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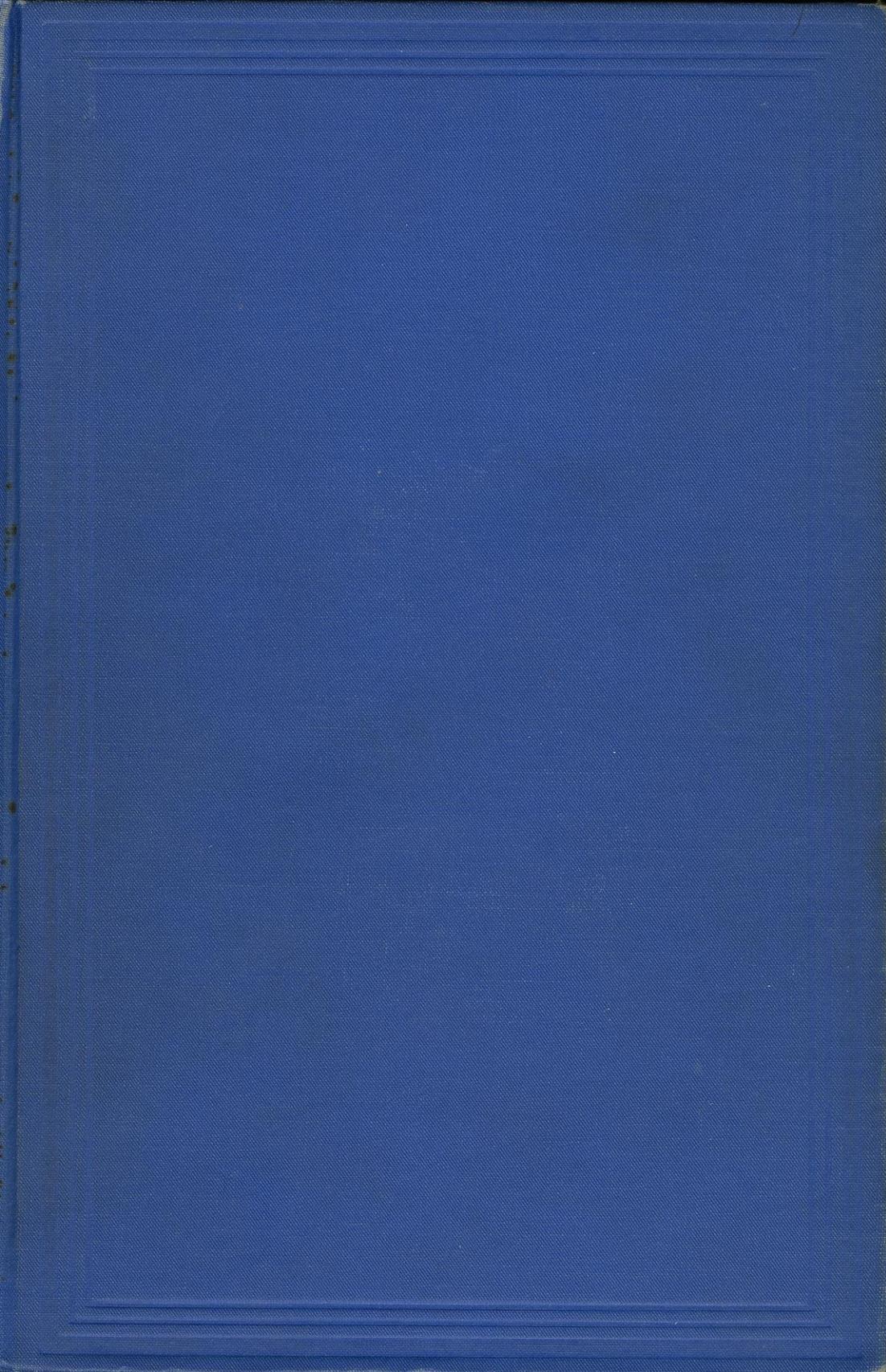
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THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

1952

THE
WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK

1952

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STATE TREE - SUGAR MAPLE • STATE BIRD - ROBIN

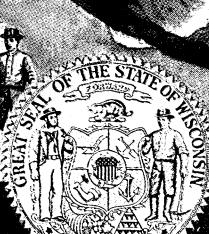
STATE MOTTO - FORWARD



STATE FLAG

STATE FLOWER - VIOLET

NICKNAME - THE BADGER STATE



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OCT 3 1952

Foreword

THE state government of Wisconsin which for more than a century has earned a universal reputation for sound operation is described for you in this, the 1952 Blue Book. This volume, the 59th of an eminent series, is a meritorious successor to those which have gone before. Like those of recent years, it is a classic of civics.

Wisconsin's renown for good government has stemmed from the high ideals of our citizens, able legislative, and administrative leadership and the high standard of interest in public affairs maintained by the people. From the earliest days, ours has been an enlightened people.

The Blue Book is the authoritative reference book for our state government. Its facts and figures will be of use to every citizen who wishes to verify or increase his knowledge of Wisconsin civic affairs.

This volume follows generally the pattern of its predecessors in presenting an outline of the functions and agencies of the government, and a roster of its top level personnel. As is traditional, it also contains a special article, in this case a summary of the community of governments within this state including those of the state, county, town, city, village, and special districts.

For the first time this Blue Book brings together in color in the frontispiece, the symbols of Wisconsin; namely the seal, coat of arms, flag, state flower, bird, and tree. In addition,

substantial effort has been made in this volume to provide an increased amount of basic data about the activities of Wisconsin people in statistical tables on industry, commerce, agriculture, highways, vital statistics, and many other subjects.

The republican form of government depends absolutely upon the knowledge of its people — upon an informed and enlightened citizenry. Wisconsin citizens have always recognized that our state government belongs to all the people and is the concern of every citizen. They know and expect that the privilege of continued good government requires a sustained duty of understanding and participation in that government by all the people.

This 1952 Blue Book will be of service to all the citizens of Wisconsin. It will help us perform our civic duties wisely and well.

WALTER J. KOHLER, JR.

Governor.

December 4, 1951.

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Introduction

NINETY-NINE years ago the first Wisconsin *Blue Book* was published. From 1853 to 1884 it was an annual publication because it was primarily a manual for the legislature which met each year. Since 1887 it has been a biennial publication. Currently publication is in even-numbered years.

Over the years it has developed from a legislative manual into a more comprehensive source of information about Wisconsin state government. The statutes require that it follow the same pattern as previous issues, but within that broad directive efforts have been made in the current issue to expand the basic information about this state. In a large measure this expansion has been influenced by the hundreds of requests for information about Wisconsin which come to us each year.

The objective of the *Blue Book* is to supply impartial and accurate information about the state for the citizens of Wisconsin in general and for the youth of the state in particular. The law requires that copies be distributed to schools, and modern techniques of education are admirably adapted to its use as a learning aid.

In a very real sense this volume represents the cooperative activity of scores of state employes. The editors are indebted to the members of the legislature, the state departments, the Photographic Laboratory of the University of Wisconsin who supplied the photographs of the members of the legislature, Mr. B. C. Jorns of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, who prepared the frontispiece, and to the staff of the printing division of the Bureau of Purchases and of the Legislative Reference Library for their aid in preparing the *Blue Book*. Most of the editorial work in this volume has been done by the librarian of the Legislative Reference Library.

Blue Books are distributed free in accordance with the provision of section 35.84 of the statutes to schools, libraries, and certain public officials. Copies may be obtained free by applying to your senator or assemblyman who has a limited number for distribution, or by purchase from the Bureau of Purchases, State Capitol, Madison 2, for \$1 per copy. The Legislative Reference Library is directed by statute to compile the book but has nothing to do with its distribution.

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Editors

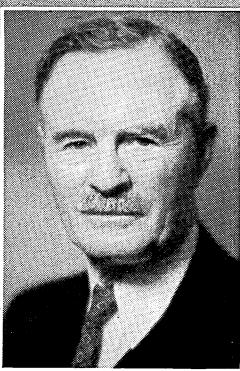
Constitutional Officers



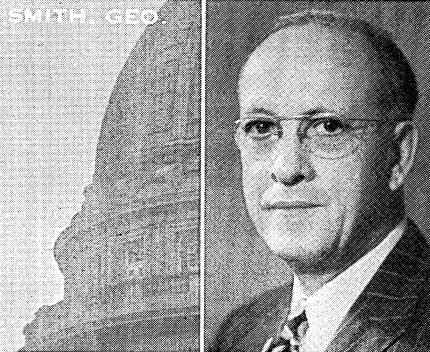
Governor WALTER J. KOHLER, JR.



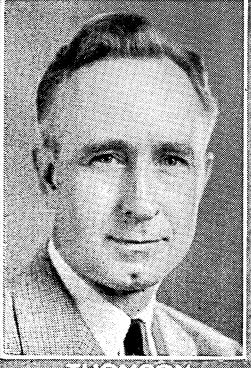
SMITH, GEO.



ZIMMERMAN



SMITH, WARREN



THOMSON



WATSON

GEORGE M. SMITH, Lieutenant Governor; FRED R. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary of State; WARREN R. SMITH, State Treasurer; VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General; GEORGE E. WATSON, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

THE GOVERNOR

WALTER J. KOHLER, JR. (Rep.) was born in Sheboygan on April 4, 1904. The son of Walter J. Kohler — Wisconsin's Governor in 1929-30 — he was educated in the Sheboygan public schools and graduated from Yale University in 1925. At 14, he began working for the Kohler Company as a laborer during summer vacations, and subsequently worked for the company in engineering, ceramic research, sales, and merchandising before becoming its secretary in 1937. Governor Kohler volunteered for military service the day after Pearl Harbor, and served for more than four years in the United States Navy, during World War II, most of the time in the Pacific combat area. On his return to Wisconsin he became president of the Vollrath Company, Sheboygan. In 1948 he polled the greatest number of votes in the Wisconsin presidential preference primary, and went to the Republican National Convention as chairman of the Wisconsin delegation. He was elected Governor in November 1950, taking office on January 1, 1951. Governor Kohler has served as chairman of two state campaigns of the American Cancer Society, of which he was state president and is now a national director and member of the executive committee. Until February 1951 he served as chairman of the Wisconsin Committee on the Reorganization of the Federal Government. He is a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and several other military and fraternal organizations. Home address: Kohler.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

GEORGE M. SMITH (Rep.) was born on May 18, 1912 at Montreal, Canada. He received his education in the Laura Secord, Gordon Bell, and Daniel McIntyre Collegiate Schools, all at Winnipeg, Canada. His occupations include personnel director, salesman, purchasing agent, and he is presently engaged in the insurance business. He came to the United States in 1941 and became a citizen in 1944. Until his election as Lieutenant Governor in 1948, Mr. Smith had held no public office. Home Address: 4712 Anthony Drive, Milwaukee.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FRED R. ZIMMERMAN (Rep.) was born and educated in Milwaukee and has lived there all his life. He served as a member of the town board and in the assembly before he was elected Secretary of State in 1922 and 1924. From 1927 to 1929 he was Governor of Wisconsin. Following his term as Governor he was sent to Spain by the President of the United States to represent this government as a commissioner to the World's Fair at Seville. In 1916, 1920, 1924, 1940, and 1944 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention. Mr. Zimmerman was again elected Secretary of State in 1938 and has been re-elected since 1940. Home Address: 2995 South Shore Drive, Milwaukee.

THE STATE TREASURER

WARREN R. SMITH (Rep.) was born at Oconto, Wisconsin on July 20, 1889. He received his elementary education in the Oconto Grade School and graduated from Oconto High School in 1908. He attended Oshkosh Normal School and then taught school for two years, after

which he attended Marquette University. He became associated with a large corporation and served as an accountant and auditor. In later years, he operated as a real estate and business broker in Milwaukee. During World War II he was an inspector for the army and navy and then transferred to the International Harvester Company, Milwaukee. Although always active in civic and community affairs he never held any public office until elected State Treasurer in 1948. He served the Republican Party as chairman of various committees in Milwaukee County and has been active for many years in the political field. Home Address: 2929 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

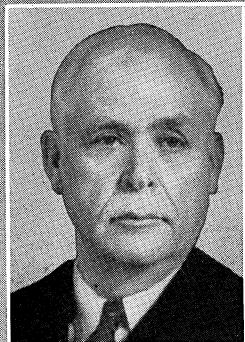
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

VERNON W. THOMSON (Rep.) son of the late Mr. A. A. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, was born at Richland Center on November 5, 1905. In 1927 he received his B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin and his LL.B. from the same school in 1932. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney at Richland Center. He was assistant district attorney of Richland County from 1933 to 1935 and city attorney of Richland Center from 1933 to 1937 and from 1942 to 1944. In April 1944 Mr. Thomson was elected mayor of Richland Center and was serving his fourth term in that position when he assumed the duties of Attorney General. From 1933 to 1935 he was enrolling official of the Civilian Conservation Corps for Richland County. Prior to practicing law he taught for two years in the Viroqua High School and for three years in the Madison Vocational School. From 1939 to 1951 Mr. Thomson was president of the library board at Richland Center. In 1936 and 1940 he was a delegate from the third congressional district to the National Republican Convention, and in 1940 was chairman of the State Republican Platform Convention. He was a member of the assembly from 1935 to 1951, and speaker of that body for three sessions, 1939, 1941, and 1943. In 1945, 1947, and 1949 he served as Republican floor leader. From 1945 to 1951 Mr. Thomson served as a member of the advisory committee to the Supreme Court on rules, pleadings, practice, and procedure. From 1949 to 1951 he served as member and secretary of the Legislative Council. Mr. Thomson is a member of the local and state bar associations. Mr. Thomson was elected Attorney General on November 7, 1950. Home Address: Richland Center.

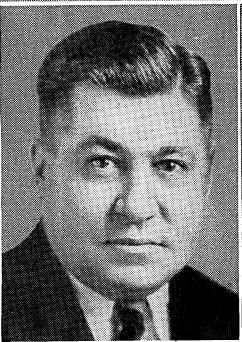
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

GEORGE EARL WATSON was born at Neenah on October 16, 1897. He graduated from the Appleton High School. He received his B. A. degree from Lawrence College in 1921; his M.A. from the University of Wisconsin in 1932; and an honorary LL.D. from Lawrence College in 1949. Mr. Watson was a high school teacher in Stevens Point from 1921 to 1922; supervising principal at Fall River from 1922 to 1923; high school principal at Stevens Point from 1923 to 1924; and superintendent of schools at Waupaca, Marinette, and Wauwatosa. From 1947 to 1949 he was a member of the Milwaukee County School Committee. His other public activities include: chairman and member of the Wauwatosa Veterans Committee; chairman of the Milwaukee County Junior Red Cross; county commander of the Waupaca County American Legion; past president of the Wisconsin Association of School Administrators; and chairman of the Wisconsin Council on Education. Mr. Watson was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1949. Home Address: 4017 Naheda Trail, Madison.

Supreme Court Justices



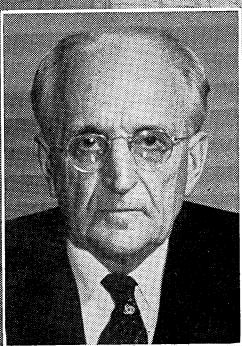
FAIRCHILD



MARTIN



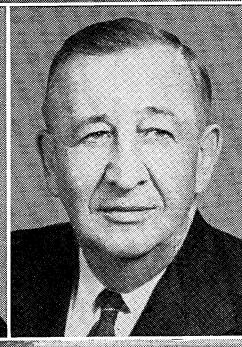
BROADFOOT



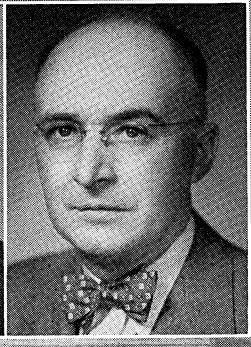
FRITZ



BROWN



GEHL



CURRIE

Members of the Supreme Court: Chief Justice OSCAR M. FRITZ; EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD; JOHN E. MARTIN; GROVER L. BROADFOOT; TIMOTHY BROWN; EDWARD J. GEHL; GEORGE R. CURRIE.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

OSCAR MARION FRITZ was born in Milwaukee on March 3, 1878, where he attended the public schools and the Milwaukee Law School, which is now a department of Marquette University. He was graduated from the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin in 1901. From 1901 to 1912 he practiced law as a member of a partnership with Theodore Kronshage, Francis E. McGovern, Guy D. Goff, Walter Corrigan, and Timothy J. Hannan. From 1912 to 1929 he was circuit judge of Milwaukee County. Judge Fritz was chairman of the Milwaukee Board of Circuit Judges for six years, and vice-chairman of the Wisconsin Board of Circuit Judges. He was advanced to the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Christian Doerfler on May 28, 1929, and was unanimously elected for the balance of the unexpired term in the spring of 1932, and for the full term in 1934. In 1944 he was re-elected. He was married August 30, 1902 to Ena B. Lorch of Madison, Wisconsin, who died on September 8, 1945, leaving two children, Marion Theodore and Norma Louise. On June 21, 1947 he was married to Anna M. Millmann, who was a teacher and principal in the public schools of Milwaukee for forty years. He became Chief Justice upon the expiration of the term of Chief Justice Rosenberry, January 1950.

EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD was born at Towanda, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1872. He received his early education in the public schools of Dansville, New York. Later he was employed in a newspaper office and studied law in the office of Rowe and Coyne. After being admitted to the bar he moved to Milwaukee and began practicing law there. He was elected to the state senate for the sessions of 1907, 1909, and 1915, and to the position of circuit judge in 1916. In April 1930 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court and elected to that office in April 1936, and re-elected in April 1946.

JOHN E. MARTIN was born on November 15, 1891 in Green Bay. After attending the parochial and public schools of Green Bay he attended the University of Wisconsin from 1910 to 1914 and was graduated from the Law School of the University of Notre Dame in 1916. Mr. Martin served in World War I as a first lieutenant in Company E, 127th Infantry, 32nd Division. In 1933 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Milwaukee County and served for one year. In 1934 he was counsel for the Banking Commission. He had held no elective public office until his election as Attorney General in 1938. He was re-elected in 1940 and served as Attorney General from 1939 until his appointment to the Supreme Court on June 1, 1948 to succeed Justice Chester A. Fowler, deceased April 8, 1948. In April 1950 he was elected to the Supreme Court, and re-elected in April 1951.

GROVER L. BROADFOOT was born on December 27, 1892 in Independence. He was educated in the common schools and received his LL.B. from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin in 1918. He practiced law at Mondovi until 1948 and is president of the Mondovi State Bank. His public offices include mayor of Mondovi 1943 to 1947; district attorney 1923 to 1935; and member of the Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals 1939 to 1943. He is a veteran of World War I. He served in the assembly from 1945 until his appointment as Attorney General on June 5, 1948. He was appointed to the Supreme Court on November 12, 1948 to succeed Justice Elmer E. Barlow, deceased June 26, 1948.

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

EDWARD J. GEHL was born at Hartford on January 26, 1890. He graduated from the Hartford elementary and high schools and received his LL.B. from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1913. He practiced law in Hartford and from 1932 to 1933 he served as United States Attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin. He was elected judge of the 13th judicial circuit in 1940 and held that office until his election to the Supreme Court in 1949 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Justice Rosenberry. As a member of the 127th Infantry of the 32nd Division in World War I he was decorated with the Purple Heart and the Silver Star.

GEORGE R. CURRIE was born at Princeton, Wisconsin, on January 16, 1900. He was educated in the public schools at Montello after which he attended Oshkosh State Teachers College for two years, taught school for three years, and then received his legal education at the University of Wisconsin Law School, from which he received the LL.B. degree in 1925, and was awarded the Order of the Coif. In his senior year he was student editor-in-chief of the Wisconsin Law Review. For twenty-six years he practiced law at Sheboygan, first as an associate and then as partner of the late Edward R. Bowler, next as a partner of the late Fulton H. Leberman, and the last ten years as a partner in the firm of Buchen, Currie, Federer, Grote, and Hesslink. For over twenty years Mr. Currie served as a member of the Sheboygan Public Library Board, the last sixteen years as president of the board. During World War I he served several months in the Student Army Training Corps. He was married in 1925 to Miss Gladys E. Bremer and has two daughters, Ann and Janet. On August 30, 1951, he was appointed to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of Justice Henry P. Hughes.

