldwin, Madison 53703               |
| Park and Recreation Assn. ....   | Fred E. Lengfeld, Exec. Secy.<br>1020 Towers, 606 State St., Madison 53706    |
| Personnel and Guidance Assn., Wis. ....                                  | Duane D. Stevens, Pres.<br>1222 Faust Ave., Oshkosh 54901                     |
| Petroleum Assn., Wis. ....   | Robert P. Felker, Managing Dir.<br>202 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705        |
| Petroleum Council, Wis. ....   | Charles W. Elliott, Exec. Secy.<br>25 W. Main St., Madison 53703              |
| Pharmaceutical Assn., Wis. ....  | W. Allen Daniels, Exec. Dir.<br>202 Price Pl., Madison 53705                  |
| Phenological Soc., Wis. ....   | Katharina Lettau, Secy.<br>1225 W. Dayton St., Madison 53706                  |
| Photographers Assn., Wis. Professional .....                             | Charles E. Leininger, Secy-Treas.<br>Box 83, DePere 54215                     |
| Physical Therapy Assn., American (Wis.<br>Chap.) .....                   | Douglas Inman, Pres.<br>930 Chapel Hill Rd., Madison 53711                    |
| Pig Marketing Coop., Wis. Feeder .....                                   | N. A. Dahlke, Acting Mgr.<br>Francis Creek 54214                              |
| Pipe Trades Assn., Wis. ....   | Gordon King, Secy-Treas.<br>4910 W. Burleigh St., Milwaukee 53210             |
| Planners, Assn. of Wis. ....   | Mayor John Kannenberg, Pres.<br>City Hall, Wausau 54401                       |
| Plastic Surgery, Wis. Soc. of .....                                      | Donald M. Levy, Secy-Treas.<br>2266 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202         |
| Plumbing Contractors, Wis. Assn. of .....                                | Robert H. Hammersmith, Exec. Secy.<br>1545 S. 108th St., West Allis 53214     |
| Podiatry Soc., Wis. State .....  | Dr. Darryl Hinz, Secy.<br>N89 W16811 Appleton Ave.,<br>Menomonee Falls 53051  |
| Poets, Wis. Fellowship of .....  | Russell Ferrall<br>Box 53, Gresham 54128                                      |
| Police Assn., Wis. Chiefs of .....                                       | R. J. Exner, Secy.<br>Chief of Police, Wisconsin Rapids 54494                 |
| Policemen's Assn., Wis. Professional .....                               | Sgt. Earl Jackson, Secy.<br>Police Department, Appleton 54911                 |
| Pork Improvement Assn., Southeast Wis. ..                                | Ralph Rice, Pres.<br>Burlington 53105   |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|  | Address Correspondence to  |
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| Pork Producers, Jefferson Co. ....                           | Henry Hamer, Pres.<br>Route 1, Ft. Atkinson 53538                                    |
| Postal Clerks, Wis. Federation of .....                      | Robert W. Kurth, Secy-Treas.<br>334 Glenway St., Madison 53705                       |
| Postal History Soc., Wis. ....                               | Charles J. Peirce, Exec. Secy.<br>1312 Ontario St., Oshkosh 54901                    |
| Postmasters, Natl. Assn. of (Wis. Chap.) .....               | Harold P. Van Buren, Secy-Treas.<br>Box 38, Hartland 53029                           |
| Postmasters, Natl. League of (Wis. Br.) .....                | Keith Cairns, Secy.<br>Mount Hope 53816  |
| Potato and Vegetable Growers Assn., Wis.                     | Harold D. Sargent, Exec. Secy.<br>P. O. Box 327, Antigo 54409                        |
| Poultry Assn., Wis. Rare Breeds .....                        | Harold A. Hulbert, Pres.<br>Route 1, Box 669, Burlington 53105                       |
| Poultry Improvement Assn. Coop., Wis. ....                   | Lloyd Mowrer, Secy-Treas.<br>297 Washington, Valders 54245                           |
| Power Equipment Retailers Assn. Inc.,<br>Wis. ....           | M. L. Steinke, Exec. Secy.<br>3414 Monroe St., Madison 53711                         |
| Press Assn., Wis. ....                                       | Carl A. Zielke, Mgr.<br>110 E. Main St., Madison 53703                               |
| Press Radio-Television Assn., Wis. Asso-<br>ciated .....     | Dion Henderson, Secy-Treas.<br>918 N. 4th St., Milwaukee 53203                       |
| Printing Industries of Wis. ....                             | Jack T. Hayes, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203            |
| Probate, Wis. Registers in .....                             | Paul Kelley, Corres, Secy.<br>City-County Bldg., Madison 53702                       |
| Professional Practice Assn. ....                             | John J. Keller, Authorized Agent<br>145 W. Wisconsin Ave., Neenah 54956              |
| Professions, Inc., Wis. Assn. of .....                       | Howard Brower, Exec. Dir.<br>330 E. Lakeside St., Madison 53701                      |
| Psychiatric Assn., Wis. ....                                 | Steven V. Hansen, Secy.<br>1220 Dewey Ave., Milwaukee 53213                          |
| Psychological Assn., Wis. ....                               | Mrs. S. H. Friedman, Admin. Secy.<br>2719 N. 67th St., Milwaukee 53210               |
| Public Health Assn., Wis. ....                               | Charles Lemke, Secy-Treas.<br>P. O. Box 361, Madison 53701                           |
| Public Welfare Assn., Wis. ....                              | Lloyd O. Thurston, Pres.<br>Trempe, Co. Dept. of Social Services,<br>Whitehall 54773 |
| Public Works Assn., American .....                           | Fred H. Larson<br>614 Hayes Ave., Racine 53400                                       |
| Public Works Contractors, Associated .....                   | John Drake, Exec. Secy.<br>2835 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53210                      |
| Pulp Manufacturers Research League .....                     | Averill J. Wiley, Tech. Dir.<br>P. O. Box 436, Appleton 54911                        |
| Purple Heart, Military Order of the (Dept.<br>of Wis.) ..... | John L. Hammel, Finance Officer<br>1020 Windsor Dr., Waukesha 53186                  |
| <b>Q</b> uality Control, American Soc. for .....             | Robert W. Shearman, Adm. Secy.<br>161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203             |
| <b>R</b> accoon and Fox Hunters Assn., Wis. ....             | R. J. Antes, Pres.<br>335 W. Main, Evansville 53536                                  |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|   | Address Correspondence to  |
|---|--|
| Radio Assn., Wis. State .....                                       | Richard Gant<br>Reedsburg 53959  |
| Radio and Television, American Women in                             | Carol Hansen, State Pres.<br>1525 Howe St., Racine 53403   |
| Radiologic Technologists, Wis. Soc. of .....                        | Bernadine Serwa, Secy.<br>1420 S. 57th St., West Allis 53214   |
| Radiological Soc., Wis. ....  | Wayne M. Rounds, Pres.<br>110 E. Main St., Madison 53703   |
| Railroad Assn., Wis. ....   | Byron C. Ostby, Exec. Dir.<br>25 W. Main St., Madison 53703  |
| Real Estate Appraisers, American Institute<br>of (Wis. Chap.) ..... | John Steele, Past Pres.<br>6107 W. Fond du Lac Ave.,<br>Milwaukee 53218  |
| Realtors Assn., Wis. ....   | Darwin D. Scoon, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>110 E. Main St., Madison 53703  |
| Recreation Leaders Laboratory Assn., Wis.                           | Marvin C. Hanson, Exec. Secy.<br>903 Towers Bldg., University of Wisconsin,<br>Madison 53706                   |
| Register of Deeds Assn., Wis. ....                                  | Ervin Schaefer, Secy.<br>Juneau County Courthouse, Juneau 53039  |
| Rehabilitation Assn., Wis. ....                                     | Dr. Wm. K. Nystrom, Legis. Chmn.<br>Curative Workshop-Rehabilitation Center<br>342 S. Webster, Green Bay 54301 |
| Republican Party of Wis. ....                                       | George Greeley, Exec. Secy.<br>303 E. Wilson St., Madison 53701  |
| Republican State Central Com. ....                                  | Curtis McKay<br>Route 1, Cedarburg 53012   |
| Republican Women, Wis. Federation of .....                          | Mrs. Mark Everix, St. Pres.<br>718 S. Madison St., Chilton 53014   |
| Republicans, Wis. Federation of Young .....                         | Arthur Zoellner, Chmn.<br>P. O. Box 1492, Madison 53701  |
| Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S. (Dept. of<br>Wis.) .....         | Duke E. Jones, Secy.<br>7133 W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 53213   |
| Restaurant Assn., Wis. ....   | Elmer A. Conforti, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>626 N. Van Buren St., Milwaukee 53202                                   |
| Retarded Children, Wis. Assn. for .....                             | Mrs. Arnold Johnson<br>1626 Yates Ave., Beloit 53511   |
| Right of Way Assn., American (Badger<br>Chap. #17) .....            | Walter B. Neufeld, Pres.<br>510 E. Walnut St., Green Bay 54301   |
| Road Builders Assn., Wis. ....                                      | E. E. Hoebel, Exec. Secy.<br>1 W. Main, Madison 53703  |
| Roadside Marketing Assn., Wis. ....                                 | Albert TenEyck, Pres.<br>Brodhead 53520  |
| <b>S</b> afety, Wis. Council of .....                               | R. W. Gillette, Exec. Dir.<br>303 Price Pl., Madison 53705   |
| Salvage Dealers Assn., Wis. Auto and<br>Truck .....                 | Marvin Rolansky, Exec. Secy.<br>1711 Highway I 94, Sturtevant 53177  |
| Sanatorium Superintendents Assn., Wis. ....                         | Julia E. Jewett, Secy.<br>P. O. Box 391, Janesville 53545  |
| Sanatorium Trustees Assn., Wis. ....                                | Merwin J. Price, Secy.<br>1700 W. Wells St., (P.O. Box 424),<br>Milwaukee 53201                                |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|  | Address Correspondence to   |
|--|---|
| Sanitarians Inc., Wis. Assn. of .....                                | Herbert Ripley, R. S., Secy-Treas.<br>421 N. East Ave., Waukesha 53186              |
| Sanitarians, Wis. Assn. of Milk and Food ....                        | L. W. Brown, Secy-Treas.<br>4702 University Ave., Madison 53705                     |
| Savings and Loan League, Wis. ....                                   | John A. Seramur, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>3232 N. Norwood Pl., Milwaukee 53216           |
| School Boards Inc., Wis. Assn. of .....                              | George Tipler, Exec. Secy.<br>Box 160, Winneconne 54986                             |
| School Bus Operators Assn., Wis. ....                                | Edward J. Konkol, Exec. Secy.<br>1 W. Main St., Madison 53703                       |
| School Business Officials, Wis. Assn. of .....                       | Wallace E. Zastrow, Exec. Secy.<br>Whitewater State University,<br>Whitewater 53190 |
| School District Administrators, Wis. Assn.<br>of .....               | V. E. Klontz, Exec. Secy.<br>1116 Blaine Ave., Janesville 53545                     |
| School Food Service Assn., Wis. ....                                 | Mrs. Jean Doyle, Pres.<br>Greenleaf 54126   |
| School Music Assn., Wis. ....  | Richard G. Gaarder, Exec. Secy.<br>115 W. Main St., Madison 53703                   |
| School Principals, Wis. Assn. of Secondary                           | Harold L. Paukert, Secy-Treas.<br>High School, Kohler 53044                         |
| School Principals' Assn., Wis. Elementary ..                         | Fred Schnell, Exec. Secy.<br>2724 Highland Terr., Sheboygan 53081                   |
| Screen Processors, Wis. Assn. of .....                               | Jack T. Hayes, Exec. Dir.<br>606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203                 |
| Secretaries Assn., Wis. Educational .....                            | Bette Nordahl, Pres.<br>4060 S. 77th St., Milwaukee 53220                           |
| Securities Dealers, Wis. Assn. of .....                              | Dennis Wilhms, Pres.<br>c/o Milwaukee Company, Milwaukee<br>53202                   |
| Senior Citizens of Wis., Allied Council of ....                      | Edward Schroedter, Pres.<br>4767 N. 40th St., Milwaukee 53209                       |
| Settlers Club of Wis. ....   | James W. Pudil, Secy.<br>3852 N. 100th St., Milwaukee 53226                         |
| Sheep Breeders Coop., Wis. ....                                      | John O'Donovan, Jr., Secy.<br>Route 2, Waupun 53963                                 |
| Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contrac-<br>tors Assn. of Wis. .... | John A. Steinman, Exec. Secy.<br>7635 W. Bluemound Rd.,<br>Milwaukee 53213          |
| Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., Wis. ....                        | James Cardinal, Secy.<br>Sheriffs Dept., Chippewa Falls 54729                       |
| Shorthand Reporters' Assn., Wis. ....                                | Robert E. Eppers, Secy.<br>Courthouse, Sparta 54656                                 |
| Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Wis. ....                                  | Mrs. Robert Hooker, Secy-Treas.<br>Route 2, Lodi 53555                              |
| Sierra Club, The (John Muir Chap.) .....                             | Emily H. Earley, Secy.<br>2817 Sylvan Ave., Madison 53705                           |
| Singletons, Milwaukee .....  | Al Cullmann, Pres.<br>8330 N. 46th St., Milwaukee 53223                             |
| Snowmobile Clubs, Assn. of Wis. ....                                 | Jack Armstrong, Exec. Secy.<br>Route 2, Eagle River 54521                           |
| Social Welfare Alumni Assn., U.W.-Milw. ....                         | Ernest A. Herre, Pres.<br>3222 N. 46th St., Milwaukee 53216                         |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|  | Address Correspondence to   |
|--|---|
| Sociological Assn., Wis. ....                                | Edward Rothstein, Pres.<br>Dept. of Sociology, University of Wis.,<br>Madison 53706                     |
| Soft Drink Assn., Wis. ....                                  | M. L. Hughes, Secy.<br>P. O. Box 389, Eau Claire 54701  |
| Soil Conservation Society of America (Wis. Chap.) .....      | Anthony Kowitz, Pres.<br>3718 Odana Rd., Madison 53711  |
| Sons of the American Revolution, Wis. Society of .....       | Niles W. D. Allen, Secy-Treas.<br>Milwaukee County Historical Center<br>910 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203 |
| Speech Assn., Wis. ....                                      | Dr. R. R. Allen, Pres.<br>184 Bascom Hall, University of Wis.,<br>Madison 53706                         |
| Strawberry and Vegetable Growers Assn. ..                    | Armin H. Barthel, Pres.<br>12246 N. Farmdale Rd., 99 N., Mequon<br>53092                                |
| Student Councils, Wis. Assn. of .....                        | D. A. Wendt, Exec. Secy.<br>1609 Capital Ave., Madison 53705  |
| Supervision and Curriculum Development, Wis. Assn. for ..... | Harold Anderson, Secy.<br>908 W. Main St., Waupun 53963   |
| Surgical Soc., Wis. ....                                     | Dr. Wilson Weisel, Secy-Treas.<br>2266 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202                                |
| <b>T</b> avern Keepers Assn., Wis. ....                      | Carl Schetter, Exec. Dir.<br>710 Plankinton Ave., Suite 935, Milwaukee 53203                            |
| Tavern League of Wis., Inc. ....                             | Paul E. Jorgensen, Gen. Counsel<br>420 Seventh St., Racine 53403  |
| Tax Executives Institute (Wis. Chap.) .....                  | H. W. Hoppe, Tax Mgr.<br>4101 W. Burnham St., Milwaukee 53215   |
| Tax Listers Assn., Wis. ....                                 | Francis Condella<br>Room 112 Courthouse, Waukesha 53186   |
| Taxicab Owners, Wis. Assn. of .....                          | John C. Fenske, Secy.<br>1820 W. Clybourn St., Milwaukee 53233  |
| Taxpayers Alliance, Wis. ....                                | C. K. Alexander, V-P, Research<br>335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703                                      |
| Taxpayers Conference, Wisconsin .....                        | Arch Ely, Consultant<br>P. O. Box 1316, Madison 53701   |
| Teachers, Wis. Federation of .....                           | Jeraldine Marchant, Exec. Dir.<br>7230 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216                                  |
| Teachers Assn., Wis. Retired (WRTA) .....                    | May Luedke, Pres.<br>2178 S. 78th St., West Allis 53219   |
| Teachers College Presidents Assn., County..                  | Niel Greene, Pres.<br>Vernon Co. Teachers College, Viroqua<br>54665                                     |
| Teachers Credit Union, Wis. ....                             | Mildred C. Anderson, Asst. Treas.<br>119 Monona Ave., Madison 53703                                     |
| Teachers of English, Wis. Council of .....                   | Paul H. Krueger, Exec. Secy.<br>University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53211                                |
| Teaching, Wis. Assn. for Student .....                       | Freda Wehner, Secy.<br>1328 Waugoo Ave., Oshkosh 54901  |
| Teamsters Joint Council, Wis. ....                           | Frank H. Ranney, Secy-Treas.<br>6200 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213                                  |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|  | Address   | Correspondence to |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Telephone Assn., Wis. Locally Owned .....                            | Karl Mess, Secy.<br>105 N. Avon, Phillips 54555                                 |                   |
| Telephone Assn., Wis. State .....                                    | Ray J. Riordan, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>30 W. Mifflin, Madison 53703                |                   |
| Television, Wis. Citizens' Com. for Educational .....                | Mrs. Fred E. Risser, Secy.<br>5010 Risser Rd., Madison 53705                    |                   |
| Television and Electronics Service Assn. of Wis. ....                | Dean Ridgley, Pres.<br>1219-1223 S. Broadway, Green Bay 54304                   |                   |
| Temperance Union, Wis. Woman's Christian .....                       | Miss Norma Henderson, State Pres.<br>Wonewoc 53968                              |                   |
| Tennis Assn., Wis. ....  | Roland F. Mueller, Pres.<br>3314 N. Mequon Rd., Mequon 53092                    |                   |
| Theatre Owners of Wis., National Assn. of .....                      | Henry Kratz, Exec. Dir.<br>161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Suite 7166, Milwaukee 53203   |                   |
| Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn., Inc., Wis. Independent .....      | Edward Konkol, Exec. Secy.<br>1 W. Main St., Madison 53703                      |                   |
| Title Assn., Wis. ....   | James J. Vance, Secy.<br>79 N. Main, Fort Atkinson 53538                        |                   |
| Tobacco Growers Assn., Wis. Coop. ....                               | Eugene Bergum, Mgr.<br>23 W. Fulton St., Edgerton 53534                         |                   |
| Towns Assn., Wis. ....   | Ben A. Hanneman, Exec. Secy.<br>461 Daly Ave., Wisconsin Rapids 54494           |                   |
| Training & Development, Wisconsin Chapter of Amer. Society for ..... | Robert R. Loppnow, Pres.<br>Kohler Co., Kohler 53044                            |                   |
| Travelers Protective Assn. of America (Wis. Div.) .....              | Anton S. Hren, Secy-Treas.<br>6196 Plankinton Blag., Milwaukee 53203            |                   |
| Trees for Tomorrow, Inc. ....  | M. N. Taylor, Exec. Dir.<br>Box 377, Merrill 54452                              |                   |
| Truck Rental Assn., Wis. ....  | John J. Keller, Authorized Agent<br>145 W. Wisconsin Ave., Neenah 54956         |                   |
| Truckers Safety Council, Wis. ....                                   | Roy C. Rollins, Exec. Secy.<br>125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703                   |                   |
| Trustees Assn., Wis. ....  | Robert J. Nickodem, Vice Pres.<br>Security First National Bank, Sheboygan 53081 |                   |
| Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Assn. Wis. ....                 | C. W. Kammeier, Exec. Secy.<br>P. O. Box 42, Milwaukee 53201                    |                   |
| Turkey Federation, Wis. ....   | Louis C. Arrington, Secy.<br>Poultry Science Dept., Madison 53706               |                   |
| <b>U</b> nderwriters, Wis. Assn. of Life .....                       | John A. Raymond, Exec. Dir.<br>4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705                 |                   |
| Underwriters Assn., Chippewa Valley .....                            | Ben Kjelstad, Secy-Treas.<br>2114 Cameron St., Eau Claire 54701                 |                   |
| Underwriters of Wis., Health Insurance .....                         | Norman Bohlman, Reg. Dir.<br>P. O. Box 5255, Madison 53703                      |                   |
| United Nations Assn., U.S.A. (Wis. Div.) .....                       | Grant C. Haas, Pres.<br>Route 2, Box 327, Cambridge 53523                       |                   |
| United Press International, Newspaper Editors of Wis. ....           | Ray Doherty, Exec. Secy.<br>918 N. 4th St., Milwaukee 53203                     |                   |
| University Extension Assn. of Wis. ....                              | Joe L. Walker, Pres.<br>Court House, Waupaca 54981                              |                   |

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|   | Address Correspondence to  |
|---|--|
| University Faculties, Assn. of Wis. State .....                   | Raymond Anderson<br>River Falls State University, River Falls<br>54022         |
| University of Wis. Foundation .....                               | Robert E. Rennebohm, Exec. Dir.<br>702 Langdon, Madison 53705                  |
| University Women, American Assn. of<br>(Wis. Div.) .....          | Mrs. Gerald Teletzke, Pres.<br>1403 Stark St., Wausau 54401                    |
| Utilities Assn., Wis. ....  | Dale F. Hansman, Managing Dir.<br>615 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202         |
| <b>V</b> eterans, Catholic War (Dept. of Wis.) .....              | Frank Stuttgen, Cmdr.<br>751 Maple St., Chippewa Falls 54729                   |
| Veterans, Catholic War, Ladies Aux. (Dept.<br>of Wis.) .....      | Mrs. Elizabeth Rozek, Pres.<br>813 Michigan Ave., N. Fond du Lac 54936         |
| Veterans, Disabled American (Dept. of<br>Wis.) .....              | Charles R. Kettle, Dept. Adj.<br>P. O. Box 67, Hanover 53542                   |
| Veterans, Disabled American, Aux. (Dept.<br>of Wis.) .....        | Velma Conrad, Dept. Cmdr.<br>4934 W. Forest Home Ave.#6, Milwau-<br>kee 53219  |
| Veterans, Jewish War (Dept. of Wis.) .....                        | Leonard Brody, Dept. Cmdr.<br>2816 N. 50th St., Milwaukee 53210                |
| Veterans, Polish Legion of America .....                          | Richard L. Gralinski, State Cmdr.<br>3178 S. 39th St., Milwaukee 53215         |
| Veterans, United Spanish War (Dept. of<br>Wis.) .....             | Edmund L. Wescott, Adj.<br>1102 Delafield, Apt. B, Waukesha 53186              |
| Veterans, United Spanish War, Aux. ....                           | Irene Mueller, Pres.<br>Route 5, Box 296, West Bend 53095                      |
| Veterans Assn., China-Burma-India .....                           | Lester J. Dencker, Adj.<br>Room 322, 10425 W. North Ave., Milwau-<br>kee 53226 |
| Veterans of Foreign Wars (Dept. of Wis.) ...                      | Gilbert Sauer, Cmdr.<br>1104 Walnut St., West Bend 53095                       |
| Veterans of Foreign Wars Aux., (Dept. of<br>Wis.) .....           | Evelyn Korth, Pres.<br>757 Indiana Ave., West Bend 53095                       |
| Veterans of the Civil War, Sons of Union<br>(Dept. of Wis.) ..... | Edward Biering, Dept. Secy.<br>3130A S. Pine Ave., Milwaukee 53207             |
| Veterans of World War I (Dept. of Wis.) .....                     | Arthur H. Adams, Dept. Adj.<br>1916 Superior Ave., Sheboygan 53081             |
| Veterinary Medical Assn., Wis. ....                               | W. J. O'Rourke, Exec. Secy.<br>540 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703           |
| Vocational Agriculture Instructors, Wis.<br>Assn. of .....        | M. S. Murray, Secy-Treas.<br>420 Vine St., West Bend 53095                     |
| Vocational and Adult Education, Wis. Assn.<br>for .....           | C. D. Rejahl, Exec. Secy.<br>2020 University Ave., Madison 53705               |
| <b>W</b> ar Mothers, American (Wis. State<br>Chap.) .....         | Margaret Suhr, Corres. Secy.<br>820 Pennsylvania Ave., Sheboygan 53081         |
| Warehouseman's Assn., Wis. ....                                   | Edward J. Konkol, Exec. Secy.<br>1 W. Main St., Madison 53703                  |
| Watchmakers Assn., Wis. Licensed .....                            | Edward Medla, Secy.<br>4958 S. Packard Ave., Cudahy 53110                      |
| Water Conditioning Assn., Wis. ....                               | George Hibbard, Secy.<br>233 Center St., Lake Geneva 53147                     |

**STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued**

|  | Address Correspondence to   |
|--|---|
| Wawbeck Associated Activity Club, Wis. ....    | Robert Jensen, Pres.<br>6216 Exchange St., McFarland 53558                  |
| Welfare Council, Wis. ....                     | A. Rowland Todd, Exec. Dir.<br>2059 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704              |
| Wholesalers Assn., Wis. ....                   | Phil Buenzli, Pres.<br>630 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703                    |
| Wildlife Federation, Wis. ....                 | Richard Hemp, Exec. Dir.<br>P. O. Box 7, Mosinee 54455                      |
| Wine and Spirit Institute, Wis. ...            | Charles W. Sand, Exec. Vice Pres.<br>110 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202 |
| Women Voters of Wis. Inc., League of ....      | Mrs. John Toussaint, Pres.<br>433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703         |
| Women's Clubs, Wis. Federation of .....        | Mrs. S. V. Abramson, Pres.<br>4225 N. Prospect Ave., Shorewood 53211        |
| Wool Growers Assn., Wis. Cooperative .....     | Roger A. Harris, Mgr.<br>Box 2026, Milwaukee 53201                          |
| World Federalists, U.S.A. (Wis. Branch).....   | Dr. Ray Short, Pres.<br>365 W. Dewey St., Platteville 53818                 |
| World Wars, Military Order of the .....        | Maurice B. Pasch, State Cmdr.<br>30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703           |
| <b>X</b> Ray Technologists, Wis. Soc. of ..... | Miss Bernadine Serwa, Secy.<br>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 |

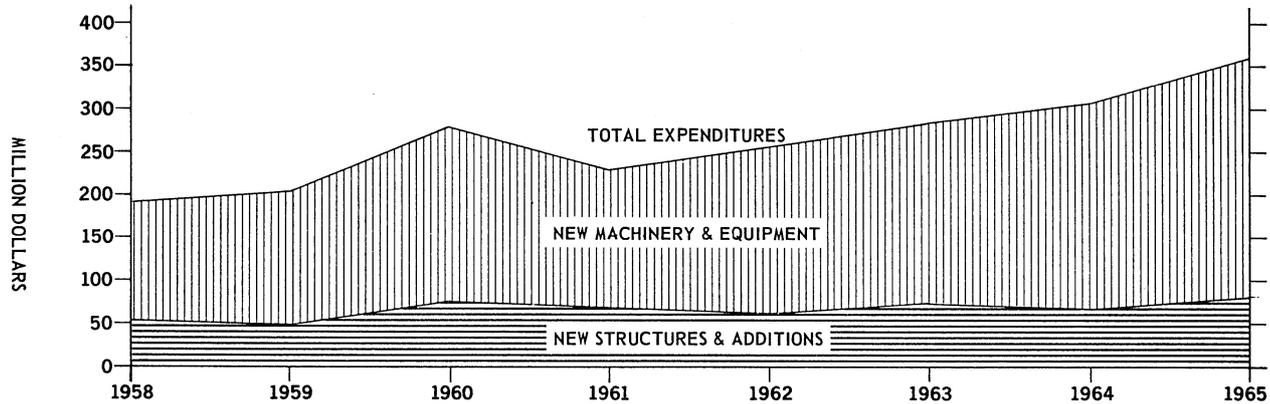
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Annual Survey of Manufacturers: 1966*, June 1966.

**VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING IN WISCONSIN  
BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1961-1966<sup>1</sup>**

| 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             | 446,525                    | 476,411            | 596,348            | 635,455            | 682,295            | 761,973            |
| Paper and allied products        | 466,341                    | 490,669            | 501,795            | 526,146            | 564,035            | 607,816            |
| Transportation equipment         | 495,303                    | 631,313            | 734,560            | 637,440            | 633,486            | 569,334            |
| Fabricated metal products        | 325,342                    | 360,752            | 377,343            | 415,209            | 455,187            | 497,833            |
| Primary metal industries         | 238,708                    | 291,167            | 288,579            | 330,906            | 377,814            | 453,838            |
| Printing and publishing          | 189,379                    | 194,513            | 226,093            | 240,869            | 278,621            | 290,438            |
| Chemicals and allied products    | 138,406                    | 150,451            | 163,976            | 178,185            | 205,090            | 224,805            |
| Lumber and wood products         | 102,138                    | 96,764             | 101,524            | 112,870            | 116,099            | 136,842            |
| Rubber and plastic products      | 78,580                     | 90,836             | 71,509             | 90,336             | 106,087            | 126,675            |
| Stone, clay and glass products   |                            |                    | 87,037             | 98,868             | 102,252            | 118,832            |
| Instruments and related products |                            |                    | 72,310             | 76,963             | 98,167             | 111,716            |
| Furniture and fixtures           | 45,122                     | 48,011             | 50,358             | 55,514             | 68,180             | 81,668             |
| Textile mill products            | 52,144                     | 57,569             | 60,002             | 64,241             | 66,241             | 72,257             |
| Apparel and related products     | 41,974                     | 45,250             | 40,796             | 43,282             | 38,984             | 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            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                     | <b>\$4,569,951</b>         | <b>\$5,100,216</b> | <b>\$5,561,805</b> | <b>\$5,717,446</b> | <b>\$6,179,040</b> | <b>\$6,831,674</b> |

<sup>1</sup>Data 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 <sup>1</sup> | 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                | 290                           | 90,674                             | 66,358                 | 263,494                       | 420,526              |
| 1959 | 3,645                     | 1,148                | 378                           | 116,354                            | 66,964                 | 195,292                       | 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              |

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> | 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 |

<sup>1</sup> 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<br>Nondeposit Trust Companies |                |       |                       |                     |                          |                         |            |
|---------------------------|--|----------------|-------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
|                           | All<br>Banks                                       | Insured        |       |                       | Noninsured          |                          | Mutual Savings<br>Banks |            |
|                           |  | MBR. F.R. Sys. |       | Not Mbr.<br>F.R. Sys. | Banks of<br>Deposit | Nondeposit<br>Trust Cos. | Insured                 | Noninsured |
|                           |  | Natl.          | State |                       |                     |                          |                         |            |
| 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

620

1970 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

| County      | No. of State Banks | U.S. Govt. Securities; Obligations of States; Other Bonds, etc.; Corporate Stock | Loans and Discounts | Deposits     | Capital and Surplus | No. of Natl. Banks | U.S. Govt. Securities; Obligations of States; Other Bonds, etc.; Corporate Stock | Loans and Discounts | Deposits    | Capital and Surplus |
|-------------|--------------------|--|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Adams       | 2                  | \$ 3,124,376   | \$ 5,927,505        | \$ 9,192,043 | \$ 610,000          | 1                  | \$.....  | \$.....             | \$.....     | \$.....             |
| 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. Securities of States; Other Bonds, etc.; Corporate Stock | Loans and Discounts | Deposits      | Capital and Surplus | No. of Natl. Banks | U.S. Govt. Securities of States; Other Bonds, etc.; Corporate 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   | ..                 | .....   | .....               | .....         | .....               | 9                  | 336,649,485   | 848,481,735         | 1,437,000,959 | 87,184,474          |
| Milwaukee   | 35                 | 477,866,688   | 791,383,531         | 1,376,112,399 | 73,701,939          | 1                  | 1,954,800   | 2,221,171           | 4,586,971     | 250,000             |
| Monroe      | 7                  | 17,227,981  | 23,580,528          | 41,936,761    | 2,375,000           | 2                  | 2,658,929   | 4,993,068           | 7,828,131     | 300,000             |
| Oconto      | 2                  | 10,116,347  | 16,043,824          | 26,256,795    | 1,410,000           | 1                  | 6,010,489   | 8,247,672           | 15,094,272    | 600,000             |
| Oneida      | 4                  | 12,766,971  | 15,514,524          | 28,322,957    | 1,755,000           | 1                  | 31,585,803  | 56,550,799          | 96,265,867    | 4,925,000           |
| Outagamie   | 12                 | 42,955,674  | 77,606,630          | 123,083,818   | 7,180,000           | 3                  | 7,324,911   | 5,789,084           | 13,163,842    | 1,600,000           |
| Ozaukee     | 5                  | 29,414,854  | 34,718,128          | 66,732,800    | 3,430,000           | 2                  | 4,168,057   | 5,719,966           | 10,613,278    | 400,000             |
| Pepin       | ..                 | .....   | .....               | .....         | .....               | 1                  | 5,852,555   | 7,131,150           | 12,968,895    | 525,000             |
| Pierce      | 5                  | 12,321,919  | 15,239,529          | 28,235,119    | 1,665,000           | 2                  | 2,284,861   | 3,101,180           | 5,413,578     | 165,000             |
| Polk        | 7                  | 16,340,159  | 19,385,145          | 36,475,970    | 1,890,000           | 1                  | 19,743,669  | 37,168,891          | 60,951,207    | 3,220,000           |
| Portage     | 7                  | 8,491,038   | 9,932,598           | 18,360,520    | 1,360,000           | 2                  | 3,471,935   | 4,634,320           | 8,399,369     | 400,000             |
| Price       | 2                  | 6,304,309   | 6,238,925           | 12,627,322    | 762,500             | 1                  | 40,743,467  | 70,538,076          | 124,894,131   | 5,705,000           |
| Racine      | 9                  | 70,931,599  | 75,526,367          | 153,286,843   | 8,020,000           | 4                  | 26,421,628  | 50,179,759          | 80,607,455    | 4,200,000           |
| *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                  | 2,737,657   | 2,455,829           | 5,407,887     | 300,000             |
| •Rusk       | 2                  | 5,650,638   | 7,143,968           | 12,837,198    | 630,000             | 1                  | 9,963,826   | 13,950,966          | 24,193,510    | 1,030,000           |
| St. Croix   | 7                  | 9,200,132   | 11,447,506          | 20,608,672    | 1,172,000           | 3                  | 16,443,415  | 12,812,721          | 31,473,025    | 1,170,000           |
| Sauk        | 9                  | 23,157,702  | 31,695,283          | 56,112,637    | 3,042,000           | 2                  | 5,910,492   | 6,094,524           | 12,340,978    | 550,000             |
| Sawyer      | 1                  | 1,584,502   | 927,816             | 2,556,745     | 120,000             | 1                  | 9,029,132   | 13,394,275          | 24,398,316    | 980,000             |
| Shawano     | 8                  | 16,505,243  | 25,718,153          | 42,996,392    | 2,484,000           | 2                  | 19,939,732  | 34,241,244          | 63,215,725    | 5,500,000           |
| •Sheboygan  | 13                 | 51,221,649  | 88,675,092          | 146,073,888   | 9,632,500           | 1                  | .....   | .....               | .....         | .....               |
| 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             | .....                | .....                  |
| Marquette .....    | 1                  | 5,660,454              | .....                | .....                  |
| 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             | .....                | .....                  |
| Outagamie .....    | 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             | .....                | .....                  |
| Rusk .....         | .....              | .....                  | 1                    | 2,836,415              |
| St. Croix .....    | 1                  | 5,986,015              | .....                | .....                  |
| Sauk .....         | .....              | .....                  | 1                    | 11,456,564             |
| Sawyer .....       | .....              | .....                  | .....                | .....                  |
| 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                    | 11,311,803             |
| Waushara .....     | .....              | .....                  | .....                | .....                  |
| Winnebago .....    | 2                  | 79,549,902             | .....                | .....                  |
| Wood .....         | 3                  | 29,749,394             | .....                | .....                  |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>101</b>         | <b>\$2,124,064,503</b> | <b>43</b>            | <b>\$1,348,423,579</b> |

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 |
|-----------|---|

### 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)   |

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\*Includes 249,602 voluntary sportsmen's licenses also valid for these activities.  
Source: Department of Natural Resources, December 1969.

## WISCONSIN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS

| Name               | *Location and Highway Connections                | Dominant Features                            | Picnic Area | Swimming | Camp Units | Boating     | Fishing                 | Hiking | Winter Sports | Acres |     |
|--------------------|--|--|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------|-------|-----|
| <b>State Parks</b> |  |  |             |          |            |             |                         |        |               |       |     |
| 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     |       |
| Tussockia—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   |       |
| <b>State Forests</b>             |  |  |             |            |            |           |                         |          |               |         |       |
| 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 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             |
| <b>State Parks</b>              |                     |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Amnicon Falls .....             | 28,256              | 37,585           | 47,720           | 8,075            | 10,776           | 13,585           |
| Aztaon .....                    | 37,232              | 34,680           | 35,993           | 10,609           | 9,763            | 10,060           |
| Belmont Mound .....             | .....               | 36,323           | 29,643           | .....            | 9,813            | 8,988            |
| Big Bay .....                   | .....               | 19,540           | 15,117           | .....            | 5,576            | 3,920            |
| Big Foot Beach .....            | 177,737             | 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          | 525,390          | 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          |
| Ferret .....                    | 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           |
| Wyatasing .....                 | 123,253             | 110,852          | 125,785          | 35,514           | 31,635           | 35,894           |
| <b>TOTAL</b> .....              | <b>5,850,067</b>    | <b>5,318,084</b> | <b>6,264,999</b> | <b>1,696,870</b> | <b>1,516,461</b> | <b>1,773,828</b> |
| Total Park Camper<br>Days ..... | 629,422             | 599,458          | 680,658          | .....            | .....            | .....            |
| <b>Northern Forests</b>         |                     |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| 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          |
| <b>Southern Forests</b>         |                     |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| 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           |
| <b>TOTAL</b> .....              | <b>1,742,098</b>    | <b>1,819,461</b> | <b>2,275,224</b> | <b>487,996</b>   | <b>236,411</b>   | <b>648,736</b>   |
| 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<br>1962-1968  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Acres</b>                        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |                     |
| 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              |
| <b>Expenditures</b>                 |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |                     |
| 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                   |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>                  | <b>\$2,414,255</b> | <b>\$4,251,273</b> | <b>\$3,328,234</b> | <b>\$2,923,484</b> | <b>\$3,378,335</b> | <b>\$3,692,127</b> | <b>\$3,310,372</b> | <b>\$23,298,082</b> |

\*"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<br>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             |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>                    | <b>\$2,642,386</b> | <b>\$4,776,674</b> | <b>\$3,980,532</b> | <b>\$3,433,824</b> | <b>\$3,996,077</b> | <b>\$4,464,038</b> | <b>\$4,420,786</b> | <b>\$27,714,317</b> |

\*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 Satisfied <sup>1</sup> |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|                    |              | 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                                   |
| <b>TOTAL</b> ..... | <b>1,721</b> | <b>692</b>       | <b>1,029</b> | <b>1,201</b>                         |

<sup>1</sup>The 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, 1964-1969<sup>1</sup>

|                                  | 1964-65      | 1965-66      | 1966-67      | 1967-68      | 1968-69      | 1969-70 <sup>2</sup> |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| <b>County Teachers' Colleges</b> |              |              |              |              |              |                      |
| 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           | .....        | .....        | .....        | .....        | .....                |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>               | <b>1,398</b> | <b>1,465</b> | <b>1,440</b> | <b>1,257</b> | <b>1,362</b> | <b>1,320</b>         |
| <b>State Universities</b>        |              |              |              |              |              |                      |
| 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 <sup>3</sup> .....         | 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 <sup>3</sup> .....         | 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 <sup>3</sup> .....         | 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 <sup>3</sup> .....         | 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 <sup>3</sup> .....         | 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 <sup>2</sup> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Business and Economics .....        |               |               |               |               |               |                      |
| Applied Arts, Sci. & Tech. ....     |               | 1,049         | 1,222         | 1,435         | 1,622         | 1,728                |
| Other <sup>3</sup> .....            | 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 <sup>3</sup> .....            | 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 <sup>3</sup> .....            | 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 <sup>3</sup> .....            | 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                  |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>                  | <b>30,064</b> | <b>38,592</b> | <b>44,044</b> | <b>50,996</b> | <b>58,238</b> | <b>61,890</b>        |
| <b>University of Wisconsin</b>      |               |               |               |               |               |                      |
| 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-<br>tion .....  | 308           | 308           | 308           | 376           | 475           |                      |
| Education .....                     | 380           | 815           | 772           | 893           | 1,081         |                      |
| Appl. Sci. & Engineer-<br>ing ..... | 796           | 869           | 813           | 829           | 925           |                      |
| Nursing .....                       | 174           | 268           | 299           | 338           | 408           |                      |
| Fine Arts .....                     | 574           | 628           | 790           | 912           | 1,172         |                      |
| Social Welfare <sup>4</sup> .....   |               | 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 <sup>2</sup> |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Parkside Campus .....            |               |               |               |               | 1,796         | 2,911                |
| Undergraduate .....              |               |               |               |               | 1,796         | 2,911                |
| Graduate .....                   |               |               |               |               |               |                      |
| Center System <sup>5</sup> ..... | 3,438         | 4,770         | 5,911         | 6,578         | 3,804         | 4,400                |
| Baraboo .....                    |               |               |               |               | 156           | 287                  |
| Fox Valley <sup>6</sup> .....    | 499           | 606           | 647           | 666           |               |                      |
| Green Bay <sup>6</sup> .....     | 685           | 931           | 997           | 1,040         |               |                      |
| Kenosha <sup>6</sup> .....       | 558           | 700           | 724           | 750           |               |                      |
| Manitowoc <sup>6</sup> .....     | 305           | 372           | 370           | 384           |               |                      |
| Marathon Co. ....                | 397           | 487           | 591           | 539           | 639           | 750                  |
| Marinette <sup>6</sup> .....     | 89            | 232           | 314           | 364           |               |                      |
| Marshfield .....                 | 142           | 311           | 342           | 292           | 320           | 305                  |
| Racine <sup>6</sup> .....        | 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                |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>               | <b>41,033</b> | <b>46,887</b> | <b>51,207</b> | <b>54,997</b> | <b>59,997</b> | <b>65,257</b>        |

<sup>1</sup>Full and part-time first semester on-campus students.

<sup>2</sup>Blank spaces indicate 1969-70 enrollment detail not yet available.

<sup>3</sup>Post-1965 breakdown reflects divisions with largest system-wide enrollment. "Other" category includes Fine Arts, Engineering, Home Economics, Agriculture, Nursing and Physical Education.

<sup>4</sup>Included in Letters and Science in 1964-65.

<sup>5</sup>Centers offer 2-year programs in Letters and Science, Engineering, Nursing and other "special" courses.

<sup>6</sup>On 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 1969-70*, 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 <sup>1</sup> | 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         |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>                  | <b>12,255</b> | <b>11,289</b> | <b>11,129</b> | <b>10,938</b> | <b>10,950</b> | <b>10,612</b> |

<sup>1</sup>Registrations 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          |
| <b>University of Wisconsin</b>               |                  |               |               |               |
| 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 <sup>1</sup> .....            | 30               | 26            | 40            | 32            |
| U.W. Centers <sup>2</sup> .....              | 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           |
| <b>TOTAL (University of Wisconsin) .....</b> | <b>20,290</b>    | <b>22,300</b> | <b>25,745</b> | <b>29,560</b> |
| <b>State University System</b>               |                  |               |               |               |
| 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 <sup>3</sup> .....           | .....            | .....         | .....         | 255           |
| <b>TOTAL (State University System) .....</b> | <b>14,682</b>    | <b>15,269</b> | <b>18,530</b> | <b>21,320</b> |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>                     | <b>34,972</b>    | <b>37,569</b> | <b>44,275</b> | <b>50,880</b> |

<sup>1</sup> Transferring this summer's work to the U.W. Milwaukee.

<sup>2</sup> Transferring this summer's work to a U.W. Center.

<sup>3</sup> 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, 1965-1970<sup>1</sup>

| Institution                              | 1965-66       | 1966-67       | 1967-68       | 1968-69       | 1969-70       |               |               |                      |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
|  |               |               |               |               | Men           | Women         | Total         | Under-graduate Total |
| <b>University<sup>2</sup></b>            |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |                      |
| 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                |
| <b>Liberal Arts Colleges<sup>2</sup></b> |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |                      |
| 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                  |
| <b>Tech. and Prof.</b>                   |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |                      |
| 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                   |
| <b>Theol. Sem.</b>                       |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |                      |
| 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           | .....                |
| <b>Jr. Colleges</b>                      |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |                      |
| 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            | .....         | .....         | .....         | .....         | .....         | .....         | .....                |
| <b>TOTAL</b> .....                       | <b>28,630</b> | <b>29,847</b> | <b>32,812</b> | <b>33,434</b> | <b>18,669</b> | <b>13,716</b> | <b>32,385</b> | <b>28,991</b>        |

<sup>1</sup>First semester students enrolled for collegiate credit.

<sup>2</sup>Degree 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 <sup>1</sup> | Total Aided | Total Aided |        | Total Aided |           | Compulsory <sup>2</sup> | Apprentices | Post High <sup>3</sup> |
|-------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
|             |                  |                        |             | 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     | 186,665          | 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 <sup>4</sup> ..... | 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 <sup>5</sup> .....             | 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 <sup>6</sup> .....    | 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 <sup>1</sup> .....       | 29,699           | 10            | 29,689         | 4,460         | 10            | 4,450         | 25,239               |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>                  | <b>202,464</b>   | <b>23,307</b> | <b>179,157</b> | <b>70,229</b> | <b>23,307</b> | <b>46,922</b> | <b>132,235</b>       |

<sup>1</sup>Persons in courses that are primarily avocational, recreational or craft in nature which are not eligible for state aid.

<sup>2</sup>Persons under age 18 attending as compulsory continuation students.

<sup>3</sup>Includes all full and part-time day and evening students in Associate Degree, Vocational Diploma or collegiate transfer programs.

<sup>4</sup>Essentially junior college courses suitable for transfer to a 4-year institution.

<sup>5</sup>Manpower Development and Training program (MDTA).

<sup>6</sup>Persons 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<br>Diplomas<br>(Pub. & Priv.) | Bachelor's<br>Degree<br>(4-5 Yrs.) | 1st-Prof.<br>Degree<br>(6 Yr. Min.) | 2nd-Level<br>Degree<br>(Master's) | Doctor's<br>Degree<br>(Ph.D. etc.) |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama .....                | 45,817                                    | 8,000                              | 370                                 | 1,400                             | 120                                |
| Alaska .....                 | 2,789                                     | 200                                | .....                               | ..... <sup>2</sup>                | ..... <sup>3</sup>                 |
| 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 <sup>1</sup> .....    | 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 .....          | 78,761                                    | 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 <sup>1</sup> .....  | 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                               | ..... <sup>3</sup>                 |
| 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 <sup>1</sup> ..... | 70,152                                    | 13,900                             | 540                                 | 3,300                             | 620                                |
| Wyoming .....                | 5,313                                     | 1,000                              | 40                                  | 300                               | 50                                 |

\*Estimated.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes graduates of vocational schools not operated as part of the regular school system.<sup>2</sup>Less than 50.<sup>3</sup>Less than 5.Source: U.S. Office of Education, *Digest of Educational Statistics 1968*.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, BY STATE, 1960\*

| State             | High School,<br>4 Yrs. or More |                   | College,<br>4 Yrs. or More    |                   | State               | High School,<br>4 Yrs. or More |                   | College,<br>4 Yrs. or More    |                   |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
|                   | Percent<br>of Pop-<br>ulation  | Rank <sup>1</sup> | Percent<br>of Pop-<br>ulation | Rank <sup>2</sup> |                     | Percent<br>of Pop-<br>ulation  | Rank <sup>1</sup> | Percent<br>of Pop-<br>ulation | Rank <sup>2</sup> |
| 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                           | 18                |
| 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                | 9.6                           | 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 .....  | 36.9                           | 36                | 5.5                           | 44                |
| Georgia .....     | 31.9                           | 43                | 6.2                           | 40                | Ohio .....          | 42.0                           | 26                | 7.0                           | 29                |
| 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                | 6.9                           | 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.  
<sup>1</sup>Tied: 6th, California and Washington; 41st, Louisiana and North Carolina; 44th, Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee.  
<sup>2</sup>Tied: 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 <sup>1</sup><br>Illiterate | Per-<br>cent <sup>1</sup> | Rank <sup>2</sup> | State               | Number <sup>1</sup><br>Illiterate | Per-<br>cent <sup>1</sup> | Rank <sup>2</sup> |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 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                       | 7                 |
| 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.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimated.  
<sup>2</sup>Tied: 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

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1970 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

|   | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65           | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | Private Schools <sup>1</sup> |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------|
|   |         |         |         |         |                   |         |         |         |         |         | 1968-69                      | 1969-70 |
| Public Schools <sup>1</sup>   |         |         |         |         |                   |         |         |         |         |         |                              |         |
| 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<br>Colleges demon-<br>stration schools <sup>1</sup> ..... | 751     | 699     | 634     | 529     | 498               | 418     | 289     | 55      | 120     | 79      |                              |         |
| State Universities<br>laboratory schools <sup>2</sup>                     | 1,947   | 2,040   | 2,040   | 2,015   | 2,014             | 2,056   | 1,963   | 2,003   | 1,848   | 1,944   |                              |         |
| Wisconsin High<br>School <sup>3</sup> .....                               | 395     | 388     | 349     | 184     | Discon-<br>tinued | .....   | .....   | .....   | .....   | .....   |                              |         |

<sup>1</sup>Department of Public Instruction, *Biennial Reports*, and departmental data.

<sup>2</sup>Wisconsin State Universities System enrollment reports, 1965-66 through 1969-70, and previous reports of Board of Regents of State Colleges.

<sup>3</sup>University of Wisconsin Office of Institutional Studies, 1964.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1922 to 1969

| Year     | Total No. Districts | Elementary Districts |          |          | Over Two | High School* |
|----------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
|          |                     | Non-Operating        | One-Room | Two-Room |          |              |
| 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 .....<br>Grades K-8 or 1-8 (72 districts)*<br>Grades K-12 or 1-12 (309 districts) | 381    |
| City school districts .....<br>Grades K-8 (2 districts)<br>Grades K-12 (47 districts)                     | 46     |
| Unified school districts, grades K-12 .....   | 14     |
| First class city charter,<br>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            | Elementary <sup>1</sup> | High School <sup>2</sup> | Total | County                     | Elementary <sup>1</sup> | High School <sup>2</sup> | 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 <sup>3</sup> ..... | 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   |

<sup>1</sup>District 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.

<sup>2</sup>Figures in parentheses give the number of union high school districts included in the high school total.

<sup>3</sup>Menominee 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 <sup>2</sup> | Secondary Staff <sup>2</sup> (Junior and Senior High) | Administrators and Supervisors <sup>3</sup> |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Under 2 years .....     | 54               | 36                            | 15  | 3   |
| 2 years .....           | 1,640            | 1,557                         | 71  | 12  |
| 3 years .....           | 1,456            | 1,226                         | 187   | 43  |
| BA <sup>1</sup> .....   | 35,713           | 19,950                        | 15,549  | 214   |
| MA <sup>1</sup> .....   | 9,321            | 2,680                         | 5,757   | 884   |
| 6 years special .....   | 526              | 130                           | 299   | 97  |
| Ph.D <sup>1</sup> ..... | 261              | 60                            | 135   | 66  |
| Other .....             | 88               | 40                            | 36  | 12  |
| No data reported .....  | 460              | 260                           | 151   | 49  |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>      | <b>49,519</b>    | <b>25,939</b>                 | <b>22,200</b>   | <b>1,380</b>                                |

**Teachers' Salaries Classified, 1969-70**

| Salary Range <sup>4</sup>          | Total Staff   | Elementary Staff <sup>2</sup> | Secondary Staff <sup>2</sup> (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   |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>                 | <b>48,139</b> | <b>25,939</b>                 | <b>22,200</b>                                       |

**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   |

<sup>1</sup>Or equivalent.

<sup>2</sup>Includes teachers, principals and assistant principals.

<sup>3</sup>Includes assistants, business managers, social workers and school nurses.

<sup>4</sup>Includes 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 .....            | 52,711,732           |                      |                      | 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                   |                      |                        |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>   | <b>\$377,018,089</b> | <b>\$668,767,057</b> | <b>\$737,226,058</b> | <b>\$820,787,379</b> | <b>\$937,255,639</b> | <b>\$1,087,543,186</b> |
| 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             | 1,768.5          | 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.



## 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, 1959-1967<sup>1</sup>

| 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                            | ..... <sup>2</sup> |
| Petroleum and coal products .....   | 638                              | 576                | ..... <sup>2</sup> | 514                | 578                | ..... <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>                  | <b>446,020</b>                   | <b>446,711</b>     | <b>458,351</b>     | <b>477,518</b>     | <b>497,807</b>     | <b>516,887</b>     |

<sup>1</sup>Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

<sup>2</sup>Figure 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          |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>                     | <b>1,906</b>                                   | <b>1,171</b>  | <b>1,699</b>   | <b>1,209</b>    | <b>594</b>      | <b>525</b>        | <b>220</b>        | <b>196</b>            | <b>7,520</b> |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1967: Wisconsin*, April 1968.

## EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AVERAGES BY STATE, 1968

(In thousands)

| State              | Total 1968 | Manufacturing | Wholesale and<br>Retail Trade | Government       | Service and<br>Miscellaneous | Transportation and<br>Public Utilities | Contract<br>Construction | Finance,<br>Insurance,<br>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 <sup>2</sup>          | 68  | .... <sup>2</sup> |
| Delaware .....     | 204        | 73            | 41                            | 29               | 28 <sup>1</sup>              | 11                                     | 15                       | 8   | .... <sup>1</sup> |
| 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 <sup>1</sup>              | 20                                     | 19                       | 15  | .... <sup>1</sup> |
| 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 <sup>1</sup>              | 17                                     | 15                       | 11  | .... <sup>1</sup> |
| Maryland .....     | 1,227      | 280           | 278                           | 232 <sup>3</sup> | 215                          | 77                                     | 81                       | 63  | 2                 |
| Massachusetts ..   | 2,200      | 690           | 464                           | 290              | 433 <sup>1</sup>             | 109                                    | 93                       | 120                                       | .... <sup>1</sup> |
| 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  | .... <sup>3</sup> |
| 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 <sup>1</sup>              | 15                                     | 15                       | 15  | 3                 |
| South Carolina ..  | 771        | 324           | 128                           | 134              | 77                           | 33                                     | 48                       | 26  | 2                 |
| South Dakota ..    | 167        | 16            | 45                            | 50               | 30                           | 10                                     | 8                        | 7   | 7                 |
| 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 <sup>1</sup>              | 7                                      | 9                        | 5   | 1                 |
| Virginia .....     | 1,382      | 362           | 279                           | 283 <sup>3</sup> | 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 <sup>3</sup> | 129 <sup>1</sup>             | 31                                     | 20                       | 31  | .... <sup>1</sup> |

<sup>2</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>1</sup> "Mining" combined with "Service and Miscellaneous".

<sup>2</sup> "Mining" combined with "Contract Construction".

<sup>3</sup> 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<br>Unemployment |      |                                     |      | Average Weekly Benefits<br>for Total Unemployment |       |   |      |
|--------------------|--|------|-------------------------------------|------|---|-------|---|------|
|                    | Number<br>(1,000)                      |      | Percent of<br>Covered<br>Employment |      | Current Dollars                                   |       | As Percent of<br>Average<br>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<br>Construction | Manu-<br>facturing | Trade,<br>Wholesale and<br>Retail | Finance;<br>Insur-<br>ance;<br>Real<br>Estate | Transporta-<br>tion;<br>Communi-<br>cations;<br>Public<br>Utilities | Services | Govern-<br>ment <sup>1</sup> | 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     | ..... <sup>2</sup> | 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<br>Construction | Manu-<br>facturing | Trade,<br>Wholesale and<br>Retail | Finance;<br>Insurance;<br>Real<br>Estate | Transporta-<br>tion;<br>Communi-<br>cations;<br>Public<br>Utilities | Services | Govern-<br>ment <sup>1</sup> | 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.

<sup>1</sup>Does not include earnings of military personnel.

<sup>2</sup>Less 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<br>Earned<br>Income<br>in<br>Millions | Farms | Mining             | Contract<br>Construction | Manu-<br>facturing | Trade,<br>Wholesale and<br>Retail | Finance;<br>Insur-<br>ance;<br>Real<br>Estate | Transporta-<br>tion;<br>Communi-<br>cations;<br>Public<br>Utilities | Services | Govern-<br>ment <sup>1</sup> | 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   | ..... <sup>2</sup> | 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                         | 0.2   |
| Mississippi .....    | 3,437                                       | 13.8  | 1.3                | 6.2                      | 26.2               | 15.4                              | 3.8   | 5.6   | 12.6     | 14.6                         | 0.5   |
| 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<br>Earned<br>Income<br>in<br>Millions | Farms | Mining | Contract<br>Construction | Manu-<br>facturing | Trade,<br>Whole-<br>sale and<br>Retail | Finance;<br>Insur-<br>ance;<br>Real<br>Estate | Transporta-<br>tion;<br>Communi-<br>cations;<br>Public<br>Utilities | Services | Govern-<br>ment <sup>1</sup> | 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.

<sup>1</sup>Does not include earnings of military personnel.