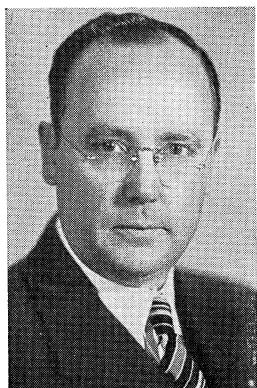
Members of Congress From Wisconsin



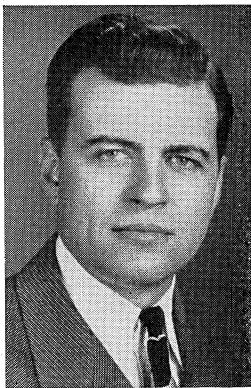
United States Senator ALEXANDER WILEY



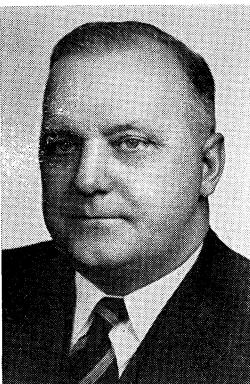
United States Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY



SMITH



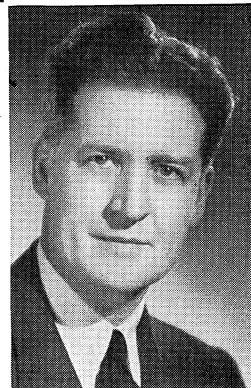
DAVIS



WITHROW

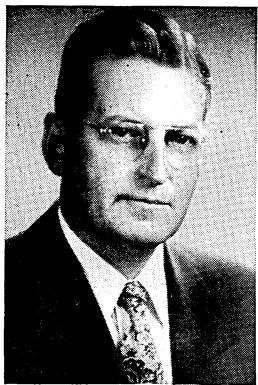


ZABLOCKI

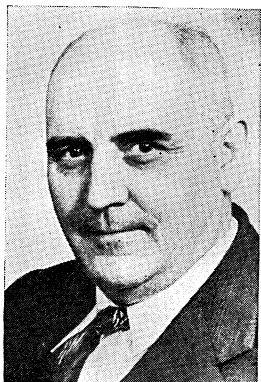


KERSTEN

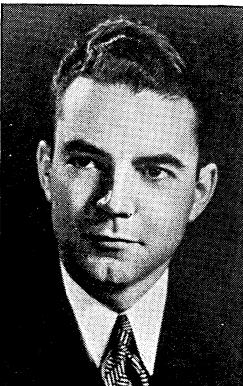
Members of House of Representatives: LAWRENCE H. SMITH, 1st district; GLENN R. DAVIS, 2nd district; GARDNER R. WITHROW, 3rd district; CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, 4th district; CHARLES J. KERSTEN, 5th district.



VAN PELT



MURRAY



BYRNES



HULL



O'KONSKI

Members of House of Representatives: WILLIAM K. VAN PELT, 6th district; REID F. MURRAY, 7th district; JOHN W. BYRNES, 8th district; MERLIN HULL, 9th district; ALVIN E. O'KONSKI, 10th district.

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 82nd CONGRESS

SENATORS

ALEXANDER WILEY (Rep.) was born at Chippewa Falls on May 26, 1884. After his graduation from Chippewa Falls High School he attended Augsburg College at Minneapolis for two years, the law school of the University of Michigan for two years, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1907. He has been a lawyer and businessman since that time. Since 1916 he has also owned and operated a dairy farm in Barron County which was previously owned by his parents. Senator Wiley was district attorney of Chippewa County for three terms from 1909 to 1915, a member of the school board of Chippewa Falls, and governor of the Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Kiwanis District in 1933. In 1936 he was the Republican nominee for Governor. He was married in 1909 to May Jenkins. He has four children, Elisabeth, Marshall, Rosemary, and Winifred. He was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1938 and re-elected in 1944 and 1950. Senator Wiley is former chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary (now highest Republican member); First-ranking G.O.P. member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; and a member of the Senate Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce. In September 1939 he served as an official representative of the U. S. government at the Inter-parliamentary Union Conference in Oslo, Norway. In June 1946 he was a delegate to the British Empire Parliamentary Conference in Bermuda, and in November 1948 he headed the U. S. delegation to a similar conference. Home Address: Chippewa Falls.

JOSEPH R. McCARTHY (Rep.) was born on November 14, 1909 at Grand Chute. He received his early education in the Underhill Elementary School and graduated from Little Wolf High School, Manawa, Wisconsin. In 1935 he received the degree of LL.B. from Marquette University. From 1940 to 1946 he held the office of judge of the 10th circuit court. Senator McCarthy is a World War II veteran, having served in the marines from 1942 to 1945. He was elected to the Senate in 1946. Home Address: Appleton.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Green, Kenosha, Racine, Rock, and Walworth Counties

LAWRENCE HENRY SMITH (Rep.) was born at Racine on September 15, 1892. His early education was received in the elementary schools of Racine and the Milwaukee University School. After attending Milwaukee State Teachers College for two years he enrolled at Marquette University where he was graduated from the law school in June 1923 with the degree of LL.B. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney in Racine. During World War I Mr. Smith was in the infantry of the 32nd Division from 1917 to 1919. From 1938 to 1939 he was department commander of the American Legion Department of Wisconsin. He has also served as president of the Racine County Bar Association. In a special election in August 1941 he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Bolles of the first district. He has been re-elected successively since 1942. Home Address: 4510 Spring Street, Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, and Waukesha Counties

GLENN R. DAVIS (Rep.) was born in the town of Vernon, Waukesha County on October 28, 1914. After graduating from rural and high schools he attended Platteville State Teachers College where he received the degree of B.Ed. After teaching for four years during which time he studied law during the summer, he entered the University of Wisconsin Law School where he received his LL.B. in 1940. Since that time he has engaged in the practice of law in Waukesha. Mr. Davis is a World War II veteran, having served in the navy from 1942 to 1945. He was a member of the Wisconsin assembly in 1941. In a special election in April 1947 he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert K. Henry. He was re-elected in 1948 and in 1950. Home Address: 934 Harding Avenue, Waukesha.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

GARDNER R. WITHROW (REP.) was born at La Crosse on October 5, 1892 and received his education in the grade and high schools of that city. After graduation from high school he entered the train service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company. In 1929 and 1931 he was the state representative of the trainmen's brotherhood. He served in the assembly in 1927 and was a member of the Joint Committee on Finance. Mr. Withrow was a member of Congress from 1931 to 1939 and was re-elected in 1948 and in 1950. Home Address: La Crosse.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake, Oak Creek, and Wauwatosa; villages of Greendale and West Milwaukee; cities of Cudahy, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, and West Allis, and the third, fourth, fifth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty-seventh wards of the city of Milwaukee.

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on November 18, 1912. After attending parochial school and Marquette University High School he graduated from Marquette University with a Ph. B. degree. Later he took graduate work in education at Marquette University and taught high school in Milwaukee. On May 26, 1937 he married Miss Blanche M. Janic of Milwaukee. He was elected state senator in 1942 and re-elected in 1946 and elected to Congress in 1948 and in 1950. Home Address: 1623 South 21st Street, Milwaukee.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Towns of Granville and Milwaukee; villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, and Whitefish Bay; and the first, second, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, thirteenth, fifteenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

CHARLES J. KERSTEN (Rep.) was born on May 26, 1902 at Chicago. In 1925 he received his LL.B. from Marquette University Law School. For one year he took postgraduate work in Washington, D. C., and in 1925 and 1926 he spent a year of travel and study in Europe and the Near East. At present he is a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. Mr. Kersten served as first assistant district attorney of Milwaukee County from 1937 to 1943. He married Mary Edith McKinnon of Antigo, Wisconsin, and they have one daughter, Mary Callista, and four sons, Edmund Campion, George, Kenan, and Kevin. Mr. Kersten was elected to Congress in 1946, and re-elected in 1950. Home Address: 516 East Day Avenue, Whitefish Bay.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

WILLIAM K. VAN PELT (Rep.) was born on March 10, 1905 in Glen-beulah. He graduated from the Fond du Lac elementary and high schools. He is owner of a retail fuel company. Mr. Van Pelt was a delegate to the 1944 Republican National Convention and an alternate delegate to the 1948 convention. He was elected to Congress in 1950. Home Address: 47 Oaklawn Avenue, Fond du Lac.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

REID F. MURRAY (Rep.) was born on October 16, 1887 at Ogdensburg. He was graduated from Manawa High School in 1907 and from the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in 1916. Mr. Murray was professor of animal husbandry in the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin from 1922 to 1927. He was county agent of Winnebago County in 1917, agricultural agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company from 1914 to 1917, and agricultural agent of the First National Bank of Oshkosh for three years. He married Lyla Hermanson of Iola, Wisconsin. They have a son, Hyde, and a daughter, Kittie Ann. He was elected to Congress in 1938 and successively re-elected since that time. Home Address: Ogdensburg.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

JOHN W. BYRNES (Rep.) was born in Green Bay on June 12, 1913. After attending parochial and public schools in that city, he attended the University of Wisconsin where he received a B.A. degree in 1936 and an LL.B. degree in 1938. Since that time he has practiced law in Green Bay. Following his graduation he was employed by the Banking Department of Wisconsin as a special deputy commissioner of banking but resigned from this position upon his election as state senator in 1940. He served one term in the state senate where he was majority floor leader and chairman of the judiciary committee in the 1943 legislative session. In 1944 Mr. Byrnes was elected to the House of Representatives and was re-elected in 1946, 1948, and 1950. He is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. Home Address: 425 South Monroe Street, Green Bay.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

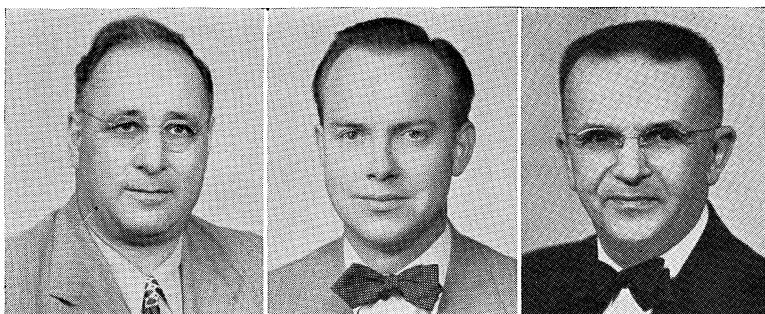
MERLIN HULL (Rep.) spent his boyhood in a farming community at Sechlerville in Jackson County. He attended common school and worked as a farm hand and a country school teacher so that he might earn funds with which to continue his education. He also learned the printing trade in the office of the Wisconsin Independent at Black River Falls and the Galesville Independent at Galesville. He attended Gale College at Galesville, and De Pauw and Columbia Universities. After being admitted to the bar, he was a practicing attorney at Black River Falls. In 1904 he bought the Jackson County Journal, which in 1926 was consolidated with the Badger State Banner under the name of Banner-Journal. Mr. Hull still owns and publishes this newspaper. He has held various public offices, serving first as clerk of circuit court and later as district attorney of Jackson County; as a member of the assembly of the Wisconsin legislature in 1909, 1911, and 1913, being elected speaker of the assembly in 1913; and as Secretary of State in 1916 and again in 1918. He was elected to Congress from the seventh district in 1928 and has been elected continuously from the ninth district since 1934. Home Address: Black River Falls.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

ALVIN E. O'KONSKI (Rep.) was born on a farm at Kewaunee on May 26, 1904. He graduated from Kewaunee High School; received a Bachelor of Education degree from Oshkosh State Teachers College; and took graduate work at the University of Wisconsin and University of Iowa. He taught school at Omro and Oconto High Schools; Itasca Junior College, Coleraine, Minnesota; Oregon State College; and University of Detroit. He was superintendent of Schools at Pulaski, Wisconsin. Mr. O'Konski was president of the World Bill of Rights Association in 1945; director of the World League to Stop Communism in 1947 to 1948; and president of the American Anti-Communist Association in 1947. He was voted the "most distinguished American for 1945" by the foreign language press for his work against communism and aiding the small nations of Europe and Asia. He is owner and operator of radio station WLIN, at Merrill, Wisconsin. He was elected to Congress in 1942 and re-elected successively since that time. Home Address: Mercer.

Members of the Legislature



LaFOND
1st District

KAFTAN
2nd District

KENDZIORSKI
3rd District

EVERETT F. LAFOND (Rep.) was born on January 4, 1901 at Two Rivers. From 1906 to 1915 he attended St. Luke's School in Two Rivers, and attended the Two Rivers High School. Senator LaFond comes from a long line of lake fishermen. He is the fourth generation in the fishing industry from Two Rivers, his people having settled in Two Rivers in 1848, and the family has operated from that port ever since. Since 1919 he has been a commercial fisherman. Senator LaFond was a member of the city council in 1934, served on the Two Rivers school board from 1940 to 1943, and was a member of the Manitowoc County Board from 1934 to 1947. He is a World War I veteran, having served overseas with the mine sweepers in the navy. He is past commander of post 1248 of Veterans of Foreign Wars and is active in the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars circles. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 1704 Lake Shore Drive, Two Rivers.

First senatorial district: Door, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc Counties.

FREDERICK FRANK KAFTAN (Rep.) was born on August 25, 1916 at Green Bay. After graduating from the Green Bay public schools he attended the University of Wisconsin, receiving his LL.B. in 1940. He is a practicing attorney in Green Bay. From 1944 to 1946 Senator Kaftan served in the navy. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 146 East Mission Road, Green Bay.

Second senatorial district: Brown and Oconto Counties.

CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI (Dem.) was born in Poland on December 3, 1898. He received his elementary and high school education in Poland and evening courses in Milwaukee. From 1928 to 1930 he was a real estate broker, and since that time he has been a machinist and inspector. Senator Kendziorski is a member of the Polish National Alliance, South Side Old Settlers Club, Polish American Citizens Club, Julius's 1001 Fishing Club, Parkview Sportsmen's Club, Sons of Neptune, and the N.B. Pleasure Club. He is past vice president of his local union and a member of the board on legislation and education. He has always been interested and active in civic and labor activities. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1946. He was re-elected to the assembly in 1948. In 1949 Senator Kendziorski was elected to the senate and was re-elected in 1950. Home Address: 1951 South 15th Street, Milwaukee.

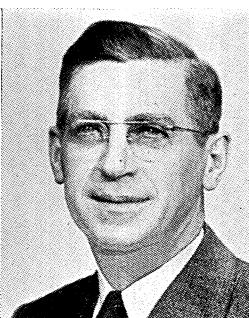
Third senatorial district: The fifth, eighth, eleventh, and twenty-fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



MAYER
4th District



GETTELMAN
5th District



SCHMIDT
6th District

GEORGE A. MAYER (Rep.) was born on January 10, 1917 in Milwaukee County, where he completed his grade and high school education. He earned a *cum laude* rating at college and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1941. After beginning the practice of law in Milwaukee he entered the army in 1942. He served with counter-intelligence on the atom bomb project until 1946, when he resumed law practice. Senator Mayer has participated in various civic activities, holding chairmanships on the Community Fund, Cancer Drive, and Jaycees Industrial Relations Committee in Milwaukee. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 3514 North Summit Avenue, Milwaukee.

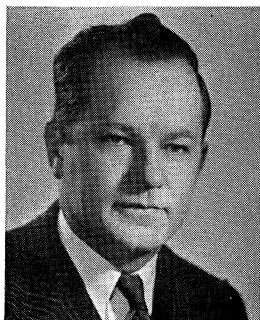
Fourth senatorial district: The thirteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first wards of the city of Milwaukee; and the villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay, and the town of Milwaukee.

BERNHARD GETTELMAN (Rep.) was born at Chicago, Illinois, on December 23, 1889. He received his education in the common schools of Milwaukee. Senator Gettelman is president-treasurer of the National Soap and Products Company. He has served in the Milwaukee County Sheriff's department both as motorcycle officers' chief and as undersheriff. He was elected a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1932, 1936, 1940 and again in 1944. He was elected chairman of the Wisconsin delegation in 1936 and in 1940. From 1917 to 1918 he was a member of the assembly, and from 1923 to 1934 of the senate. He was again elected to the senate in 1938 and re-elected in 1942, 1946, and in 1950. Home Address: 2254 North Hi-Mount Boulevard, Milwaukee.

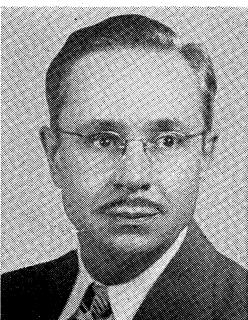
Fifth senatorial district: The ninth, fifteenth, nineteenth, twenty-second, and twenty-sixth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

WILLIAM A. SCHMIDT (Dem.) was born in Princeton on May 21, 1902. He received his early education at St. John's Parochial School in Montello and the Montello High School. He attended Marquette University for one year. He was a welder and now is a maintenance foreman. Senator Schmidt has been active in his labor union; chairman of the bargaining and coordinating committees of his local union; and organizer of Smith Steel Athletic Association. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Holy Name Society of St. Michael's Church, Badger Fisherman's League, and Montello Rod and Gun Club. Senator Schmidt was the Democratic assistant floor leader in 1951. He was elected to the senate in 1948. Home Address: 2532 West Lloyd Street, Milwaukee.

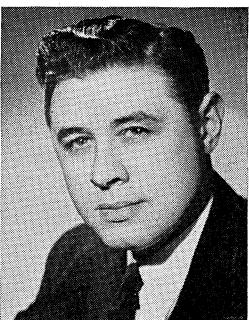
Sixth senatorial district: The second, seventh, tenth, twentieth, and twenty-fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



BLENSKI
7th District



BUSBY
8th District



MAIER
9th District

ROMAN R. BLENSKI (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on January 24, 1917. He is the youngest son of the late Judge Michael F. Blenski. He graduated from Fernwood Grade School in 1931 and attended St. John's Military Academy for the next two years. After graduation from Bay View High School in 1936 he spent two years at Spencerian Business College. At present he is employed as inspector in a machine shop. Senator Blenski is a member of the Eagles, Bay View Alumni Association, Polish National Association, and other organizations. He was a member of the assembly in 1945. He was elected to the senate in 1949 and was re-elected in 1950. Home Address: 3029 S. Hanson Ave., Milwaukee.

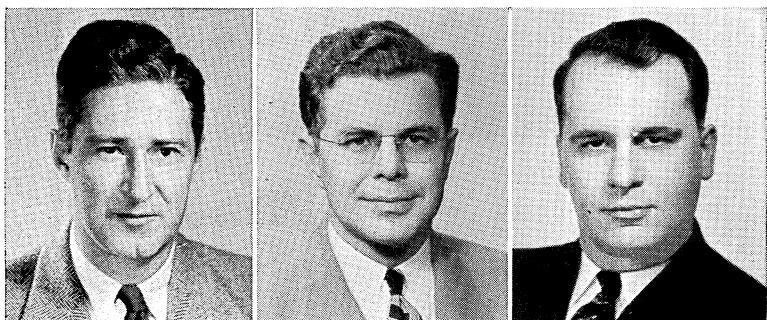
Seventh senatorial district: The twelfth, fourteenth, seventeenth, and twenty-seventh wards of the city of Milwaukee and the cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee; towns of Lake and Oak Creek.

ALLEN J. BUSBY (Rep.) is a graduate of the West Milwaukee public schools, West Allis High School, Milwaukee State Teachers College, and the University of Wisconsin, from which he received the degrees of B.A., M.A., and LL.B. He was admitted to the bar in 1928. Prior to this, Senator Busby was principal of the high school at Little Chute from 1922 to 1924 and an instructor at the West Allis High School from 1928 to 1933. Since 1932 he has been village attorney of West Milwaukee and a member of the law firm of Busby and Luehring in Milwaukee. Senator Busby was elected to the assembly in 1930 and 1934. In 1936 he was elected to the senate and re-elected in 1940, 1944, and 1948. Home Address: 1673 South 53rd Street, Milwaukee.

Eighth senatorial district: Towns of Franklin, Granville, Greenfield, and Wauwatosa; villages of Greendale and West Milwaukee; sixteenth and twenty-third wards of the city of Milwaukee, and cities of Wauwatosa and West Allis.

HENRY W. MAIER (Dem.) was born on February 7, 1918. He received a B.A. from the University of Wisconsin in 1940. Upon graduation from university he became an insurance field representative in Wisconsin until 1942 when he enlisted in the navy. He served aboard the destroyer, U.S.S. Van Valkenburgh and was in the battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Upon his release from service he established a general insurance agency and taught workmen's compensation and general liability insurance at the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. He is a state vice chairman of the Democratic Organizing Committee and vice president of the Wisconsin Democrat. Senator Maier is a member of the American Legion and American Federation of Teachers. Prior to his election to the senate in 1950 he had held no public office. Home Address: 2237 North Booth Street, Milwaukee.

Ninth senatorial district: The first, third, fourth, and sixth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



KNOWLES
10th District

LENROOT
11th District

HICKS
12th District

WARREN P. KNOWLES (Rep.) was born on August 19, 1908 at River Falls where he received his early education. He holds the degree of B.A. from Carleton College and LL.B. from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. Since his graduation from the law school in 1933 he has engaged in the practice of law. Senator Knowles was a member of the county board from 1936 to 1940 and is past president of both the Kiwanis and Conservation Clubs. He was a lieutenant in the navy and served on the U.S.S. Nevada during the invasions of Attu, Normandy, and Southern France, being released from active duty to serve in the 1945 session. He was author and sponsor of the bill creating the Legislative Council and served as its first chairman. Senator Knowles acted as Republican floor leader in the senate during the 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, and 1951 sessions. This is his third term in the senate. Home Address: New Richmond.

Tenth senatorial district: Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix Counties.

ARTHUR A. LENROOT, JR. (Rep.) was born in Superior on February 18, 1912. He was educated in the common and high schools of Superior and then attended the Superior State College and the College of St. Thomas. Senator Lenroot served two terms in the assembly and was elected to the senate in 1946, and re-elected in 1950. Home Address: 707 East 8th Street, Superior.

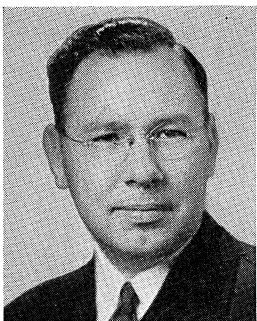
Eleventh senatorial district: Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas and Washburn Counties.

CLAYTON HICKS (Rep.) was born at Phillips on June 17, 1919. After graduating from the Phillips High School he attended the University of Wisconsin from which he received his B.A. degree in 1940. In 1946 he was elected to the office of county clerk in Price County. From 1942 to 1946 he served in the army and is now in the army reserve. Senator Hicks is a member of the American Legion and of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Phillips.

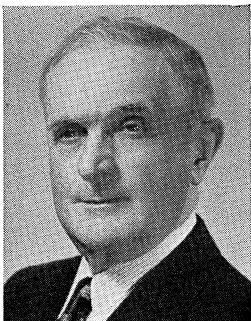
Twelfth senatorial district: Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, and Vilas Counties.



PANZER
13th District



BUBOLZ
14th District



ROBINSON
15th District

FRANK E. PANZER (Rep.) was born in the town of Hubbard in Dodge County on September 1, 1890. He attended the public schools and the Oakfield High School. Since 1918 he has been a school teacher and a telegraph operator and at present is engaged in farming. Senator Panzer has held several public offices including those of school clerk, town chairman, member of the Dodge County Board since 1925, and chairman of the Dodge County Board since 1940. He served in the assembly in the session of 1931 and was elected to the senate in 1934 and re-elected in 1942, 1946, and in 1950. Senator Panzer was elected president pro tem in 1947, 1949, and 1951. Home Address: Route 2, Oakfield.

Thirteenth senatorial district: Dodge and Washington Counties.

GORDON A. BUBOLZ (Rep.) was born September 10, 1905 in Seymour. He is a graduate of Lawrence College, of the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance, University of Pennsylvania, and of the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. He obtained part of his law education at George Washington Law School. He was an accounting instructor at Lawrence College from 1937 to 1938 and was an associate agricultural economist for the Farm Credit Administration. He is a member of a law firm and a practicing attorney at Appleton. His civic activities include president of the Appleton Chamber of Commerce, president of the Appleton Kiwanis Club, president of Appleton Council of Social Agencies, chairman of Outagamie County Centennial Committee, chairman of the Outagamie USO, and chairman of the county safety council. He is serving his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 78 River Drive, Appleton.

Fourteenth senatorial district: Outagamie and Shawano Counties.

ROBERT P. ROBINSON (Rep.) was born in Beloit on May 15, 1884. He was graduated from the elementary and high schools and from Beloit College. He was a teacher from 1905 to 1916. From 1917 to 1919 he served in the army, entering the Reserve Corps as a lieutenant colonel. He was in the advertising business for many years and is now retired. Senator Robinson has been active in public and civic affairs having served as alderman, member of the school board, of the Y.M.C.A. board, and the Red Cross board, the Family Service Association, the Community Chest, and vice president of the Beloit Savings Bank for over ten years. He served as Housing Administrator and president of the Beloit Council of Defense. He is a member of the American Legion. This is his third term in the senate. Home Address: 837 Church Street, Beloit.

Fifteenth senatorial district: Rock County.



PORTER
16th District

OLSON
17th District

VAN DE ZANDE
18th District

FOSTER B. PORTER (Rep.) was born at Barnum on August 22, 1891. He received his education in the elementary and high schools. He is a general merchant; president of a bank; and president of two mutual fire insurance companies. His public offices include village president for fourteen years, county board member for sixteen years, member of the Mississippi Valley Parkway Committee, and district chairman of the war finance committee. He is a World War I veteran and is active in the American Legion. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: Bloomington.

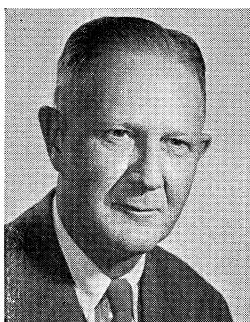
Sixteenth senatorial district: Crawford, Grant, and Vernon Counties.

MELVIN J. OLSON (Rep.) was born in the town of Blanchard in Lafayette County on May 18, 1887. After attending the common and high schools he was graduated from the Monroe Business College. He has been a farmer, a storekeeper, and at present is a farm implement and supply dealer. His public services include the offices of assessor, village treasurer, village president, and memberships on the county board, county relief committee, county selective service board, and the high school board. This is his third term in the senate. Home Address: South Wayne.

Seventeenth senatorial district: Green, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties.

ALFRED VAN DE ZANDE (Rep.) was born at Campbellsport on October 8, 1893. He graduated from the Campbellsport High School in 1912. He has been in the insurance business since 1910 and is president of the Campbellsport Mutual Insurance Company. Senator Van De Zande was president of the village of Campbellsport for two years, a member of its board of trustees for four years, and undersheriff and sheriff of Fond du La County for one term each. In 1918 he was an assistant instructor of military tactics at the University of Wisconsin. He served four terms in the assembly and in 1948 was elected to the senate. Home Address: Campbellsport.

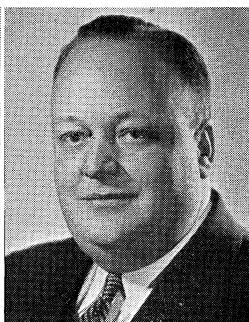
Eighteenth senatorial district: Fond du Lac, Green Lake, and Waushara Counties.



DRAHEIM
19th District



BUCHEN*
20th District



FLYNN
21st District

WILLIAM A. DRAHEIM (Dem.) was born at Neenah on December 15, 1898. After graduating from the Neenah elementary and high schools he attended Lawrence College for two years. His occupations include mill worker, statistician-accountant, and production planner. At present he is a sporting goods dealer. He is a member of the county board. Senator Draheim is a member of the Rotary Club, local Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is president of the Fox River Valley Reserve Officers Association and 127th Infantry Association of the 32nd Division. He was a private in World War I; rose from private to major in the national guard from 1920 to 1940; major and colonel in World War II; and is a colonel in the army reserve. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 116 West Wisconsin Avenue, Neenah.

Nineteenth senatorial district: Calumet and Winnebago Counties.

GUSTAVE W. BUCHEN* (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Lyndon in Sheboygan County on September 25, 1886. His parents came from Germany in 1854 and were among the early settlers of the county. He attended the country district school, the Waldo graded school, and the Sheboygan public schools. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degrees of B.A. in 1909 and LL.B. in 1912. From 1909 to 1911 he was assistant professor of rhetoric and oratory at the University of Oregon, and from 1911 to 1912 an instructor in public speaking at the University of Wisconsin. Since 1920 he has practiced law in Sheboygan, the name of his law firm being Buchen, Currie, Federer, Grote and Hesslink. Senator Buchen has always been active in community affairs. In 1936 he was chairman of the Sheboygan County Republican Club and a delegate to the Republican National Convention. This is his third term in the senate. Home Address: 919 North 5th Street, Sheboygan.

Twentieth senatorial district: Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.

GERALD T. FLYNN (Dem.) was born in Racine County on October 7, 1910. He graduated from Hood School and St. Catherine's School in Racine and received his LL.B. from Marquette University in 1933. Since that date he has practiced law in Racine. Senator Flynn is a member of numerous clubs, lodges, and organizations and is past exalted ruler of Racine Elks Lodge Number 252. Prior to his election to the senate in 1950 he had held no public office. Home Address: 3065 Ruby Street, Racine.

Twenty-first senatorial district: Racine County.

*Deceased December 3, 1951.



TRINKE
22nd District

NEALE
23rd District

LAIRD
24th District

WILLIAM F. TRINKE (Rep.) was born on a farm in Wisconsin, January 25, 1897. Orphaned, he left school at sixth grade, and worked as a farm hand, construction laborer, building trades worker, realtor, lawyer and builder. In 1931 he entered the University of Wisconsin as an adult special, and achieved the record of going from the sixth grade to a bachelor's degree in four years. In 1937, at age 40, he graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School. Senator Trinke served as president of the Walworth County Bar Association and as state commander of the American Legion, 1945 to 1946. He is a World War I veteran, having served in France in the 32nd (Red Arrow) Division. Senator Trinke was nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Shearer on October 8, 1948. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Lake Geneva.

Twenty-second senatorial district: Kenosha and Walworth Counties.

OSCAR W. NEALE (Rep.) was born on December 17, 1873 at Birmingham, Ohio. He attended the Birmingham elementary and high schools, Denison University in Ohio, and Fremont College, Nebraska, receiving a B.S. degree. He has been a teacher in rural and city grade schools, principal of a high school, and county superintendent. Senator Neale was director of rural education at the State Teachers College at Kearney, Nebraska, for ten years and held a similar position for twenty-nine years at the Stevens Point State Teachers College. He is the author of two textbooks on art appreciation. He has been active in civic and municipal affairs, having served as an alderman for two terms, member of police and fire commission for eighteen years and at present is chairman of this commission. He was a trustee of the Portage County Home for four years. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 402 Church Street, Stevens Point.

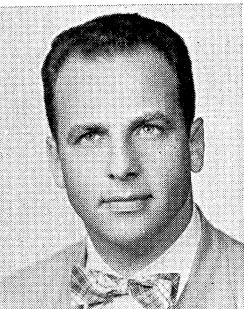
Twenty-third senatorial district: Portage and Waupaca Counties.

MELVIN R. LAIRD, JR. (Rep.) was born on September 1, 1922 at Omaha, Nebraska. He graduated from the Marshfield grade and high schools; in 1942 received a B.A. from Carleton College. At present he is secretary-treasurer of a building supply company. Senator Laird was on active duty in World War II with the U.S. navy, serving on the destroyer Maddox in Task Force 58 and Halsey's Pacific Third Fleet for over three years. He was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father in 1946 and re-elected in 1948. The past four generations of his family have served in the legislature and state offices in Wisconsin. He served on several important committees and is also chairman of the Military and Veterans Affairs Committee, vice chairman of the Legislative Council, and chairman of the Taxation Committee of the Council. Home Address: 301 South Cherry Street, Marshfield.

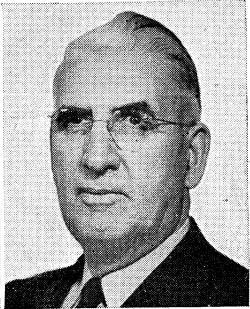
Twenty-fourth district: Clark, Taylor, and Wood Counties.



KRUEGER
25th District



NELSON
26th District



MILLER
27th District

CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER (Rep.) was born in Madison on June 24, 1918. After graduating from high school he attended Merrill Commercial College, and at present is a tavern operator. In 1946 he was elected alderman, and in 1940 appointed a deputy sheriff. Senator Krueger has been active in civic and fraternal organizations, and in 1945 received the Junior Chamber of Commerce distinguished service award for outstanding service in civic and fraternal work. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 1202 East Main Street, Merrill.

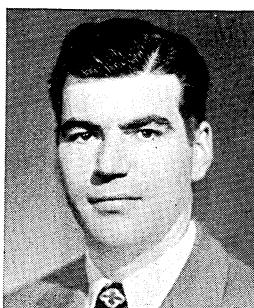
Twenty-fifth senatorial district: Lincoln and Marathon Counties.

GAYLORD A. NELSON (Dem.) was born at Clear Lake on June 4, 1916. He received his education in the Clear Lake graded and high schools. In 1939 he received a B.A. from San Jose State College in California and in 1942 his LL.B. from the University of Wisconsin. Since 1942 he has been a practicing attorney. Prior to his election to the senate in 1948 he had held no public office. In 1951 Senator Nelson was chosen Democratic floor leader. He served in the army for forty-six months during World War II. Home Address: 912 Regent Street, Madison.

Twenty-sixth senatorial district: Dane County.

JESS MILLER (Rep.) was born in 1884 in the town of Eagle, Richland County. He was educated in the public schools and is a farmer and auctioneer by occupation. Senator Miller has held a number of public offices — chairman of the town of Eagle, chairman of the county highway committee, the county mediation board, and the county Republican committee. He was elected to the senate for the first time in 1938 and re-elected in 1942, in 1946, and in 1950. Home Address: Richland Center.

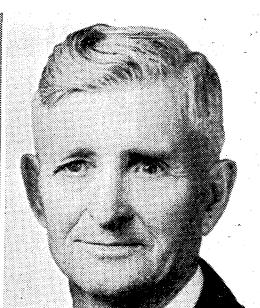
Twenty-seventh senatorial district: Columbia, Richland, and Sauk Counties.



PADRUTT
28th District



OWEN
29th District



DOWNING
30th District

ARTHUR L. PADRUTT (Rep.) was born in Huron, South Dakota on September 26, 1917. In 1928 he moved with his parents to Chippewa Falls. He was graduated from McDonell Memorial High School in Chippewa Falls and received the Bachelor of Science degree from Eau Claire State Teachers College in 1939. Since then he has attended the University of Wisconsin Law School and has taught in the public schools of Wisconsin. At present he is engaged in operating a photographic studio and camera supply business in Chippewa Falls. He served four terms in the assembly and in 1948 was elected to the senate. Home Address: 51 East Birch Street, Chippewa Falls.

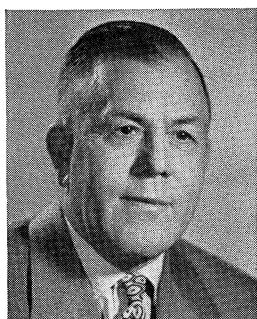
Twenty-eighth senatorial district: Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties.

WILLIAM E. OWEN (Rep.) was born in the township of New Haven, Dunn County, on November 28, 1888. He received his education in the Connorsville rural school and Dunn County Agricultural School. He has been a farmer all his life specializing in purebred Guernseys on his farm which was known as Weowena Farm. In 1945 Senator Owen retired from farming and has been devoting the major part of his time to R.E.A. activities. He was president of the state R.E.A. for eight years; president of the Dunn County Electric Cooperative since its organization in 1937; director of Dairyland Power Cooperative since its organization; president of the Dunn County Agricultural School's Board of Education; vice president of the Dunn County Fair Association; and director of the Wisconsin Electric Cooperative. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 205 14th Street, Menomonie.

Twenty-ninth senatorial district: Barron, Dunn, and Polk Counties.

PHILIP DOWNING (Rep.) was born in Ontario, Canada on September 3, 1871, and was educated in Canada. One year after his graduation from the Vankleek Hill Normal School in Ontario he came to Wisconsin where he taught school for nine years. Since that time he has been a salesman. Senator Downing was postmaster of Amberg for a good many years and has been county supervisor for the past nineteen years. He has also held many other local offices and has always been very active in civic affairs. This is his third term in the senate. Home Address: Amberg.

Thirtieth senatorial district: Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, and Oneida Counties.



LEVERICH
31st District



SCHLABACH
32nd District



DEMPSEY
33rd District

JAMES EARL LEVERICH (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Angelo, Monroe County, and still resides there. He is a graduate of Sparta High School, Madison College, and the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture. He has been a dairy farmer, fruit grower, and farm co-op leader; and has served his community as school clerk, town clerk, town chairman, and a member of the Monroe County Board of Supervisors. He has also served for many years as president of the Sparta Co-op Creamery Association and the Western Wisconsin Co-op Creamery Association. He has been an agricultural member of the State Board of Vocational Education as well as a member of various state-wide dairy and other agricultural committees. He organized the anti-oleo demonstration at Madison in 1931 which resulted in the elimination of oleo in Wisconsin. Senator Leverich was elected to the senate in 1934, in 1942, in 1946, and in 1950. Home Address: Route 1, Sparta.

Thirty-first senatorial district: Adams, Juneau, Marquette, and Monroe Counties.

RUDOLPH M. SCHLABACH (Rep.) was born on April 4, 1890 at La Crosse. His parents were pioneering farmers who hewed their farm out of the forests of eastern Minnesota. He attended Ohio Wesleyan for his undergraduate work and received his B.S. in 1914. He then taught high school for several years. His legal studies at the University of Chicago were interrupted by World War I in which he served, and on his return in 1919 he entered the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, graduating in 1921. Since that time he has been practicing law in La Crosse. Senator Schlabach served two terms as district attorney for La Crosse County and was a member of the assembly in 1939. He was elected to the senate in 1940 and re-elected in 1944 and in 1948. Home Address: 132 South 16th Street, La Crosse.

Thirty-second senatorial district: Jackson, La Crosse, and Trempealeau Counties.

CHESTER E. DEMPSEY (Rep.) was born at Merton, Waukesha County, on July 20, 1895. He owns and operates a modern dairy farm of 240 acres which has been the homestead of the Dempsey family since early pioneer days. He received his education in the county schools and has always been a close student of farming and farm problems. He publishes Dempsey's Farm Economics, a paper with a wide circulation among farmers of the state. Prior to his election to the senate in 1934 he was a member of the Waukesha County Board and has held various school and township offices. In 1946 he was again elected to the senate, and re-elected in 1950. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

Thirty-third senatorial district: Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.

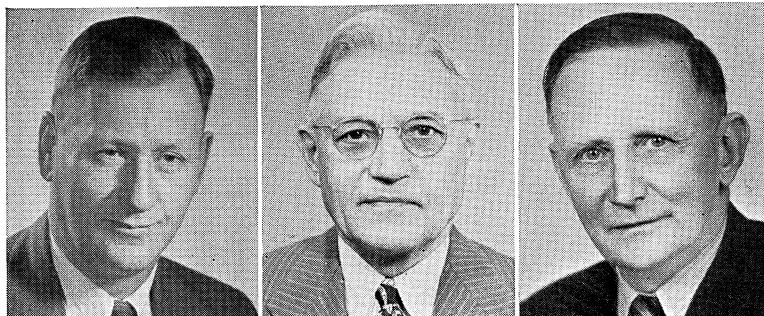


DONAHUE
Chief Clerk

DAMON
Sergeant at Arms

THOMAS M. DONAHUE was born on July 13, 1907 at Kenosha. After graduating from St. George Parochial School in Kenosha and the Kenosha High School he continued his education at the University of Wisconsin. From 1941 to 1950 Mr. Donahue was personnel examiner in the State Bureau of Personnel and since that date has been chief of the administrative division. He served in the navy from 1944 to 1946, and was stationed at New Guinea, Leyte, and Manila. He is a member of the American Legion. Mr. Donahue was assistant chief clerk of the senate in 1939, 1941, and 1943, and was elected chief clerk of the senate in 1947, 1949, and 1951. Home Address: 822 Hiawatha Drive, Madison.