<sup>2</sup>Negligible.

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 <sup>1</sup> |                        | Effective Buying Income, Estimates, 1968 <sup>2</sup> |               | % 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                                   | 16.8            | 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  | 7,669         | 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            | 21.6              |
| Jefferson .....   | 55.3  | 16.8                   | 163,761   | 9,748         | 17.8                                   | 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<br>12/31/68 <sup>1</sup> |                           | Effective Buying<br>Income,<br>Estimates, 1968 <sup>2</sup> |                  | % Households by Net<br>Cash Income Groups |                 |                 |                 |                      |
|------------------|---|---------------------------|---|------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
|                  | Total<br>(thousands)                          | Households<br>(thousands) | Net Dollars (000)   | Per<br>Household | Under \$3,000                             | \$3,000-\$4,999 | \$5,000-\$7,999 | \$8,000-\$9,999 | \$10,000<br>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                 |

<sup>1</sup>The 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.

<sup>2</sup>The "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<br>Income<br>(In millions) | Per Capita Income |                   |                |               |
|-------|--|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
|       |  | Wis.              | U.S. <sup>1</sup> | 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.) |

<sup>1</sup>Alaska 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<br>\$2,500 | \$10,000<br>and over | Under<br>\$2,500 | Over<br>\$10,000 | Under<br>\$3,000 | Over<br>\$10,000 | Under<br>\$3,000 | Over<br>\$10,000 | Under<br>\$3,000 | Over<br>\$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<br>\$2,500 | \$10,000<br>and over | Under<br>\$2,500 | Over<br>\$10,000 | Under<br>\$3,000 | Over<br>\$10,000 | Under<br>\$3,000 | Over<br>\$10,000 | Under<br>\$3,000 | Over<br>\$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             |
| Ozaukee .....     | 15.2             | 16.0                 | 14.5             | 17.3             | 16.5             | 19.5             | 15.2             | 23.2             | 13.8             | 30.7             |
| Pepin .....       | 10.5             | 24.6                 | 10.0             | 26.4             | 10.0             | 32.9             | 8.8              | 42.6             | 7.8              | 53.1             |
| Pierce .....      | 39.0             | 10.4                 | 37.3             | 10.9             | 30.9             | 11.6             | 27.5             | 15.2             | 23.7             | 21.9             |
| Polk .....        | 29.5             | 11.7                 | 28.3             | 12.6             | 26.9             | 14.2             | 23.7             | 19.2             | 20.3             | 28.4             |
| Portage .....     | 37.1             | 6.0                  | 35.4             | 6.6              | 31.2             | 8.2              | 27.5             | 12.2             | 23.6             | 19.3             |
| Price .....       | 26.3             | 9.6                  | 25.2             | 10.6             | 24.8             | 13.9             | 21.9             | 20.9             | 18.9             | 30.5             |
| Racine .....      | 39.7             | 5.5                  | 38.0             | 6.1              | 36.6             | 6.2              | 35.2             | 6.9              | 31.7             | 9.8              |
| Richland .....    | 12.0             | 20.8                 | 11.5             | 22.5             | 14.2             | 23.3             | 14.0             | 24.4             | 12.6             | 30.7             |
| Rock .....        | 38.0             | 7.3                  | 36.3             | 7.9              | 35.7             | 8.9              | 32.6             | 12.5             | 28.3             | 20.2             |
| Rusk .....        | 15.6             | 15.7                 | 14.8             | 17.2             | 18.3             | 20.9             | 16.5             | 28.2             | 14.8             | 37.0             |
| St. Croix .....   | 37.9             | 6.5                  | 36.2             | 7.1              | 34.9             | 7.7              | 33.6             | 8.6              | 30.2             | 12.1             |
| Sauk .....        | 27.4             | 11.5                 | 26.2             | 12.6             | 25.0             | 14.9             | 22.0             | 20.7             | 18.8             | 30.7             |
| Sawyer .....      | 32.0             | 8.6                  | 30.6             | 9.4              | 27.0             | 11.5             | 23.7             | 16.6             | 20.3             | 25.0             |
| Shawano .....     | 44.0             | 6.2                  | 42.1             | 6.8              | 39.4             | 6.9              | 37.5             | 7.6              | 32.6             | 10.5             |
| Sheboygan .....   | 34.9             | 7.0                  | 33.2             | 7.6              | 29.0             | 8.9              | 26.1             | 11.2             | 23.3             | 15.4             |
| Taylor .....      | 16.8             | 11.5                 | 16.1             | 12.8             | 18.7             | 15.0             | 17.4             | 18.4             | 10.5             | 25.5             |
| Trempealeau ..... | 45.1             | 4.3                  | 43.2             | 4.8              | 38.8             | 5.4              | 35.6             | 6.6              | 22.5             | 9.1              |
| Vernon .....      | 37.2             | 5.8                  | 35.6             | 6.5              | 31.0             | 8.7              | 27.3             | 13.1             | 23.4             | 21.2             |
| Vilas .....       | 43.5             | 6.7                  | 41.6             | 7.2              | 37.0             | 8.8              | 33.0             | 12.0             | 28.4             | 17.9             |
| Walworth .....    | 37.5             | 4.4                  | 35.9             | 5.1              | 32.4             | 5.7              | 30.8             | 6.5              | 27.0             | 9.9              |
| Washburn .....    | 21.7             | 14.8                 | 20.7             | 16.0             | 21.8             | 19.3             | 19.6             | 25.7             | 17.6             | 33.6             |
| Washington .....  | 40.2             | 6.4                  | 38.5             | 7.2              | 38.4             | 7.6              | 36.9             | 8.7              | 32.9             | 12.7             |
| Waukesha .....    | 15.2             | 17.2                 | 14.6             | 18.7             | 15.2             | 23.6             | 13.4             | 31.5             | 12.0             | 40.7             |
| Waupaca .....     | 9.9              | 25.3                 | 9.5              | 27.1             | 9.4              | 34.0             | 8.2              | 43.7             | 7.3              | 54.7             |
| Waushara .....    | 31.3             | 9.4                  | 30.0             | 10.2             | 28.6             | 11.7             | 26.2             | 14.8             | 23.4             | 20.6             |
| Winnebago .....   | 41.6             | 6.2                  | 39.8             | 6.9              | 37.3             | 9.0              | 33.5             | 13.4             | 29.2             | 20.0             |
| Wood .....        | 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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| Region and Year      | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May  | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| <b>Northwest</b>     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>North Central</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>Northeast</b>     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>West Central</b>  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>Central</b>       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>East Central</b>  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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. |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| <b>Southwest</b>     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>South Central</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>Southeast</b>     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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)

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1970 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

| Region and Year      | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May  | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| <b>Northwest</b>     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>North Central</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>Northeast</b>     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>West Central</b>  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>Central</b>       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>East Central</b>  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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. |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| <b>Southwest</b>     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>South Central</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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 |
| <b>Southeast</b>     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 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<br>in Feet <sup>1</sup> |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Four Highest Elevations</b>               |                                       |                                  |
| 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                            |
| <b>Other High Points<sup>2</sup></b>         |                                       |                                  |
| 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.

<sup>1</sup> Figures rounded off to nearest whole number.

<sup>2</sup> 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<br>(acres) | Water Area<br>(acres) | Gross Area*<br>(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**<br>in Acres |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Winnebago .....                  | Calumet, Fond du Lac and<br>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.
- 1825—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 employe. 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.

## 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-Portier-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    | Gays Mills           | Gays 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 Nebagamon       | 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      | Threelander               | 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     | Waubeka                   | Maiden Rock                        |
| Pepin       | Maiden Rock               | Maiden Rock                        |
| Pepin       | Pepin                     | Laura Ingalls Wilder               |
| Pepin       | Pepin                     | Site of Fort St. Antoine           |
| Pierce      | Maiden Rock               | Lake Pepin                         |
| Pierce      | River Falls               | Edgar Wilson Nye                   |
| Polk        | Luck                      | Danish Cooperative Creamery        |
| Polk        | St. Croix Falls           | State Park Movement in Wisconsin   |
| Polk        | St. Croix Falls           | The Battle of St. Croix Falls      |
| Portage     | Knowlton                  | Du Bay Trading Post                |
| Price       | Phillips                  | Phillips Fire                      |
| Racine      | Racine                    | The Spark                          |
| Racine      | Waterford                 | Old Muskego                        |
| Richland    | Richland Center           | Rural Electrification              |
| Rock        | Beloit                    | Beloit College                     |
| Rock        | Beloit                    | Black Hawk War                     |
| Rock        | Beloit                    | Wisconsin's First Aviator          |
| Rock        | Clinton                   | Jefferson Prairie Settlement       |
| Rock        | Edgerton                  | Wisconsin's Tobacco Land           |
| Rock        | Janesville                | First State Fair                   |
| Rock        | Janesville                | Route of Abraham Lincoln           |
| Rock        | Janesville                | Tallman Homestead                  |
| Rock        | Milton                    | Milton House                       |
| Rock        | Shopiere                  | Home of Governor Harvey            |
| Rusk        | Weyerhauser               | Chippewa River and Menomonee Ry.   |
| St. Croix   | Hudson                    | St. Croix River                    |
| Sawyer      | Couderay                  | Court Oreilles                     |
| Sawyer      | Couderay                  | Radisson and Groseilliers          |
| Sawyer      | Hayward                   | Namekagon-Court Oreilles Portage   |
| Sauk        | Baraboo                   | Ringling Brothers Circus           |
| Sauk        | Sauk City                 | The Baraboo Range                  |
| Sauk        | Spring Green              | Frank Lloyd Wright                 |
| Sauk        | Wisconsin Dells           | Dawn Manor                         |
| Sauk        | Wisconsin Dells           | Wisconsin Dells                    |
| Shawano     | Shawano                   | Shawano                            |
| Sheboygan   | Greenbush                 | Old Wade House State Park          |
| Sheboygan   | Oostburg                  | Dutch Settlement                   |
| Sheboygan   | Sheboygan                 | Sheboygan Indian Mound Park        |
| Trempealeau | Galesville                | Decorah Peak                       |
| Trempealeau | Trempealeau               | Perrot's Post                      |
| Vernon      | Coon Valley               | First Watershed Project            |
| Vernon      | De Soto                   | Battle of Bad Axe                  |
| Vernon      | Genoa                     | Dams on the Mississippi            |
| Vernon      | Hillsboro                 | Admiral Marc A. Mitscher           |
| Vernon      | Viroqua                   | Governor Rusk                      |
| Vilas       | Boulder Junction          | First Forest Patrol Flight         |
| Vilas       | Boulder Junction          | Forest Restoration                 |
| Vilas       | Lac du Flambeau           | Lac du Flambeau                    |
| Vilas       | Land O'Lakes              | Lac Vieux Desert                   |
| Vilas       | Land O'Lakes              | 32 Div. Memorial Highway           |
| Vilas       | Land O'Lakes              | Wisconsin River Headwaters         |

## 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, 1957-1969<sup>1</sup>

| Name  | Term                   | Residence        |
|---|------------------------|------------------|
| <b>GOVERNOR</b>                             |                        |                  |
| 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     |
| <b>LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR</b>                  |                        |                  |
| 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          |
| <b>SECRETARY OF STATE</b>                   |                        |                  |
| Robert C. Zimmerman (R)                     | 1957-                  | Madison          |
| <b>STATE TREASURER</b>                      |                        |                  |
| Dena A. Smith (R)                           | 1957-1968 <sup>2</sup> | Milwaukee        |
| Harold W. Clemens (R)                       | 1968- <sup>3</sup>     | Oconomowoc       |
| <b>ATTORNEY GENERAL</b>                     |                        |                  |
| 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        |
| <b>SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION</b> |                        |                  |
| George E. Watson                            | 1949-1962              | Wauwatosa        |
| Angus B. Rothwell                           | 1962-1966              | Manitowoc        |
| William C. Kahl                             | 1966- <sup>4</sup>     | Madison          |

<sup>1</sup>Cumulative 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).

<sup>2</sup>Appointed for unexpired term of Warren R. Smith, deceased 12/4/57.

<sup>3</sup>Appointed 2/21/68 for unexpired term of Dena A. Smith, deceased 2/20/68.

<sup>4</sup>Appointed 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

| Name                                     | Birthplace                          | Date of Birth | Pol. Party <sup>a</sup> | Term As Governor     |            | Death                   | Burial Place                    |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
|  |                                     |               |                         | Began                | Ended      |                         |                                 |
| <b>Territorial Governors<sup>1</sup></b> |                                     |               |                         |                      |            |                         |                                 |
| 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- 5-1796    | 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                |
| <b>State Governors</b>                   |                                     |               |                         |                      |            |                         |                                 |
| Nelson Dewey                             | Lebanon, Conn.                      | 12-19-1813    | D                       | 6- 7-1848            | 1- 5-1852  | 7-21-1889 <sup>2</sup>  | Lancaster, Wis. <sup>3</sup>    |
| Leonard J. Farwell                       | Watertown, N. Y.                    | 1-15-1819     | W                       | 1- 5-1852            | 1- 2-1854  | 4-11-1889               | Grant City, Mo. <sup>4</sup>    |
| Wm. Augustus Barstow                     | Plainfield, Conn.                   | 9-13-1813     | D                       | 1- 2-1854            | 3-21-1856  | 12-13-1865              | Cleveland, Ohio <sup>4</sup>    |
| Arthur MacArthur                         | Glasgow, Scot.                      | 1-26-1815     | D                       | 3-21-1856            | 3-25-1856  | 8-26-1896               | Washington, D.C. <sup>4</sup>   |
| Coles Bashford                           | Putnam Co., N. Y.                   | 1-24-1816     | R                       | 3-25-1856            | 1- 4-1858  | 4-25-1878               | Oakland, Cal. <sup>7</sup>      |
| Alexander W. Randall                     | Ames, N. Y.                         | 10-13-1819    | R                       | 1- 4-1858            | 1- 6-1862  | 7-26-1872               | Elmira, N.Y. <sup>4</sup>       |
| Louis P. Harvey                          | East Haddam, Conn.                  | 7-22-1820     | R                       | 1- 6-1862            | 4-19-1862  | 4-19-1862               | Madison, Wis. <sup>4</sup>      |
| Edward Salomon                           | Halberstadt, Prussia                | 8-11-1828     | R                       | 4-19-1862            | 1- 4-1864  | 4-22-1909               | Frankfurt, Germany <sup>4</sup> |
| James T. Lewis                           | Clarendon, N. Y.                    | 10-30-1819    | R                       | 1- 4-1864            | 1- 1-1866  | 8- 4-1904               | Columbus, Wis. <sup>4</sup>     |
| Lucius Fairchild                         | Franklin Mill, Ohio                 | 12-27-1831    | R                       | 1- 1-1866            | 1- 1-1872  | 5-23-1896               | Madison, Wis. <sup>4</sup>      |
| Cadwallader C. Washburn                  | Livermore, Me.                      | 4-22-1818     | R                       | 1- 1-1872            | 1- 5-1874  | 5-14-1882               | La Crosse, Wis. <sup>4</sup>    |
| William R. Taylor                        | Conn.                               | 7-10-1820     | D                       | 1- 5-1874            | 1- 3-1876  | 3-17-1909               | Madison, Wis. <sup>4</sup>      |
| Harrison Ludington                       | Ludingville, N. Y.                  | 7-30-1812     | R                       | 1- 3-1876            | 1- 7-1878  | 6-17-1891               | Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>4</sup>    |
| William E. Smith                         | Kincardine Shire, Scot <sup>8</sup> | 6-18-1824     | R                       | 1- 7-1878            | 1- 2-1882  | 2-13-1883               | Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>4</sup>    |
| Jeremiah McLain Rusk                     | Morgan Co., Ohio                    | 6-17-1830     | R                       | 1- 2-1882            | 1- 7-1889  | 11-21-1893              | Viroqua, Wis. <sup>4</sup>      |
| William D. Hoard                         | Stockbridge, N. Y.                  | 10-10-1836    | R                       | 1- 7-1889            | 1- 5-1891  | 11-22-1918              | Ft. Atkinson, Wis. <sup>4</sup> |
| George W. Peck                           | Henderson, N. Y.                    | 12-28-1840    | D                       | 1- 5-1891            | 1- 7-1895  | 4-16-1916               | Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>4</sup>    |
| William H. Upham                         | Westminster, Mass.                  | 5- 3-1841     | R                       | 1- 7-1895            | 1- 4-1897  | 7- 2-1924               | Marshfield, Wis. <sup>4</sup>   |
| Edward Scofield                          | Clearfield, Pa.                     | 3-28-1842     | R                       | 1- 4-1897            | 1- 7-1901  | 2- 3-1925               | Oconto, Wis. <sup>4</sup>       |
| Robert M. LaFollette                     | Dane Co., Wis.                      | 6-14-1855     | R                       | 1- 7-1901            | 1- 1-1906  | 6-18-1925               | Madison, Wis. <sup>4</sup>      |
| James O. Davidson                        | Sogne, Norway <sup>5</sup>          | 2-10-1854     | R                       | 1- 1-1906            | 1- 2-1911  | 12-17-1922              | Madison, Wis. <sup>4</sup>      |
| Francis E. McGovern                      | Elkhart, Wis.                       | 1-21-1866     | R                       | 1- 2-1911            | 1- 4-1915  | 5-16-1946 <sup>6</sup>  | Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>4</sup>    |
| Emanuel L. Philipp                       | Sauk Co., Wis.                      | 3-25-1861     | R                       | 1- 4-1915            | 1- 3-1921  | 6-15-1925               | Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>4</sup>    |
| John J. Blaine                           | Grant Co., Wis.                     | 5- 4-1875     | R                       | 1- 3-1921            | 1- 3-1927  | 4-18-1934 <sup>6</sup>  | Boscobel, Wis. <sup>6</sup>     |
| Fred R. Zimmerman                        | Milwaukee, Wis.                     | 11-20-1880    | R                       | 1- 3-1927            | 1- 7-1929  | 12-14-1954              | Milwaukee, Wis.                 |
| Walter J. Kohler, Sr.                    | Sheboygan, Wis.                     | 3- 3-1875     | R                       | 1- 7-1929            | 1- 5-1931  | 4-21-1940 <sup>6</sup>  | Kohler, Wis. <sup>6</sup>       |
| Philip F. LaFollette                     | Madison, Wis.                       | 5- 8-1897     | R                       | 1- 5-1931            | 1- 2-1933  | 8-18-1965 <sup>6</sup>  | Madison, Wis. <sup>6</sup>      |
| Albert G. Schmedeman                     | Madison, Wis.                       | 11-25-1864    | D                       | 1- 2-1933            | 1- 7-1935  | 11-26-1946 <sup>6</sup> | Madison, Wis. <sup>6</sup>      |
| Philip F. LaFollette                     | Madison, Wis.                       | 5- 8-1897     | P                       | 1- 7-1935            | 1- 2-1939  | 8-18-1965 <sup>6</sup>  | Madison, Wis. <sup>6</sup>      |
| Julius P. Heil                           | Duesmond, Germany                   | 7-24-1876     | R                       | 1- 2-1939            | 1- 4-1943  | 11-30-1949 <sup>6</sup> | Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>4</sup>    |
| Orland S. Loomis                         | Mauston, Wis.                       | 11- 2-1893    | P                       | Died prior to inaug. |            | 12- 7-1942 <sup>6</sup> | Mauston, Wis. <sup>6</sup>      |
| Walter S. Goodland                       | Sharon, Wis.                        | 12-22-1862    | R                       | 1- 4-1943            | 3-12-1947  | 3-12-1947 <sup>6</sup>  | Racine, Wis. <sup>6</sup>       |
| Oscar Rennebohm                          | Columbia Co., Wis.                  | 5-25-1889     | R                       | 3-12-1947            | 1- 1-1951  | 10-15-1968 <sup>6</sup> | Madison, Wis. <sup>6</sup>      |
| Walter J. Kohler, Jr.                    | Sheboygan, Wis.                     | 4- 4-1904     | R                       | 1- 1-1951            | 1- 7-1957  | .....                   | .....                           |
| Vernon W. Thomson                        | Richland Center, Wis.               | 11- 5-1905    | R                       | 1- 7-1957            | 1- 5-1959  | .....                   | .....                           |
| Gaylord A. Nelson                        | Clear Lake, Wis.                    | 6- 4-1916     | D                       | 1- 5-1959            | 1- 7-1963  | .....                   | .....                           |
| John W. Reynolds                         | Green Bay, Wis.                     | 4- 4-1921     | D                       | 1- 7-1963            | 1- 4-1965  | .....                   | .....                           |
| Warren P. Knowles                        | 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. <sup>1</sup>A. M. Thomson, *A Political History of Wisconsin*, 1900, and *Biographical Directory of American Congress, 1773-1919*. <sup>2</sup>*Proceedings of Wisconsin Historical Society*, Res. 38. <sup>3</sup>*Wisconsin: A Guide To The Badger State*, p. 423. <sup>4</sup>Authenticated by letter of inquiry to local cemetery sexton or library. <sup>5</sup>1923 A. J. *People*, vol. 2, p. 236. <sup>6</sup>Political 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 <sup>1</sup> | 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 <sup>4</sup> |
| 1907-09   | Isaac Stephenson (R)     | 1907-09 <sup>2</sup> | .....                      | .....                |
| 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 <sup>3</sup> | 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 <sup>5</sup> |
| 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 <sup>6</sup> |
| 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   | .....                    | .....                | .....                      | .....                |

<sup>1</sup> Not 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.

<sup>2</sup> Elected in May, 1907, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Senator Spooner on April 30, 1907.

<sup>3</sup> Elected April 2, 1918, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Husting on October 21, 1917.

<sup>4</sup> Elected January 25, 1905, but continued to serve as Governor until January 1, 1906.

<sup>5</sup> Elected September 29, 1925, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator LaFollette, Sr. on June 18, 1925.

<sup>6</sup> Elected 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, 1943-1969<sup>1</sup>

| Name                    | Term                 | Party | District | Residence         | Alphabetical Listing |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Lawrence H. SMITH       | 1941-1959            | Rep.  | 1        | Racine            | Biemiller            |
| Harry SAUTHOFF          | 1935-1939; 1941-1945 | Prog. | 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 | Prog. | 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             |

<sup>1</sup>Cumulative 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 <sup>1</sup> | Residence         | District <sup>1</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 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                  |

<sup>1</sup>Political 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 <sup>1</sup>     | County      | Session | Speaker <sup>1</sup>    | 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    | Thomson (R)             | Richland     |
| 1875    | Frederick W. Horn (R)    | Ozaukee     | 1945    | Donald C. McDowell (R)  | Crawford     |
| 1876    | Sam S. Fifield (R)       | Ashland     | 1947    | Donald C. McDowell (R)  | Crawford     |
| 1877    | John B. Cassoday (U)     | Rock        | 1949    | Alex L. Nicol (P)       | Monroe       |
| 1878    | Augustus R. Barrows (GB) | Chippewa    | 1951    | Ora R. Rice (R)         | Walworth     |
| 1879    | David M. Kelly (R)       | Brown       | 1953    | Ora R. Rice (R)         | Walworth     |
| 1880    | Alexander A. Arnold (R)  | Trempealeau | 1955    | Mark Catlin, Jr. (R)    | Outagamie    |
| 1881    | Ira B. Bradford (R)      | Eau Claire  | 1957    | Robert G. Marotz (R)    | Shawano      |
| 1882    | Franklin L. Gilson (R)   | Pierce      | 1959    | George Molinaro (D)     | Kenosha      |
| 1883    | Earl P. Finch (D)        | Winnebago   | 1961    | David J. Blanchard (R)  | Rock         |
| 1885    | Hiram O. Fairchild (R)   | Marinette   | 1963    | Robert D. Haase (R)     | Marinette    |
| 1887    | Thomas B. Mills (R)      | Jackson     | 1965    | Robert T. Huber (D)     | Milwaukee    |
| 1889    | Thomas B. Mills (R)      | Jackson     | 1967    | Harold V. Froehlich (R) | Outagamie    |
| 1891    | James J. Hoqan (D)       | La Crosse   | 1969    | Harold V. Froehlich (R) | Outagamie    |

\*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.

<sup>1</sup>Political 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<br>Vote | Per<br>Cent | Elec-<br>toral |
|------|--|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1940 | Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem.) .....       | 704,821         | 50.14       | 12             |
|      | Wendell Wilkie (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 <sup>1</sup> | 35,309     | Dewey (D) 19,875; Tweedy (W) 14,621; Durkee <sup>1</sup> (Ind) 1,134   |
| 1849              | 31,759     | Dewey (D) 16, 649; Collins (W) 11,317; Chase (Ind) 3,761   |
| 1851              | 44,190     | Farwell (W) 22,319; Upham (D) 21,812   |
| 1853              | 55,683     | Barstow (D) 30,405; Holton (R) 21,886; Baird (W) 3,304   |
| 1855 <sup>2</sup> | 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; Tutttrop (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; LaFollette (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; Scofield (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; Ameringer (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; Weptier (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.

<sup>1</sup>Data 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.

<sup>2</sup>Barstow's plurality was set aside in *Atty. Gen. ex rel. Bashford v. Barstow*, 4 Wis. 567.

<sup>\*</sup>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<br>Population <sup>1</sup> | Voting Age<br>Population <sup>2</sup> | Vote for<br>Governor <sup>3</sup> | Per Cent of<br>Voting<br>Age Population<br>Voting for<br>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 <sup>4</sup>           | 2,354,489                             | 1,728,009                         | 73.4*   |

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, Vol. 1, p. 51-9.

<sup>2</sup>Extracted 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.

<sup>3</sup>Vote extracted in November 1961 from canvass reports on file in Office of Secretary of State.

<sup>4</sup>U.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 <sup>1</sup> |         |         | October Payroll <sup>2</sup> |          |          |
|------|------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|----------|----------|
|      | 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  |

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Payroll 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 |                |                      | Total Payroll <sup>1</sup> | Av. Oct. Earnings <sup>2</sup> |                      |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
|                        | Total               | Full-Time Only | Full-Time Equivalent |                            | 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                  |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>     | <b>226,214</b>      | <b>156,706</b> | <b>169,964</b>       | <b>\$108,407</b>           | <b>\$642</b>                   | <b>\$575</b>         |

<sup>1</sup> In thousands of dollars.

<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> | No. of Employees <sup>2</sup> |                       |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
|  |                             | 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                  |
| <b>TOTAL (except education) ..</b>       | <b>\$49,055</b>             | <b>85,798</b>                 | <b>203.7</b>          |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>                 | <b>\$108,407</b>            | <b>169,964</b>                | <b>403.4</b>          |

<sup>1</sup> Payroll figures given in thousands.

<sup>2</sup> 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**

| State        | Employees <sup>1</sup> |         |         |                       |      |       | Average October Earnings <sup>2</sup> |       |                     |          |          |
|--------------|------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|----------|----------|
|              | Total                  | Number  |         | Per 10,000 Population |      |       | All Employees                         | Rank  | Education All Other |          |          |
|              |                        | State   | Local   | Total                 | Rank | State |                                       |       | Local               | Employes | Employes |
| 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 <sup>1</sup> |           |           |                       |      |       | Average October Earnings <sup>2</sup> |       |                     |                     |       |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|
|             | 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.

<sup>1</sup>Full-time equivalent employees in October 1968.

<sup>2</sup>Full-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 <sup>1</sup> | County Seat       | 1960 Population <sup>2</sup> | Land Area in Sq. Mi. 1960 <sup>2</sup> | No. of County Board Super-<br>visors <sup>3</sup> |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| 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          | 6,516                        | 457                                    | 17  |
| Menominee    | 1961                      | Keshena           | 2,606 <sup>4</sup>           | 362 <sup>5</sup>                       | 7   |
| Milwaukee    | 1834                      | Milwaukee         | 1,036,041                    | 239                                    | 84  |
| Monroe       | 1854                      | Sparta            | 31,241                       | 915                                    | 30  |
| Oconto       | 1851                      | Oconto            | 24,849 <sup>4</sup>          | 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 <sup>4</sup>          | 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  |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                           |                   | <b>3,951,777</b>             | <b>54,705</b>                          | <b>1,912</b>                                      |

<sup>1</sup>Wis. Historical Records Survey, *Origin and Legislative History of County Boundaries in Wisconsin*, 1942.

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Population Census, 1960, *Characteristics of the Population*, Vol. 1, Part A.

<sup>3</sup>Wisconsin 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 reapportioned on the basis of population. Chapter 20, Laws 1965, implemented this decision.

<sup>4</sup>Population figure adjusted following creation of Menominee County.

<sup>5</sup>365 square miles in Chapter 259, Laws 1959, which created Menominee County.

## COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN<sup>1</sup>

### As of January 1, 1970

| County      | County Board Chairman <sup>2</sup> | Clerk <sup>3</sup>    | Treasurer <sup>3</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 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 Pritchard     |
| Brown       | Lester J. Hansen                   | Joseph A. Liebergen   | Mabel M. Thome         |
| Buffalo     | Otto Bollinger                     | Gale O. Hoch          | Richard Fahrner        |
| Burnett     | Charles Tollandier                 | Francis C. Nero       | Arletta 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 Meiback           |
| 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        | Richard 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. Brunecau   |
| 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. Bailer       |
| 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 O. Degner      |
| Manitowoc   | Jerome A. Martin                   | James J. Kornely      | Donald J. Reynolds     |
| Marathon    | Norman Block                       | Raymond H. Ott        | Damon R. Damon         |
| Marinette   | Nelson C. Johnson                  | Donald W. John        | Bernard M. Stiehle     |
| 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. Forstlund  |
| 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 Kmosena                       | Don Le Blanc          | Matt Vardeman          |
| 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 Schomburg      | Carl M. Richter        |
| Taylor      | Joseph Sweda                       | Harold O. Ruesch      | Carl W. Soyka          |
| Trempealeau | Dave Brunkow                       | Marlys R. Lietz       | Alvin W. Hauge         |
| Vernon      | Chester Erlandson                  | Roger W. Novy         | Bennett C. Anderson    |
| 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. Sylvester  | Leslie P. Rockteacher  |
| Waupaca     | Harold E. Clark                    | Robert F. Backer      | John De Vaud           |
| Waushara    | Elmer Weiland                      | Harold Prochnow       | Frank Spaulding        |
| Winnebago   | Joseph F. Drexler                  | Dorothy L. Propp      | Ray Luedeke            |
| Wood        | John Parkin                        | Adrian G. Elvold      | Edward D. Rezin        |

<sup>1</sup>All 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.

<sup>2</sup>Serving as chairman for 1968-70 biennium. Term of office as supervisor expires January 4, 1971.

<sup>3</sup>Elected 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 <sup>3</sup> | Register of Deeds <sup>3</sup> | *Surveyor <sup>3</sup> |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 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     | Vencor 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                    | Nicholes 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. Eide          |
| 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 Larrabee                | 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 Firmstahl                | 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 <sup>3</sup>         | District Attorney <sup>3</sup> | Sheriff <sup>3</sup>   |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 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. Falkenberg          | Donald Erickson        |
| Clark       | Robert F. Lulloff             | 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 Bridenbagen     |
| Douglas     | Edward G.<br>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.<br>Durning         | Harold L. McLaughlin   |
| Florence    | Harold S. Peters              | Walter DallaGrana              | Lloyd Cleveland        |
| Fond du Lac | Frank H. Decker               | Alexander P.<br>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.<br>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 Waagner                | 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   | Lyle Olson                    | Daniel McDonald                | Kenneth Pratt          |
| Lancaster   | 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                 | Leonard E. Alderson    |
| 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.<br>Aschenbrener      | Frederick Lemhouse     |
| Sheboygan   | Reed M. Simpson               | Lance B. Iones                 | 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. Peppler      |
| Wood        | Edward D. Dare                | Walter G. Wefel, Jr.           | Thomas H. Forsyth      |

<sup>3</sup>Elected 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 VILLAGES<sup>1</sup>

### January 1970

| City   | County                     | U.S. Census*<br>Population<br>1960 | Year In-<br>corporated<br>as City |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>First Class Cities (Over 150,000 Population)<sup>2</sup>: 1</b> |                            |                                    |                                   |
| Milwaukee .....  | Milwaukee .....            | 741,324                            | 1846                              |
| <b>Second Class Cities (39,000 to 150,000)<sup>2</sup>: 11</b>     |                            |                                    |                                   |
| Appleton .....   | Outagamie, Calumet .....   | 48,411                             | 1857                              |
| Green Bay <sup>3</sup> .....                                       | 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                              |
| <b>Third Class Cities (10,000 to 39,000)<sup>2</sup>: 24</b>       |                            |                                    |                                   |
| 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                              |
| Neenah .....   | 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                              |

<sup>1</sup>There are 186 cities (1 first class, 11 second class, 24 third class, 150 fourth class) and 383 villages.

<sup>2</sup>Under 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.

<sup>3</sup>The 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*<br>Population<br>1960 | Year In-<br>corporated<br>as City |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Fourth Class Cities (Under 10,000)<sup>2</sup>: 150</b> |                          |                                    |                                   |
| <b>A</b> bbotsford .....                                   | Clark, Marathon .....    | 1,323*                             | 1865                              |
| 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>B</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                              |
| <b>C</b> 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                              |
| <b>D</b> 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                              |
| <b>E</b> 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                              |
| <b>F</b> 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                              |
| <b>G</b> 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                              |
| <b>H</b> 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                              |
| <b>I</b> ndependence .....                                 | Trempealeau .....        | 954                                | 1942                              |

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

| City                          | County                   | U.S. Census*<br>Population<br>1960 | Year In-<br>corporated<br>as City |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>J</b> efferson .....       | Jefferson .....          | 4,548                              | 1878                              |
| Juneau .....                  | Dodge .....              | 1,718                              | 1887                              |
| <b>K</b> ewaunee .....        | Kewaunee .....           | 2,772                              | 1883                              |
| Kiel .....                    | Calumet, Manitowoc ..... | 2,524                              | 1920                              |
| <b>L</b> 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                              |
| <b>M</b> 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                              |
| <b>N</b> 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                              |
| <b>O</b> 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                              |
| <b>P</b> 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 .....            | 5,384                              | 1862                              |
| Portage .....                 | Columbia .....           | 7,822                              | 1854                              |
| Prairie du Chien .....        | Crawford .....           | 5,649                              | 1872                              |
| Prescott .....                | Pierce .....             | 1,536                              | 1857                              |
| Princeton .....               | Green Lake .....         | 1,509                              | 1920                              |
| <b>R</b> 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                              |
| <b>S</b> 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*<br>Population<br>1960 | Year In-<br>corporated<br>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                              |
| Sloughton .....        | Dane .....                | 5,555                              | 1882                              |
| Sturgeon Bay .....     | Door .....                | 7,353                              | 1883                              |
| Sun Prairie .....      | Dane .....                | 4,008                              | 1958                              |
| <b>T</b> horp .....    | Clark .....               | 1,496                              | 1948                              |
| Tomah .....            | Monroe .....              | 5,321                              | 1883                              |
| Tomahawk .....         | Lincoln .....             | 3,348                              | 1891                              |
| <b>V</b> iroqua .....  | Vernon .....              | 3,926                              | 1885                              |
| <b>W</b> ashburn ..... | Bayfield .....            | 1,896                              | 1904                              |
| Waterloo .....         | Jefferson .....           | 1,947                              | 1862                              |
| Waupaca .....          | Waupaca .....             | 3,984                              | 1875                              |
| Waupun .....           | Fond du Lac, Dodge .....  | 7,935                              | 1878                              |
| Wautoma .....          | Wausara .....             | 1,466                              | 1901                              |
| West Bend .....        | Washington .....          | 9,969 <sup>4</sup>                 | 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*<br>Population<br>1960 | Year In-<br>corporated<br>as Village |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> 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>B</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                                 |

<sup>4</sup>The 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*<br>Population<br>1960 | Year In-<br>corporated<br>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                                | 1952                                 |
| Browntown .....      | Green .....            | 263                                | 1890                                 |
| Bruce .....          | Rusk .....             | 815                                | 1901                                 |
| Butler .....         | Waukesha .....         | 2,274                              | 1913                                 |
| Butternut .....      | Ashland .....          | 499                                | 1903                                 |
| <b>C</b> 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 <sup>2</sup>                   | 1924                                 |
| Couderay .....       | Sawyer .....           | 113                                | 1922                                 |
| Cross Plains .....   | Dane .....             | 1,066                              | 1920                                 |
| Curtiss .....        | Clark .....            | 147                                | 1917                                 |
| <b>D</b> 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                                 |
| <b>E</b> agle .....  | Waukesha .....         | 620                                | 1899                                 |

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

| Village                        | County            | U.S. Census*<br>Population<br>1960 | Year In-<br>corporated<br>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                                 |
| Etrick .....                   | Trempealeau ..... | 479                                | 1948                                 |
| Exeland .....                  | Sawyer .....      | 214                                | 1920                                 |
| <b>F</b> 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                                 |
| <b>G</b> 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                                 |
| ** <b>H</b> 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                                 |
| <b>I</b> 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*<br>Population<br>1960 | Year In-<br>corporated<br>as Village |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>J</b> ackson .....   | Washington .....  | 458                                | 1912                                 |
| Johnson Creek .....     | Jefferson .....   | 686                                | 1903                                 |
| Junction City .....     | Portage .....     | 381                                | 1911                                 |
| <b>K</b> 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                                 |
| <b>L</b> a Farge .....  | Vernon .....      | 833                                | 1899                                 |
| La Valle .....          | 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                                 |
| <b>M</b> 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                                 |
| <b>N</b> 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*<br>Population<br>1960 | Year in-<br>corporated<br>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                                 |
| <b>O</b> 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                                 |
| <b>P</b> 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                                 |
| <b>R</b> 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                                 |
| <b>S</b> 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*<br>Population<br>1960 | Year In-<br>corporated<br>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                                 |
| <b>T</b> 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                                 |
| <b>U</b> nion Center ..... | Juneau .....           | 252                                | 1913                                 |
| Union Grove .....          | Racine .....           | 1,970                              | 1893                                 |
| Unity .....                | Clark, Marathon .....  | 386                                | 1903                                 |
| <b>V</b> alders .....      | Manitowoc .....        | 622                                | 1919                                 |
| Verona .....               | Dane .....             | 1,471                              | 1920                                 |
| Vesper .....               | Wood .....             | 351                                | 1948                                 |
| Viola .....                | Richland, Vernon ..... | 721                                | 1899                                 |
| <b>W</b> aldo .....        | Sheboygan .....        | 403                                | 1922                                 |
| Wales .....                | Waukesha .....         | 356                                | 1922                                 |
| Walworth .....             | Walworth .....         | 1,494                              | 1901                                 |
| Waterford .....            | Racine .....           | 1,500                              | 1906                                 |
| Wauakee .....              | 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                                 |
| <b>Y</b> uba .....         | Richland .....         | 91                                 | 1935                                 |

## LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT BY STATE, 1967

| State              | Local Governments Other Than School Districts |        |                       |                             |                        |                      |                     |
|--------------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                    | Total—All<br>Local Govts.                     | Total  | Counties <sup>1</sup> | Municipalities <sup>2</sup> | Townships <sup>2</sup> | Special<br>Districts | School<br>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              |

<sup>1</sup>Excludes areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

<sup>2</sup>In 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 <sup>1</sup> |
| Korean Conflict        | 132,000 <sup>1</sup> |
| Vietnam                | 78,000 <sup>2</sup>  |

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Veterans Administration letter, October 17, 1961.

<sup>2</sup>As 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<br>Ending June 30 | Number of<br>Veterans<br>Benefited | Disbursed from<br>Rehabilitation<br>Trust Fund* | Disbursed from<br>the Housing<br>Fund* | Total Funds<br>to<br>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 (-)—Menomonie  
 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

<sup>1</sup>Abbreviations: 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

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Madison Units</b>                             | <b>Milwaukee Units</b>                           |
| Hq., Wisconsin Air National Guard—<br>Madison    | Hq., 128th Air Refueling Group                   |
| Hq., 128th Aerospace Defense Wing                | 126th Air Refueling Squadron                     |
| 115th Fighter Group                              | 128th Supply Squadron                            |
| 176th Fighter Interceptor Squadron               | 128th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron |
| 115th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron | 128th Combat Support Squadron                    |
| 115th Combat Support Squadron                    | 128th Tactical Dispensary                        |
| 115th Supply Squadron                            | 128th Communications Flight                      |
| 115th USAF Dispensary                            | 126th Weather Flight                             |
| 115th Civil Engineer Flight                      | 128th Civil Engineer Flight                      |
|  | <b>Cudahy Unit</b>                               |
|  | 128th Tactical Control Flight                    |

**MEMBERSHIP, 1888-1969, GRAND ARMY HOME FOR  
VETERANS, BY WAR UPON WHICH ELIGIBILITY  
IS BASED**

| Year | Civil War and<br>Indian Wars |       | Spanish-Amer.<br>War |       | World War I |       | World War II |       | Total<br>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    | 5            | 1     | 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<br>(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<br>Reporter .....  | L. A. Lange, Sr.                                 |
| Fort Atkinson, 28 W. Milwaukee Ave....                | Jefferson County<br>Union ..... | W. D. Hoard, Jr.                                 |
| Green Bay, 435 E. Walnut—<br>P.O. Box 430 54305 ..... | Press-Gazette .....             | Daniel C. Beisel                                 |
| Janesville, 1 S. Parker Dr. 53545 .....               | Gazette .....                   | Gazette Printing<br>Company<br>(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<br>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<br>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-<br>Record ..... | Victor I. Minahan                                |
| Oshkosh, 224 State St. ....                           | Northwestern .....              | Samuel W. Heaney &<br>Thomas Schwalm             |
| Oshkosh, 50 W. 9th Ave. ....                          | The Paper .....                 | Mrs. Alberta S. Kimball<br>& 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.<br>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-<br>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<br>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. Sondreal                        |
| Amherst, 54406 .....       | Advocate .....          | Thursday ..... | J. L. Moberg, Estate                      |
| Arcadia .....              | News-Leader .....       | Thursday ..... | Harold J. Blaschko &<br>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                 |
| Biramwood                           | 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 Bauer & 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. Branen             |
| Burlington-Twin Lakes               | Westosha Report                            | Wednesday | William E. Branen             |
| Cadott                              | Sentinel                                   | Thursday  | Charles J. McPherson          |
| Cambridge, 53523                    | News                                       | Thursday  | Dwayne McLaughlin             |
| Campbellsport                       | News                                       | Thursday  | Harlow L. Roate               |
| Cashon                              | 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. Stonek                  |
| 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 Three Lakes News | Thursday  | J. R. Satran & Sons           |
| Eagle River                         | Ellsworth Record                           | Thursday  | John R. Halls                 |
| East Ellsworth                      | News                                       | Wednesday | F. W. Zimmerman               |
| East Troy                           | Spectator                                  | Thursday  | Wisconsin State University    |
| Eau Claire, Garfield & Park Avenues | Record-Review                              | Thursday  | Louis J. Janda                |
| Edgar                               | Reporter                                   | Thursday  | Harland E. Everson            |
| Edgerton, 53534                     | Independent                                | Thursday  | F. H. Eames & Co.             |
| Elkhorn                             | Independent                                | Thursday  | F. H. Eames & Co.             |

## 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. Shimmers                           |
| 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 Independent          | Tuesday .....      | Calvin C. Erickson                         |
| Fox Lake .....               | Representative .....            | Thursday .....     | Orvel Bicking, Berlin                      |
| Frederic .....               | Inter-County Leader             | Wednesday ..       | Edward F. Greinke                          |
| Friendship .....             | Reporter .....                  | Thursday .....     | Marvin & Lucile Morgenstern                |
| Galesville, 54630 .....      | Republican .....                | Thursday .....     | Larry J. Ellis                             |
| Guys Mills .....             | Crawford Co. Independent        | 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. Reporter         | 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. Shimmers                           |
| Hartland .....               | Lake Country Reporter           | 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 ..       | Gery Tennyson                              |
| Juneau, 53039 .....          | Dodge Co. Independent-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 Publications, 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 Independent    | 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<br>Publishing Co., Inc. |
| Madison, 335 W. Wilson St.<br>53703                              | Legislative Service....                 | Weekly (Leg-<br>islative<br>session) | Wisconsin Taxpayers<br>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 &<br>Danna E. Evans         |
| Markesan .....   | Regional Reporter....                   | Thursday .....                       | Orvel Bicking, Berlin                       |
| Mauston .....  | Juneau Co. Chronicle                    | Tuesday .....                        | L. L. Arnold & K. J.<br>Bogert              |
| Mauston .....  | Star .....                              | Friday .....                         | K. J. Bogert & L. L.<br>Arnold              |
| Mayville, 53050 .....  | News .....                              | Thursday .....                       | Warren Gehrke                               |
| Mazomanie .....  | Sickle .....                            | Thursday .....                       | William Griffith,<br>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<br>Road                                 | AFL-CIO Labor Press                     | Thursday .....                       | Milwaukee County<br>Labor Council           |
| Milwaukee, 3514 N. Oak-<br>land Ave.                             | Brown Deer Herald..                     | Thursday .....                       | North Shore Publish-<br>ing Co.             |
| Milwaukee, 2170 N. Pros-<br>pect Ave.                            | Catholic Herald Citi-<br>zen            | Saturday .....                       | The Citizen Company                         |
| Milwaukee, 3444 N. 57th St.<br>Milwaukee, 2431<br>W. Hopkins St. | Community Press ....                    | Thursday .....                       | Frank Fragale                               |
| Milwaukee, 3514 N. Oak-<br>land Ave.                             | Courier .....                           | Thursday .....                       | Jerrel Jones                                |
| Milwaukee, 3514 N. Oak-<br>land Ave.                             | Foxpoint-Bayside-<br>River Hills Herald | Thursday .....                       | North Shore Publish-<br>ing Co.             |
| Milwaukee, 3514 N. Oak-<br>land Ave.                             | Glendale Herald .....                   | Thursday .....                       | North Shore Publish-<br>ing Co.             |
| Milwaukee, 2334 N. 3rd St..                                      | Greater Milwaukee<br>Star               | Thursday .....                       | Walter L. Jones                             |
| Milwaukee, P.O. Box 5475,<br>53211                               | Herold .....                            | Thursday .....                       | Peter Pub., Omaha,<br>Neb.                  |
| Milwaukee, 13050 W. Blue<br>Mound Rd.                            | Hi-Time .....                           | Friday .....                         | Hi-Time Publishers,<br>Inc.                 |
| Milwaukee, 4962 N. Hopkins<br>St.                                | La Tribuna .....                        | Friday .....                         | B. Cacchione                                |
| Milwaukee, 3444 N. 57th St.<br>53216                             | L'Italia .....                          | Sunday .....                         | Frank Fragale                               |
| Milwaukee, 4124 S. Austin<br>St. 53207                           | Milwaukee Co. News                      | Thursday .....                       | Fritz Rathmann                              |
| Milwaukee, 4848 W. Fond<br>du Lac Ave.                           | Northwest News .....                    | Tuesday .....                        | Suburban Press, Inc.                        |
| Milwaukee, 3514 N. Oak-<br>land Ave.                             | Shorewood Herald....                    | Thursday .....                       | North Shore Publish-<br>ing Co.             |
| Milwaukee, 1651 S. 11th St.<br>53204                             | South Times .....                       | Thursday .....                       | Edward J. Zahorek,<br>Jr.                   |
| Milwaukee, 1651 S. 11th St.<br>53204                             | Southwest Times .....                   | Thursday .....                       | Edward J. Zahorek,<br>Jr.                   |
| Milwaukee, 3514 N. Oak-<br>land Ave.                             | Whitefish Bay Her-<br>ald               | Thursday .....                       | North Shore Publish-<br>ing Co.             |
| Milwaukee, 340 N. Milwau-<br>kee St. 53202                       | Wis. Jewish Chroni-<br>cle              | Friday .....                         | Irving G. Rhodes                            |
| Milwaukee, 609 N. Plankin-<br>ton Ave. 53203                     | Wisconsin Magyar-<br>sa'g               | Friday .....                         | Charles Klein                               |
| Mineral Point, 53565 .....                                       | Democrat-Tribune ....                   | Thursday .....                       | Mr. & Mrs. William<br>K. Smith              |
| Minocqua .....   | Lakeland Times .....                    | Thursday .....                       | Donald P. Walker                            |
| Mondovi, 54755 .....   | Herald News .....                       | Thursday .....                       | Mrs. June Nysseth                           |
| Montello, 53949 .....  | Marquette Co. Trib-<br>une              | Thursday .....                       | R. T. Wright                                |
| Monticello .....   | Messenger .....                         | Thursday .....                       | C. M. Wittenwyler                           |
| Mosinee .....  | Times .....                             | Thursday .....                       | Don Klotzbuecher                            |
| Mount Horeb .....  | Mail .....                              | Thursday .....                       | Gary D. Greve and<br>Robert L. Krohn        |
| Mukwonago .....  | Chief .....                             | Wednesday ..                         | Dale Dettmann                               |
| Muscoda .....  | Progressive .....                       | Wednesday ..                         | Wendell Smith                               |
| Neillsville, 302 W. Seventh<br>St.                               | Clark Co. Press .....                   | Thursday .....                       | Wells F. Harvey, Sr.                        |

## WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

| Address                             | Newspaper                   | Issued         | Publisher                       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| New Berlin .....                    | Citizen .....               | Thursday ..... | John J. Shiners                 |
| 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 Foot-ville 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... Herald  | 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. Schamen, 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. Kruetzig                  |
| South Milwaukee, P.O. Box 36        | Pictorial .....             | Thursday ..... | Duane Dunham and Gene Comiskey  |
| Sparta .....                        | Herald .....                | Monday .....   | Mildred Reade                   |
| Sparta .....                        | Monroe Co. Democrat         | Thursday ..... | Fred P. Heffling                |
| Spoooner, 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-Eteenpain ..           | 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 & Ardelle 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 Sanstadt  |
| Wauwatosa, 1439 Under-wood Ave.    | News-Times .....               | Thursday .....        | John J. Shinnors   |
| West Allis, 6125 W. Na-tional 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. Prideaux  |
| 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   |
| Wionewoc .....                     | Reporter .....                 | Thursday .....        | Richard Dahlke   |
| Woodville .....                    | Leader .....                   | Wednesday ..          | Arthur M. Best   |

## Periodicals

| Name   | Issued            | Publisher and Address  |
|--|-------------------|--|
| Assn. of Wis. Planners/<br>American Institute of<br>Planners (of Wis. Plan-<br>ning) | Quarterly .....   | Madison Publishing Co., 103 College Ave.,<br>Appleton 54911              |
| Badger Birder .....  | 11 times yr. .... | Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, 6918 N.<br>Belmont Lane, Milwaukee    |
| Badger Bulletin .....  | Monthly .....     | Artcraft Press, Waterloo   |
| Badger Common "Tater" .....  | Monthly .....     | Wisconsin Potato & Vegetable Ass'n., Inc.,<br>P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409 |
| Badger Farm Bureau News..  | Monthly .....     | Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation, 801<br>West Badger Rd., Madison        |

## WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

| Name                                     | Issued                     | Publisher and Address  |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| Badger Guardsman .....                   | Monthly to<br>Quarterly    | Department of Military Affairs, 3020<br>Wright St., Madison  |
| Badger History .....                     | 4 times per<br>school year | The State Historical Society of Wisconsin,<br>816 State St., Madison   |
| Badger Lutheran .....                    | Biweekly .....             | Greater Milwaukee Federation of<br>Lutheran Churches—Missouri Synod,<br>Inc., 3223 W. Highland Blvd., Milwau-<br>kee 53208 |
| Badger Sportsman .....                   | Monthly .....              | Ed Liska, Chilton, 19 E. Main  |
| Baking for Profit .....                  | Bimonthly .....            | Gas Magazines, Inc. (E. J. Mayland), 1202<br>S. Park St., Madison 53715  |
| Barter Bulletin .....                    | Monthly .....              | Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce,<br>411 W. Main St., Madison   |
| "Beloit" .....                           | 6 times<br>per year        | Beloit College, Beloit   |
| Better Camping .....                     | Monthly .....              | David P. Morgan, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwau-<br>kee   |
| Black and Red .....                      | Monthly .....              | Students of Northwestern College, North-<br>western College, Senior Dormitory,<br>Watertown                                |
| Building for Profit .....                | Monthly .....              | Gas Magazines, Inc. (E. J. Mayland), 1202<br>S. Park St., Madison 53715  |
| Christian Science Lectures....           | 10 per year ...            | Fritz Rathmann, 4124 S. Austin St., Mil-<br>waukee 53207   |
| Concessions & Vending.....               | Semiannually               | Madison Publishing Division, P.O. Box<br>409, Appleton   |
| Confectioner .....                       | Monthly .....              | Gertrude Kluck, 500 N. Water St., Mil-<br>waukee 53202   |
| Contemporary Design .....                | Quarterly .....            | Edward J. Mayland, 1202 S. Park St.,<br>Madison 53715  |
| Cooking for Profit.....                  | Monthly .....              | Edward J. Mayland, 1202 S. Park St.,<br>Madison 53715  |
| Cooperative Builder .....                | Thursday .....             | Midland Cooperatives, Inc., 2206 Winter<br>St., Superior 54880   |
| Country Beautiful .....                  | Quarterly .....            | Michael P. Dineen, 24198 W. Bluemound<br>Road, Waukesha  |
| Crusader .....                           | Bimonthly .....            | Wisconsin TB and Respiratory Disease<br>Association, 1700 W. Wells St., Mil-<br>waukee                                     |
| Dairyland Retardate .....                | Bimonthly .....            | Wisconsin Association for Retarded Chil-<br>dren, 1 S. Webster St., Madison 53703  |
| East Side Herald.....                    | Monthly .....              | Harvey J. Kitz Publishing Company, 3514<br>N. Oakland Ave., Milwaukee  |
| Electric Heating Journal.....            | Monthly .....              | Robert F. Crawford, 2132 Fordem Ave.,<br>Madison 53701   |
| Electricity in Building.....             | Monthly .....              | Robert F. Crawford, 2132 Fordem Ave.,<br>Madison 53701   |
| Exclusively Yours .....                  | 14 times a<br>year         | Walter F. & James L. Patten, 161 W. Wis-<br>consin Ave., Milwaukee 53203   |
| Farm Profit .....                        | 6 times a year..           | Massey-Ferguson, Inc., 534 N. Broadway,<br>Milwaukee 53202   |
| Feed Bag Magazine .....                  | Monthly .....              | Eldon H. Roesler, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave.,<br>Milwaukee  |
| Food Service Magazine.....               | Monthly .....              | D. W. Grosshandler, 2132 Fordem Ave.,<br>Madison 53701   |
| Forward .....                            | Bimonthly .....            | League of Women Voters of Wisconsin,<br>433 W. Washington Ave., Madison<br>53703   |
| Fox Valley Guide .....                   | Monthly .....              | Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Mad-<br>ison  |
| Grain Age .....                          | Monthly .....              | Eldon H. Roesler, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave.,<br>Milwaukee  |
| Guide .....                              | Monthly .....              | Equitable Reserve Ass'n., 116 S. Commer-<br>cial, Neenah   |
| Health .....                             | Quarterly .....            | Division of Health, Department of Health<br>& Social Services, 30 W. Mifflin St.,<br>Madison                               |
| Hoard's Dairyman .....                   | Semimonthly....            | W. D. Hoard & Sons Co., 28 Milwaukee<br>Ave., W. Fort Atkinson   |
| Ideals .....                             | Bimonthly .....            | Ideals Publishing Co., 11315 Watertown<br>Plank Road, P. O. Box 1101, Milwaukee<br>53201                                   |
| Journal of Educational<br>Research       | 10 times a year            | Dembar Educational Research Services,<br>Inc., 2101 Sherman Ave., Madison 53701  |
| Journal of Experimental<br>Education     | Quarterly .....            | Dembar Educational Research Services,<br>Inc., 2101 Sherman Ave., Madison 53701  |
| Jour. of the Wis. Chiropractic<br>Ass'n. | Bimonthly .....            | Dennis L. Hawkes, 122 W. Washington<br>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. Shinner, 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 |
|------|---------|------|---------|
|------|---------|------|---------|

## 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         |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>COMMERCIAL RADIO STATIONS</b> |               |                  |                 |
| 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                | WVIS          | Neillsville      | WCCN, WCCN-FM   |
| Chippewa Falls                   | WAXX          | New London       | WLIH-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                       | 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    |
|---|---------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| <b>EDUCATIONAL RADIO STATIONS</b>       |               |                                  |            |
| Appleton<br>(Lawrence U.)               | WLFM (FM)     | Oshkosh<br>(Wis. State U.)       | WRST-FM    |
| Auburndale                              | *WLBL         | Platteville<br>(Wis. State U.)   | WSUP-FM    |
| Beloit<br>(Beloit College)              | WBCR (FM)     | Ripon<br>(Ripon College)         | WRPN-FM    |
| Brule                                   | *WWSA (FM)    | River Falls<br>(Wis. State U.)   | WFSP (FM)  |
| Chilton                                 | *WHKW (FM)    | Stevens Point<br>(Wis. State U.) | WSUS-FM    |
| Colfax                                  | *WHWC (FM)    | Superior<br>(Wis. State U.)      | WSSU-FM    |
| Delafield                               | *WHAD (FM)    | Wausau (Rib Mtn.)                | *WHRM (FM) |
| Highland                                | *WHHI (FM)    | Whitewater<br>(Wis. State U.)    | WSUW (FM)  |
| Holmen                                  | *WHLA (FM)    |                                  |            |
| Madison                                 | **WHA, WHA-FM |                                  |            |
| Marinette                               | *WHMD (FM)    |                                  |            |
| Milwaukee<br>(U. of Wis.-<br>Milwaukee) | WUWM (FM)     |                                  |            |

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1840-1968

| Year | Population <sup>1</sup> | Increase | % of<br>Increase | Urban                  | Rural                  | %<br>Urban Density <sup>2</sup> |
|------|-------------------------|----------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1840 | 30,945                  | .....    | .....            | .....                  | 30,945                 | .....                           |
| 1850 | 305,391                 | 274,446  | 886.9            | 28,623                 | 276,768                | 9.4                             |
| 1860 | 775,881                 | 470,490  | 154.1            | 111,874                | 664,007                | 14.4                            |
| 1870 | 1,054,670               | 278,789  | 35.9             | 207,099                | 847,571                | 19.6                            |
| 1880 | 1,315,497               | 260,827  | 24.7             | 317,204                | 998,293                | 24.1                            |
| 1890 | 1,693,330               | 377,833  | 28.7             | 562,286                | 1,131,044              | 33.2                            |
| 1900 | 2,069,042               | 375,712  | 22.2             | 790,213                | 1,278,829              | 38.2                            |
| 1910 | 2,333,860               | 264,818  | 12.8             | 1,004,320              | 1,329,540              | 43.0                            |
| 1920 | 2,632,067               | 298,207  | 12.8             | 1,244,858              | 1,387,209              | 47.3                            |
| 1930 | 2,939,006               | 306,939  | 11.7             | 1,553,843              | 1,385,163              | 52.9                            |
| 1940 | 3,137,587               | 198,581  | 6.7              | 1,679,144              | 1,458,443              | 53.5                            |
| 1950 | 3,434,575               | 296,988  | 9.5              | 1,987,888 <sup>3</sup> | 1,466,687 <sup>3</sup> | 57.9                            |
| 1960 | 3,952,765 <sup>4</sup>  | 517,202  | 15.1             | 2,522,179 <sup>3</sup> | 1,429,598 <sup>3</sup> | 63.8                            |
| 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.          | .....    | .....            | .....                  | .....                  | .....                           |

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Population per square mile of land area.

<sup>3</sup> Data for 1950 and 1960 according to revised definition of urban.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Census figure for 1960, adjusted for later corrections.

# WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY, 1960 AND 1968

| County                 | 1960 U.S. Census |                  |               | 1968<br>Estimate <sup>1</sup> | 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               | 11,810           | 11,444           | 466           | 11,250                        | -560                  | -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               | 45,096           | 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 <sup>2</sup>          | +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                  | -2.5        |
| 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            | 17,550                        | -2,366                | -11.9       |
| 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 <sup>3</sup> | 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 <sup>3</sup>    | 24,849           | 24,813           | 36            | 22,050                        | -2,799                | -3.2        |
| Oneida                 | 22,112           | 21,960           | 152           | 22,650                        | +538                  | +2.4        |
| Outagamie              | 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 <sup>3</sup>   | 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        |
| Washington             | 10,301           | 10,244           | 57            | 9,600                         | -701                  | -6.8        |
| Waukesha               | 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            | 13,550                        | +53                   | +0.4        |
| Winnebago              | 107,928          | 107,667          | 261           | 122,500                       | +14,622               | +13.5       |
| Wood                   | 59,105           | 58,869           | 236           | 62,850                        | +3,745                | +6.3        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>           | <b>3,952,765</b> | <b>3,859,891</b> | <b>92,874</b> | <b>4,211,000</b>              | <b>+258,235</b>       | <b>+6.5</b> |

<sup>1</sup>Estimates 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.

<sup>2</sup>A special census was conducted on May 15, 1968, by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The total enumeration was 277,047.

<sup>3</sup>On 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, 1960<sup>1</sup>

| 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 <sup>2</sup>   | 126,706 | 96,056  |
| Beloit, city <sup>2</sup>      | 32,846 | 29,590 | Madison, town                | 4,925   | 4,195   |
| Beloit, town                   | 8,395  | 5,660  | Manitowoc, city <sup>2</sup> | 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  |
| Bloomington, 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 <sup>2</sup>   | 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 <sup>2</sup> | 9,372   | .....   |
| Fond du Lac, city <sup>2</sup> | 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 <sup>2</sup>    | 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   | 5,207   |
| Hales Corners, village         | 5,549  | .....  | Pleasant Prairie, town       | 10,287  | 6,271   |
| 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 | Rhinelander, 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  |                              |         |         |

<sup>1</sup>1960 Census defines urban places as having 2,500 or more inhabitants. "(U)" stands for "unincorporated".

<sup>2</sup>Special 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 | .....  | Trenon, 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 <sup>2</sup> .....   | 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 .....                  | 2,324  | 2,179  |
| Sun Prairie, city .....     | 4,008  | 1,141  | Whitefish Bay, village....          | 18,390 | 14,665 |
| Superior, city .....        | 33,563 | 35,325 | Whitewater, city <sup>2</sup> ..... | 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<br>Estimate <sup>1</sup> |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|
|                   | 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     | .....                         |

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, 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         |
| 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 <sup>1</sup> | 3,858,903 | 2.4               | 74,546 | 14,297 | 1,425    | 1,010   | 401      | 1,195     |

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> | 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          |             |                    |                  |             |                    |

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census figure for 1960, adjusted for later corrections.

Source: Board of Health, *Public Health Statistics 1962*, p. 13.



## 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 .....    | 1,923       | 1,799   | 1,710  | 1,714  | 1,573   | 734    | 820    | 770    | 749    | 834    |
| Marquette .....   | 629         | 581     | 551    | 494    | 478     | 443    | 410    | 407    | 370    | 461    |
| Menominee .....   | 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    | 247    | 470    |
| 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 <sup>4</sup> |                   | Marriages |                   | Divorces & Annulments <sup>5</sup> |                   |
|------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
|      | No.         | Rate <sup>1</sup> | No.           | Rate <sup>2</sup> | No.             | Rate <sup>3</sup> | No.                       | Rate <sup>1</sup> | No.       | Rate <sup>1</sup> | No.                                | Rate <sup>1</sup> |
| 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               | 6,338                              | 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              | 9,877                              | 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               | 35,573                    | 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               | 25,469    | 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               | 4,488                              | 1.2               |
| 1957 | 96,398      | 25.4              | 2,145         | 22.3              | 35              | 3.6               | 37,185                    | 9.5               | 25,723    | 6.8               | 4,336                              | 1.1               |
| 1958 | 95,950      | 24.8              | 2,250         | 23.4              | 29              | 3.0               | 37,457                    | 9.7               | 24,995    | 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               | 39,676                    | 9.8               | 25,678    | 6.3               | 4,916                              | 1.2               |
| 1964 | 88,910      | 21.6              | 1,848         | 20.8              | 16              | 1.8               | 38,872                    | 9.5               | 26,832    | 6.5               | 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               |

<sup>1</sup>Per 1,000 estimated population.

<sup>2</sup>Per 1,000 live births.

<sup>3</sup>Per 10,000 live births.

<sup>4</sup>Excludes fetal deaths (20 weeks gestation and over).

<sup>5</sup>Pre-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 1968<sup>1</sup>

| State                | Marriages <sup>2</sup> |                   |                   |                   | Divorces <sup>3</sup> |         |                   |        |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------|--------|
|                      | Number                 |                   | Rate <sup>4</sup> |                   | Number                |         | Rate <sup>4</sup> |        |
|                      | 1960                   | 1968 <sup>5</sup> | 1960              | 1968 <sup>5</sup> | 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            | 8.3*              | 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 <sup>2</sup> |                   |                   |                   | Divorces <sup>3</sup> |         |                   |      |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------|------|
|                      | Number                 |                   | Rate <sup>4</sup> |                   | Number                |         | Rate <sup>4</sup> |      |
|                      | 1960                   | 1968 <sup>5</sup> | 1960              | 1968 <sup>5</sup> | 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.

<sup>1</sup>By place of occurrence.

<sup>2</sup>Represents either marriages performed, licenses issued or intentions filed.

<sup>3</sup>Includes reported annulments.

<sup>4</sup>Rate per 1,000 resident population.

<sup>5</sup>Preliminary data.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States—1969*, June 1969.

## WISCONSIN POST OFFICES<sup>1</sup> 1969-1970

| Post Office and County          | Zip Code* | Post Office and County           | Zip Code* |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>A</b> 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 .....          | 53513     |
| 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     |
| Arkansaw, 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     |
| Athlertane, 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>B</b> abcock, Wood .....     | 54413     | <b>C</b> able, Bayfield .....    | 54821     |
| Bailey, Grant .....             | 53801     | Cadott, Chippewa .....           | 54727     |
| Baileys Harbor, Door .....      | 54202     | Caledonia, Racine .....          | 53108     |
| Baldwin, St. Croix .....        | 54002     | Cambric, Columbia .....          | 53923     |
| Balsam Lake, Polk .....         | 54810     | Cambridge, Dane .....            | 53523     |
| Bancroft, Portage .....         | 54921     | Cameron, Barron .....            | 54822     |
| Bangor, La Crosse .....         | 54614     | Campbellsport, Fond du Lac ..... | 53010     |
| Baraboo, Sauk .....             | 53913     | Camp Douglas, Juneau .....       | 54618     |
| Barneveld, Iowa .....           | 53507     | Camp Lake, Kenosha .....         | 53109     |
| Barron, Barron .....            | 54812     | Canton, Barron .....             | 54823     |
| Barronett, Barron .....         | 54813     | Caroline, Shawano .....          | 54928     |
| Bassett, Kenosha .....          | 53101     | Cascade, Sheboygan .....         | 53011     |
| Bay City, Pierce .....          | 54723     | Casco, Kewaunee .....            | 54205     |
| Bayfield, Bayfield .....        | 54814     | Cashton, Monroe .....            | 54619     |
| Bear Creek, Outagamie .....     | 54922     | Cassville, Grant .....           | 53806     |
| Beaver, Marinette .....         | 54105     | Catact, Monroe .....             | 54620     |
| Beaver Dam, Dodge .....         | 53916     | Catawba, Price .....             | 54515     |
| Beetown, Grant .....            | 53802     | Cato, Manitowoc .....            | 54206     |
| Beldenville, Pierce .....       | 54003     | Cavour, Forest .....             | 54516     |
| Belgium, Ozaukee .....          | 53004     | Cazenovia, Richland .....        | 53924     |
| Belleville, Dane .....          | 53508     | Cecil, Shawano .....             | 54111     |
| Belmont, Lafayette .....        | 53510     | Cedarburg, Ozaukee .....         | 53012     |
| Beloit, Rock .....              | 53511     | Cedar Grove, Sheboygan .....     | 53013     |
| Benet Lake, Kenosha .....       | 53102     |                                  |           |
| Bennett, Douglas .....          | 54815     |                                  |           |
| Benoit, Bayfield .....          | 54816     |                                  |           |
| Benton, Lafayette .....         | 53803     |                                  |           |
| Berlin, Green Lake .....        | 54923     |                                  |           |

<sup>1</sup> 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 OFFICES

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| 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     | Etrick, 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     | <b>F</b> 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 .....          | 53807     | Fence, Florence .....                 | 54120     |
| Cudahy, Milwaukee .....         | 53110     | Fennimore, Grant .....                | 53809     |
| Cumberland, Barron .....        | 54829     | Fennwood, Marathon .....              | 54431     |
| Curtiss, Clark .....            | 54422     | Ferryville, Crawford .....            | 54628     |
| Cushing, Polk .....             | 54006     | Fifield, Price .....                  | 54524     |
| Custer, Portage .....           | 54423     | Fish Creek, Door .....                | 54212     |
|                                 |           | Florence, Florence .....              | 54121     |
| <b>D</b> 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     | <b>G</b> alesville, Trempealeau ..... | 54630     |
| Dodge, Trempealeau .....        | 54625     | Galloway, Marathon .....              | 54432     |
| Dodgeville, Iowa .....          | 53533     | Gays Mills, Crawford .....            | 54631     |
| Dorchester, Clark .....         | 54425     | 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     |
| <b>E</b> 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     | <b>K</b> ansasville, Racine    | 53139     |
| Grantsburg, Burnett               | 54840     | Kaukauna, Outagamie            | 54130     |
| Griott, Lafayette                 | 53541     | Kellnersville, Manitowoc       | 54215     |
| Green Bay, Brown                  | 543--*    | Kempster, Langlade             | 54444     |
| Greenbush, Sheboygan              | 53026     | Kendall, Monroe                | 54638     |
| Greendale, Milwaukee              | 53129     | Kenan, 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     |
| <b>H</b> 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     | Koehler, Sheboygan             | 53044     |
| Hannibal, Taylor                  | 54439     | Krakow, Shawano                | 54137     |
| Hanover, Rock                     | 53542     |                                |           |
| Harshaw, Oneida                   | 54529     | <b>L</b> 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     | Lakewood, Oconto               | 54138     |
| Hazelhurst, Oneida                | 54531     | Lancaster, Grant               | 53813     |
| Heafford Junction, Lincoln        | 54532     | Land O'Lakes, Vilas            | 54540     |
| Helenville, 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     | Leopolis, Shawano              | 54948     |
| Hillpoint, Sauk                   | 53937     | Lewis, Polk                    | 54851     |
| Hillsboro, Vernon                 | 54634     | Lily, Langlade                 | 54445     |
| Hilledale, Barron                 | 54744     | Limeridge, Sauk                | 53942     |
| Hingham, Sheboygan                | 53031     | Linden, Iowa                   | 53553     |
| Hixton, Jackson                   | 54635     | Little Chute, Outagamie        | 54140     |
| Holcombe, Chippewa                | 54745     | Little Suamico, Oconto         | 54141     |
| Hollandale, Iowa                  | 53544     | Livingston, Grant              | 53554     |
| Holmen, La Crosse                 | 54636     | Lodi, Columbia                 | 53555     |
| Honey Creek, Walworth             | 53138     | Loganville, Sauk               | 53943     |
| Horicon, Dodge                    | 53032     | Loganville, Dodge              | 53048     |
| Hortonville, Outagamie            | 54944     | Lomira, Dodge                  | 53556     |
| 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     |
|                                   |           | Lyndon Station, Juneau         | 53944     |
|                                   |           | Lynxville, Crawford            | 54640     |
|                                   |           | Lyons, Walworth                | 53148     |
| <b>I</b> ndependence, Trempealeau | 54747     |                                |           |
| Ingram, Rusk                      | 54535     | <b>M</b> arland, Dane          | 53558     |
| Iola, Waupaca                     | 54945     | McNaughton, Oneida             | 54543     |
| Irma, Lincoln                     | 54442     | Madison, Dane                  | 537--*    |
| Iron Belt, Iron                   | 54536     | Maiden Rock, Pierce            | 54750     |
| Iron Ridge, Dodge                 | 53035     | Malone, Fond du Lac            | 53049     |
| Iron River, Bayfield              | 54847     | Manawa, Waupaca                | 54949     |
| Ironton, Sauk                     | 53938     | Manchester, Green Lake         | 53945     |
| Ixonia, Jefferson                 | 53036     | Manitowish, Iron               | 54544     |
|                                   |           | Manitowish Waters, Vilas       | 54545     |
| <b>J</b> ackson, Washington       | 53037     |                                |           |
| Janesville, Rock                  | 53545     |                                |           |
| Jefferson, Jefferson              | 53549     |                                |           |

| 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     | <b>O</b> ak Creek, Milwaukee .....  | 53154     |
| Mattoon, Shawano .....           | 54450     | Oakdale, Monroe .....               | 54649     |
| Mauston, Juneau .....            | 53948     | Oakfield, Fond du Lac .....         | 53065     |
| Mayville, Dodge .....            | 53050     | Oconomowoc, Waukesha .....          | 53066     |
| Mazomanie, Dane .....            | 53560     | Oconto, Oconto .....                | 54153     |
| Medford, Taylor .....            | 54451     | Oconto Falls, Oconto .....          | 54154     |
| Mellen, Ashland .....            | 54546     | Odanah, Ashland .....               | 54861     |
| Melrose, Jackson .....           | 54642     | Ogdensburg, Waupaca .....           | 54962     |
| Menasha, Winnebago .....         | 54952     | Ogema, Price .....                  | 54459     |
| Menomonee Falls, Waukesha .....  | 53051     | Ojibwa, Sawyer .....                | 54862     |
| Menomonie, Dunn .....            | 54751     | Okauchee, Waukesha .....            | 53069     |
| Mercer, Iron .....               | 54547     | Omro, Winnebago .....               | 54963     |
| Merrill, Lincoln .....           | 54452     | Onalaska, La Crosse .....           | 54650     |
| Merrillan, Jackson .....         | 54754     | Oneida, Outagamie .....             | 54155     |
| Merrimac, Sauk .....             | 53561     | Ontario, Vernon .....               | 54651     |
| Merton, Waukesha .....           | 53056     | Oostburg, Sheboygan .....           | 53070     |
| Middle Inlet, Marinette .....    | 54148     | Oregon, Dane .....                  | 53575     |
| Middleton, Dane .....            | 53562     | Orfordville, Rock .....             | 53576     |
| Mikana, Barron .....             | 54857     | Osceola, Polk .....                 | 54020     |
| Millan, Marathon .....           | 54453     | Oshkosh, Winnebago .....            | 54901     |
| Milladore, Wood .....            | 54454     | Osseo, Trempealeau .....            | 54758     |
| Millston, Jackson .....          | 54643     | Owen, Clark .....                   | 54460     |
| Milltown, Polk .....             | 54858     | Oxford, Marquette .....             | 53952     |
| Milton, Rock .....               | 53563     |                                     |           |
| Milton Junction, Rock .....      | 53564     | <b>P</b> ackwaukee, Marquette ..... | 53953     |
| Milwaukee, Milwaukee .....       | 532--*    | Palmyra, Jefferson .....            | 53156     |
| Mindoro, La Crosse .....         | 54644     | Pardeeville, Columbia .....         | 53954     |
| Mineral Point, Iowa .....        | 53565     | Park Falls, Price .....             | 54552     |
| Minocqua, Oneida .....           | 54548     | Patch Grove, Grant .....            | 53817     |
| Minong, Washburn .....           | 54859     | Pearson, Langlade .....             | 54462     |
| Mishicot, Manitowoc .....        | 54228     | Peebles, Fond du Lac .....          | 53071     |
| Mondovi, Buffalo .....           | 54755     | Pelican Lake, Oneida .....          | 54463     |
| Monic, Oneida .....              | 54549     | Pell Lake, Walworth .....           | 53157     |
| Monroe, Green .....              | 53566     | Pembine, Marinette .....            | 54156     |
| Montello, Marquette .....        | 53949     | Pence, Iron .....                   | 54553     |
| Montfort, Grant .....            | 53569     | Pepin, Pepin .....                  | 54759     |
| Monticello, Green .....          | 53570     | Peshtigo, Marinette .....           | 54157     |
| Montreal, Iron .....             | 54550     | Pewaukee, Waukesha .....            | 53072     |
| Moquah, Bayfield .....           | 54860     | Phelps, Vilas .....                 | 54554     |
| Morrisonville, Dane .....        | 53571     | Phillips, Price .....               | 54555     |
| Mosinee, Marathon .....          | 54455     | Pickerel, Forest .....              | 54465     |
| Mountain, Oconto .....           | 54149     | Pickett, Winnebago .....            | 54964     |
| Mount Calvary, Fond du Lac ..... | 53057     | Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau .....     | 54760     |
| Mount Hope, Grant .....          | 53816     | Pine River, Waushara .....          | 54965     |
| Mount Horeb, Dane .....          | 53572     | Pittsville, Wood .....              | 54466     |
| Mount Sterling, Crawford .....   | 54645     | Plain, Sauk .....                   | 53577     |
| Mukwonago, Waukesha .....        | 53149     | Plainfield, Waushara .....          | 54966     |
| Muscoda, Grant .....             | 53573     | Platteville, Grant .....            | 53818     |
| Muskego, Waukesha .....          | 53150     | Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha .....     | 53158     |
|                                  |           | Plover, Portage .....               | 54467     |
| <b>N</b> ashotah, Waukesha ..... | 53058     | Plum City, Pierce .....             | 54761     |
| Necedah, Juneau .....            | 54646     | Plymouth, Sheboygan .....           | 53073     |
| Neenah, Winnebago .....          | 54956     | Poplar, Douglas .....               | 54864     |
| Neillsville, Clark .....         | 54456     | Portage, Columbia .....             | 53901     |
| Nekoosa, Wood .....              | 54457     | Port Edwards, Wood .....            | 54469     |
| Nelson, Buffalo .....            | 54756     | Porterfield, Marinette .....        | 54159     |
| Nelsonville, Portage .....       | 54458     | Port Washington, Ozaukee .....      | 53074     |
| Neopit, Menominee .....          | 54150     | Port Wing, Bayfield .....           | 54865     |
| Neosho, Dodge .....              | 53059     | Poskin, Barron .....                | 54866     |
| Neshkoro, Marquette .....        | 54960     | Potosi, Grant .....                 | 53820     |
| Newald, Forest .....             | 54551     | Potter, Calumet .....               | 54160     |
| New Auburn, Chippewa .....       | 54757     | Pound, Marinette .....              | 54161     |
| New Berlin, Waukesha .....       | 53151     | Powers Lake, Kenosha .....          | 53159     |
| Newburg, Washington .....        | 53060     | Poynette, Columbia .....            | 53955     |
| New Franken, Brown .....         | 54229     | Poy Sippi, Waushara .....           | 54967     |
| New Glarus, Green .....          | 53574     |                                     |           |

| 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     |
| <b>R</b> 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     |
| Reedgranite, 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     |
| Rosholt, Portage                 | 54473     | Suring, Oconto                  | 54174     |
| Rothschild, Marathon             | 54474     | Sussex, Waukesha                | 53089     |
| Royalton, Waupaca                | 54975     | <b>T</b> aycheedah, Fond du Lac | 53090     |
| Rubicon, Dodge                   | 53078     | Taylor, Jackson                 | 54659     |
| Rudolph, Wood                    | 54475     | Theresa, Dodge                  | 53091     |
| <b>S</b> 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     | <b>U</b> 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     | <b>V</b> 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     |
| <b>W</b>                      |           | Whitewater, Walworth .....      | 53190     |
| Wabeno, Forest .....          | 54566     | Whittlesey, Taylor .....        | 54492     |
| Waldo, Sheboygan .....        | 53093     | Wild Rose, Waushara .....       | 54984     |
| Wales, Waukesha .....         | 53183     | Willard, Clark .....            | 54493     |
| Walworth, Walworth .....      | 53184     | Williams Bay, Walworth .....    | 53191     |
| Warrens, Monroe .....         | 54666     | Wilmot, Kenosha .....           | 53192     |
| Wascott, Douglas .....        | 54890     | Wilson, St. Croix .....         | 54027     |
| Washburn, Bayfield .....      | 54891     | Wilton, Monroe .....            | 54670     |
| Washington Island, Door ..... | 54246     | Windsor, Dane .....             | 53598     |
| Waterford, Racine .....       | 53185     | Winnebago, Winnebago .....      | 54985     |
| Waterloo, Jefferson .....     | 53594     | Winneconne, Winnebago .....     | 54986     |
| Watertown, Jefferson .....    | 53094     | Winter, Sawyer .....            | 54896     |
| Waukau, Winnebago .....       | 54980     | Wisconsin Dells, Columbia ..... | 53965     |
| Waukesha, Waukesha .....      | 53186     | Wisconsin Rapids, Wood .....    | 54494     |
| Wauwaukee, Dane .....         | 53597     | Withee, Clark .....             | 54498     |
| Waupaca, Waupaca .....        | 54981     | Wittenberg, Shawano .....       | 54499     |
| Waupun, Fond du Lac .....     | 53963     | Wonewoc, Juneau .....           | 53968     |
| Wausau, Marathon .....        | 54401     | Wood, Milwaukee .....           | 53193     |
| Wausaukee, Marinette .....    | 54177     | Woodford, Lafayette .....       | 53599     |
| Wautoma, Waushara .....       | 54982     | Woodland, Dodge .....           | 53099     |
| Wauzeka, Crawford .....       | 53826     | Woodman, Grant .....            | 53827     |
| Webster, Burnett .....        | 54893     | Woodruff, Oneida .....          | 54568     |
| Wentworth, Douglas .....      | 54894     | Woodville, St. Croix .....      | 54028     |
| West Bend, Washington .....   | 53095     | Woodworth, Kenosha .....        | 53194     |
| Westboro, Taylor .....        | 54490     | Wrightstown, Brown .....        | 54180     |
| Westby, Vernon .....          | 54667     | Wyeville, Monroe .....          | 54671     |
| West De Pere, Brown .....     | 54178     | Wycena, Columbia .....          | 53969     |
| Westfield, Marquette .....    | 53964     | <b>Y</b>                        |           |
| West Lima, Richland .....     | 54668     | uba, Richland .....             | 54672     |
| West Salem, La Crosse .....   | 54669     | <b>Z</b>                        |           |
| Weyauwega, Waupaca .....      | 54983     | achow, Shawano .....            | 54182     |
| Weyerhauser, Rusk .....       | 54895     | Zenda, Walworth .....           | 53195     |
| Wheeler, Dunn .....           | 54772     |                                 |           |

**STATE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,  
1949-50 to 1968-69<sup>1</sup>**

| Year<br>19— | Total<br>Revenue | General Fund Revenue         |                      |                | Segregated<br>Fund<br>Revenue |
|-------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
|             |                  | General Purpose <sup>2</sup> | Program <sup>2</sup> | 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    | 192,940,937                   |
| 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  | 562,839,946                   |
| 68-69       | 2,004,312,430    | 576,982,273                  | 810,489,631          | 1,387,471,904  | 616,840,526                   |

| Year<br>19— | Total<br>Expenditures | General Fund Expenditures    |                      |                | Segregated<br>Fund<br>Expenditures |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
|             |                       | General Purpose <sup>2</sup> | Program <sup>2</sup> | 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          | 909,898,738    | 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                        |

<sup>1</sup>Cents dropped.<sup>2</sup>Prior 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<br>Biennial Amount | Per Cent<br>of Total<br>(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<br>(shared taxes) ..... |               | 396,019,000     | 426,196,000     | 822,215,000                | 16.3                              |
| Gross general purpose<br>revenues .....   |               | 761,594,400     | 820,502,100     | 1,582,096,500              |                                   |
| Less estimated lapsed<br>balances .....   |               | -8,678,800      | -9,048,700      | -17,727,500                |                                   |
| Net general purpose<br>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                               |
| 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                                |
| 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<br>Less Refunds | Localities'<br>Share | State's<br>Share | Total Taxes<br>Less Refunds | Localities'<br>Share | State's<br>Share |
| <b>GENERAL FUND</b>                                  |                             |                      |                  |                             |                      |                  |
| <b>Excise and Sales Taxes</b>                        |                             |                      |                  |                             |                      |                  |
| 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    |
| <b>Personal Property Tax Offset—Localities</b> ..... | .....                       | 57,728,172           | (-57,728,172)    | .....                       | 65,380,494           | (-65,380,494)    |
| <b>Income Taxes</b>                                  |                             |                      |                  |                             |                      |                  |
| 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    |
| <b>Inheritance &amp; Gift Taxes</b>                  |                             |                      |                  |                             |                      |                  |
| 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    |
| <b>Public Utility Taxes</b>                          |                             |                      |                  |                             |                      |                  |
| 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        |



## OLEOMARGARINE REVENUE, 1949-1969

| Calendar Year     | Retail Licenses | Total Licenses <sup>1</sup> | 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 <sup>2</sup> | 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.

<sup>1</sup>In addition to retailers, licenses issued to consumers, bakeries, boarding houses, restaurants, hotels, confectioners, wholesalers and manufacturers.

<sup>2</sup>January 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               |
|---|----------------------|
| <b>Gross revenues</b>   |                      |
| 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                  |
| <b>TOTAL</b> .....  | <b>\$189,839,989</b> |
| <b>Deductions</b>   |                      |
| Motor Vehicle Division—administratoin, traffic regulation<br>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<br>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                |
| <b>TOTAL</b> .....  | <b>\$ 18,948,360</b> |
| 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     |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>State trunk highways</b>              |                                  |              |
| 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          |
| <b>TOTAL</b> .....                       | <b>\$ 84,821,869</b>             | <b>49.6%</b> |
| <b>Returned to local units</b>           |                                  |              |
| Cities .....                             | \$ 26,639,051                    | 15.6%        |
| Towns .....                              | 23,226,683 <sup>1</sup>          | 13.6         |
| Counties .....                           | 21,251,749                       | 12.4         |
| Villages .....                           | 5,201,795                        | 3.0          |
| <b>TOTAL</b> .....                       | <b>\$ 76,327,849<sup>2</sup></b> | <b>44.7%</b> |
| Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup> .....         | \$ 9,741,911                     | 5.7%         |
| Net motor vehicle revenues .....         | \$170,891,629                    | 100.0%       |

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$50,689 in flood damage aids.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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, 1968<sup>1</sup>

| State                | All Taxes <sup>2</sup> |      | Sales<br>and<br>Gross<br>Receipts | Indi-<br>vidual<br>Income | Corpor-<br>ation<br>Net<br>Income | Motor<br>Vehicle<br>Licenses | Prop-<br>erty | Death<br>&<br>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               |

<sup>1</sup>Local government tax revenue not included.