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



ROMELL
Adams and Marquette

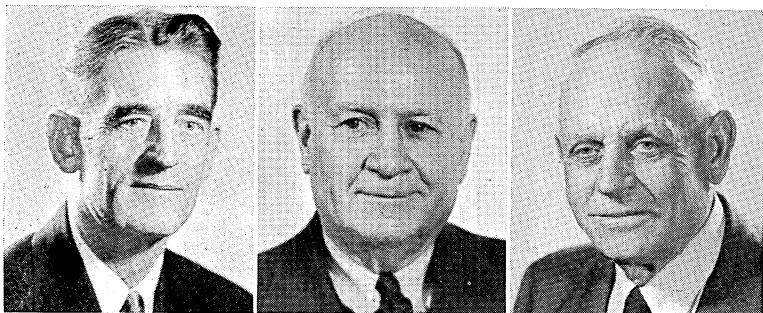
GEHRMANN
Ashland

SYKES
Barron

LOUIS C. ROMELL (Rep.) was born at Chicago on April 7, 1899. He was educated in the public schools and has been employed as a salesman and railroad machinist. At present he is engaged in farming, and now resides on the farm. His public offices include school district clerk and town supervisor. His four sons all served in the armed forces in World War II and one lost his life in the Hurtengen Forest engagement. This is his third term in the assembly. In addition to serving on other committees he was appointed to the Committee on Highways in 1947, 1949, and 1951. Home Address: Route 1, Adams.

B. J. GEHRMANN (Rep.) was born in Germany on February 13, 1880. At the age of thirteen he came to this country where he worked in a Chicago packing plant and attended night school. Three years later he moved to Clark County. Since 1915 he has lived in Ashland County where he cleared a farm five miles from Mellen and where he has farmed ever since. He has held a number of public offices, serving as assessor for five years, town chairman for ten years, and school clerk since 1919. He was always interested in better farming methods, carried on many experiments on his own farm, and for many years was Farm Institute Conductor with the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Gehrmann served as a member of Congress from 1935 to 1943. He was a member of the Wisconsin assembly in 1927 and 1931 and of the senate in 1933. He was elected to the assembly in 1946, 1948, and 1950. Home Address: Mellen.

CHARLES H. SYKES (Rep.) was born on January 11, 1881 at Broadhead. After his graduation from the Milton Junction High School he attended Janesville Business College. At the age of nineteen he began farming in Rock County. In 1919 he moved to a farm in Barron County on which he resided until he retired in 1934. Mr. Sykes served for two years on the county board of Rock County and for twelve years on the county board of Barron County. This is his seventh term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Cameron.



WALLIN
Bayfield

LYNCH
Brown, 1st

LARSEN, H.
Brown, 2nd

VIC C. WALLIN (Rep.) was born at Washburn on May 27, 1899. After attending Grand View elementary and high schools he studied accounting with the La Salle Extension University. Since 1924 he and his partner have been wholesale distributors of petroleum products and engaged in the retail general merchandise and insurance business. From 1937 to 1947 Mr. Wallin was town chairman and he also served as chairman of the county board. For the past four years he has held the office of vice president of Wisconsin Indianhead Country, Inc. and formerly was chairman of the local Conservation Congress. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Grand View.

ROBERT E. LYNCH (Dem.) was born in Chicago and was graduated from Notre Dame University. He is sales manager for a building materials company. During the war he was the public relations officer of the Kewaunee Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation. His election to the assembly in 1932 marked his entrance into public office. He was again elected to the assembly in 1934, and since 1943 has served consecutively as a member of that house. Mr. Lynch was elected chairman of the Democratic caucus and assistant Democratic floor leader for 1947. In 1949 he was nominated by the Democratic caucus to be Democratic candidate for speaker. Home Address: 1144 Cass Street, Green Bay.

Brown County, first district: The city of Green Bay.

HARVEY E. LARSEN (Rep.) was born at Green Bay on September 8, 1879. He attended public school and since 1904 he has engaged in farming. For more than thirty-one years he has been raising purebred Percheron horses. His public offices include town chairman for eight years and member of the road and bridge committee for four years. Since 1935 he has held the office of president of the Denmark Co-op Service. He was elected to the assembly in 1946 and in 1950. Home Address: Route 2, Denmark.

Brown County, second district: All of the towns, cities, and villages of Brown County except the city of Green Bay.



WARD
Buffalo and Pepin

RASMUSEN
Burnett and Washburn

PETERS
Calumet

MAMRE H. WARD (Rep.) was born on January 16, 1899 in Durand. In 1916 he graduated from the Durand High School. He has been a farmer all his life. In 1935 and 1936 he held the office of town chairman. He has been a member of the Wisconsin State Soil Conservation Committee and at present is chairman of that committee. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Rural Route 2, Durand.

HOLGER B. RASMUSEN (Rep.) was born on April 26, 1894 in Superior. After graduation from high school he attended Highland Park College of Pharmacy in Des Moines, Iowa. He received his Ph.G. from that college in 1916. Since 1912 he has been engaged in the drug business and since 1919 he has owned and operated his own drug store. He has served in various levels of local government including mayor of Spooner for three terms, from 1942 to 1948, and as a member of the county school committee. During World War II he was chairman of his county civilian defense committee. Mr. Rasmussen is a World War I veteran. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 722 Franklin Avenue, Spooner.

HENRY MARTIN PETERS (Rep.) was born in the town of Woodville in Calumet County on November 21, 1889. After attending the public schools in Nebraska he became a farmer and a rancher. Later he was a fireman and an engineer and now is a farmer and a dairyman. He has held the office of town assessor for ten years and town clerk for nine years. Mr. Peters has served as secretary of the local cheese factory for twenty-eight years, member of Board Cheese Storage Company for fifteen years, and secretary and treasurer of a livestock shipping association for eleven years. He was elected to the assembly in 1948; resigned as town clerk and re-elected to the assembly in 1950. Home Address: Box 417, Route No. 1, Menasha.



RAIHLE
Chippewa

COOK
Clark

BETTS
Columbia

SYLVIA HAVRE RAIHLE (Rep.) attended the public schools in Wisconsin and Minnesota and also attended St. Cloud Teachers College, University of Minnesota, Minnesota College of Law, and the University of Wisconsin. She taught in the public schools for five years and was employed in Washington, D. C., and in the Veterans Hospital at Fort Snelling as a hospital contact worker for ten years. Her husband, Attorney Paul H. Raihle, was a member of the assembly in 1925. Mrs. Raihle has five children and two grandchildren. She is an active auxiliary member of various veterans organizations. She is secretary of the Chippewa Falls library board, past president of the local American Legion auxiliary, and member of Business and Professional Women's Club, League of Women Voters, and Chippewa County Federation of Women's Clubs. She is a charter member of Alpha Epsilon chapter of Phi Delta Delta legal sorority. In 1948 she was elected to the assembly and re-elected in 1950. Home Address: 1313 Superior Street, Chippewa Falls.

WALTER E. COOK (Rep.) was born at Unity on December 21, 1888. He was born and raised on a farm. After attending the grade schools of that village he spent two years in high school. Mr. Cook has owned and operated a farm for seventeen years and has been a farm and livestock auctioneer for twenty-eight years. He has served as a member of the council and as school treasurer of Unity. He was a member of the assembly from 1939 to 1945 and was re-elected in 1950. Home Address: Unity.

ARNIE F. BETTS (Rep.) was born in Waterloo on January 7, 1909. After graduating from the Waterloo High School he attended the University of Wisconsin, receiving his B.A. degree in 1935. Mr. Betts has been a farmer, secretary to Walter S. Goodland when he was Lieutenant Governor, and an editor. At present he is an editor, publisher, and owner of the Lodi Enterprise, a weekly newspaper. He is president of the Lodi Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Rotary Club. This is his third term in the assembly. He was chairman of the Assembly Committee on Taxation during the 1951 Session. Home Address: Lodi.



SATTER
Crawford

DOYLE
Dane, 1st

PROXMIRE
Dane, 2nd

RODNEY J. SATTER (Rep.) was born at Prairie du Chien on September 15, 1925. He attended the Prairie du Chien public schools and graduated from the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in 1950. Mr. Satter is a sales consultant and formerly engaged in farming. He served as constable in 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952. He is a World War II veteran having served in the air corps from 1943 to 1946. Home Address: 614 South Beaumont Road, Prairie du Chien.

RUTH BACHHUBER DOYLE (Dem.) was born on October 14, 1916 in Milwaukee. A graduate of the Wausau graded and high schools, she received a B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1938. In 1939 she was granted her M.A. from Columbia University. She has been a teacher and served in an administrative post in the Office of the Alien Property Custodian in Washington, D. C. She is a housewife and mother of three children. Her father, grandfather, and great-grandfather all served as members of the Wisconsin legislature. Prior to her election to the assembly in 1948 Mrs. Doyle had held no public office. She was re-elected in 1950. Home Address: 216 Campbell Street, Madison.

Dane County, first district: The city of Madison.

WILLIAM PROXMIRE (Dem.) was born in Lake Forest, Illinois, on November 11, 1915. He attended grade schools in Lake Forest and the Hill Preparatory School near Philadelphia. He received his B.A. from Yale University; his M.B.A. from the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration; and his M.P.A. from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Harvard. He is plant manager of a farm implement company. Formerly he was a bank clerk, a newspaper and radio reporter, and an instructor in government at Harvard University. He is a World War II veteran, having served with the military intelligence from 1941 to 1946. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 5, Buckeye Road, Madison.

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



EISNER
Dane, 3rd

GENZMER
Dodge, 1st

NITSCHKE
Dodge, 2nd

HERMANN EISNER (Rep.) was born in Austria on December 29, 1898. He received his education in the elementary schools. From 1923 to 1927 he was a blacksmith and since that time he has been a farmer. He is a town chairman and a county supervisor and formerly served as school clerk. He is taking an active interest in soil conservation. After the adjournment of the 1951 Legislature, Mr. Eisner left the Democratic Party and joined the Republican Party. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 1, Cross Plains.

Dane County, third district: Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, and Westport; that part of the villages of Belleville and Brooklyn in Dane County and the villages of Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Maple Bluff, Mazomanie, Middleton, Mount Horeb, Oregon, Shorewood Hills, Verona, and Waunakee.

ELMER L. GENZMER (Rep.) was born on January 3, 1903 in Mayville. He attended Milwaukee State Teachers College and Marquette Law School from 1923 to 1924. Mr. Genzmer served as justice of the peace from 1932 to 1942. In 1942 and 1944 he was elected mayor of Mayville and in 1946, 1948, and 1950 he was re-elected to that office. In 1939 he was one of several Democrats instrumental in furthering the Heil program. In 1943 he was Democratic floor leader, and that same year left the Democratic Party because of a policy division and joined the Republican Party. This is Mr. Genzmer's ninth consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: 435 North Main Street, Mayville.

Dodge County, first district: Towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Leroy, Lomira, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa, and Williamstown; villages of Clyman, Hustisford, Iron Ridge, Lomira, Neosho, and Theresa; cities of Horicon and Mayville, and the fifth, sixth, thirteenth, and fourteenth wards of the city of Watertown.

ELMER C. NITSCHKE (Rep.) was born at Burnett on May 20, 1911. He received his education in the elementary and high schools of Dodge County. He is a farmer and an insurance agent. Mr. Nitschke has held the offices of school board director and deputy sheriff. He is a member of the Lions Club, of the Elks Club, and of the Dodge County Insurance Agents Association. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 1, Burnett.

Dodge County, second district: Towns of Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Elba, Fox Lake, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Trenton, and Westford; villages of Lowell, Reeseville, and east ward of Randolph; cities of Beaver Dam, Fox Lake and Juneau, and first, second, third, and fourth wards of the city of Waupun.

GRAASS
DoorOSTBY
Douglas, 1stNELSON
Douglas, 2nd

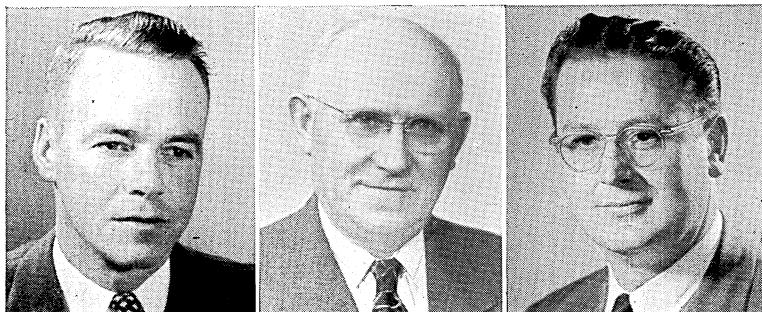
FRANK N. GRAASS (Rep.) was born at Sturgeon Bay on August 19, 1885. After graduating from Sturgeon Bay High School in 1905 he studied forestry and entered the forest tree seed collecting and exporting business. For many years he has been actively engaged in the fruit-growing business and served as director of the Door County Fruit Growers Cooperative. He served two terms as president of the Door County Chamber of Commerce and twelve years as legislative counsel for many state conservation organizations and was among those who sponsored the basic state conservation laws. He was on the advisory board of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission for four years. Mr. Graass was secretary of the Wisconsin Commission on Interstate Cooperation; member of the board of managers of the Council of State Governments; chairman of the committee on Great Lakes Fisheries; and member of the Great Lakes Area Council. He maintains an active interest in state budget and revenue affairs, conservation, rural school education, and the care, hospitalization, and education of poor and crippled children. He was Governor Goodland's legislative and financial secretary for over four years. He was a member of the assembly from 1917 to 1919, 1935 to 1941, and was re-elected in 1950. Home Address: Sturgeon Bay.

BYRON C. OSTBY (Rep.) was born at Superior on August 17, 1924. He received his education in the Superior public schools and graduated from Superior Central High School in 1942. He entered the University of Wisconsin in September 1946; graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School on August 31, 1951; and was admitted to the bar on the same date. Mr. Ostby is state-wide sales coordinator for the Blue Shield plan of the State Medical Society. From 1943 to 1946 Mr. Ostby served in the navy. He is a member of the Richard I. Bong Post of the American Legion; the B.P.O.E. Elks No. 403; and the Scandinavian-American Fraternity. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 925 North 21st Street, Superior.

Douglas County, first district: The fourth to sixteenth wards, inclusive, of the city of Superior.

CHARLES E. NELSON (Rep.) was born on July 11, 1882 in Sweden. After graduation from high school he attended the University of Wisconsin, graduating in 1906 with an A.B. degree. At present he is employed as a clerk. Mr. Nelson has held several public offices including alderman, county supervisor, and clerk of the circuit and superior court. This is his third term in the legislature. Home Address: 3410 North 21st Street, Superior.

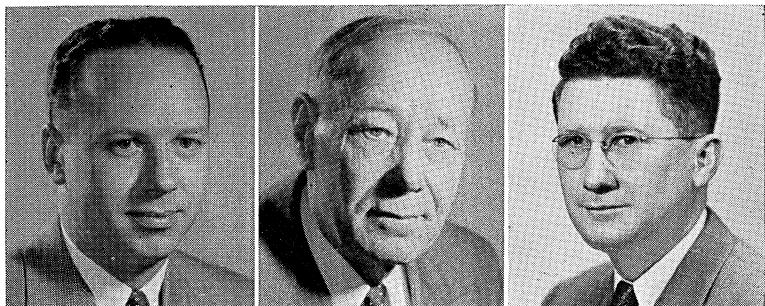
Douglas County, second district: Towns of Amnicon, Bennett, Brule, Cloverland, Dairyland, Gordon, Hawthorne, Highland, Lakeside, Maple, Oakland, Parkland, Solon Springs, Summit, Superior and Wascott; villages of Lake Nebagamon, Oliver, Poplar, Solon Springs, and Superior; first, second, third, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth wards of the city of Superior.

BAKKE
DunnPRITCHARD
Eau ClaireGILLEY
Florence, Forest
and Oneida

G. H. BAKKE (Rep.) was born in the town of Menomonie on August 21, 1918. He attended the Hudson Road rural school, Dunn County School of Agriculture, and graduated from the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Before his election to the assembly he was a special instructor in agriculture at the Dunn County School of Agriculture. Mr. Bakke was an organizer and past president of the Menomonie Lions Club; deputy district governor of Lions International; trustee of the Dunn County Agricultural Society; general chairman of the first annual county-wide dairy day; and director of the Community Chest. He is a member of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. During World War II he served in the navy for two years, in the Asiatic-Pacific theater. On April 3, 1951 he was elected to the assembly to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Earl Hanson. Home Address: 1102 Eleventh Street, Menomonie.

JOHN T. PRITCHARD (Rep.) was born on December 20, 1884 in Caernarvon, Wales and received his early education there. In 1905 he came to America. He studied in the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin for two years. Since then he has engaged in farming, moving to Eau Claire County in 1913. In 1943 Mr. Pritchard was selected by the Eau Claire chapter of Future Farmers to receive the certificate of recognition at the Wisconsin State Fair. This award was made to him for outstanding accomplishments as a farmer in contributing to the education and training of rural youth in agriculture. He has held various public offices and for twelve years was a member of the county board of supervisors. Mr. Pritchard is serving his tenth term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 5, Eau Claire.

CLARENCE WILLIAM GILLEY (Rep.) was born on May 11, 1919 at Rhinelander. He graduated from the high school in that city and later attended Coyne Electric School in Chicago. He was an electrical contractor, and at present is in the general insurance business. Mr. Gilley has held the office of Commander in the American Legion. He is a World War II veteran, having served in the 77th Infantry Division. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 804 Keenan Street, Rhinelander.



LESSELYOUNG
Fond du Lac, 1st

PETERSON, C.
Fond du Lac, 2nd

TRAVIS
Grant, 1st

NICHOLAS J. LESSELYOUNG (Rep.) was born in Chilton on November 25, 1917. After graduating from Chilton High School he attended Marquette University Law School from which he received an LL.B. in 1942. Since that time he has engaged in the practice of law. He served as the first World War II commander of the American Legion in Fond du Lac and was re-elected to succeed himself. In 1947 he received the Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award for community service and personal achievement. Mr. Lesselyoung is adult chairman of the Fond du Lac youth center. In World War II he served in the navy. Prior to his election to the assembly in 1950 he had held no public office. Home Address: 222 Taft Street, Fond du Lac.

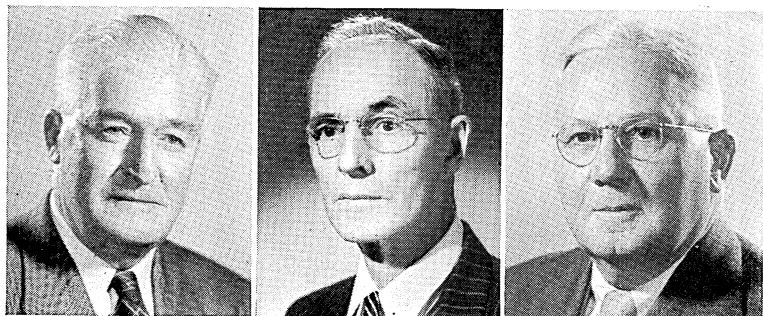
Fond du Lac County, first district: Towns of Calumet, Empire, Fond du Lac, and Taycheedah; city of Fond du Lac.

CHARLES A. PETERSON (Rep.) was born on April 12, 1884 in Harris, Minnesota. After graduating from Grantsburg High School he attended the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin for two years. He has been a farm manager, a herdsman, and a teacher. At present he is a farmer and a breeder of Jersey cattle. Since 1939 he has served as town chairman and county board member. Mr. Peterson has held offices in the Wisconsin Farm Bureau, Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, and Wisconsin Jersey Breeder's Association. He has been chairman of the Wisconsin Association of County Agricultural Committees and Soil Conservation Districts. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Rosendale.

Fond du Lac County, second district: Towns of Alto, Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Eden, Eldorado, Forest, Friendship, Lamartine, Marshfield, Metomen, Oakfield, Osceola, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale and Waupun; villages of Brandon, Campbellsport, Eden, Fairwater, North Fond du Lac, Oakfield, Rosendale, and St. Cloud; city of Ripon and fifth and sixth wards of the city of Waupun.

ROBERT TRAVIS (Rep.) was born on May 2, 1909 at Platteville. After graduating from the Potosi grade and high schools he attended Michigan State College for two years. From 1930 to 1933 he was manager of the Irvington Dairy Products Company in Omaha, Nebraska. From 1933 to 1940 Mr. Travis was engaged in farming. He is a World War II veteran, having served in the anti-aircraft branch of the armed forces. This is his third term in the assembly. During the 1949 and 1951 sessions Mr. Travis has been chairman of the Committee on Conservation. Home Address: Platteville.

Grant County, first district: Towns of Beetown, Cassville, Clifton, Ellenboro, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Potosi, Smelser, and Waterloo; villages of Cassville, Hazel Green, Livingston, Potosi, and Tennyson; cities of Cuba City and Platteville.



HARPER
Grant, 2nd

KEEGAN
Green

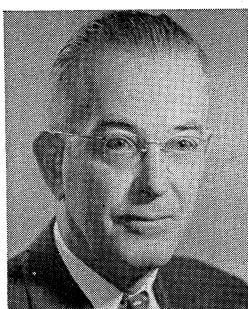
BROOKS
Green Lake and
Waushara

HUGH A. HARPER (Rep.) was born December 24, 1885 at Lancaster. He attended the University of Wisconsin where he studied both agriculture and liberal arts and was active in athletics, playing for three years on the basketball team. For six years Mr. Harper was with Company F, 3rd Wisconsin Regiment and member of Company F 1910 A.A.U. champion basketball team. His many public offices include chairman of the town board, member of the school board, member of the county board for ten years, three years as chairman. He held offices in the county National Farm Loan Association; county, state, and national Farm Bureaus; Live Stock Shippers Federation; Council of Agriculture; and Grant County Fair. He was a member of the assembly from 1931 to 1936, and was re-elected in 1944, 1946, 1948, and 1950. Home Address: Route 1, Lancaster.

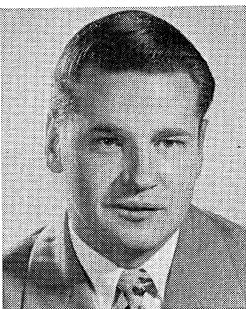
Grant County, second district: Towns of Bloomington, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Liberty, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, North Lancaster, Patch Grove, South Lancaster, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman, and Wyalousing; villages of Bagley, Bloomington, Blue River, Montfort, Mt. Hope, Muscoda, Patch Grove, and Woodman; cities of Boscobel, Fennimore, and Lancaster.

HARRY A. KEEGAN (Rep.) was born at Madison, South Dakota, on November 18, 1882. He attended high school for one year and then took a two-year course at Monroe Business College, Monroe, Wisconsin. He was in the retail grocery business at Monroe for nine years. For the past twenty-eight years he has been a dairy farmer. Mr. Keegan has served his community as a member of the city council and as treasurer of the school board of Monroe township. For over four years he was a member of Company H of the Wisconsin National Guard. Mr. Keegan served in the legislature from 1939 to 1945 and was re-elected in 1948 and in 1950. Home Address: 1424 Fourteenth Avenue, Monroe.

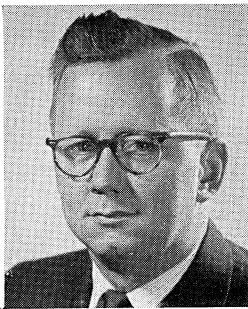
HALBERT W. BROOKS (Rep.) was born at Green Lake, Wisconsin. His great grandfather, with three sons, came from Vermont to Green Lake County in 1854. Mr. Brooks graduated from the Green Lake elementary and high schools, Ripon College Academy, and attended Ripon College. He has been in the general merchandise business since 1908 and during this time he was an athletic coach at Green Lake High School and athletic director and track coach at Ripon College. His public offices include undersheriff, sheriff, village president, village treasurer, trustee of the village board, and member of the county board. For twenty-two years he has been president of the Wisconsin State Checker Association. Mr. Brooks was a member of the assembly in 1945, 1949, and 1951. Home Address: Green Lake.



McCUTCHIN
Iowa



WICKLUND
Iron and Vilas

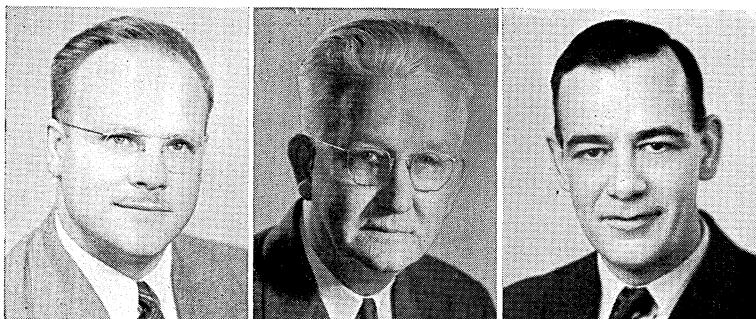


GILBERTSON
Jackson

ROBERT McCUTCHIN (Rep.) was born in the township of Arena on April 15, 1894. He attended the elementary and high schools and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture in 1916. Since 1918 he has been a farmer. He is a director of the Arena and Ridgeway Telephone Company and vice president of the Mazomanie Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. McCutchin has been town chairman for fourteen terms and has served on the county highway committee for three years. He also served on the Iowa County Defense Council. Mr. McCutchin was elected to the assembly in 1942, and re-elected in 1946, in 1948, and in 1950. Home Address: Route 1, Arena.

ARNE H. WICKLUND (Dem.) was born at Gile on March 13, 1926. He attended Roosevelt School, Montreal, Wisconsin, and Orthopedic School in Superior. He graduated from Lincoln High School in Hurley; in May 1947 received a B.A. in economics from the University of Wisconsin; and in 1950 received an LL.B. from the University of Wisconsin Law School. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney. Prior to his election to the assembly in 1950 he had held no public office. Home Address: Gile.

LARRY D. GILBERTSON (Rep.) was born at Black River Falls on November 20, 1917. After graduating from Black River Falls High School in 1935 he attended the University of Minnesota, from which he received a B.A. in political science and economics. In 1942 he graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School and since that time he has engaged in the practice of law. His public offices include village and district attorney for two terms. Mr. Gilbertson served in the infantry in World War II. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 304 Chestnut Street, Black River Falls.



JONES
Jefferson

TREMAIN
Juneau

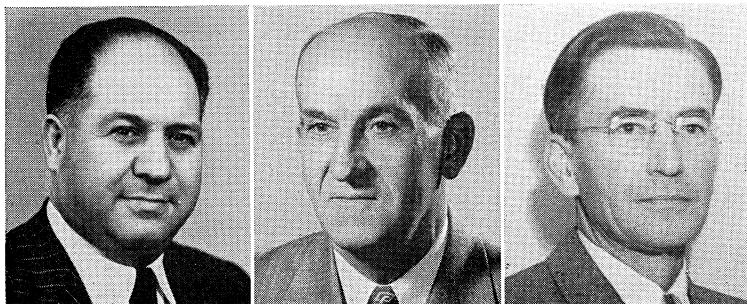
LOURIGAN
Kenosha, 1st

THEODORE S. JONES (Rep.) was born on January 27, 1919 at Lake Mills. After graduating from high school he attended Carroll College. Mr. Jones was an agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, was a war fund speaker, and state U. S. O. chairman. From 1938 to 1944 he served in the marines. He is an active member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Amvets, and Marine Corps League. This is his third term in the legislature. Home Address: 308 East Lake Street, Lake Mills.

BEN TREMAIN (Rep.) was born on February 25, 1888 at Clifton, Monroe County. His education included attendance at both elementary and high schools. He has been an insurance salesman, a railway mail clerk, a business manager, and retail merchant and now is retired. Mr. Tremain has held many public offices: village president, supervisor, and treasurer; director of the Hustler schools; member and chairman of the county board. He was a member of the 1931 assembly and was again elected to that body in 1946 and re-elected in 1948 and in 1950. Home Address: Hustler.

JOSEPH LOURIGAN (Dem.) was born on March 19, 1901 in Kenosha. He received his education in the Kenosha public schools and graduated from the Kenosha Business College. For the past thirty years he has been an auto worker. He has held the office of secretary of Local 72 U.A.W. - C.I.O. from 1943 to 1944 and president from 1945 to 1947. Mr. Lourigan served as a member of the city council from 1947 to 1951. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 7528 15th Avenue, Kenosha.

Kenosha County, first district: Third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth wards of the city of Kenosha.



MOLINARO
Kenosha, 2nd

STANGEL
Kewaunee

BICE
La Crosse, 1st

GEORGE MOLINARO (Dem.) was born on October 1, 1902 in Kenosha. He received his education in the Kenosha public schools and later attended the Kenosha Business College, and at present is employed as an auto worker. From 1939 to 1947 Mr. Molinaro served continuously as a member of the county board. This is his third term in the assembly. In 1951 he was chosen Democratic floor leader. Home Address: 2308 52nd Street, Kenosha.

Kenosha County, second district: Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland; villages of Silver Lake and Twin Lakes; first, second, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth wards of the city of Kenosha.

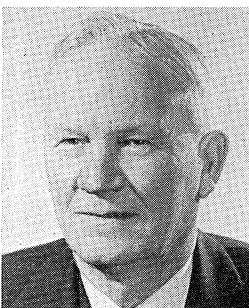
JULIUS P. STANGEL (Rep.) was born on December 29, 1894 at Tisch Mills. After graduating from high school he attended Hoffman's Business College. His previous occupations include director of the State Bank of Kewaunee, farmer, trucker, and store manager. At present he is a farmer and an insurance agent. He has held the offices of town treasurer, town clerk, and school clerk. During the last war he served on the county war board and was chairman of his local Red Cross and bond drives. From 1942 to 1948 he was director and vice president of the Kewaunee Chamber of Commerce and from 1947 to 1951 director of the Kewaunee Rotary Club. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Kewaunee.

RAYMOND C. BICE (Rep.) was born at La Crosse on April 5, 1896. He received his education in the La Crosse elementary and high schools and the University of Wisconsin Extension Division. From 1916 to 1918 he was employed by a sash and door factory and from 1921 to 1924 he was a partner in a sash and door company, and since that time has been a building contractor and engaged in a retail lumber business. His many public and civic activities include president of the La Crosse Vocational and Adult School Board, member of board of trustees of Oak Forest Sanatorium, and member of numerous other civic organizations. He has also been a member and officer of the county board, chairman of the county park commission and president of the Businessmen's Club and of the county Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bice served overseas with the army in World War I. This is his third term in the legislature. Home Address: 2406 State Street, La Crosse.

La Crosse County, first district: All of the city of La Crosse except the eighth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first wards.



SCHILLING
La Crosse, 2nd



MONSON
Lafayette



CAVERS
Langlade

HARRY W. SCHILLING (Rep.) was born on September 21, 1887 in Onalaska where he attended the public schools. In 1911 he was graduated from the short course in agriculture, at the University of Wisconsin. Since the age of seven he has resided on a farm and his occupation has always been farming. The public offices which he has held include director of the creamery board from 1916 to 1924, member of the county board in 1922, member of the town board from 1924 to 1926, and director of the district school since 1931. Mr. Schilling was a member of the assembly in 1935, 1937, 1947, 1949, and 1951. Home Address: Route 1, Onalaska.

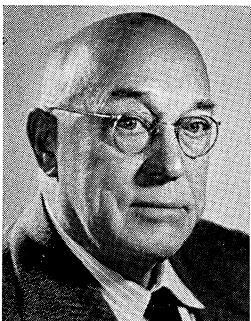
La Crosse County, second district: The eighth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first wards of the city of La Crosse, and the entire county outside La Crosse.

MARTIN O. MONSON (Rep.) was born on May 1, 1885 at Argyle. After attending grade school he took a business course. At present he is engaged in farming and road contracting, furnishing crushed rock for roads, driveways, and concrete work and also ground limestone for farms. For five years he has served as town chairman and county board member. Mr. Monson is president and director of the Lafayette Electric Co-op, and director of the Dairyland Power Co-op and the Wisconsin Electric Co-op. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: South Wayne.

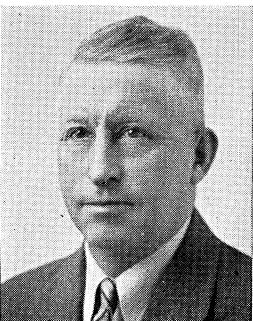
WALTER D. CAVERS (Rep.) was born on a farm near Lansing, Iowa, on October 31, 1888. He attended the Iowa public schools and continued his education at Wisconsin Business University in La Crosse. He has held various positions with lumber companies and at present is operating a real estate and insurance agency. His public offices include president of the Village of White Lake, 1926-1937; member of board of education for seventeen years; member of county board for eleven years; member of county selective service board. Mr. Cavers is on the board of directors of the Antigo Association of Commerce. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 307 Virginia Street, Antigo.



HINZ
Lincoln



NORMAN
Manitowoc, 1st



LE CLAIR
Manitowoc, 2nd

EMIL A. HINZ (Rep.) was born on February 21, 1889, in the town of Proviso, Illinois. He received his education in a parochial school in that state. From 1914 to 1917 he was a wheat farmer in Saskatchewan, and since 1919 he has been engaged in farming. He was secretary of a co-operative cheese factory for twenty-one years. His public offices include town treasurer, town chairman, and county board member for nineteen years, and chairman for eight years. Mr. Hinz is a World War I veteran. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 3, Merrill.

JOHN A. NORMAN (Rep.) was born at Hartford. He received his early education in public and private schools. He attended the University of Wisconsin, receiving his A.B. degree in 1907. Since 1910 he has been a teacher. Prior to his election to the assembly in 1948 Mr. Norman had held no public office. Home Address: 812 State Street, Manitowoc.

Manitowoc County, first district: Towns of Centerville, Liberty, Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Meeme, and Newton; city of Manitowoc.

FRANK LE CLAIR (Rep.) was born on January 1, 1888 at Two Rivers. He received his education in the elementary schools and business college. He was a commercial fisherman and at present is a fish broker. His public offices include membership on the school board and on the town board. Mr. Le Clair was director of the Manitowoc County Farm Bureau Federation. He is a World War I veteran, having served in the navy. He was elected to the assembly in 1946 and re-elected in 1950. Home Address: Route 1, Two Rivers.

Manitowoc County, second district: Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Koesuth, Maple Grove, Mishicot, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks, and Two Rivers; villages of Reedsville and Valders; city of Two Rivers and that part of the city of Kiel in Manitowoc County.



LUECK
Marathon, 1st

LUEDTKE
Marathon, 2nd

SENGSTOCK
Marinette

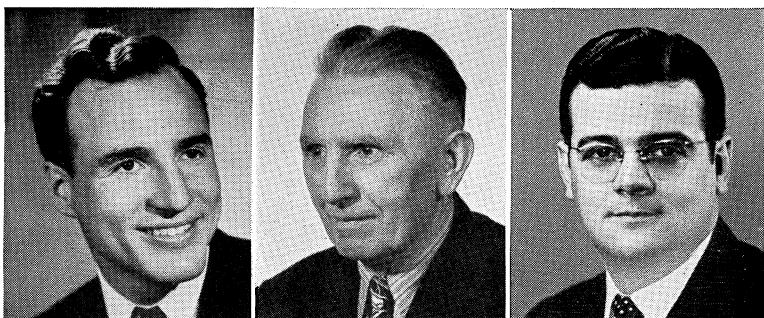
MARTIN C. LUECK (Rep.) was born at Hamburg on February 27, 1888. He was educated in the common schools and took a two-year course in the Marathon County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy. Mr. Lueck has been a farmer all his life. He has held various public offices: town assessor, district school clerk, and member of the county board from 1934 to 1941. This is his sixth term in the assembly. Home Address: Hamburg.

Marathon County, first district: Towns of Bergen, Berlin, Bern, Bevent, Brighton, Cassel, Cleveland, Day, Eau Pleine, Elderon, Emmet, Frankfort, Franzen, Green Valley, Guenther, Halsey, Hamburg, Holton, Hull, Johnson, Knowlton, Kronenwetter, McMillan, Maine, Marathon, Mosinee, Reid, Rib Falls, Rib Mountain, Reitbrock, Spencer, Stettin, and Wein; that part of the villages of Abbotsford and Unity in Marathon County and villages of Athens, Edgar, Elderon, Fenwood, Marathon, Spencer, and Stratford; the city of Mosinee and that part of the city of Colby in Marathon County.

PAUL A. LUEDTKE (Rep.) was born in Wausau on August 24, 1888. He was educated in the elementary and parochial schools, and later took a commercial business course. After completing his apprenticeship as decorator and wood finisher he worked for eight years in this field. At the age of twenty-eight he went into business for himself. Since then he has operated a paint and wall paper store employing a crew of men. He has held a number of public offices: president of the city council; alderman and supervisor; chairman of the city equalization and tax board; chairman of the county board; a member of the county highway committee, of the county traffic committee, county board of health, and of the county park board. Mr. Luedtke is an honorary member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. This is his fifth term in the assembly. Home Address: 118 Second Avenue, South, Wausau.

Marathon County, second district: Towns of Easton, Harrison, Hewitt, Norrie, Plover, Ringle, Texas, Wausau, Weston; villages of Brokaw, Hatley, Rothschild, and Schofield; city of Wausau.

ROY H. SENGSTOCK (Rep.) was born at Marinette on February 3, 1913. He attended the Marinette County Normal School and the University of Wisconsin. He was employed as a factory worker, taught school three years, and since 1931 has been in the insurance business. He has held several offices in the local Republican committees. In 1939 Mr. Sengstock was an assistant secretary in Governor Heil's office. For more than three years he served with the Service Forces, Infantry, Combat Engineers and the Air Corps. He was elected to the assembly in 1940, and re-elected in 1946, in 1948, and in 1950. Home Address: 1724 Main Street, Marinette.



LANDRY
Milwaukee, 1st

O'CONNELL
Milwaukee, 2nd

HUBER
Milwaukee, 3rd

ROBERT WATSON LANDRY (Dem.) was born on June 22, 1922 at Madison. He received his early education in the Atwater and Shorewood Schools, and graduated from the University of Chicago in 1946 with an A.B. degree in economics and from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1949. Mr. Landry is a practicing attorney. He is a World War II veteran, having served in the navy from November 1942 to March 1946. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1505 North Franklin Place, Milwaukee.

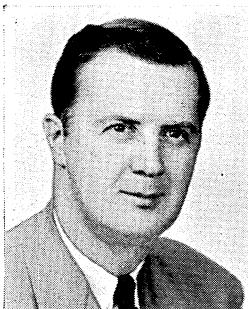
Milwaukee County, first district: The first and third wards of the city of Milwaukee.

MICHAEL F. O'CONNELL (Dem.) was born in Tipperary, Eire, on January 27, 1877. He received his education in the public schools. He is a retired railroad conductor and since 1928 has been an election inspector. From 1936 to 1940 he was a member of the Taxpayers League. Mr. O'Connell's four sons all served in World War II, one losing his life while in service. Mr. O'Connell has always been concerned in legislation on public welfare and labor. This is his fifth term in the assembly. Home Address: 1128 North 18th Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, second district: Second and tenth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

ROBERT T. HUBER (Dem.) was born at Eckelson, North Dakota, on August 29, 1920. After graduation from West Allis Central High School he became an auto parts and service salesman. From 1944 to 1948 he was a contractor and at present is an auto service salesman. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Holy Name Society. Prior to his election to the assembly in 1948 Mr. Huber had held no public office. In 1951 he was the Democratic assistant floor leader. Home Address: 2215 South 84th Street, West Allis.

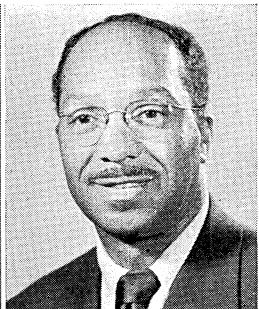
Milwaukee County, third district: Towns of Franklin and Greenfield; villages of Greendale and West Milwaukee; city of West Allis.



SCHAEFFER
Milwaukee, 4th



SOKOŁOWSKI
Milwaukee, 5th



SIMMONS
Milwaukee, 6th

FRANK E. SCHAEFFER, JR. (Dem.) was born on February 1, 1905, in Milwaukee. He is a graduate of Gesu Catholic School, and from 1920 to 1923 attended drafting and machine shop courses at Milwaukee Vocational School. From 1928 to 1940 he was a painting contractor and later was an automobile body builder. For the past twenty years he has been a building superintendent. At present he is an inspector at Miller Brewing Company in Milwaukee. Mr. Schaeffer has served in his labor union in various capacities. His public offices include vice president of the Fourth of July Committee, and membership on the Red Arrow Park Committee, on the civilian defense council, and on the Red Cross. This is his fourth term in the legislature. Home Address: 828 North 9th Street, Milwaukee.