<sup>2</sup>Including amounts from sources not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1968*, Table 4, June 1969.



## STATE APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION, 1966-67 TO 1968-69

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1970 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

| GENERAL FUND                          | APPROPRIATIONS  |                 |                 | EXPENDITURES    |                 |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                       | 1966-67         | 1967-68         | 1968-69         | 1966-67         | 1967-68         | 1968-69         |
| <b>General Purpose Revenue Budget</b> | \$ 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       |
| <b>Program Revenue Budget</b>         | \$ 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     |
| <b>Total—General Fund</b>             | \$1,107,346,635 | \$1,279,542,961 | \$1,435,232,614 | \$1,097,015,728 | \$1,286,487,686 | \$1,423,888,035 |
| <b>SEGREGATED FUNDS BUDGET</b>        |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| 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     | 290,433,073     |
| 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      | 16,867          |
| General Appropriations .....          | .....           | 430,155         | 632,280         | .....           | 535,120         | 580,138         |
| <b>Total—Segregated Funds</b>         | \$ 535,691,908  | \$ 564,459,078  | \$ 587,243,998  | \$ 439,176,884  | \$ 461,486,168  | \$ 458,585,854  |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL—ALL FUNDS</b>          | \$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 <sup>1</sup> |      | 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         |

<sup>1</sup>Includes 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     | 811,770             | 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 .....                | 1,156,538             | 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     |
| Lanlgade .....              | 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          | 179,989,381   |
| 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     | 1,001,592           | 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             | 6,129,570     |
| 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     |
| <sup>1</sup> Other payments |                       | 2,991,171                            |               |                     | 2,991,171     |
| TOTAL .....                 | \$186,697,838         | \$155,005,172                        | \$230,657,622 | \$117,089,871       | \$689,450,503 |

<sup>1</sup>Payments 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        | 1,588,599     | 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    | 62,248      | 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     |
| Marquette      | 1,767,461     | 806,728      | 999,963      | 60,971      | 3,635,123     |
| Marquette      | 448,179       | 210,695      | 383,411      | 2,772       | 1,044,957     |
| Menominee      | .....         | 339,768      | 66,258       | 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       | 3,365,847     |
| Sheboygan      | 3,827,641     | 1,090,747    | 1,052,073    | 49,975      | 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    | 6,095       | 18,403,673    |
| Waupaca        | 2,423,642     | 682,197      | 790,086      | 4,295       | 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 |

<sup>1</sup>Payments 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. |    | State Payments (In millions) |                                      |            |           |                |         |  |
|--------------|-------------------------|----|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------|---------|--|
|              | Rank                    |    | Total Payments               | For General Local Gov't <sup>2</sup> | 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   |  |

<sup>1</sup>State 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.

<sup>2</sup>Amount of total state payments not earmarked or allocated for specific local func-

GOVERNMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1967<sup>1</sup>

| Per Capita State Payments and Rank |                                      |               |              |                |              |         |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------|
| Total Payments                     | For General Local Gov't <sup>2</sup> | 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)     | Tex.    |
| 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 <sup>1</sup> | Total Assessed Valuation | Total Equalized Valuation | Total Property Taxes Levied <sup>2</sup> | State Taxes Levied | Total Personal Property Tax Levied <sup>3</sup> |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| 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                              | 1,685,679          | 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            | 381,516,886                              | 3,206,257          | 67,956,677                                      |
| 1958                         | 9,502,652,605            | 17,144,867,025            | 414,206,055                              | 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           | 22,291,338,215            | 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            | 830,546,962                              | 5,282,928          | 140,865,489                                     |
| 1968                         | 17,675,563,458           | 28,905,535,750            | 957,574,631                              | 5,670,968          | 162,573,949                                     |

<sup>1</sup>Calendar year.<sup>2</sup>Includes both state and local property taxes.<sup>3</sup>Includes 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         | Property Taxes Levied* |        | Full Value Rate After All Tax Relief | Total Property Tax |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                   | Local           | Full Value       |               | Average Rate           | Full   |                                      |                    |
|                   |                 |                  |               | Local                  | Full   |                                      |                    |
| 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                 | .02564 | .02854                               | 367,086            |
| Barron .....      | 151,111,754     | 191,541,400      | 6,677,679     | .04419                 | .03486 | .02986                               | 1,245,947          |
| Bayfield .....    | 50,860,490      | 65,053,100       | 1,867,411     | .03672                 | .02871 | .02593                               | 191,214            |
| Brown .....       | 752,425,915     | 1,044,252,400    | 31,403,935    | .04174                 | .03007 | .02893                               | 4,372,096          |
| Buffalo .....     | 61,533,035      | 66,733,110       | 2,458,207     | .03995                 | .03684 | .03034                               | 582,412            |
| Burnett .....     | 42,664,873      | 53,215,900       | 1,569,311     | .03731                 | .02949 | .02648                               | 198,775            |
| Calumet .....     | 130,292,582     | 178,218,450      | 4,698,028     | .03606                 | .02636 | .02325                               | 786,180            |
| 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                 | .03367 | .02835                               | 780,373            |
| Eau Claire .....  | 208,737,166     | 356,143,800      | 10,567,894    | .05063                 | .02967 | .02592                               | 2,059,547          |
| Florence .....    | 15,163,196      | 38,496,615       | 472,562       | .03117                 | .02555 | .02316                               | 37,133             |
| Fond du Lac ..... | 406,762,990     | 533,116,490      | 16,478,004    | .04051                 | .02091 | .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                 | .03498 | .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 | .03256                               | 163,122            |
| Jackson .....     | 50,548,135      | 63,032,420       | 2,409,245     | .04766                 | .03822 | .03203                               | 507,900            |
| Jefferson .....   | 217,177,417     | 397,972,610      | 11,855,780    | .05459                 | .02979 | .02633                               | 1,863,624          |
| Juneau .....      | 46,421,638      | 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 .....    | 82,368,492      | 103,982,100      | 3,275,212     | .03975                 | .03150 | .02686                               | 675,500            |
| La Crosse .....   | 244,503,347     | 465,443,630      | 11,284,511    | .04615                 | .02424 | .02191                               | 2,029,644          |
| Lafayette .....   | 98,003,137      | 138,099,125      | 4,248,661     | .04335                 | .03307 | .02603                               | 818,857            |
| Langlade .....    | 58,709,143      | 96,880,655       | 2,930,287     | .04991                 | .03025 | .02603                               | 511,622            |
| Lincoln .....     | 68,722,924      | 123,567,575      | 4,019,557     | .05849                 | .03253 | .02383                               | 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 .....   | 112,341,827     | 212,812,790      | 6,240,085     | .05330                 | .02932 | .02816                               | 1,040,654          |
| Marquette .....   | 16,233,173      | 62,561,530       | 1,433,649     | .03101                 | .02282 | .02579                               | 144,282            |
| Menominee .....   | 19,403,833      | 19,400,020       | 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 .....      | 103,542,100     | 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 | .02354                               | 568,474            |
| Ozaukee .....     | 434,323,780     | 813,498,830      | 22,946,261    | .05283                 | .02821 | .02514                               | 2,915,895          |
| Ozaukee .....     | 259,821,335     | 403,739,650      | 12,962,854    | .04373                 | .02821 | .02548                               | 1,459,868          |
| Pepin .....       | 30,583,905      | 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 .....      | 693,932,262     | 1,101,108,600    | 37,092,127    | .05315                 | .03369 | .02988                               | 5,609,516          |
| Richland .....    | 60,260,708      | 81,596,500       | 3,010,201     | .04995                 | .03899 | .03066                               | 680,857            |
| Rock .....        | 335,220,750     | 891,043,835      | 25,451,506    | .07592                 | .02856 | .02572                               | 4,891,004          |
| Rusk .....        | 35,252,400      | 61,210,470       | 1,974,587     | .03661                 | .03279 | .02762                               | 433,964            |
| St. Croix .....   | 147,197,325     | 192,804,300      | 5,687,844     | .03864                 | .02950 | .02572                               | 493,366            |
| Scuak .....       | 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                 | .02829 | .02671                               | 576,283            |
| Trempealeau ..... | 80,969,270      | 102,574,080      | 3,949,928     | .04878                 | .03268 | .03205                               | 856,260            |
| 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     | 400,651,230      | 12,805,589    | .04106                 | .02906 | .02578                               | 2,012,173          |
| Waukesha .....    | 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      | 100,976,900      | 2,711,193     | .03692                 | .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 .....       | \$1,675,563,458 | \$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-<br>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-<br>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 Corporations<sup>1</sup>**

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation .....   | \$ 19,046,368 <sup>a</sup> |
| Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation ..... | 234,520,360 <sup>a</sup>   |
| Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation ..... | 163,268,640 <sup>b</sup>   |
| Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation ..... | 25,568,000 <sup>b</sup>    |
| Wisconsin University Building Corporation .....     | 27,382,374 <sup>b</sup>    |
| TOTAL .....   | \$469,785,742              |

**Indebtedness through Direct State Obligation<sup>1</sup>**

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bonded indebtedness ..... | \$.....                 |
| Short-term notes .....    | 45,903,875 <sup>a</sup> |
| Short-term notes .....    | 13,911,125 <sup>c</sup> |
| TOTAL .....               | \$59,815,000            |

<sup>1</sup>As of December 31, 1969.

<sup>a</sup>To be retired by general funds; <sup>b</sup>To be retired by nonpublic funds; <sup>c</sup>To 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<br>by Per<br>Capita<br>Debt | Per<br>Capita<br>Debt | Per<br>Capita<br>Interest<br>on Debt | Debt Outstanding at End of<br>Fiscal Year*<br>(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       |
| <b>TOTAL INTERNAL REVENUE</b>            |             |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| 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     |      | Amount (In millions) |             | % of Total State & Local |                 |      |
|----------------|------------|------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------|
|                | Per Capita | Rank | Total                | State Govt. | Local Govt.              | General Revenue | Rank |
| 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       |
| <b>Commerce</b>                | \$ 111,243                         | \$ 294,923     | \$.....                  | \$.....       |
| Agriculture, Dept. of          | 111,243                            | 294,923        |                          |               |
| <b>Environmental Resources</b> | \$ 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        |                          |               |

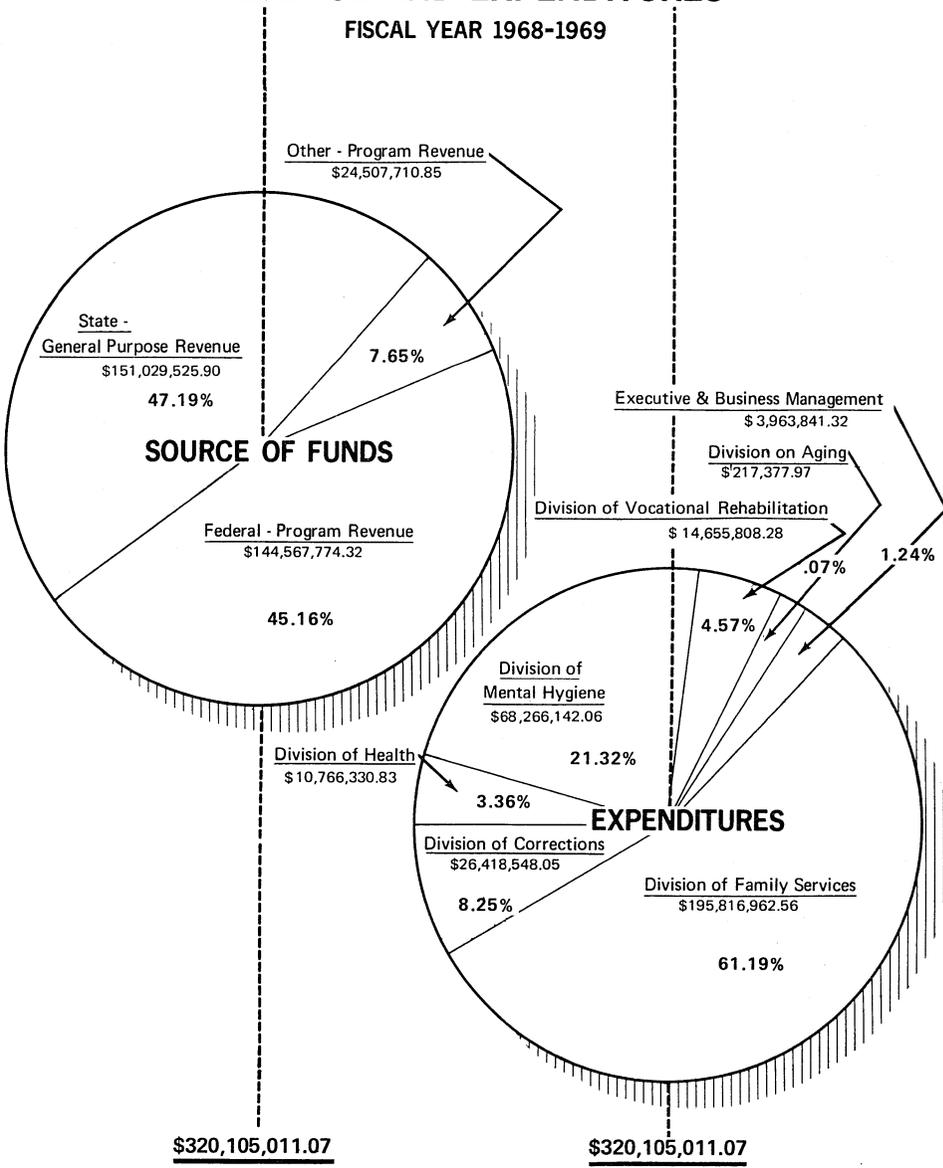
## FEDERAL AIDS TO WISCONSIN, 1967-68 TO 1968-69—Continued

| Types of Aid                                     | Federal Aids<br>Received by Wisconsin |                | Channeled to Local Units |               |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|
|  | 1967-68                               | 1968-69        | 1967-68                  | 1968-69       |
| <b>Education</b> .....                           | \$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.<br>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     |
| <b>Human Relations and Resources</b> .....       | \$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.<br>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        | .....                    | .....         |
| <b>General Executive</b> .....                   | \$ 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<br>.....   | \$ 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       |
| <b>Legislative</b> .....                         | \$ 39,698*                            | \$ 91,514*     | \$ .....                 | \$ .....      |
| Building Commission .....                        | 39,698                                | 76,514         | .....                    | .....         |
| Legislative Council .....                        | .....                                 | 15,000         | .....                    | .....         |
| <b>Summary by Fund</b> .....                     | .....                                 | .....          | .....                    | .....         |
| 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         | .....                    | .....         |
| <b>TOTAL FEDERAL AIDS</b> .....                  | \$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



**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              | 285,408.08              | 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             | 213,622.12             |
| 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             | 878,518.01             |
| 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           | 43,321,521.40           | 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             |
| Ontonagon .....      | 1,609,543.82            | 858,634.63              | 370,609.44             | 380,299.75             |
| Oneida .....         | 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             | 142,574.62             |
| Racine .....         | 7,228,913.48            | 3,664,337.41            | 1,735,770.03           | 1,828,806.04           |
| 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 .....      | 2,879,042.78            | 1,632,649.70            | 636,096.56             | 710,296.52             |
| Taylor .....         | 993,591.43              | 538,710.01              | 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             |
| Waukesha .....       | 5,636,994.42            | 3,058,886.08            | 1,189,431.17           | 1,388,677.17           |
| Waupaca .....        | 2,186,272.06            | 1,216,246.13            | 531,032.46             | 438,993.47             |
| Wausara .....        | 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              | 718,438.35             | —                      |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>   | <b>\$239,399,155.37</b> | <b>\$124,985,845.36</b> | <b>\$60,277,162.03</b> | <b>\$54,136,147.98</b> |

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<br>Amount      | Per Capita <sup>1</sup><br>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 .....           | 3,315,460                                    | 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                               |
| Scuk .....           | 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                               |
| Trumplealeu .....    | 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                               |
| Walworth .....       | 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                               |
| Wausara .....        | 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            | ..... ..                               |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>   | <b>\$59,924,312</b>                          | <b>\$96,690,523</b> | <b>\$128,114,503</b> | <b>\$195,230,088</b> | <b>\$239,399,155</b> | <b>\$ 56.85 (State av.)</b>            |

\*Cents omitted.

<sup>1</sup>Determined 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<br>(all programs) |             |         | Old-Age Assistance |             |          |
|-------------------|---|-------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
|                   | Persons <sup>1</sup>                      | 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                                       | 20,370      | 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   | 100                | 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 <sup>1</sup>                      | \$8,349,119 | \$67.09 | 18,315             | \$1,688,767 | \$ 92.21 |

<sup>1</sup>Includes 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 <sup>1</sup> |                  |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
|                    | 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            |
| Maquette .....     | 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          | 73                          | 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            |
| <b>TOTAL</b> ..... | <b>664</b>   | <b>\$56,421</b> | <b>\$84.97</b> | <b>6,659</b>    | <b>\$544,277</b> | <b>\$83.24</b> | <b>16,928</b>               | <b>\$762,583</b> |

<sup>1</sup>Average 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 <sup>1</sup>                  |                     |                | Other Than Unemployment   |                     |                |
|              | Persons <sup>2</sup>                                | Grants <sup>*</sup> | Avg.           | Persons <sup>3</sup>      | Grants <sup>*</sup> | 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     | .....   | .....               | .....          | 497                       | 23,545              | 47.37          |
| Washburn     | 4   | 163                 | 40.75          | 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          |
| Wausara      | 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          |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>5,370<sup>2</sup></b>                            | <b>\$285,222</b>    | <b>\$53.11</b> | <b>75,962<sup>3</sup></b> | <b>\$4,241,899</b>  | <b>\$55.84</b> |

<sup>1</sup>Data is for August 1969. This program, which began July 1966, has been discontinued. August is the last month for which data is reported.

<sup>2</sup>Persons in families receiving aid (involving 3,491 children and 976 families).

<sup>3</sup>Persons in families receiving aid (involving 56,746 children in 20,662 families).

\*Cents omitted.

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES  
OCTOBER 1969—Continued**

| County       | Aid to Dependent Children—Continued |                  |                | In Child-Care Inst.    |                  |                 |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|              | In Foster Homes                     |                  |                | Persons <sup>1</sup>   | Grants*          | Avg.            |
|              | Persons <sup>1</sup>                | 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             |
| Chippewa     | 58                                  | 4,543            | 78.34          | 5                      | 4,240            | 402.15          |
| Clark        | 16                                  | 1,367            | 85.46          | 1                      | 800              | 848.00          |
| Columbia     | 38                                  | 3,899            | 102.61         | 2                      | 637              | 800.00          |
| Crawford     | 1                                   | 73               | 73.00          |                        |                  | 318.75          |
| 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          |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>5,021<sup>1</sup></b>            | <b>\$463,549</b> | <b>\$92.32</b> | <b>905<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>\$581,620</b> | <b>\$642.67</b> |

<sup>1</sup>Number 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 <sup>1</sup> | 1967 <sup>1</sup> | 1968 <sup>1</sup> | 1969 <sup>1</sup> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Old Age Assistance</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| 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           |
| <b>Aid to Dependent Children</b>  |             |             |             |             |             |             |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| <b>In own or relative's home<sup>2</sup></b><br>(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           | .....             |
| <b>In own or relative's home</b><br>(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           |
| <b>In foster homes</b>  |             |             |             |             |             |             |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| 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           |
| <b>In licensed child-care inst.<sup>2</sup></b>                         |             |             |             |             |             |             |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| 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          |
| <b>Aid to Blind</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| 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           |
| <b>Aid to Disabled</b>  |             |             |             |             |             |             |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| 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           |
| <b>General Relief</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| 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           |
| <b>TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE</b>  |             |             |             |             |             |             |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| 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           |

<sup>1</sup>Because 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.

<sup>2</sup>Program 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, 1967-68<sup>1</sup>

| State                | Amount (In millions) <sup>2</sup> |           |           | Per Capita <sup>3</sup> |      | Per \$1,000 Personal Income <sup>3</sup> |      |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|------|--|------|
|                      | 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                                  |      |

<sup>1</sup>Public welfare defined as support of and assistance to needy persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employes 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.

<sup>2</sup>Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

<sup>3</sup>Total 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<br>Department of Health and Social Services | Average Daily Population |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   | October 1969 |                 |                              |
|---|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
|   | 1940                     | 1945  | 1950  | 1955  | 1960  | 1967  | 1968  | 1969 <sup>1</sup> | Avg.<br>Pop. | Bed<br>Capacity | Percent of<br>Oc-<br>cupancy |
| <b>Division of Corrections</b>  |                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |              |                 |                              |
| 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                           |
| <b>Bu. of Probation &amp; Parole Services</b>                                   |                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |              |                 |                              |
| 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            | .....           | .....                        |
| <b>Division of Mental Hygiene</b>   |                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |              |                 |                              |
| 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,<br>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,<br>Union Grove .....                         | 716                      | 745   | 963   | 1,375 | 1,521 | 1,225 | 1,293 | .....             | 1,229        | 1,119           | 109.8                        |
| Central Colony & Training School,<br>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    | ..... | ..... | .....             | .....        | .....           | .....                        |
| <b>Division of Family Services</b>  |                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |              |                 |                              |
| 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        | .....           | .....                        |

<sup>1</sup>Population 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 1968; 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, 1967<sup>1</sup>

| State               | Total Confined     |                    |                    |                    |                    | All Correctional Expenditures<br>1967 |                       |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
|                     | 1950               | 1955               | 1960               | 1965               | 1967               | Total<br>(In<br>thousands)            | Per Capita<br>Amount  | Per Capita<br>Rank |
| Alabama .....       | 4,454              | 5,222              | 5,369              | 4,377              | 3,881              | \$ 7,100                              | \$ 2.01               | 47                 |
| Alaska .....        | ..... <sup>2</sup> | 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 .....        | ..... <sup>2</sup> | ..... <sup>2</sup> | 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 .....          | 2,084              | 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              | 20,555                                | 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<br>av.) |                    |

\*Tie in ranking.

<sup>1</sup>District of Columbia and federal institutions excluded.<sup>2</sup>Data 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 1967-68<sup>1</sup>

| State  | No. Resident Patients |                        |                                    | Maintenance Expenditures             |               |                              | Rank |
|--------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------|
|        | No. of Hospitals      | Aver. Daily Population | Rate Per 100,000 pop. <sup>2</sup> | No. Full Time Personnel <sup>2</sup> | Total Amount  | Aver. Daily Per Res. Patient |      |
| 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                        | 12   |
| Nev.   | 1                     | 456                    | 101.8                              | 296                                  | 2,419,643     | 14.50                        | 32   |
| 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                        |      |

<sup>1</sup>Provisional data, subject to some change. Private mental hospitals and general hospitals with psychiatric services not included.

<sup>2</sup>Data 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 WISCONSIN<sup>1</sup>

## 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 <sup>2</sup> |
| 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               |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>             | <b>100.0%</b>              | <b>\$11,241,965</b> | <b>96,815<sup>3</sup></b> | <b>\$116.12</b>     |

## 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           |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>\$11,241,964</b> | <b>96,815<sup>3</sup></b> | <b>\$116.12</b> |

<sup>1</sup>Wisconsin'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).

<sup>2</sup>Average significantly inflated because of retroactive payments covering periods of several months.

<sup>3</sup>Unduplicated 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.*

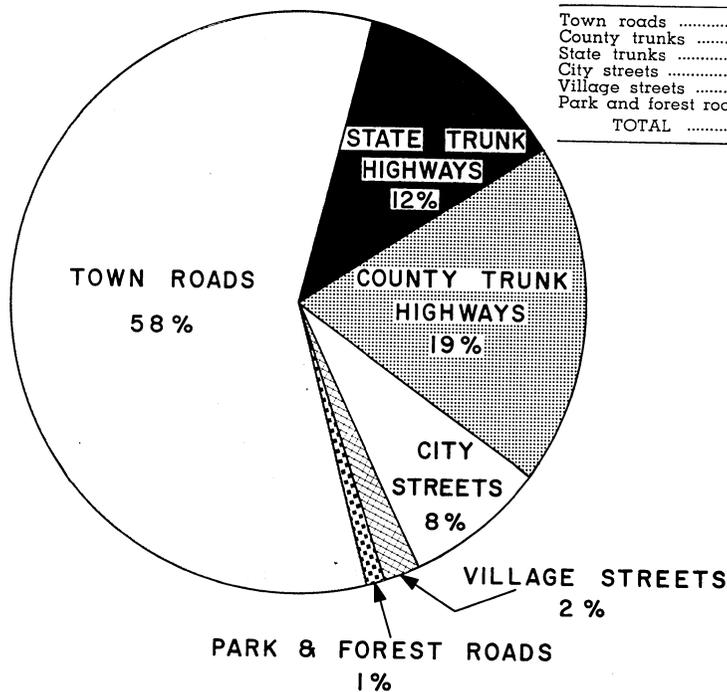
**HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY COUNTY AND SYSTEM**  
**January 1, 1969**

| Location<br>by<br>County | State<br>Trunk<br>System | County<br>Trunk<br>System | Local Roads<br>(City, Village,<br>Town Roads) | Other<br>(Parks,<br>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                    | 468.72  | .....                        | 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                                      | 5.01                         | 1,758.58          |
| Rusk .....               | 116.04                   | 249.53                    | 818.86  | .....                        | 1,189.44          |
| St. Croix .....          | 199.14                   | 343.12                    | 998.35  | .....                        | 1,540.61          |
| Sauk .....               | 222.42                   | 295.33                    | 1,131.79                                      | 16.98                        | 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          |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>       | <b>11,859.87</b>         | <b>19,533.95</b>          | <b>69,732.52</b>                              | <b>600.81</b>                | <b>101,727.15</b> |

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                   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>            | <b>101,727</b> | <b>100%</b>         |

## 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           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>            | <b>11,860</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>19,534</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>58,520</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>11,212</b>     | <b>100%</b> |

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<br>Cent  | Fatal        | Personal<br>Injury | Property<br>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,<br>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              |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>                                | <b>137,144</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>1,677</b> | <b>45,964</b>      | <b>89,503</b>      |
| No Apparent Contributing<br>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<br>Cent  | Fatal        | Injury        | Property<br>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              |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>128,510</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>1,174</b> | <b>41,130</b> | <b>86,206</b>      |
| 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                |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>36,839</b>  | <b>100.0</b> | <b>210</b>   | <b>12,412</b> | <b>24,217</b>      |

**WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE  
ACCIDENT STATISTICS—Continued**

**10-Year Statistical Summary, 1959-1968**

| Year       | Accidents |       |        | Persons<br>Killed | Persons<br>Injured | Miles<br>Traveled* | Fatal           |                    |
|------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
|            | Total     | Fatal | Injury |                   |                    |                    | Death<br>Rate** | Accident<br>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               |

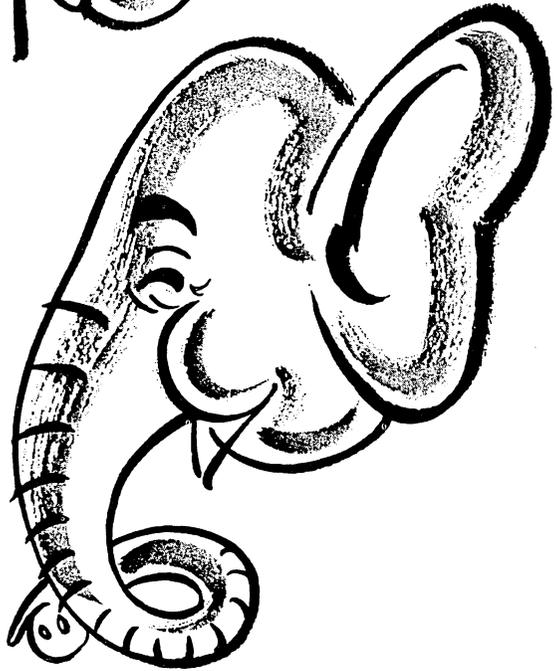
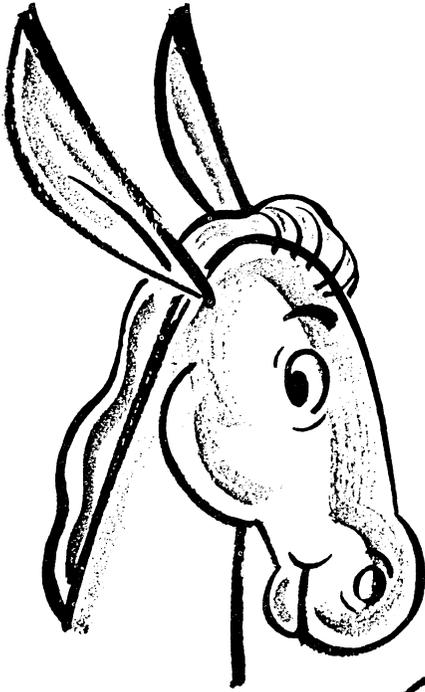
\*In millions—based on U.S. Bureau of Public Roads estimate of motor vehicle miles traveled.