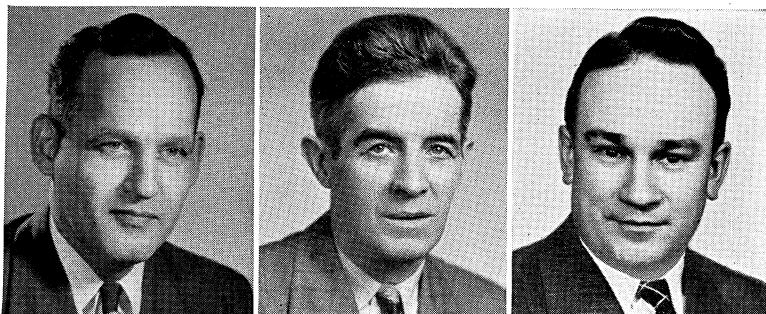
Milwaukee County, fourth district: The fourth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

GEORGE SOKOŁOWSKI (Dem.) was born on April 21, 1917 at South Milwaukee. He attended St. Stanislaus Grade School in Milwaukee and is a pioneer graduate of Notre Dame High School. He attended the University of Wisconsin Extension Division in Milwaukee and also the Milwaukee Vocational School. For the past ten years he has been a machinist. He is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Catholic Order of Foresters, Polish-American Citizens Club, Eagles, South Division Civic Association, St. Anthony's Holy Name Society, and of the negotiating and grievance committee of his shop committee and is chairman and treasurer of the 1001 Fishing Club of Milwaukee. Mr. Sokolowski received an honorable discharge from the navy in 1946. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1813 South 10th Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, fifth district: Fifth and eighth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

LE ROY J. SIMMONS (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on July 25, 1905. After graduation from high school he attended a night school in Chicago for two years where he studied law. He has been an insurance salesman, a postal clerk, and at present is a salesman. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1944. Mr. Simmons is serving his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: 517 West Garfield Avenue, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, sixth district: The sixth ward of the city of Milwaukee.



SCHALLER
Milwaukee, 7th

MURPHY
Milwaukee, 8th

LAMB
Milwaukee, 9th

JOHN SCHALLER (Dem.) was born in Augsburg, Germany on July 7, 1912. He came to Milwaukee in 1913. He received his education by attendance at St. Boniface Grade School and by correspondence courses in salesmanship and blueprint reading. He has been employed as a chef and a bartender and at present is an assistant foreman at Western Metal Specialty Company. Mr. Schaller is a member of International Association of Machinists and St. Boniface Holy Name Society. He was elected to the assembly in 1948 and re-elected in 1950. Home Address: 912 West Clarke Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, seventh district: Seventh ward of the city of Milwaukee.

JOSEPH P. MURPHY (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on April 1, 1899. He received his education at St. Thomas Aquinas School, Marquette Academy, Wisconsin Commercial Academy, and the Wisconsin University Extension Division in Milwaukee. Formerly he was an auditor and presently is an accountant. Mr. Murphy is a World War I veteran, having served in the army. Prior to his election to the assembly in 1950 he had held no public office. Home Address: 708 North 29th Street, Milwaukee.

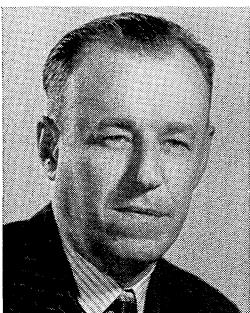
Milwaukee County, eighth district: The sixteenth and twenty-third wards of the city of Milwaukee.

EUGENE LAMB (Rep.) was born on March 7, 1910 in Sheboygan County. He received his education in St. Thomas and Hi-Mount Schools in Milwaukee; Boy's Technical High School; Wisconsin University Extension; and vocational night school. At present he is studying law at the La Salle Extension University Law School. His occupations include manager of a service station and of a paint store. He is now employed as an inspector at Allis-Chalmers. Mr. Lamb is a member of the Eagles. He formerly was state champion ice speed skater. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 3215 North 81st Street, Milwaukee.

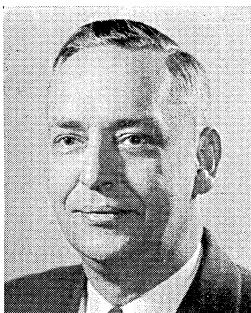
Milwaukee County, ninth district: The ninth and twenty-sixth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



McPARLAND
Milwaukee, 10th



RYCZEK
Milwaukee, 11th



BANACH*
Milwaukee, 12th

LELAND S. McPARLAND (Dem.) was born at Thorp on December 18, 1896. He received his common and high school education at Thorp, attended Oshkosh State Teachers College for two years, and studied law at Marquette University. He taught school in South Milwaukee from 1919 to 1927 and since 1927 has engaged in the practice of law. Mr. McParland was city attorney of Cudahy from 1932 to 1936. During World War I he served in the United States Navy from 1917 to 1918. In the 1945, 1947, and 1949 sessions he served as Democratic floor leader. This is his sixth term in the assembly. Home Address: 3764 East Armour Avenue, Cudahy.

Milwaukee County, tenth district: Towns of Lake and Oak Creek; cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee.

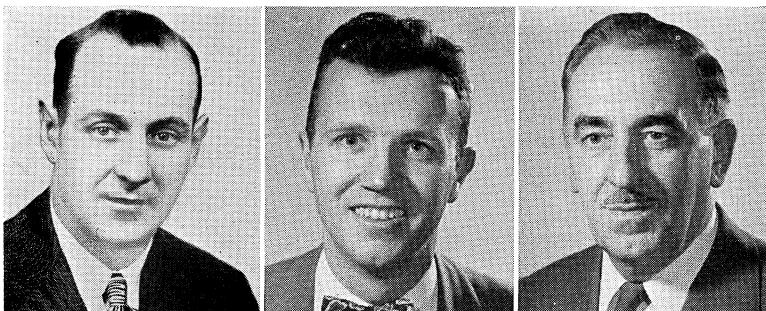
ERVIN JOHN RYCZEK (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on September 20, 1909. He attended St. Adalbert's Parochial School and South Division High School and was graduated from Marquette High School in 1928. In 1938 he was a student at Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee. Since 1930 Mr. Ryczek has been an assistant funeral director. He is a member of the Polish American Citizen Club, Roman Catholic Union, Catholic Order of Foresters, Polish Association of America, Polish National Alliance, Lehitas Club, Federation Group, Holy Name Society, Layton Park Lions Club, South Division Civic Association, and Old Duffers' Club. He is also a member of the eleventh and twenty-fourth ward Democratic Party. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1940. Home Address: 1910 West Becher Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, eleventh district: Eleventh and twenty-fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

WILLIAM P. BANACH* (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on March 30, 1903. After graduating from St. Josaphat's School he attended South Division High School. From 1919 to 1940 he was a draftsman and an insurance salesman; he owned and operated a tavern. In April 1949 he was elected by the common council as alderman of the 14th ward. For eight years Mr. Banach served as president of the Holy Name Society. He was a member of the Milwaukee Society, Knights of Columbus, Polish American Citizen Club, Tavern Keepers' Association, and the 12th and 14th Ward Democratic Party. In a special election on April 21, 1947 he was elected to the assembly to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Peter P. Pyszczynski. He was re-elected in 1948 and in 1950. Home Address: 933 West Lincoln Avenue, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, twelfth district: Twelfth and fourteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

*Deceased March 24, 1951.



LANDOWSKI
Milwaukee, 13th

FRANKE
Milwaukee, 14th

FALBE
Milwaukee, 15th

RALPH JOHN LANDOWSKI (Dem.) was born on March 23, 1912 at Milwaukee. He graduated from St. Casimir's Parochial School and Metropolitan Business College. He is a plumber. He is a member of St. Casimir's Civic and Athletic Association, of the American Federation of Labor, and of his local Democratic Club. Mr. Landowski had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1948. Home Address: 2519 North Humboldt Avenue, Milwaukee.

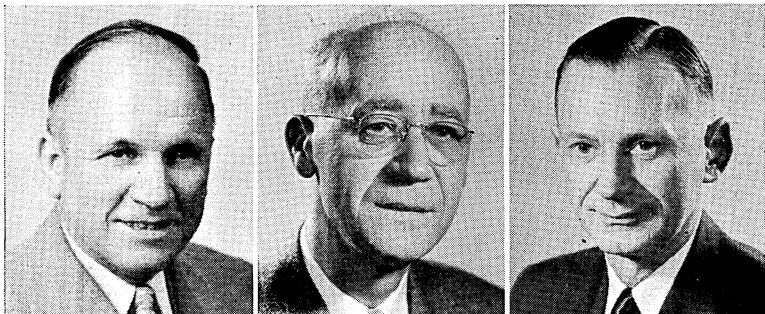
Milwaukee County, thirteenth district: Thirteenth and twenty-first wards of the city of Milwaukee.

HARRY F. FRANKE, JR. (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on October 13, 1922. After graduation from Milwaukee University School he attended the University of Wisconsin and Marquette University, receiving an LL.B. from the University of Wisconsin in January 1949. He is engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Franke is a member of various civic organizations, including the Red Cross, YMCA, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Foreign Policy Association, and American Legion. He served in World War II from 1943 to 1946. Prior to his election in 1950 he had held no public office. Home Address: 4476 North Newhall Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, fourteenth district: Town of Milwaukee; villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, and Whitefish Bay; eighteenth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

RALEIGH W. FALBE (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee on March 21, 1890. He received his education in the Milwaukee public schools. From 1918 to 1936 he was a police officer in the city of Milwaukee and from 1936 to 1947 he was in the restaurant and tavern business. At present he is a licensed real estate broker and is also engaged in the insurance business. He was drafted for military service in World War I but was released and returned to police headquarters. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 3428 West Garfield Avenue, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, fifteenth district: The fifteenth and nineteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



MERTZ
Milwaukee, 16th

HOWARD
Milwaukee, 17th

SCHMIDT
Milwaukee, 18th

EDWARD F. MERTZ (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on August 15, 1890. After attending St. Boniface Parochial School in Milwaukee he studied bookkeeping and accounting at Badger State Business College. He was a law clerk for five years, a building contractor for twelve years, and has operated a tavern and restaurant for fifteen years. Mr. Mertz is a member of the American Legion, 40 et 8, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Fraternal Order of Pilgrims, Badger Fisherman's League, and Tavern League of Wisconsin. He served in the army from 1917 to 1919. Mr. Mertz is the Democratic committeeman of the 25th ward, and member of the Democratic State Central Committee. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 3418 North Green Bay Avenue, Milwaukee.

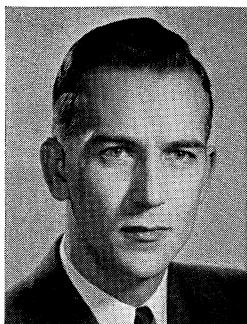
Milwaukee County, sixteenth district: The twenty-fifth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

MARTIN F. HOWARD (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee on September 12, 1892 and was educated in the public and parochial schools of West Allis. Before 1916 he was an electrician. Since that time he has been in the automobile business, both as salesman and as dealer, and has been a partner in a collection and an insurance agency. Since 1949 he has been associated with All-bright Electric Products Company as factory representative. He is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Bay View Businessmen's Association, and Inter-organizational Council of Bay View. Mr. Howard served in World War I in the U.S. Army nineteen months as a sergeant, nine months of which was overseas. He was elected to the assembly in 1934; re-elected in 1936, 1946, 1948, and 1950. Home Address: 2500 South Howell Avenue, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, seventeenth district: Seventeenth and twenty-seventh wards of the city of Milwaukee.

CHARLES J. SCHMIDT (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on March 20, 1907. After graduating from St. Anthony's Parochial School and South Division High School he attended the University of Wisconsin. His occupations include interior decorator; publicity director and inspector for the Wisconsin Industrial Commission; auditor and investigator for the U. S. Department of Labor; and employee of the U. S. Civilian Production Board. During World War II he conducted special surveys for the War Production Board, the War Labor Board, and the War Manpower Commission. At present he is in partnership in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Schmidt served with the Wisconsin State Guard and was active in civic affairs. Mr. Schmidt is chairman of the 20th ward Democratic unit. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society, and the Eagles. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 3923-A North 28th Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, eighteenth district: Twentieth ward of the city of Milwaukee.



MERTEN
Milwaukee, 19th



REILLY
Milwaukee, 20th



HALL
Monroe

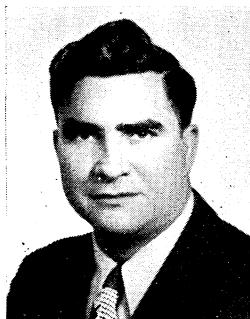
WALTER L. MERTEN (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee on December 11, 1922. After graduating from St. Sebastian's Grade School and Marquette University High School he entered Marquette University. There he received his B.A. degree and was graduated from its Law School in 1950 with a LL.B. He is a practicing attorney and a member of the Wisconsin and Milwaukee County Bar Associations. In World War II he was in the infantry from 1943 through 1946 having served overseas in the Phillipines and Japan with the 25th Infantry Division. He entered the army as a private and was discharged as a 1st lieutenant. After his discharge from military service, at the request of the War Department he served as civilian military officer in Japan, as a specialist in government and education. He is a member of the American Legion. Prior to his election to the assembly Mr. Merten had held no public office. Home Address: 2728 North Sherman Boulevard, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, nineteenth district: The twenty-second ward of the city of Milwaukee.

JOHN E. REILLY, JR. (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on December 20, 1902. He received his elementary education in St. Thomas Aquinas School and Marquette Academy. In 1928 he received an LL.B. from the University of Washington and has practiced law since that time. Mr. Reilly was a candidate for district attorney in 1948. He is a World War II veteran, having served in the army and the air corps from 1941 to 1946. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1904 Underwood Avenue, Wauwatosa.

Milwaukee County, twentieth district: City of Wauwatosa; towns of Granville and Wauwatosa.

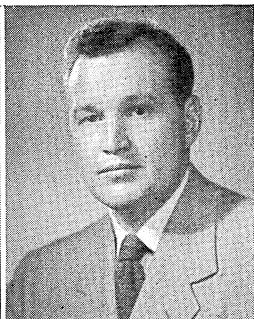
EARL D. HALL (Rep.) was born at Tunnel City, July 15, 1879. He received a rural school education, spent four years in train service, and since then has been engaged in farming. For several years he was a member of the Monroe County Board and the Monroe County Highway Commission. In 1924 he was elected to the assembly without opposition and was re-elected for each succeeding session through 1937. In November 1950 he was again elected to the assembly. Home Address: Route 2, Tomah.



LA FAVE
Oconto



MELCHIOR
Outagamie, 1st



LORGE
Outagamie, 2nd

REUBEN LA FAVE (Rep.) was born at Oconto on September 27, 1915. After graduating from high school he attended the Railroad School of Auditors. He was a county caseworker and is the proprietor of a service station. Mr. La Fave is a member of the county board. He served as chairman of Sportmen's Congress in 1949 and 1950, and is an active member of the Civic Club, Yacht Club, Kiwanis Club, Wisconsin Service Association and various other civic organizations. During World War II he was chief petty officer in the auxiliary coast guard. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 636 Brazeau Avenue, Oconto.

WALTER MELCHIOR (Rep.) was born in Green Bay on August 18, 1894. He attended the Wausaukee elementary and high schools. Since his graduation from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1927 he has practiced law, been an insurance counsel and a pulp and paper maker. His public offices include city attorney of New London and government appeal agent in the selective service system during World War II. In 1932 and 1948 he was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions. Mr. Melchior is a World War I veteran of the Rainbow Division and was awarded the American Silver Star and the French Croix de Guerre. From 1940 to 1945 he was a lieutenant in the Wisconsin State Guard. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1731 North Harriman Street, Appleton.

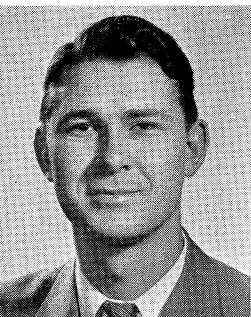
Outagamie County, first district: Towns of Bovina, Center, Dale, Ellington, Grand Chute, and Greenville; village of Shiocton; city of Appleton.

GERALD D. LORGE (Rep.) was born July 9, 1922 at Bear Creek. He attended elementary and high schools in that locality and is studying for his law degree, taking courses at Marquette University. He has been a farmer all his life and also worked with his father in his blacksmith shop. From 1941 to 1945 he served in the marine corps. Prior to his election to the assembly in 1950 he had held no public office. Home Address: Bear Creek.

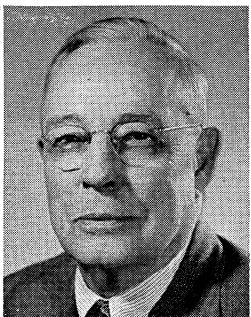
Outagamie County, second district: Towns of Black Creek, Buchanan, Cicero, Deer Creek, Freedom, Hortonville, Kaukauna, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Oneida, Osborne, Seymour, and Vandenbroek; villages of Black Creek, Bear Creek, Combined Locks, Hortonville, Kimberly, and Little Chute; cities of Kaukauna, Seymour, and third ward of New London.



BICHLER
Ozaukee



PETERSON, A.
Pierce

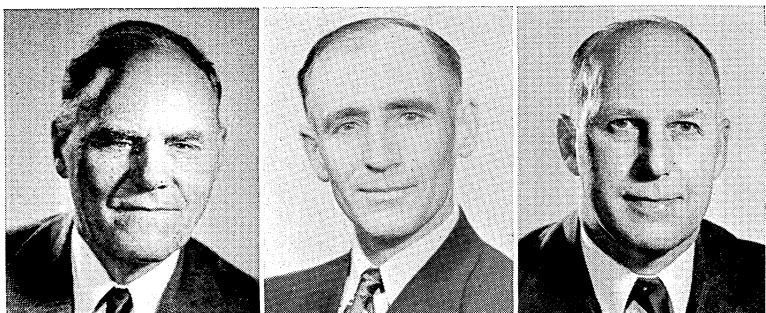


PEABODY
Polk

NICHOLAS J. BICHLER (Dem.) was born in the town of Belgium, November 26, 1895. He was educated in the public and parochial schools and attended Pio Nono College. After being graduated from St. Norberts College at De Pere, he took the short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. Since 1920 he has farmed and engaged in the real estate business. For five years he was chairman of the town of Belgium and a member of the Ozaukee County Board until 1935. He was a member of the assembly in 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, and was re-elected in 1950. Home Address: Route 1, Belgium.

ARTHUR L. PETERSON (Rep.) was born on June 27, 1926 at Glyndon, Minnesota. After attending elementary and high schools in Wisconsin he attended Lawrence College and Marquette University. He received an A. B. from Yale University; M.S. in public administration from the University of Southern California; attended the University of Minnesota; and completed course work for Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1950. When elected to office he was editor of *The Reporter*, River Falls, and previously was research assistant at Yale University; research associate at the University of Southern California; and extension division counselor at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Peterson is author of various government studies, including one on interstate compacts and another on delinquency control and police supervision. He is a World War II veteran and is a reserve officer in the marine corps. Mr. Peterson volunteered for active duty and was recalled to active duty in August 1951. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Prescott.

RAYMOND A. PEABODY (Rep.) was born on February 24, 1883 at Baldwin, St. Croix County, where his great-grandfather was one of the pioneer farm-settlers a decade before the Civil War. Mr. Peabody, while still in his teens, worked as a telegraph operator on railroads. In 1903, he, with others, started a mercantile and lumbering business in Washburn County, which he operated for the next fifteen years. Since 1922 he has been interested in the banking, insurance, and finance business, and served three years as a member of the executive council of the Wisconsin Bankers Association. He has been a member of the Legislative Council since its formation. He has been interested in governmental affairs all his life and was a city council member for many years in his home village and served three years as mayor. Mr. Peabody served on the Polk County Board, including three years as chairman. He has always been interested in civic betterment movements and has served in many organizations. This is his fifth term in the assembly. Home Address: Milltown.



KOSTUCK
Portage

ZELLINGER
Price

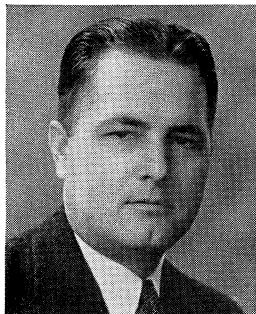
GADE
Racine, 1st

JOHN T. KOSTUCK (Dem.) a resident of Stevens Point, was born there on October 7, 1892. Leaving school at the end of the third grade, he went to work on a farm. At the age of fourteen when he was assisting in blasting stone, he met with an accident which made him blind. He entered the Wisconsin State School for the Blind and after ten years was graduated from the high school department in 1918. Then he attended the University of Wisconsin, specializing in political science and economics. After teaching for three years in the high school department of the School for the Blind at Staunton, Virginia, he entered the piano business at Stevens Point. At present he is a salesman and a piano tuner. He is serving his eleventh consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: 130 Algoma Street, Stevens Point.

VINCENT J. ZELLINGER (Rep.) was born in Czechoslovakia on February 10, 1901. He received his early education in the Nebraska and Price County public schools. He has been a highway maintenance worker, a farmer's co-operative store manager, and an electric welder. Since 1930 he has been a dairy farmer. Mr. Zellinger has held the offices of town chairman, member of the county conservation and forestry committees, and school district director. He has served as town clerk for thirteen years. He was president of Price County Guernsey Breeders Association and legislative director of Elk Worcester Local Farmers Union. Mr. Zellinger has always been interested in bettering conservation and reforestation. In 1925 he took military training at Camp Custer, Michigan. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Phillips.

HAROLD GADE (Dem.) was born in Denmark on February 12, 1899. He was graduated from high school in that country and later attended various business schools. He was an accountant for a number of years and at present is department manager of Racine Consumers Co-operative. From 1945 to 1947 he was a Racine alderman, and from 1947 to 1948 he was chairman of the Racine Housing Authority. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 1921 Fairview Terrace, Racine.

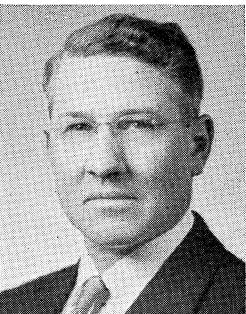
Racine County, first district: The first, second, third, sixth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, and fourteenth wards of the city of Racine.



LARSEN, L.
Racine, 2nd



MATHESON
Racine, 3rd



KINTZ
Richland

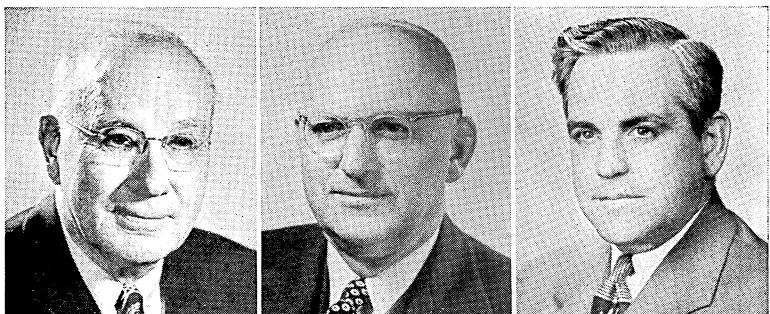
LAWRENCE R. LARSEN (Rep.) was born at Racine, Wisconsin on March 23, 1897, and received his education in the common and high schools of that city. He served in World War I with Headquarters Company at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. He was elected as chief clerk of the senate in 1935 and was unanimously re-elected in each succeeding session through 1945. In 1950 Mr. Larsen was elected to the assembly. Home Address: 1028 Russet Street, Racine.

Racine County, second district: The fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, twelfth, and fifteenth wards of the city of Racine.

ROBERT J. MATHESON (Rep.) was born in the town of Dover, Racine County, on February 16, 1907. After attending elementary school he graduated from Racine County School of Agriculture. He formerly was manager of a commercial department in a law firm and is now engaged in the wholesale tobacco business. From 1933 to 1949 served as deputy sheriff, undersheriff, and sheriff of Racine County. From 1947 to 1949 he was a member of the State Crime Laboratory Board and served as chairman of the local War Manpower Board. Mr. Matheson was an active musician for twenty-six years and at present is president of the Racine Musician's Union. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 5811 Spring Street, Racine.

Racine County, third district: Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford, and Yorkville; villages of Rochester, Sturtevant, Union Grove, and Waterford; city of Burlington and ninth ward of Racine.

MILFORD C. KINTZ (Rep.) was born on August 3, 1903 in the township of Richland. He received his early education in the elementary and high schools and attended Richland County Normal School. After teaching for one year he became a farmer. Mr. Kintz has served as town chairman since 1939; is chairman of the county board; and was a school board director. He was a 4-H club leader and a member of the Committee on Rural Community High Schools. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Rural Route 2, Richland Center.



GRASSMAN
Rock, 1st

ENGBRETSON
Rock, 2nd

ROGAN
Rusk and Sawyer

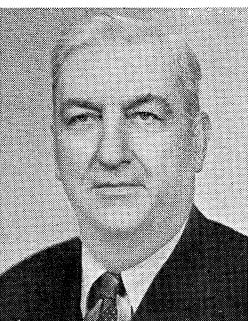
EDWARD GRASSMAN (Rep.) was born in Richland County. After having been graduated from Sextonville High School, he attended Whitewater State Normal and Valparaiso University and also took a six months' correspondence course in order to acquire a first grade teacher's certificate. He taught for the next eight years and then took up leaf tobacco buying and farming. Mr. Grassman has held a number of public offices: alderman of Edgerton, 1922 to 1926; mayor for the next biennium; and county supervisor for the three years preceding his election to the assembly in 1932. In October 1951, he was honored by the Rock River Valley School Administrator's Association for his service to education. He has served in the assembly continuously since 1933. Home Address: 501 Washington Street, Edgerton.

Rock County, first district: Towns of Center, Fulton, Harmony, Janesville, Lima, Milton, Magnolia, Porter, and Union; villages of Milton and Milton Junction; cities of Edgerton, Evansville, and Janesville.

BURGER M. ENGBRETSON (Rep.) was born at Oslo, Norway on June 21, 1896. He was educated in the public schools of Beloit and attended the University of Wisconsin. He is a World War I veteran. Mr. Engebretson has been in the insurance and real estate business for the past twenty-five years. He was elected twice to the board of supervisors of Rock County. This is his eighth term in the assembly. Home Address: 742 McKinley Avenue, Beloit.

Rock County, second district: Towns of Avon, Beloit, Bradford, Clinton, Johnstown, La Prairie, Newark, Plymouth, Rock, Spring Valley, and Turtle; villages of Clinton, Footville, and Orfordville; city of Beloit.

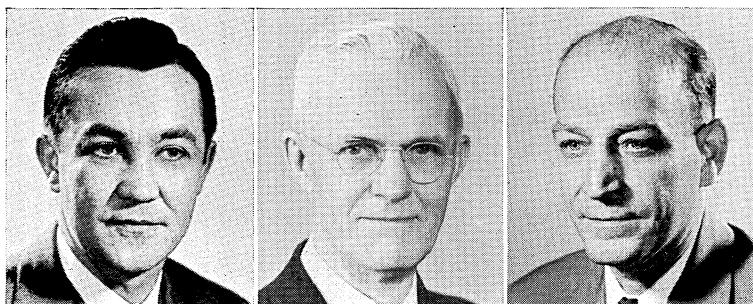
PAUL J. ROGAN (Rep.) was born on August 21, 1918 at Eagle. He received his education in St. Mary's School in Wausau; St. Norbert's High School in West De Pere; and St. Norbert's College; and the University of Wisconsin. He is manager of a chick hatchery and former manager of a feed store, and is proprietor of a beauty parlor. Mr. Rogan was president of the Ladysmith Junior Chamber of Commerce. He is a World War II veteran, having served with the combat engineers from 1942 to 1945. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: Ladysmith.

BERGERON
St. CroixSTONE
SaukMAROTZ
Shawano

WILLIAM A. BERGERON (Rep.) was born on July 3, 1898 at Stillwater, Minnesota. After attending elementary and high schools he became a farmer. Since 1940 he has engaged in various occupations. His public offices include town chairman, county board chairman, county welfare committee chairman, and other public offices. Mr. Bergeron has served as director and vice president of Midland Cooperative Wholesale, chairman of the board of directors of mutual service life, casualty, and fire insurance companies, vice president of Farmington Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and president of Cooperative Auditing Service. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Somerset.

JAMES RILEY STONE (Rep.) was born on October 17, 1886 at Sully County, South Dakota. He received his elementary and high school education in the Reedsburg public schools. In 1907 he graduated from the University of Wisconsin, receiving a B.A. degree. He has held the offices of postmaster and town clerk. From 1945 to 1949 he was sheriff of Sauk County. He owns and manages two Sauk County dairy farms. Mr. Stone has served as secretary and treasurer of Sauk County National Farm Association. He is a World War I veteran, with service in the artillery. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 203 First Street, Baraboo.

ROBERT G. MAROTZ (Rep.) was born at Sheboygan on November 14, 1921. After graduating from St. James Lutheran School in Shawano and Shawano High School he worked as an apprentice in a law office. He served in the marine corps from 1942 to 1945 during which time he also attended Bowling Green State University in Ohio and Dartmouth College. In 1946 he wrote the Wisconsin bar examination and was admitted to the bar the same year. He then attended the Law School of the University of Wisconsin where he received his degree in 1949. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Shawano.



NUERNBERG
Sheboygan, 1st

TIMMER
Sheboygan, 2nd

KAPITZ
Taylor

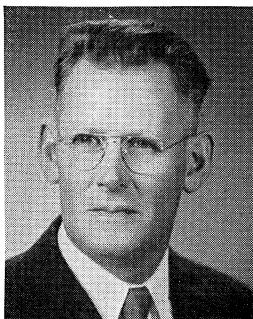
FRED E. NUERNBERG (Rep.) was born on October 8, 1917 in Sheboygan where he received his elementary and high school education. After being employed by the Garton Toy Company as production supervisor he entered the insurance business in 1946. In addition to being active in Red Cross and Boy Scout activities he is a member of the Kiwanis Club, Community Players, Life Underwriters Association, American Legion, and Amvets. In World War II he served in the Navy. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 1955 North 4th Street, Sheboygan.

Sheboygan County, first district: The city of Sheboygan.

HENRY W. TIMMER (Rep.) was born at Gibbsville on June 18, 1873. He received his education in the elementary schools and later attended the Sheboygan Business College. He was born and raised on a farm. He has been a clerk, tinsmith, hardware dealer, and bank cashier. His public offices include county clerk, town clerk, town treasurer, chairman of town board, postmaster, member of Sheboygan County Normal School Board, and chief clerk of the local Selective Service Board. At present he is retired. This is his fourth term in the legislature. Home Address: Waldo.

Sheboygan County, second district: The entire county outside the city of Sheboygan.

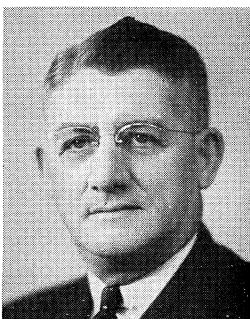
MILLARD M. KAPITZ (Rep.) was born in Rib Lake on July 31, 1906. He graduated from the Rib Lake elementary and high schools. He managed a bowling alley and a bar-cafe and now is in the insurance business. He was a village trustee from 1932 to 1935; member of the county board from 1936 to 1943 and from 1945 to 1950; member of the county board finance committee from 1936 to 1943; vice chairman of the county board from 1941 to 1943; and chairman from 1947 to 1950. He served in the navy in 1944 and upon his discharge he again became a member of the county board. Mr. Kapitz is a former president of the Rib Lake Commercial Club and former commander of the Rib Lake American Legion post. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Rib Lake.



PAULSON
Trempealeau



MOCKRUD
Vernon

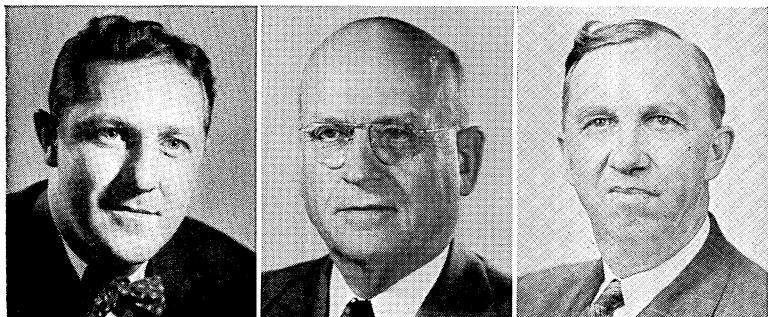


RICE
Walworth

RUSSELL PAULSON (Rep.) was born in the town of Chimney Rock on August 23, 1897. He is engaged in operating the home farm. He has held a number of public offices, including school treasurer; town chairman for twelve years; member of the county committee for the Federal Farm and Home Administration; chairman of the county board for three years; and chairman of the county highway committee for six years. Mr. Paulson is a veteran of World War I. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Strum.

ARTHUR O. MOCKRUD (Rep.) was born on August 4, 1912 at Westby. After graduating from the Westby public and high schools he attended the University of Wisconsin, from which he received his Ph.B. and LL.B. degrees. Since 1942 he has been a practicing attorney, and since 1945 he has served as city attorney of Westby. In 1951 Mr. Mockrud was chosen Republican floor leader. He is chairman of the Assembly Committee on Judiciary and is a member of the Legislative Council. This is his third term in the legislature. Home Address: 200 West State Street, Westby.

ORA R. RICE (Rep.) was born at Boscobel on September 16, 1885. He is a graduate of Boscobel High School and received his dental degree from Northwestern University Dental College in 1907. From 1907 to 1936 he practiced dentistry in Delavan and since 1936 he has devoted his time to farming and legislative duties. Dr. Rice has held a number of elective and appointive offices including alderman of Delavan in 1916 and 1917 and mayor of the city from 1918 to 1922. He served as chairman and member of the State Centennial Committee. This is his eighth term in the assembly. In 1951 Mr. Rice was elected Speaker. For the past six sessions he has been chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and is also vice-chairman of the Committee on Rules. Home Address: Delavan.



HAEBIG
Washington

REDFORD
Waukesha, 1st

LUDVIGSEN
Waukesha, 2nd

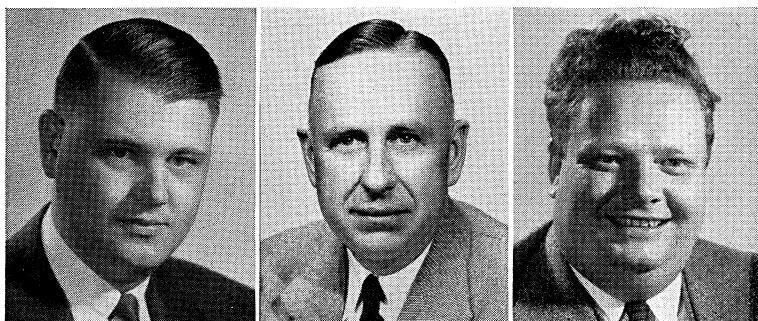
KENNETH WILLIAM HAEBIG (Rep.) was born at West Bend on September 2, 1915. After attending the West Bend elementary and high schools he graduated from Marquette University with the degrees B.S. and LL.B. Since 1947 he has been a practicing attorney. He is a World War II veteran, having served in the infantry. Prior to his election to the assembly in 1950 Mr. Haebig had held no public office. Home Address: Route 4, West Bend.

ALVIN J. REDFORD (Rep.) was born on August 25, 1883 in the town of Pewaukee and attended the rural schools in Waukesha County. For more than sixteen years he was a city police officer; he was sheriff for five terms; deputy sheriff for two years; and served on the fire and police commission for over ten years. He is presently employed by the Otis E. Glidden and Co. Inc. of Waukesha. Mr. Redford is a member of the Elks. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 100 West Main Street, Waukesha.

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

ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN (Rep.) was born on the old farm homestead in the town of Merton, Waukesha county on March 17, 1886. He received his education in the public schools and at Luther College, Racine. His early years were spent in farming. For many years he was engaged in landscape work and in the development and sale of lake frontage. He served as a member of the Waukesha County Board and chairman of the town of Merton during the years 1923 to 1928 and has been secretary of the Waukesha Farm Drainage Board since 1923. He is assembly chairman of the Joint Committee on Finance; member of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation; and chairman of the Joint Legislative Council. This is his ninth term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

Waukesha County, second district: Towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, and Summit; villages of Butler, Chenequa, Hartland, Lac La Belle, Lannon, Menomonee Falls, Merton, Pewaukee, and Sussex; city of Oconomowoc.



PETERSON, R.
Waupaca

ABRAHAM
Winnebago, 1st

CANE
Winnebago, 2nd

RICHARD E. PETERSON (Rep.) was born on July 17, 1920 at Waupaca, where he attended the elementary and high schools. In 1949 he graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School. He is engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Peterson is active in the Boy Scouts, and is a member of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 16 15th Street, Clintonville.

HARVEY R. ABRAHAM (Rep.) was born in Oshkosh on January 15, 1895. He received his education in the public schools and graduated from the Oshkosh Business College. He was a sheet metal construction worker for eight years and assisted on a farm two years prior to his service in World War I. Mr. Abraham served in overseas combat duty with the 318th Engineers, 6th Division. Following his honorable discharge he was associated with a partner in a photo finishing business. He then travelled for two large nationally known food manufacturers until 1936. Since that time he has been a real estate salesman. He is a past commander of the local post No. 70 of the American Legion and a past exalted ruler of the B.P.O.E. No. 292. This is his third term in the legislature. He is a member of the Legislative Council and its Committee on Conservation; Chairman of the Excise and Fees Committee; and member of the Judiciary Committee. Home Address: 19 1/2 Ceape Street, Oshkosh.

Winnebago County, first district: City of Oshkosh.

ARNOLD J. CANE (Rep.) was born on December 11, 1914 at Ontonagon, Michigan. He attended the public schools of that locality and graduated from Marquette University Law School in 1937. He is now engaged in the practice of law. From 1937 to 1940 he taught public speaking and coached debate at St. Mary's High School in Menasha. His public offices include justice of the peace, member of school board, acting police justice, and acting city attorney. Mr. Cane is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Elks, Eagles, and Parent-Teachers Association. He has been active in many civic affairs as well as in state and county bar association activities. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 200 Lake Street, Menasha.

Winnebago County, second district: All of the towns, villages, and cities of the county except the city of Oshkosh.

CLARK
WoodMAY
Chief ClerkKELLMAN
Sergeant at Arms

WILLIAM WALTER CLARK (Rep.) was born in Plum City on July 7, 1885. He was graduated from Plum City graded school, Ellsworth High School, River Falls Teachers College, and attended the University of Wisconsin. He taught for a number of years in a country school, high school, and Wood County Agricultural School, and has also served as county agricultural agent. Mr. Clark is a farmer and cattle buyer. He has acted as town chairman of the town of Hansen and as chairman of the Wood County Board. Mr. Clark served as chairman of the Committee on Education in 1945, 1947, and 1949 and is a member of the Committee on Taxation. Mr. Clark is a member of the Legislative Council and was chairman of the Education Committee of the Legislative Council. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, and re-elected in 1938, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, and 1950. Home Address: Vesper.

ARTHUR L. MAY was born in Chicago on January 6, 1901. He attended the elementary schools of Chicago and Wisconsin Rapids and was graduated from Central High School in Madison. In 1932 he received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Wisconsin Law School. Mr. May has been a farmer, mechanic, businessman, and since 1932 has engaged in the practice of law. He served as justice of the peace from 1931 to 1939. He was a delegate to the 1944 Republican National Convention. He was elected chief clerk of the assembly in 1941, and re-elected each session since then. Home Address: 2527 Van Hise Avenue, Madison.

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

Articles of General Interest

THE COMMUNITY OF GOVERNMENTS IN WISCONSIN

By M. G. TOEPEL, *Chief*
Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library

INTRODUCTION

WITHIN the lifetime of the adult population of this country the functions of government have expanded tremendously. The rapid pace of invention, greater interest in the well-being of the people, an increasingly complex economic system, more rapid means of communication and transportation and the sheer increase in the size and density of population are some of the forces which have impelled additional governmental activity. While the major increases in such activity are generally associated with the federal government, measured in terms of new functions added, increased personnel and total costs, state and local governments too have experienced a rather phenomenal growth. In 1900, for example, the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin consisted of the commissioner, a deputy commissioner, and a janitor. Today the Public Service Commission, the successor to the Railroad Commission, employs more than 125 people. In 1900 the regulation of motor vehicles was unheard of in Wisconsin. Today the Motor Vehicle Department alone employs more than 400 people, and various other state departments such as the Public Service Commission and the Highway Department as well as county, city, village, and town officials and employees are concerned with this function.

On the national level in recent years the depression and the international conflict have accounted for a major portion of the increase in government activity, but the rapid shrinking of the time-distance relationship has also been a significant influence in expanding the work of the federal government. Crime, radio, aviation, interstate business, are among the many problems which defy state boundaries.

On the local level problems have arisen which some of the units of government are ill-equipped to handle. The result has been that the problems have been moved up to the county or state level. In some cases these programs are still locally operated, but state financial aid and supervision is provided. The highway system, public welfare programs, public health, industrial safety and education are but a few illustrations of functions in which the state government has become increasingly active.