\*\*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

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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 COR-  
NELL, 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

**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

\*Mrs. Blanchard is now Mrs. Carolyn Blanchard Allen; James Mack has resigned from the committee; Everett Yerly and Carl Sturm are deceased.

### 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 Gorseger, 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, Rhineland  
Raymond Peterson, Phillips  
Eugene L. Wycoff, Deronda

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                    | 288                      | 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<br>(Dem.) | Robert C. Zimmerman<br>(Rep.) | Leslie Aspin<br>(Dem.) | Charles P. Smith<br>(Dem.) | Shirley Walker<br>(Dem.) | Harold W. Clemens<br>(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                      | 360                      | 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                       |
| Wauwasha .....    | 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                   |
| Marquette   | 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<br>Nelson<br>(Dem.) | James J.<br>Donohue<br>(Rep.) | Daryl<br>Gemoll<br>(Rep.) | Robert I.<br>Johnson<br>(Rep.) | Jerris<br>Leonard<br>(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                        | 521                            | 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                         |
| Lanlgade .....    | 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                           | 99                        | 608                            | 2,089                       |
| Marinette .....   | 1,092                       | 690                           | 73                        | 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                        | 678                            | 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<br>(Dem.) | Lynn E. Stalbaum<br>(Dem.) | Henry C. Schadeberg<br>(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                         |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>6,567</b>               | <b>18,215</b>              | <b>21,131</b>                 |

## Second District

| County             | Robert W. Kastenmeier<br>(Dem.) | Richard D. Murray<br>(Rep.) |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Columbia .....     | 781                             | 1,486                       |
| Dane .....         | 12,754                          | 8,841                       |
| Dodge .....        | 1,392                           | 4,884                       |
| Green .....        | 253                             | 2,835                       |
| Jefferson .....    | 1,312                           | 3,234                       |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>16,492</b>                   | <b>21,280</b>               |

## Third District

| County             | Gunnar A. Gundersen<br>(Dem.) | Vernon W. Thomson<br>(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                       |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>7,662</b>                  | <b>39,032</b>               |

## Fourth District

| County                | Roman R. Blenski<br>(Dem.) | Clement J. Zablocki<br>(Dem.) | Walter McCullough<br>(Rep.) |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Milwaukee, part ..... | 5,212                      | 32,121                        | 11,420                      |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>    | <b>5,212</b>               | <b>32,121</b>                 | <b>11,420</b>               |

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

## Fifth District

| County                | Henry S.<br>Reuss<br>(Dem.) | Robert J.<br>Dwyer<br>(Rep.) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Milwaukee, part ..... | 17,665                      | 8,649                        |
| TOTAL .....           | 17,665                      | 8,649                        |

## Sixth District

| County            | John A.<br>Race<br>(Dem.) | William A.<br>Steiger<br>(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<br>Dahl<br>(Dem.) | Will A.<br>Sandstrom<br>(Dem.) | Melvin R.<br>Laird<br>(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.<br>Nixon<br>(Dem.) | John W.<br>Byrnes<br>(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<br>(Dem.) | Glenn R. Davis<br>(Rep.) |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Milwaukee, part ..... | 10,695                     | 17,993                   |
| Waukesha .....        | 4,368                      | 12,495                   |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>    | <b>15,063</b>              | <b>30,488</b>            |

**Tenth District**

| County             | Ervin Braski<br>(Dem.) | Timothy J. Hirsch<br>(Dem.) | Alvin E. O'Konski<br>(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                         |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>6,566</b>           | <b>9,518</b>                | <b>21,424</b>               |

**SPECIAL PRIMARY ELECTION, MARCH 4, 1969\***

**Seventh District**

| County             | Robert L. Hack<br>(Dem.) | David R. Obey<br>(Dem.) | Will A. Sandstrom<br>(Dem.) | Walter John Chilsen<br>(Rep.) | Atlee A. Dodge<br>(Rep.) | Carl Dretzke<br>(Rep.) | Hyde H. Murray<br>(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                    |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>661</b>               | <b>18,895</b>           | <b>1,302</b>                | <b>28,819</b>                 | <b>1,722</b>             | <b>3,039</b>           | <b>13,893</b>            |

\*Copied from official records in Office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT\*

| District                                    | Counties   | Candidates  | Vote                             |
|---|--|---|----------------------------------|
| <b>Primary Election, September 10, 1968</b> |  |   |                                  |
| 2.....                                      | Brown 1st, 2nd, Calumet .....                      | Cletus J. Johnson (Dem.) .....<br>Patrick Crooks (Rep.).....<br>Robert A. Dilweg (Rep.) .....<br>Myron P. Lotto (Rep.) .....    | 2,670<br>2,487<br>3,156<br>5,163 |
| 4.....                                      | Milwaukee 3rd, 18th, 25th .....                    | Lew Breyer (Dem.) .....<br>James E. Tarvid (Dem.) .....<br>Nile W. Soik (Rep.) .....<br>Joseph R. Stadler (Rep.) .....          | 3,247<br>2,346<br>6,736<br>4,987 |
| 6.....                                      | Milwaukee 1st, 5th, 7th .....                      | Martin J. Schreiber (Dem.) .....<br>James Fred Mallas (Rep.) .....  | 5,247<br>2,554                   |
| 8.....                                      | Milwaukee 20th, 21st, 22nd .....                   | Gary J. Barczak (Dem.) .....<br>Allen J. Busby (Rep.) .....   | 6,114<br>7,323                   |
| 10.....                                     | Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce,<br>Burnett-Polk, St. Croix   | Carl A. Pemble (Dem.) write-in. ....<br>Robert P. Knowles (Rep.) .....  | 603<br>4,812                     |
| 12.....                                     | Clark, Forest-Oneida-Vilas,<br>Lincoln-Taylor      | Vernon Niemuth (Dem.) .....<br>Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.).....  | 3,628<br>8,137                   |
| 14.....                                     | Outagamie 1st, 2nd, 3rd,<br>Waupaca                | Gerald D. Lorge (Rep.) .....  | 17,106                           |
| 16.....                                     | Dane 4th, 5th, Rock 2nd .....                      | Carl W. Thompson (Dem.) .....<br>Ivan H. Kindschi (Rep.) .....<br>Arnold O. Wake (Rep.) .....                                   | 4,288<br>3,932<br>1,703          |
| 18.....                                     | Dodge 2nd, Fond du Lac<br>1st, 2nd                 | Gordon E. Loehr (Dem.) .....<br>Walter G. Hollander (Rep.) .....  | 2,384<br>10,123                  |
| 20.....                                     | Ozaukee, Sheboygan 1st, 2nd .....                  | Ernest C. Keppler (Rep.) .....  | 8,893                            |
| 22.....                                     | Kenosha 1st, 2nd .....                             | Richard Lindgren (Dem.) .....<br>Joseph Lourigan (Dem.) .....<br>Lawrence C. Hastings (Rep.) .....                              | 5,099<br>5,408<br>3,737          |
| 24.....                                     | Green Lake-Waushara,<br>Portage, Wood 1st, 2nd     | William C. Hansen (Dem.) .....<br>Arthur P. Hayward.....<br>Raymond F. Heinzen (Rep.) .....<br>Ray J. Riordan, Jr. (Rep.) ..... | 6,831<br>4,698<br>5,271<br>2,733 |
| 26.....                                     | Dane 1st, 2nd, 3rd .....                           | Fred A. Risser (Dem.) .....<br>Worth S. Piper (Rep.) .....  | 7,554<br>4,789                   |
| 28.....                                     | Milwaukee 23rd, Racine 3rd,<br>Waukesha 4th        | Dorothy J. Seeley (Dem.) .....<br>James C. Devitt (Rep.) .....<br>Philip H. Warren (Rep.) .....                                 | 5,282<br>3,993<br>2,866          |
| 30.....                                     | Brown 3rd, Florence-<br>Marinette, Langlade-Oconto | Reuben E. Duescher (Rep.) .....<br>Reuben LaFave (Rep.) .....   | 3,807<br>8,464                   |
| 32.....                                     | Crawford-Vernon, La Crosse<br>1st, 2nd             | David L. Brye (Dem.) .....<br>Raymond C. Bice (Rep.) .....<br>Milo G. Knutson (Rep.) .....                                      | 2,417<br>7,172<br>8,739          |

VOTE FOR SENATORS—Continued

| District   | Counties                                  | Candidates                           | Vote  |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Special Primary Election, September 9, 1969</b> |   |                                      |       |
| 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.) .....    | 3,001 |
|  |   | Minnie Townsend (Dem.) .....         | 251   |
|  |   | Francis Burdett Estrada (Rep.) ..... | 293   |
| <b>Special Primary Election, October 7, 1969</b>   |   |                                      |       |
| 13   | Dodge 1st, Jefferson,<br>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  |
|---|----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| <b>Primary Election, September 10, 1968</b> |                |       |                   |       |
| 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    |
| <b>October 7, 1969 Special Primary Election</b> |                 |       |                   |        |
| 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 |
|                        | James R. Welles (Dem.)               | 920   |
| Brown, 2nd             | Lawrence J. Kafka (Rep.)             | 3,929 |
|                        | Cletus Vanderperren (Dem.)           | 1,247 |
| Brown, 3rd             | Robert N. Johnson (Rep.)             | 1,984 |
|                        | Jerome Sobiek (Rep.)                 | 1,377 |
|                        | Etta Close (Dem.)                    | 744   |
| Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce   | Stanley York (Rep.)                  | 2,274 |
|                        | Harvey L. Dueholm (Dem.)             | 1,494 |
| Burnett-Polk           | Eugene L. Wycoff (Rep.)              | 1,238 |
|                        | Gervase A. Hephner (Dem.)            | 691   |
| Calumet                | Edward J. Shimon (Rep.)              | 1,783 |
|                        | Bruce S. Peloquin (Dem.)             | 1,220 |
| Chippewa               | David Hancock (Rep.)                 | 1,597 |
|                        | Michael D. Stangel (Rep.)            | 641   |
|                        | Frank L. Nikolay (Dem.)              | 1,007 |
| Clark                  | William C. Kavanaugh (Rep.)          | 1,405 |
|                        | James Mitchell (Dem.)                | 690   |
| Columbia               | Wesley L. Packard (Rep.)             | 1,561 |
|                        | Lloyd A. Steinmetz (Dem.)            | 981   |
| Crawford-Vernon        | Bernard M. Lewison (Rep.)            | 3,060 |
|                        | Norman C. Anderson (Dem.)            | 2,613 |
| Dane, 1st              | William H. Voges (Rep.)              | 1,221 |
|                        | Keith L. Hewitt (Dem.)               | 1,316 |
| Dane, 2nd              | Edward Nager (Dem.)                  | 1,689 |
|                        | Michael B. Lybarger (Dem.)           | 2,242 |
| Dane, 3rd              | Robert O. Uehling (Rep.)             | 2,581 |
|                        | Harland E. Everson (Dem.)            | 1,737 |
| Dane, 4th              | Russel R. Weisensel (Rep.)           | 1,960 |
|                        | David D. O'Malley (Dem.)             | 1,943 |
| Dane, 5th              | Muriel Coleman (Rep.)                | 1,195 |
|                        | Jane Jensen (Rep.)                   | 697   |
|                        | Mrs. Esther Doughty Luckhardt (Rep.) | 2,337 |
| Dodge, 1st             | 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 |
| Dunn                   | Lawrence M. Hagen (Rep.)             | 1,679 |
|                        | Alvin Baldus (Dem.)                  | 883   |
| Eau Claire, 1st        | Robert O. Jeatran (Rep.)             | 1,394 |
|                        | Francis L. Peterson (Rep.)           | 1,233 |
|                        | Joseph L. Looby (Dem.)               | 1,348 |
| Eau Claire, 2nd        | Wilmer R. Waters (Rep.)              | 1,738 |
|                        | Louis V. Mato (Dem.)                 | 984   |
| Florence-Marinette     | Marshall L. Hughes (Rep.)            | 909   |
|                        | Loren K. Brumm (Dem.)                | 544   |
|                        | Ralph Staudenmaier (Dem.)            | 707   |
| Fond du Lac, 1st       | William G. LaFave (Rep.)             | 2,318 |
|                        | Irvin H. Peth (Rep.)                 | 967   |
|                        | Roy H. Sengstock (Rep.)              | 2,135 |
|                        | Richard B. Kirchoff (Dem.)           | 1,082 |
| Fond du Lac, 2nd       | Earl F. McEssy (Rep.)                | 4,722 |
|                        | 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. Galster (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 |
|                                 | Herbert J. Grover (Dem.) .....       | 1,044 |
| Menominee-Shawano .....         | Elmer D. Anderson (Rep.) .....       | 2,544 |
|                                 | Mark G. Lipscomb, Jr. (Dem.) .....   | 1,744 |
| Milwaukee, 1st .....            | 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. Sicala (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. Schneeberg (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 |
| Monroe          | Richard W. Yeo (Rep.)               | 849   |
|                 | Kyle Kenyon (Rep.)                  | 2,169 |
| Outagamie, 1st  | Robert Quackenbush (Rep.)           | 2,122 |
|                 | Juanita M. Sanders (Dem.)           | 827   |
| Outagamie, 2nd  | Harold V. Froehlich (Rep.)          | 5,617 |
|                 | William J. Rogers (Dem.)            | 1,696 |
| Outagamie, 3rd  | Richard W. Helf (Rep.)              | 2,321 |
|                 | Craig A. Smith (Dem.)               | 645   |
|                 | Ervin W. Conradt (Rep.)             | 3,930 |
| Ozaukee         | Tobias A. Roth (Rep.)               | 3,089 |
|                 | 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 Wohlbiel (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<br>and<br>Muskie<br>(Dem.) | Nixon<br>and<br>Agnew<br>(Rep.) | Blomen<br>and<br>Taylor<br>(Ind.) | Halstead<br>and<br>Boutelle<br>(Ind.) | Wallace<br>and<br>Griffin<br>(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                                 | 7                                     | 670                                 |
| Manitowoc .....   | 15,298                              | 13,562                          | 7                                 | 1                                     | 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                           | 0                                 | 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                |
| Lanai       | 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<br>(Dem.) | Robert C. Zimmerman<br>(Rep.) | Charles P. Smith<br>(Dem.) | Harold W. Clemens<br>(Rep.) | Richard D. Cudahy<br>(Dem.) | Robert W. Warren<br>(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                      | 1,940                       | 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                       | 4,448                       | 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                     |
| Wausara .....     | 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<br>(Dem.) | Jerris Leonard<br>(Rep.) | County            | Gaylord Nelson<br>(Dem.) | Jerris Leonard<br>(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                   | Washington .....  | 11,602                   | 10,257                   |
| Kewaunee .....    | 4,600                    | 2,817                    | Waushara .....    | 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 .....    | 23,886                   | 13,092                   |                   |                          |                          |
|                   |                          |                          | TOTAL .....       | 1,020,931                | 633,910                  |

## VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICT\*

## First District

| County         | Lynn E. Stalbaum<br>(Dem.) | Henry C. Schadeberg<br>(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<br>(Dem.) | Richard D. Murray<br>(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<br>(Dem.) | Vernon W. Thomson<br>(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                       |
| <b>TOTAL</b> ..... | <b>54,517</b>                 | <b>95,606</b>               |

**Fourth District**

| County                | Clement J. Zablocki<br>(Dem.) | Walter McCullough<br>(Rep.) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Milwaukee, part ..... | 118,203                       | 44,558                      |
| <b>TOTAL</b> .....    | <b>118,203</b>                | <b>44,558</b>               |

**Fifth District**

| County                | Henry S. Reuss<br>(Dem.) | Robert J. Dwyer<br>(Rep.) | Julian R. Chapman<br>(Ind.) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Milwaukee, part ..... | 76,607                   | 35,536                    | 877                         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> .....    | <b>76,607</b>            | <b>35,536</b>             | <b>877</b>                  |

**Sixth District**

| County             | John A. Race<br>(Dem.) | William A. Steiger<br>(Rep.) | Albert Balthazor, Jr.<br>(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   |
| <b>TOTAL</b> ..... | <b>60,059</b>          | <b>111,934</b>               | <b>2,944</b>                                      |

**Seventh District**

| County             | Lawrence Dahl<br>(Dem.) | Melvin R. Laird<br>(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                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b> ..... | <b>56,964</b>           | <b>101,808</b>            |

**VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICT—Continued**  
**Eighth District**

| County             | John E.<br>Nixon<br>(Dem.) | John W.<br>Byrnes<br>(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                      |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>52,660</b>              | <b>111,859</b>              |

**Ninth District**

| County                | Carol E.<br>Baumann<br>(Dem.) | Glenn R.<br>Davis<br>(Rep.) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Milwaukee, part ..... | 44,066                        | 71,908                      |
| Waukesha .....        | 29,825                        | 54,484                      |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b>    | <b>73,891</b>                 | <b>126,392</b>              |

**Tenth District**

| County             | Timothy J.<br>Hirsch<br>(Dem.) | Alvin E.<br>O'Konski<br>(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                          |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>54,889</b>                  | <b>106,266</b>                 |

**SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 1, 1969\***

**Seventh District**

| County             | David R.<br>Obey<br>(Dem.) | Walter John<br>Chilsen<br>(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                            |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>63,567</b>              | <b>59,512</b>                    |

\*Copied from official records in Office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT\*

| District                                  | Composed of**  | Candidates   | Vote             |
|---|--|--|------------------|
| <b>November 8, 1966 General Election</b>  |  |  |                  |
| 1.....                                    | Door-Kewaunee, Manitowoc—1,<br>Manitowoc—2                   | Jerome A. Martin (Dem.) .....<br>Alex J. Meunier (Rep.) .....      | 16,917<br>19,726 |
| 3.....                                    | Milwaukee—11, Milwaukee—12,<br>Milwaukee—14                  | Casimir Kendzierski (Dem.) .....<br>Wayne Styza (Rep.) .....       | 20,021<br>6,559  |
| 5.....                                    | Milwaukee—2, Milwaukee—9, Mil-<br>waukee—15                  | Wilfred Schuele (Dem.) .....<br>Robert V. Gettelman (Rep.) .....   | 18,063<br>15,678 |
| 7.....                                    | Milwaukee—17, Milwaukee—19,<br>Milwaukee—24                  | Leland S. McParland (Dem.) .....<br>Donald Kasch (Rep.) .....      | 23,740<br>9,858  |
| 9.....                                    | Milwaukee—4, Milwaukee—6, Mil-<br>waukee—13                  | Norman Sussman (Dem.) .....<br>Richard J. Daehn (Rep.) .....       | 10,443<br>4,604  |
| 11.....                                   | Milwaukee—8, Milwaukee—10, Mil-<br>waukee—16                 | Wayne F. Whittow (Dem.) .....<br>Eugene T. Dermody (Rep.) .....    | 15,004<br>6,911  |
| 13.....                                   | Dodge—1, Jefferson, Washington                               | Robert C. Hearne (Dem.) .....<br>Frank E. Panzer (Rep.) .....      | 14,965<br>21,045 |
| 15.....                                   | Rock—1, Rock—3, Walworth                                     | Walter W. Schwebke (Dem.) .....<br>George M. Borg (Rep.) .....     | 11,595<br>28,228 |
| 17.....                                   | Grant, Green-Lafayette, Iowa-Rich-<br>land                   | Thomas W. McCarthy (Dem.) .....<br>Gordon W. Roseleip (Rep.) ..... | 8,684<br>22,178  |
| 19.....                                   | Winnebago—1, Winnebago—2,<br>Winnebago—3                     | Herbert A. Pitz (Dem.) .....<br>William A. Draheim (Rep.) .....    | 14,047<br>19,569 |
| 21.....                                   | Racine—1, Racine—2   | Henry Dorman (Dem.) .....<br>Ralph W. Weidner (Rep.) .....         | 17,911<br>14,624 |
| 23.....                                   | Barron—Washburn, Chippewa,<br>Dunn                           | John Durand (Dem.) .....<br>Holger B. Rasmussen (Rep.).....        | 13,034<br>16,775 |
| 25.....                                   | Ashland-Bayfield-Iron, Douglas,<br>Price-Rusk-Sawyer         | J. Louis Hanson (Dem.) .....<br>Arthur A. Cirilli (Rep.) .....     | 16,193<br>23,103 |
| 27.....                                   | Adams-Juneau-Marquette, Colum-<br>bia, Sauk                  | James W. Wimmer (Dem.) .....<br>Walter E. Terry (Rep.) .....       | 15,196<br>17,174 |
| 29.....                                   | Marathon—1, Marathon—2, Men-<br>ominee-Shawano               | Leo D. Crooks (Dem.) .....<br>Walter J. Chilsen (Rep.) .....       | 13,905<br>24,150 |
| 31.....                                   | Eau Claire—1, Eau Claire—2, Jack-<br>son-Trempealeau, Monroe | Edward F. Winrich (Dem.) .....<br>Raymond C. Johnson (Rep.) .....  | 12,919<br>21,935 |
| 33.....                                   | Waukesha—1, Waukesha—2,<br>Waukesha—3                        | Francis J. Beaudry (Dem.) .....<br>Chester E. Dempsey (Rep.) ..... | 16,752<br>24,871 |
| <b>Special Election, October 10, 1967</b> |  |  |                  |
| 15.....                                   | Rock—1, Rock—3, Walworth                                     | Lewis T. Mittness (Dem.) .....<br>James D. Swan (Rep.) .....       | 7,678<br>12,511  |

\*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                     |
|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| <b>November 5, 1968 General Election</b>  |   |  |                          |
| 2.....                                    | Brown—1, Brown—2, Calumet                             | Cletus J. Johnson (Dem.) .....<br>Myron P. Loto (Rep.) .....   | 17,343<br>26,245         |
| 4.....                                    | Milwaukee—3, Milwaukee—18,<br>Milwaukee—25            | Lew Breyer (Dem.) .....<br>Nile W. Soik (Rep.) .....   | 25,965<br>34,622         |
| 6.....                                    | Milwaukee—1, Milwaukee—5, Mil-<br>waukee—7            | Martin J. Schreiber (Dem.) .....<br>James Fred Mallas (Rep.) .....<br>Franklin D. Stribling (Ind.) ..... | 28,638<br>8,664<br>398   |
| 8.....                                    | Milwaukee—20, Milwaukee—21,<br>Milwaukee—22           | Gary J. Barczak (Dem.) .....<br>Allen J. Busby (Rep.) .....  | 25,267<br>33,088         |
| 10.....                                   | Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce, Burnett-Polk,<br>St. Croix      | Carl A. Pemble (Dem.) .....<br>Robert Knowles (Rep.) .....   | 16,725<br>28,354         |
| 12.....                                   | Clark, Forest-Oneida-Vilas, Lin-<br>coln-Taylor       | Vernon Niemuth (Dem.) .....<br>Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.) .....  | 16,240<br>28,040         |
| 14.....                                   | Outagamie—1, Outagamie—2, Out-<br>agamie—3, Waupaca   | No Democratic Candidate<br>Gerald D. Lorge (Rep.) .....  | .....<br>42,313          |
| 16.....                                   | Dane—4, Dane—5, Rock—2                                | Carl W. Thompson (Dem.) .....<br>Ivan H. Kindschi (Rep.) .....   | 31,702<br>24,398         |
| 18.....                                   | Dodge—2, Fond du Lac—1, Fond<br>du Lac—2              | Gordon E. Loehr (Dem.) .....<br>Walter G. Hollander (Rep.) .....   | 15,553<br>27,393         |
| 20.....                                   | Ozaukee, Sheboygan—1, Sheboy-<br>gan—2                | No Democratic Candidate<br>Ernest C. Keppler (Rep.) .....<br>Henry Staff (Ind.) .....                    | .....<br>39,690<br>1,303 |
| 22.....                                   | Kenosha—1, Kenosha—2                                  | Joseph Lourigan (Dem.) .....<br>Lawrence C. Hastings (Rep.) .....  | 22,888<br>18,071         |
| 24.....                                   | Green Lake-Waushara, Portage,<br>Wood—1, Wood—2       | William C. Hansen (Dem.) .....<br>Raymond F. Heinzen (Rep.) .....  | 25,657<br>26,727         |
| 26.....                                   | Dane—1, Dane—2, Dane—3                                | Fred A. Risser (Dem.) .....<br>Worth S. Piper (Rep.) .....   | 38,935<br>21,780         |
| 28.....                                   | Milwaukee—23, Racine—3,<br>Waukesha—4                 | Dorothy J. Seeley (Dem.) .....<br>James C. Devitt (Rep.) .....   | 21,335<br>36,430         |
| 30.....                                   | Brown—3, Florence-Marinette,<br>Langlade-Oconto       | No Democratic candidate<br>Reuben LaFave (Rep.) .....  | .....<br>35,833          |
| 32.....                                   | Crawford-Vernon, La Crosse—1, La<br>Crosse—2          | David L. Brye (Dem.) .....<br>Milo G. Knutson (Rep.) .....   | 18,405<br>29,047         |
| <b>Special Election, October 7, 1969</b>  |   |  |                          |
| 9   | Milwaukee—4th, Milwaukee—6th,<br>Milwaukee—13th ..... | Ronald G. Parys (Dem.) .....<br>Francis Burdett Estrada (Rep.) .....                                     | 2,209<br>887             |
| <b>Special Election, November 4, 1969</b> |   |  |                          |
| 13  | Dodge—1, Jefferson,<br>Washington .....               | Dale T. McKenna (Dem.) .....<br>David A. Keene (Rep.) .....<br>Robert R. Beardsley (Ind.) .....          | 12,190<br>11,177<br>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   |
|--|---------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| <b>November 8, 1966 General Election</b> |                     |        |                 |        |
| Adams .....                              | Wimmer .....        | 1,325  | Terry .....     | 1,047  |
| Ashland .....                            | Hanson .....        | 2,853  | Cirilli .....   | 2,544  |
| Barron .....                             | Durand .....        | 2,912  | Rasmussen ..... | 5,595  |
| Bayfield .....                           | Hanson .....        | 1,917  | Cirilli .....   | 2,294  |
| Chippewa .....                           | Durand .....        | 5,507  | Rasmussen ..... | 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  | Rasmussen ..... | 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  |
| Maritowoc, 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  | Rasmussen ..... | 2,338  |
| Washington .....                         | Hearne .....        | 5,556  | Panzer .....    | 8,523  |
| <b>October 10, 1967 Special Election</b> |                     |        |                 |        |
| Rock, 1st & 3rd .....                    | Mittness .....      | 6,210  | Swan .....      | 7,035  |
| Walworth .....                           | Mittness .....      | 1,468  | Swan .....      | 5,476  |
| <b>November 5, 1968 General Election</b> |                     |        |                 |        |
| 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 |
| <b>November 4, 1969 Special Election</b> |                     |        |                 |        |
| 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   | Etta 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. Beilon (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. Jetrant (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 Kirchoff (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  |
|                   | Eugene S. Kaufman (Dem.)           | 7,666  |
| Manitowoc—1       | Donald K. Helgeson (Rep.)          | 8,290  |
|                   | Everett E. Bolle (Dem.)            | 8,530  |
| Manitowoc—2       | Gerald C. Reich (Rep.)             | 6,228  |
|                   | Laurence J. Day (Dem.)             | 10,933 |
| Marathon—1        | LeRoy Jonas, Jr. (Rep.)            | 7,558  |
|                   | David R. Obey (Dem.)               | 10,640 |
| Marathon—2        | Michael J. Kautza (Rep.)           | 7,690  |
|                   | Herbert J. Grover (Dem.)           | 8,439  |
| Menominee-Shawano | Elmer D. Anderson (Rep.)           | 5,219  |
|                   | Mark G. Lipscomb, Jr. (Dem.)       | 10,278 |
| Milwaukee—1       | Herbert W. Schollmeyer (Rep.)      | 2,307  |
|                   | Joseph E. Jones (Dem.)             | 10,260 |
| Milwaukee—2       | Rosella Morrice (Rep.)             | 3,995  |
|                   | Dennis Conta (Dem.)                | 8,798  |
| Milwaukee—3       | Joseph F. Bellante, Jr. (Rep.)     | 6,795  |
|                   | Myrtle C. Kastner (Ind.)           | 99     |
| Milwaukee—4       | Hanout Sanaasarian (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 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 |
| Milwaukee—21      | William L. O'Sullivan (Ind.)       | 2,502  |
|                   | 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. Grosnek (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 Staibaum (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 | Lewisohn       | 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 | Lewisohn       | 6,738 |
| Vilas       | Joo          | 1,885 | Alfonsi        | 3,563 |
| Washburn    | Allard       | 2,145 | Van Hollen     | 2,503 |
| Waushara    | 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                | 36         |
| Buffalo .....     | 1,841  | 404               | 1,127              | 29                  | 22                  | 253               | 5                 | 1          |
| Burnett .....     | 1,468  | 493               | 729                | 32                  | 46                  | 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              | ....                | ....                | 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 |                   |                   |      | Scattering |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|------------|
|                                      | Lyndon B. Johnson | Eugene J. McCarthy | None of Names Shown | Hubert Humphrey     | Robert F. Kennedy | George C. Wallace |      |            |
| <b>First Congressional District</b>  |                   |                    |                     |                     |                   |                   |      |            |
| 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  |            |
| <b>Second Congressional District</b> |                   |                    |                     |                     |                   |                   |      |            |
| 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  |            |
| <b>Third Congressional District</b>  |                   |                    |                     |                     |                   |                   |      |            |
| 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   |            |
| <b>Fourth Congressional District</b> |                   |                    |                     |                     |                   |                   |      |            |
| 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 |                   |                   |            |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
|                                       | Lyndon B. Johnson | Eugene J. McCarthy | None of Names Shown | Hubert Humphrey     | Robert F. Kennedy | George C. Wallace | Scattering |
| <b>Fifth Congressional District</b>   |                   |                    |                     |                     |                   |                   |            |
| 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         |
| <b>Sixth Congressional District</b>   |                   |                    |                     |                     |                   |                   |            |
| 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        |
| <b>Seventh Congressional District</b> |                   |                    |                     |                     |                   |                   |            |
| 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 |                   |                   | Scattering |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
|                                      | Lyndon B. Johnson | Eugene J. McCarthy | None of Names Shown | Hubert Humphrey     | Robert F. Kennedy | George C. Wallace |            |
| <b>Eighth Congressional District</b> |                   |                    |                     |                     |                   |                   |            |
| Brown .....                          | 5,568             | 17,728             | 547                 | 45                  | 1,479             | 60                | 38         |
| Door .....                           | 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        |
| <b>Ninth Congressional District</b>  |                   |                    |                     |                     |                   |                   |            |
| 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         |
| <b>Tenth Congressional District</b>  |                   |                    |                     |                     |                   |                   |            |
| 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 |                       |                  |                   | Scattering |
|-------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
|             |        | 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                |                   | 1          |
| Barron      | 4,252  | 3,576             | 353              | 148               | 30                  | 8                   | 96                    |                  | 8                 | 3          |
| 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                | 3                 | 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 |                       |                  |                   |              |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
|                    |                | 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   |
| 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           |
| Washington .....   | 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           |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>489,853</b> | <b>390,368</b>    | <b>50,727</b>    | <b>28,531</b>     | <b>6,763</b>        | <b>301</b>          | <b>7,995</b>          | <b>2,087</b>     | <b>585</b>        | <b>2,496</b> |

## 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 |
| <b>First Congressional District</b>  |                   |                  |                   |                     |                     |                       |                  |                   |            |
| 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        |
| <b>Second Congressional District</b> |                   |                  |                   |                     |                     |                       |                  |                   |            |
| 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        |
| <b>Third Congressional District</b>  |                   |                  |                   |                     |                     |                       |                  |                   |            |
| Buffalo .....                        | 1,254             | 126              | 113               | 14                  | 2                   | 22                    | 1                | 5                 | 4          |
| Crawford .....                       | 1,594             | 214              | 148               | 18                  | ....                | ....                  | ....             | ....              | 29         |
| Grant .....                          | 4,410             | 528              | 386               | 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         |
| Peppin .....                         | 622               | 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        |
| <b>Fourth Congressional District</b> |                   |                  |                   |                     |                     |                       |                  |                   |            |
| 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.<br>Nixon | Ronald W.<br>Reagan | Harold E.<br>Stassen | None of<br>Names Shown | Robert F.<br>Kennedy | Nelson A.<br>Rockefeller | George W.<br>Romney | George C.<br>Wallace | Scat-<br>tering |
| <b>Fifth Congressional District</b>   |                     |                     |                      |                        |                      |                          |                     |                      |                 |
| Milwaukee (part) .....                | 20,969              | 3,213               | 1,674                | 499                    | ....                 | 374                      | 95                  | ....                 | 53              |
| TOTAL .....                           | 20,969              | 3,213               | 1,674                | 499                    | ....                 | 374                      | 95                  | ....                 | 53              |
| <b>Sixth Congressional District</b>   |                     |                     |                      |                        |                      |                          |                     |                      |                 |
| 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             |
| <b>Seventh Congressional District</b> |                     |                     |                      |                        |                      |                          |                     |                      |                 |
| 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              |
| Wausara .....                         | 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 | Scattering |
| <b>Eighth Congressional District</b> |                   |                  |                   |                     |                     |                       |                  |                   |            |
| 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                    | 3                | 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        |
| <b>Ninth Congressional District</b>  |                   |                  |                   |                     |                     |                       |                  |                   |            |
| 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        |
| <b>Tenth Congressional District</b>  |                   |                  |                   |                     |                     |                       |                  |                   |            |
| 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<br>Lyndon B. Johnson | For<br>Eugene J. McCarthy          | For<br>Richard M. Nixon           |
|                          | <b>Delegates-at-Large</b>          |                                   |
| None                     | Karl Andresen<br>Eau Claire        | O. W. Carpenter<br>Milwaukee      |
|                          | Michael Bleicher<br>Madison        | Ody J. Fish<br>Pewaukee           |
|                          | Mrs. Veronica Boehm<br>Milwaukee   | Fred Hartley<br>Kenosha           |
|                          | Elizabeth Bostrom<br>Oconomowoc    | Warren P. Knowles<br>Madison      |
|                          | Irv Brotslaw<br>Milwaukee          | Melvin R. Laird<br>Marshfield     |
|                          | Frank Campenni<br>Milwaukee        | John Maciver<br>Milwaukee         |
|                          | Mrs. Sue Finman<br>Madison         | Joseph Noll<br>Kenosha            |
|                          | Ted Finman<br>Madison              | Jack Olson<br>Wisconsin Dells     |
|                          | Anthony M. Fischer<br>Cedarburg    | Mrs. John Oster, Jr.<br>Milwaukee |
|                          | Hilton E. Hanna<br>Madison         | Dr. Robert Spitzer<br>Burlington  |
|                          | Robert Kastenmeier<br>Watertown    |                                   |
|                          | Bronson LaFollette<br>Madison      |                                   |
|                          | Mrs. Edward Miller<br>Madison      |                                   |
|                          | John Nikolay<br>Abbotsford         |                                   |
|                          | Donald Peterson<br>Eau Claire      |                                   |
|                          | Henry Reuss<br>Milwaukee           |                                   |
|                          | Robert L. Reynolds, Jr.<br>Madison |                                   |
|                          | Arnold Serwer<br>Madison           |                                   |
|                          | Ted Warshafsky<br>Milwaukee        |                                   |
|                          | George Wilbur<br>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<br>Lyndon B. Johnson              | For<br>Eugene J. McCarthy        | For<br>Richard M. Nixon          |
| <b>District Delegates</b>             |                                  |                                  |
| <b>FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>   |                                  |                                  |
| None                                  | R. W. Brandt<br>Janesville       | Eugene Seibert<br>Janesville     |
|                                       | Charles Fiala<br>Racine          | Willard Walker<br>Racine         |
|                                       | James Hansen<br>Kenosha          |                                  |
|                                       | Charles Sequin<br>Beloit         |                                  |
| <b>SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>  |                                  |                                  |
| None                                  | David Fries<br>Watertown         | Richard Huff<br>Madison          |
|                                       | Thomas Hickey<br>Beaver Dam      | Ted Chase<br>Sun Prairie         |
|                                       | C. Hayden Jamison<br>Madison     |                                  |
|                                       | William G. Rice<br>Madison       |                                  |
| <b>THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>   |                                  |                                  |
| None                                  | David Brye<br>Coon Valley        | Thomas Curran<br>Mauston         |
|                                       | Richard Darr<br>River Falls      | Peter Hurtgen<br>La Crosse       |
|                                       | Mrs. Jean Helliesen<br>La Crosse |                                  |
|                                       | Steven Steinglass<br>Platteville |                                  |
| <b>FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>  |                                  |                                  |
| Gary Barczak<br>West Allis            |                                  | Mrs. Larry Carlson<br>Milwaukee  |
| Mildred Perry<br>Franklin             |                                  | Rudy Sebacn<br>West Allis        |
| William J. Riggins<br>South Milwaukee |                                  |                                  |
| Clement J. Zablocki<br>Milwaukee      |                                  |                                  |
| <b>FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>   |                                  |                                  |
| Lloyd A. Barbee<br>Milwaukee          |                                  | Vincent A. Mercurio<br>Milwaukee |
| Jerome Bores<br>Milwaukee             |                                  | Ernest Philipp<br>Milwaukee      |
| Richard D. Cudahy<br>Milwaukee        |                                  |                                  |
| Thomas Jacobson<br>Milwaukee          |                                  |                                  |
| <b>SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>   |                                  |                                  |
| None                                  | Don Belleau<br>Sheboygan         | William Steiger<br>Oshkosh       |
|                                       | Nancy Des Marais<br>Menasha      | Bernard Ziegler<br>West Bend     |
|                                       | Gordon E. Loehr<br>Fond du Lac   |                                  |
|                                       | Mrs. Sandra Utech<br>Oshkosh     |                                  |

## DELEGATES TO 1968 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS\*—Cont.

| Democratic                     |                                      | Republican                         |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| For<br>Lyndon B. Johnson       | For<br>Eugene J. McCarthy            | For<br>Richard M. Nixon            |
| SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT |                                      |                                    |
| None                           | Donald Krueger<br>Medford            | Thomas Teschner<br>Crandon         |
|                                | Edward McClain<br>Wausau             | Howard Woodside<br>Plover          |
|                                | Milton Schneider<br>Wisconsin Rapids |                                    |
|                                | Gordon Shipman<br>Stevens Point      |                                    |
| EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  |                                      |                                    |
| None                           | Mrs. Mary Berg<br>Sturgeon Bay       | John Byrnes<br>Green Bay           |
|                                | John Duffy<br>Green Bay              | John Conway<br>Appleton            |
|                                | Michael LaMarca<br>Appleton          |                                    |
|                                | Donald Miller<br>Green Bay           |                                    |
| NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT   |                                      |                                    |
| None                           | Gerald Colburn<br>Milwaukee          | Glenn R. Davis<br>Waukesha         |
|                                | Jeanne Galazan<br>Milwaukee          | Mrs. Frederick Hansen<br>Milwaukee |
|                                | Thomas Miglautsch<br>Oconomowoc      |                                    |
|                                | Jay Sykes<br>Milwaukee               |                                    |
| TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT   |                                      |                                    |
| None                           | Dr. William Dean<br>Ashland          | Lawrence Durning<br>Eau Claire     |
|                                | Mrs. Lorna Miller<br>Chippewa Falls  | Mrs. Henry Sincok<br>Superior      |
|                                | Burt Murch<br>Barron                 |                                    |
|                                | Carl Pemble<br>River Falls           |                                    |

**VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT\***  
**April 2, 1968**

| County      | Leo B.<br>Hanley | County      | Leo B.<br>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<br>Public Instruction |                      | Supreme Court Justice |                  |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
|                    | William C.<br>Kahl                      | Donald P.<br>Schmitz | E. Harold<br>Hallows  | Clair H.<br>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               | 41,839                | 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                | 2,894                 | 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            |
| <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>378,818</b>                          | <b>327,319</b>       | <b>416,197</b>        | <b>312,162</b>   |

\*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         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>2,509</b>     | <b>4,491</b> | <b>9,677</b>  |

**April 2, 1968**

**2nd Judicial Circuit, 3rd Branch**

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Milwaukee County<br>John A. Decker | 225,376 |
|------------------------------------|---------|

**2nd Judicial Circuit, 5th Branch**

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Milwaukee County<br>Elmer W. Roller | 235,326 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|

**2nd Judicial Circuit, 17th Branch**

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Milwaukee County<br>Dominic H. Frinzi | 69,984  |
| Hugh R. O'Connell                     | 207,901 |

**3rd Judicial Circuit**

| County       | Arnold J. Cane |
|--------------|----------------|
| Calumet      | 4,796          |
| Winnebago    | 26,898         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>31,694</b>  |

**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         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>17,279</b> | <b>24,451</b> |

**9th Judicial Circuit, 1st Branch**

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Dane County<br>Richard W. Bardwell | 63,958 |
|------------------------------------|--------|

**9th Judicial Circuit, 2nd Branch**

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Dane County<br>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            |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>37,609</b>    |

**21st Judicial Circuit, 2nd Branch**

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Racine County<br>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   | Wausara .....     | 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   | <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>734,046</b> | <b>215,455</b> |

\*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     | Cconto .....       | 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          |
| Lanlgage .....    | 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   |                    |                |                |
|                   |        |         | <b>TOTAL .....</b> | <b>652,705</b> | <b>286,512</b> |

\*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~~ *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   |
| Lanai .....       | 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     | Marquette .....    | 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 .....        | 1,675  | 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   | Washington .....   | 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 .....   | 3,093  | 5,804   |                    |                |                |
| Marathon .....    | 12,972 | 11,953  | <b>TOTAL</b> ..... | <b>411,062</b> | <b>258,366</b> |

\*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   | Washington  | 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   | Washington  | 1,502   | 1,003   |
| Pepin     | 612    | 510     | Waushara    | 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?"

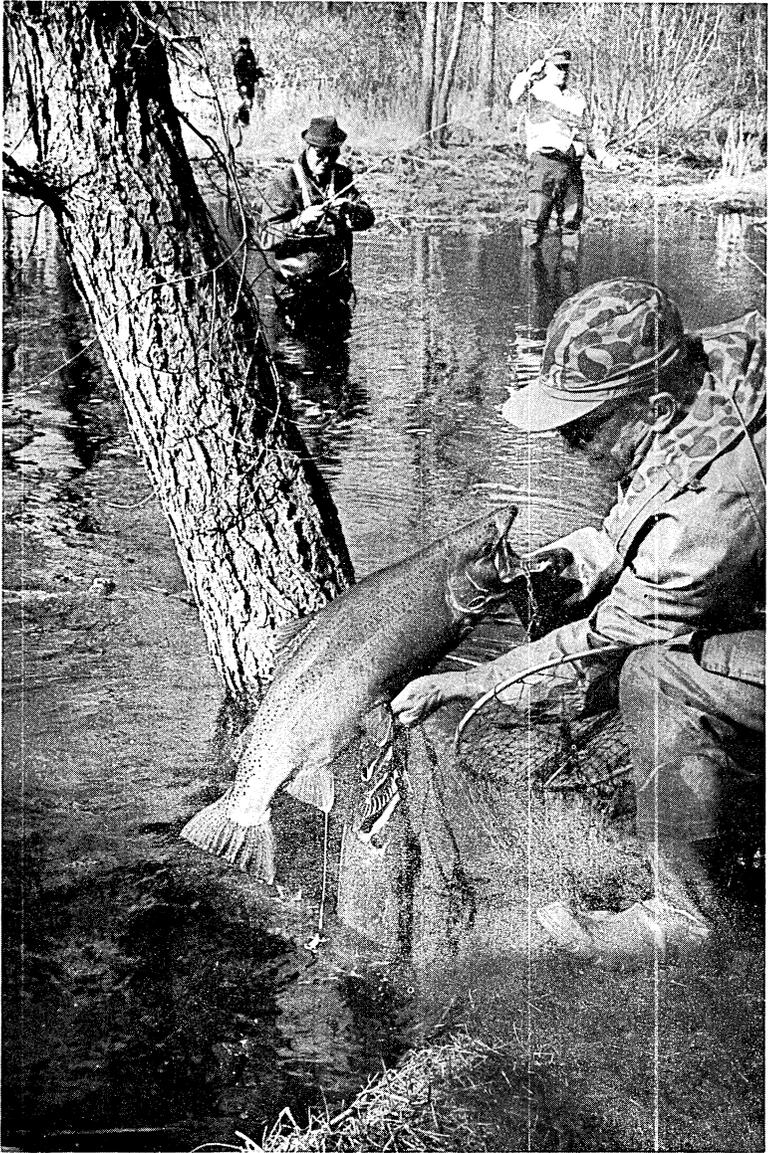
| County      | For    | Against | County      | For     | Against |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Adams       | 1,043  | 863     | Marinette   | 2,489   | 5,632   |
| Ashland     | 1,670  | 994     | Marquette   | 1,012   | 933     |
| Barron      | 3,625  | 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   | Washington  | 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   | Waushara    | 11,618  | 8,439   |
| Lincoln     | 3,451  | 2,302   | Winnebago   | 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. KNOTSON: 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. KLICKA: 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 COOKLOCK, 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 EHRCIKE, 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<br>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<br>Sec. 15.555                                 | Harry E. Russell (succeeding John Puelicher)..         | West Allis ...        | May 1, 1975.....    | \$25 per day<br>n.e. \$1,500 per year   |
| Building Commission<br>Sec. 13.48 (2)                                | Gerald Emmer (succeeding Roger Schrantz)..             | Madison .....         | Pleasure of Gov.... | None                                    |
| Dangerous Substance Control Council<br>Sec. 15.197 (3r)              | Joseph Benforado..                                     | Madison .....         | July 1, 1973.....   | None                                    |
|  | Darold Tretfert .....                                  | Winnebago ..          | July 1, 1973.....   | None                                    |
| Economic Development, Council for<br>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<br>Sec. 15.375 (1)                        | Arthur C. Moeller (succeeding William Van Cleaf) ..... | Milwaukee....         | Pleasure of Gov.... | None                                    |
|  | Gaylord C. Schufler .....                              | Milwaukee....         | Pleasure of Gov.... | None                                    |
|  | Ronald L. Stadler..                                    | Madison .....         | Pleasure of Gov.... | None                                    |
| Equal Rights Council<br>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<br>Sec. 15.197 (6)                                | L. C. Scribner .....                                   | Stevens Point         | July 1, 1977.....   | \$10 per day not exc.<br>\$600 per year |
| *Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board<br>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 .....                                      | River Falls....        | June 1, 1971.....          | Group III              |
|   | Edward E. Estkowski .....                               | Milwaukee ....         | June 1, 1973.....          | 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 .....                                    | Dallas .....           | May 1, 1971.....           | None                   |
|   | Roth C. Watson.....                                     | Madison .....          | May 1, 1971.....           | None                   |
|   | Arlene Kennedy....                                      | Milwaukee ....         | May 1, 1972.....           | None                   |
|   | Burleigh A. Randolph .....                              | La Crosse ....         | May 1, 1972.....           | None                   |
|   | Roger D. Britton .....                                  | Durand .....           | May 1, 1973.....           | None                   |
|   | William D. Dyke....                                     | Madison .....          | May 1, 1973.....           | None                   |
|   | Walter E. Gabriel..                                     | Burlington ...         | May 1, 1973.....           | None                   |
|   | Harold Compton ...                                      | Green Bay ....         | May 1, 1974.....           | None                   |
|   | Mrs. Carleton W. Schwiesow .....                        | Ripon .....            | May 1, 1974.....           | 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                                       | Antigo .....           | May 1, 1973.....           | None                   |
|   | Anne M. Geyer ...                                       | Madison .....          | May 1, 1973.....           | None                   |
| *Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7m)    | John S. Falco .....                                     | Beloit .....           | July 1, 1971 .....         | \$25 per day           |
|   | Mrs. Mildred Henning .....                              | Eau Claire....         | July 1, 1971 .....         | \$25 per day           |
|   | Rev. Carroll Olm .....                                  | Whitewater ..          | July 1, 1971.....          | \$25 per day           |
|   | William L. Blockstein .....                             | Madison .....          | July 1, 1972.....          | \$25 per day           |
|   | Helen Creighton ...                                     | Milwaukee ...          | July 1, 1972.....          | \$25 per day           |
|   | Sister Mary Gregory .....                               | La Crosse ...          | July 1, 1972.....          | \$25 per day           |
|   | Nels A. Hill .....                                      | Madison .....          | July 1, 1973.....          | \$25 per day           |
|   | Donald B. Idzik.....                                    | Fond du Lac..          | July 1, 1973.....          | \$25 per day           |
|   | George F. MacKenzie .....                               | Oxford .....           | July 1, 1973.....          | \$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..                                      | Glendale .....         | July 1, 1970.....          | \$25 per day           |
|   | Charles Samuel .....                                    | McFarland....          | July 1, 1971.....          | \$25 per day           |
|   | Robert M. Browning .....                                | McFarland....          | July 1, 1972.....          | \$25 per day           |
| Small Business Investment Companies, Council on Sec. 15.287 (5) | 4 members.<br>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. VOICT.

**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, SMITH 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 ROSEN BROOK (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. TOLLAKSEN; 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.

#### **Employe Trust Funds, Department of**

*Employe 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, Branch 1 | Michael G. Eberlein |
| La Crosse           | Eugene A. Toepel    | Sheboygan, Branch 2         | John G. Buchen      |
| Milwaukee, Branch 2 | Michael T. Sullivan | Waukesha, Branch 1          | David L. Dancy      |
| Portage             | Robert C. Jenkins   |                             |                     |

## JUDICIAL AGENCIES

**Judicial Council:** JUDGE ROBERT PFIFFNER, replacing JUDGE MERRILL R. FARR.

**State Library:** *Assistant:* vacancy.

## STATISTICS

Addenda relating 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<br>161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203  |
| Milk and Food Sanitarians, Wis. Assn. of<br>Public Works Assn., American<br>Veterans, Disabled Americans, Dept.<br>Wisconsin | 4702 University Ave., Madison 53705<br>No longer exists.<br>Norman Myhra, Commander<br>2317 Welsby Street<br>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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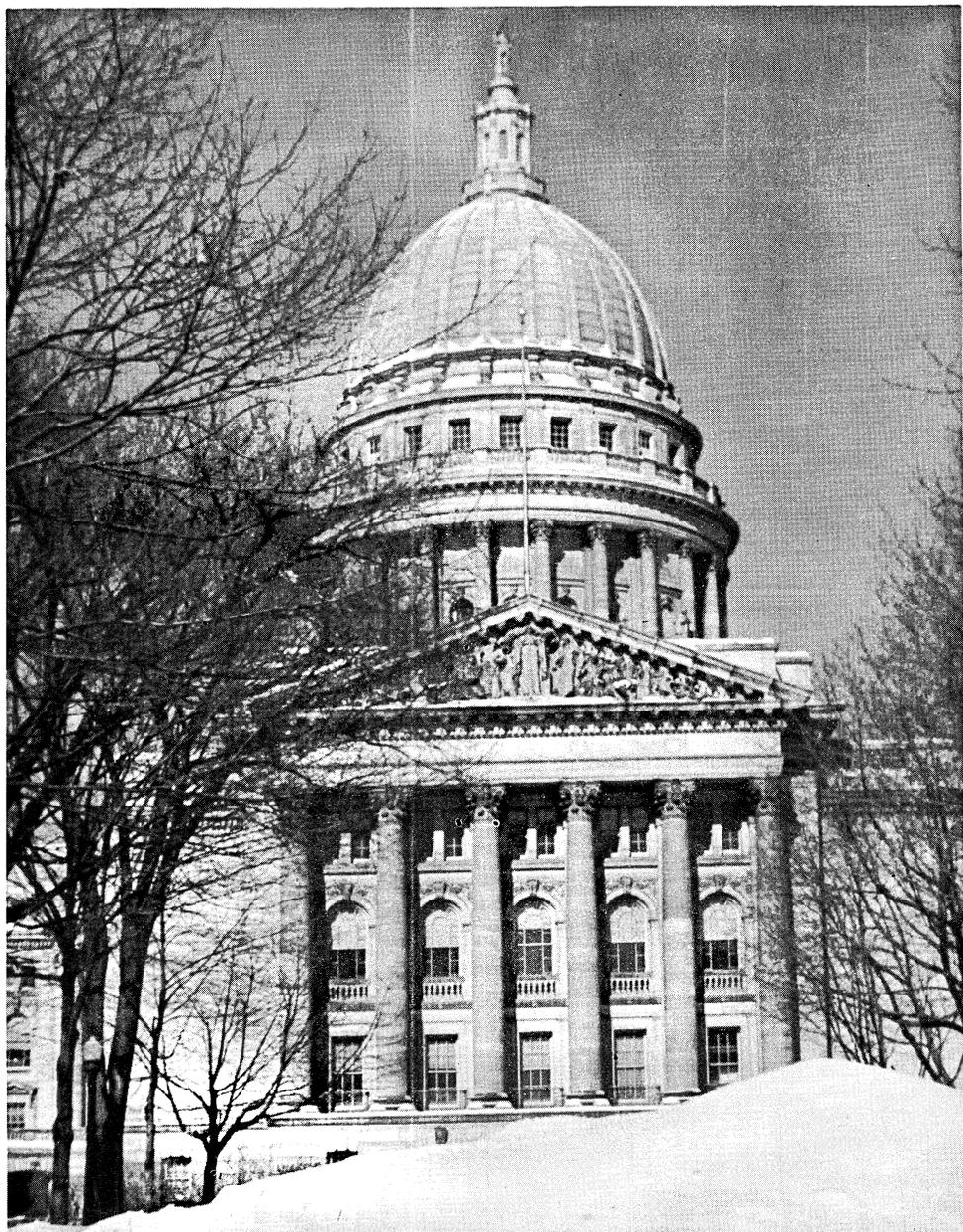
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## WISCONSIN'S SYMBOLS

**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 inter-mixed."

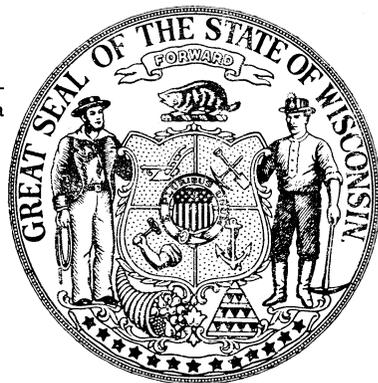
**State seal.** Section 4, Article XIII, of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to provide a great seal which shall be kept by the Secretary of State and used to authenticate all official acts of the Governor except laws. An official seal was created in 1836 when Wisconsin became a territory, 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 music consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a series of chords and single notes, with lyrics 'On, Wis - con - sin! On, Wis - con - sin! Grand old' written above it. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment with a steady rhythm. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4.

badg - er state! — We, thy loy - al sons and daugh - ters,

The second system continues the melody. The treble staff features a melodic line with some slurs and accents, corresponding to the lyrics 'badg - er state! — We, thy loy - al sons and daugh - ters,'. The bass staff continues the accompaniment. The key signature and time signature remain the same.

Hail thee, good and great. — On, Wis - con - sin!

The third system features a more complex melodic line in the treble staff, with a prominent slur over the phrase 'On, Wis - con - sin!'. The bass staff accompaniment is consistent with the previous systems. The key signature and time signature are maintained.

On, Wis - con - sin! Cham - pion of the right, — "For -

The fourth system shows a dynamic increase in the treble staff, marked with 'cresc.' and 'fz'. The melody becomes more intense, leading into the next system. The bass staff accompaniment remains steady. The key signature and time signature are consistent.

ward", our mot - to - God will give thee might! —

The final system concludes the piece. The treble staff features a melodic line that ends with a final cadence, corresponding to the lyrics 'ward", our mot - to - God will give thee might! —'. The bass staff accompaniment provides a solid foundation. The key signature and time signature are consistent with the rest of the piece.



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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               |



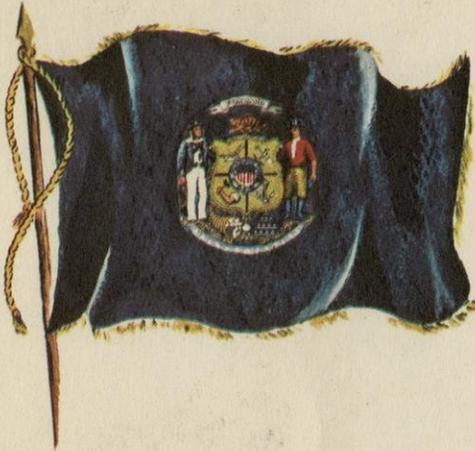
WISCONSIN  
BLUE BOOK  
1970

DOCUMENTS  
COLLECTION

RBW7  
B62  
1970

# 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.

## 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