Simultaneously, increased demands have been made upon local governments to provide services unknown a generation ago. Parking lots, fluorination of water, building inspection, swimming pools, vocational schools, and literally scores of other services have been added to the functions of local governments. Similarly, tasks which have long been performed have increased in complexity, requiring more expenditures, more personnel, more equipment. The police department, for example, has expanded from a simple foot patrol organization to one with traffic divisions, patrol divisions, investigative staffs, records sections, patrol cars, radios, fingerprint files, and crime detection equipment.

Few services, once established, are ever completely abolished. Although the Civil Works Administration and the National Youth Administration, depression agencies known as the CWA and NYA, are gone, far broader programs have replaced them. Isolated functions may become obsolete, but as stallion registration and licensing of horseshoers declined in significance, for example, a vast number of other functions developed because of the introduction of the automobile. We all hope that many of the existing emergency agencies created by reason of the international situation will wither away, but the foreseeable future does not promise much relief.

Recognizing that services are seldom completely abolished, more attention is being paid to the science of effective and efficient operation of the services. Centralized purchasing, budgeting, independent audits, administrative reorganization are some of the forms which this trend has taken. Side by side with the subject matter expert there is developing an expert in the techniques of management.

THE FRAMEWORK OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

As a result of the declaration of independence in 1775, 13 independent units of government existed along the eastern coast line. As is well known they created a working arrangement known as the Articles of Confederation as a device for carrying out their common functions. As is equally well known the Articles of Confederation contained many weaknesses which in 1787 the 13 independent states sought to remedy at a convention held in Philadelphia. Events conspired to cause the delegates to the convention to abandon their original charge and to propose a completely new plan which in the form of the Constitution of the United States has, with some changes, formed the basic organizational pattern for this country ever since.

The 13 independent states, now increased to 48, gave to the national government certain powers which are set forth in fairly explicit terms in the Constitution. These are the powers delegated to the national government. All other powers are reserved to the states or to the people. Clearly, the document written in 1787 could not anticipate the changes in the mode of living which would occur in the next century and a half. Thus through the amendment of the basic document and the interpretations of the court, the Constitution has been made applicable to ever-changing conditions.

Each of the 13 states, likewise, adopted constitutions. Basically, these documents sought, not to define in precise terms the functions which the states could perform, but to provide the framework of government and enumerate the restrictions placed upon those governments. This was true because the states, having given certain powers to the federal government, remained in possession of all other powers which they did not deny to themselves or reserve to the people. The Wisconsin Constitution, among many things, prohibits the state from incurring a debt except in certain situations, prohibits the expenditure of moneys for internal improvements

except in certain cases, prohibits the levying of certain kinds of taxes, prohibits the legislature from granting divorces or changing names. It likewise requires the state, among other things, to maintain common schools, to establish a university, to elect certain officers, to maintain certain courts.

Within this framework in which the federal government has certain fairly specific powers delegated to it and the states have other powers which remain, there are certain powers which both the federal and state governments may exercise and some which neither of them may use. The power to tax, to provide highways, are illustrations of powers which both may exercise while the elements of the bill of rights contained in both the state and federal Constitutions are illustrations of powers prohibited to both.

The states create subordinate units of government to carry out state functions and to administer local affairs. These units are called counties, towns, cities, villages, and special districts. They are creatures of the state which may be created and abolished by the state. In some cases they are created by special law. In Wisconsin, counties were normally created by individual laws. In some other states not only are all units of local government created by special laws, but each change in them even to the point of changing the salaries of the officials must be handled by a special law applicable to a particular unit. This is handled in Wisconsin by general laws which provide that when certain conditions are met, the unit may be created by local action.

This is the framework of government under which the people of these United States live. On each level, national, state, and local, agencies exist for making the rules, for carrying them out, and for interpreting them. These are the legislative, executive, and judicial functions of government. On most levels the duties of carrying out these functions are delegated to representatives of the people, but on the town and common school district level, the qualified voters of the unit assemble annually to lay out the program for the ensuing year. Thus the principles of both pure and representative democracy find expression in Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN, THE STATE

The Geography of Wisconsin

The geography of much of Wisconsin was drastically affected by the series of glaciers which at one time or another swept across all of the state except the southwest portion. Characteristic of this glaciated area are the rolling terrain, many lakes, hills running either parallel to or at right angles to the direction of the glacial flow, the presence of stratified layers of sand and gravel in all degrees of coarseness, and the wide distribution of hard rock boulders with rounded surfaces which are generally foreign to the underlying rock. In contrast to this, the characteristics of the southwest unglaciated area are deep, narrow valleys without lakes, sand,

gravel, or hardheads. The economy of the state as well as its physical characteristics was affected by the remodeling of the earth's surface by the glaciers.

The rivers which have been an important factor in Wisconsin life since the visits of the early French explorers and which provided the power first for the flour and sawmill industries and then for the paper and hydro-electric industries are part of three drainage basins. The most significant of these basins is that of the Mississippi River which drains more than half the state toward the west and south. Second most significant is the Lake Michigan basin which drains toward the east. Least significant is the Lake Superior basin which contains a relatively few short rivers which drain toward the north.

A leading physical characteristic of Wisconsin is its lakes which are widely distributed. No less than 3,500 lakes over 10 acres in size have been recorded, and there are many more of lesser size. The natural lakes have been augmented in several areas by artificial lakes created by the dams of the hydro-electric systems. The largest inland lake is Lake Winnebago between Calumet and Winnebago Counties, but more characteristic of the Wisconsin lakes are the groups in Dane, Oneida, Vilas, Walworth, and Waupaca Counties. It should not be forgotten that to the north and east of Wisconsin are the two largest of the Great Lakes, Michigan and Superior, which have had a vigorous influence upon Wisconsin economy.

It has long been recorded that Rib Mountain in Marathon County with an elevation of 1,940 feet was the highest point in Wisconsin, but in 1947 it was discovered that Sugarbush Hill near Laona in Forest County was 10 feet higher. Other high points include Ring School Hill near Ogema in Price County which is 1,891 feet high; Mount Whittlesley near Mellen which is 1,866 feet high; Muscallonge Hill, 1,860 feet; Crandon West Hill, 1,850 feet; Meteor Hill, 1,770 feet; Summit Lake Station, 1,734 feet; and Blue Mounds, 1,716 feet. Other high points include the bluffs along the Mississippi River, the ridge parallel to the south bank of the Wisconsin River culminating in a point near Blue Mounds which is just over 1,700 feet in elevation, the ridge which extends from Door County south along the eastern shore of Lake Winnebago to a point south of Fond du Lac. Limestone, sandstone, granite, and quartzite form the predominant types of sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rock in the state.

In addition to the previously mentioned geographic phenomena in the state, mention should be made of the quartzite cliffs at Devils Lake, the Wisconsin River gorge at Wisconsin Dells, the Kettle Moraine area extending south from Fond du Lac County and the Flambeau River area.

The geography and resulting economic development have divided the state into several logical areas. One such division is the northern cut-over area which was once the great national timber producer and is now largely devoted to public forests, private timber production, and recreation. Another distinctive area is that of the

southeastern portion of the state along the shores of Lake Michigan which, by reason of its shipping facilities and its proximity to the east from which most immigration flowed, contains the heaviest concentration of population. It is today rapidly becoming a series of suburban communities surrounding the key industrial centers. The southwestern and western portions of the state remain distinctive because of their hilly terrain. Another distinctive area is the central sand area in which the unproductivity of the soil has restricted agricultural development greatly. The great dairying areas of the state stretch from the middle north and northwest through the east central and southeastern part of the state. Finally the most recently emerging distinctive areas are those of the Upper Wisconsin River and the Fox River where a heavy concentration of one of Wisconsin's great industries, paper making, along the rivers has developed.

Less than half the year is free from frost and in portions of the state the growing season is as short as 110 days. Dairying, therefore, is more suited to Wisconsin than is the production of crops which require a long growing season. Although there is some variation among sections, the annual rainfall approximates 30 inches, a considerable portion of which falls in the form of snow which normally covers the ground from late November to April. Virtually all inland waters freeze over in winter, and shipping on the Great Lakes is suspended for several months due to ice formation. Except in the cranberry marshes, the artificial introduction of water for crops is not required. In fact, in many parts of the state drainage projects have been necessary to recover the agricultural use of the land.

Wisconsin's Population

The first decennial population count of the State of Wisconsin in 1850 revealed a total population of 305,391. In 1950, 100 years later, the population had multiplied about 11 times to 3,434,575. The total population increase has been fairly stable in this 100-year period, more often than not, hovering around 300,000 people, but the relative increase tends to decline as the total number of people in the state increases. Many people predicted in 1940 when the 10-year increase was the smallest in the history of the state in absolute numbers that the population was approaching stability and that there would be very little increase between 1940 and 1950, but the postwar birth rate and the continued economic opportunities both on the farm and in the cities provided an unexpected increase in the 1950 figures which more than offset the losses suffered by reason of the war.

In the course of three centuries the original Indian population which was only slightly larger when the white man came than it is today has been augmented by immigrants from many countries, the descendants of whom constitute the people of the state today. These immigrants brought with them many characteristics and

languages which have survived in the particular areas where the groups settled. The state is spotted with settlements in which the national origins of much of the population are still apparent in the language, in the names on the stores, in the favorite foods, in the celebrations, and in many other ways.

The French voyageurs and traders, although a small group, were the early settlers who took roots along the general route between Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. By the 1830's large population movements into the state had begun. The English miners from Cornwall and the people from Illinois and south came to the lead mines of the southwest. The German farmer of about the same period settled along the shores of Lake Michigan in Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Sheboygan Counties. The Scandinavian groups settled in Racine County or went west to Dane and Rock Counties and to the northwest quarter of the state. Significant immigrant groups which can still be identified are the Poles of Brown, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Portage, Shawano, and Taylor Counties; the Dutch of Brown, Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, and Sheboygan Counties; the Belgians of Brown, Door, and Kewaunee Counties; the Swiss of Green County; the Bohemians of Milwaukee and Racine Counties; the Italians of Iron, Kenosha, and Racine Counties; the Finnish of Ashland, Douglas, and Iron Counties; and the Russian groups in Milwaukee and Sheboygan Counties. Great has been the contribution of these many peoples to the polyglot population of Wisconsin.

During the decade 1940 to 1950 Wisconsin had 688,388 births and 318,205 deaths for a net gain of 370,183. The population increased only 296,988. It therefore follows that 73,195 more people must have left Wisconsin than entered the state during the 10-year period. In part this may be accounted for by students and members of the armed forces who for the first time in 1950 were not counted at their permanent residences. The increase in population in Wisconsin during the last 10 years may, therefore, be considered primarily the result of the high birth rate.

In 1850 less than 10 percent of the total population of Wisconsin lived in urban areas. The proportion of people who live in cities and villages has continued to increase steadily since the beginning. During the depression the movement to the city slowed perceptibly, but in the last 10 years it has more than doubled the rate during the 1940's. Except where annexation has expanded the boundaries of cities, the increase in urban population has been most noticeable in the fringe areas or "bedroom" communities surrounding the major cities rather than in the core of the city itself. The immigration of people from other countries who were more accustomed to city life, the increased opportunities in cities resulting from the development of our manufacturing system, modern agricultural methods, and the phenomenal increase in the use of power machinery on the farm with the resulting emergence of larger farms requiring less manpower have all affected the proportionate number of people in the rural and urban areas.

While the total population of Wisconsin increased between 1940 and 1950, not all parts of the state showed an increase nor did all parts increase or decrease at the same rate. Only seven of the 29 counties north of a line drawn west from Green Bay showed an increase in population. Forest County with a 20 percent decline and Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Florence, Iron, and Sawyer with over 10 percent decreases were among the counties showing the greatest decline. On the other hand, Waukesha County with 36 percent increase, Dane County with 28 percent, Walworth County with 25 percent indicate the areas in which the major increases occurred. Most typical of the increase for the state were Door, Jefferson, and Manitowoc Counties.

One of the phenomena of the 1940's was the high birth rate since VE and VJ Days. The second was the increased percentage of the total population over 65. The third was the fact that the proportion of youngsters between 15 and 24 years of age actually declined. This was because of the low birth rate during the depression and the number of young men of that age group in the armed forces.

The growth of population in Wisconsin exceeded that of the other agricultural states of this area such as Iowa, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota, but lagged substantially behind that of Illinois and Michigan. California with a 51 percent increase led the nation followed closely by Arizona with 49 percent, Florida with 44 percent and Nevada with slightly less. Arkansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oklahoma lost population. Wisconsin was on the fringe of an area west and south of this state which had the lowest population increase in the entire country. Wisconsin dropped from 13th to 14th among the states in total population between 1940 and 1950.

Milwaukee continued to be the largest city although its proportionate increase in population was less than some other cities. Madison increased over 40 percent, Eau Claire 20 percent. Marinette, Superior, and Two Rivers, on the other hand, just held their own, and Ashland declined about 5 percent. No less than 100 incorporated places in the state, largely under 1,000, declined in population in the ten-year period.

An increase in population is regarded with mixed feelings. While it is generally conceded that a natural increase resulting from more births than deaths is desirable, an increase which results from migration creates major problems which states such as Arizona, California, Florida, and Texas must face. An industrial economy which attracts and creates concentrations of people results in problems of health, sanitation, police and fire protection, and welfare. All of these things complicate government and increase its costs. Many cities have resisted efforts to bring large industry into them on the grounds that the problems created outweigh the advantages. Wisconsin, in which the net gain in population during the past decade is more than represented by the increase in births is probably able to maintain a sounder and more effective government

than can states in which the population increases are imposing an ever-increasing burden on the state and its localities. Wisconsin, by reason of its natural increase, may well have less problems by reason of its more homogeneous, deep-rooted population, though slightly inbred, than is possible in areas where a migrant urban population is substantial.

The Occupations of Its People

The people of Wisconsin have not only developed nationally recognized occupations, but they have shown great adaptability in adjusting their occupations to changing economic conditions. Wisconsin was once a leading wheat producing state, but when the western wheat fields developed, the Wisconsin farmer turned to dairying. Wisconsin was once a leading timber producing area, but when the forests were depleted the people turned to the culture of fast growing pulpwoods and to recreation. The rivers which once turned the flour and sawmills now are used to provide the power for paper manufacture and the production of electricity.

Although less than half the people of the state now live on farms, Wisconsin is still "America's Dairyland". The early production of the staple whole milk, butter, and cheese has been augmented by the development of evaporated milk, powdered milk, cheese food products, foreign type cheese, and other products. Trucks from Wisconsin carry the surplus milk to such distant points as New England and Texas. There are more cattle than people in Wisconsin. These cattle produce more milk than is produced in any other state, and only slightly less than half the cheese produced in America is made in this state.

The products of the soil also loom large in Wisconsin's economy. The greatest production lies in corn, oats, and hay for the dairy cattle, but Wisconsin leads in the production of peas and corn for canning and produces sizeable amounts of cabbage, pickles, and beans. Certain crops of importance which are associated with particular areas are the tobacco of Dane and Rock Counties, the cherries of Door County, the apples of the Door County peninsula and the Kickapoo Valley, the cranberries of the Wood County marshes, and the potatoes of northern and central Wisconsin. There is little if any additional land in Wisconsin to which economical cultivation could be extended. Much submarginal land has been taken out of farming and returned to forestation. To maintain existing farm lands in proper production extensive programs of crop rotation, soil conservation, and fertilization are conducted in the state. As a leader in the field of rural zoning, Wisconsin has taken steps to reduce the probability of returning submarginal land to cultivation.

A major industry in the territorial days which still continues today in a more limited form is the mining in southwestern Wisconsin. The discovery of lead about 1827 led to a boom which by 1830 included about 3,000 miners. Timber also loomed large in

early production; in 1840 there were 124 sawmills in the territory.

Although the number of local cheese factories has declined materially, the state's rank as the major cheese producer is not threatened. The area which once produced more saw timber than any other state is now producing an ever-increasing amount of pulpwood which together with pulp from other states, Canada and northern European countries provides the raw material for the paper industry, a major industry in Wisconsin. Wisconsin does not produce any coal and very little iron, yet it has a heavy concentration of heavy industry in the southeastern portion of the state. Other centers of manufacturing are the Upper Wisconsin River Valley, the Fox River Valley, the Rock River Valley, the Chippewa River Valley.

The 1947 census of manufactures lists the production of machinery, food and kindred products, fabricated metals, paper and allied products, and transportation equipment as the major industries of the state in terms of values added by manufacturing and people employed. A more detailed breakdown lists the 10 most important manufacturing processes in order of importance as beverages, motor vehicles and equipment, paper and pulp, electrical industry apparatus, tractors and farm machinery, dairy products, engines and turbines, heating and plumbing equipment, iron and steel foundries, and general industrial machinery.

A business census based on 1948 figures indicates that in terms of total sales the leading retail businesses were groceries, motor vehicle sales, drinking establishments, hay, grain and feed stores, and lumber yards. Dairy products, automobile equipment, and groceries were the leading wholesale activities. The leading service occupations were barbering and beauty shop operation, automobile repairs, laundries, and advertising.

The tourist trade is a major activity in Wisconsin. Two official agencies, the Conservation Commission and the Northern Great Lakes Area Council, of which Wisconsin is a member, as well as many private agencies devote attention to stimulating the tourist trade. One report estimates that in 1949, 270,000 nonresidents entered the state for recreational purposes. The same report suggests that they spent a total of 76 million dollars while in the state. A 1951 report by the American Automobile Association estimates that in 1950 the visitors in this state spent a total of 300 million dollars. 1950 reports show that 21.4 percent of all passenger vehicles counted in the summer traffic count were out of state while only 11.9 percent counted in the fall were in the same category.

Closely allied to agricultural and industrial production is transportation. Water transportation, which once formed the only available means of travel except walking, has been restricted to the Great Lakes and Green Bay by reason of the development of power dams. Some foreign boats enter Wisconsin ports. Railroad transportation, which before the development of the motor vehicle and

the present system of highways formed the major method of transportation in this state has declined perceptibly in the past two decades. This has been accompanied by a phenomenal rise in truck and bus transportation and the total highway mileage traveled. Although Wisconsin has developed a great many airstrips and air-fields in the past decade, air transportation is not yet generally available in this state. Only three cities are on scheduled air trunk lines, and feeder lines serve less than a dozen cities.

Wisconsin has to its credit several outstanding contributions to the cause of labor which provides the manpower for the occupations of this state. It enacted the first effective workmen's compensation act, the first child labor code, the first modern apprenticeship and homework laws, the first act to create an industrial commission with power to establish standards of safety, the second to enact a labor relations act, the first effective vocational education system, and the first unemployment compensation act on the North American continent. It was the first to ratify the amendment to the Federal Constitution giving women the privilege of voting and second to ratify the still pending child labor amendment. Long before the national program Wisconsin had enacted legislation providing blind pensions, aid for dependent children, and old-age assistance benefits. For half a century Wisconsin has contributed strong leadership in the national effort in behalf of labor.

Wisconsin Symbols and Emblems

The frontispiece in this volume, drawn by a Wisconsin artist, depicts the Wisconsin symbols and emblems in the background of a typical Badger pastoral scene. These symbolic devices were developed over the years, and in some cases have their derivations in the territorial history. Some of them, such as the seal, coat of arms, flag, tree, flower, and bird, are provided for in the statutes. Others such as the nickname and state song are traditional only.

Although there are several opinions regarding the origin of the word "Wisconsin", the derivation suggested by Louise Kellogg who was an authority on Wisconsin history is that "The state derived its name from the principal river which runs centrally through it. The Chippewas upon its head waters called this river Wees-Konsan which signifies 'the gathering of the waters'. They gave it this name, as an Indian trader informed me, on account of its numerous branches near its head concentrated into one stream, which afterward runs so great a distance with but comparatively few principal branches to swell its current . . ." The name Wisconsin first appeared in the organic law approved by President Jackson on April 20, 1836 establishing the territorial government and providing that "from and after the third day of July next (1836), the country included within the following boundaries shall constitute a separate territory for the purposes of temporary government, by the name of Wisconsin; . . ."

Although there is no specific designation of a star for each state

in the U. S. flag, a federal executive order of October 26, 1912 provided that the flag should have six horizontal rows of eight stars starting with the upper left-hand corner with the states represented in order of their ratification of the Constitution (for the first 13) or their admission to the union. Wisconsin, as the 30th star is represented by the sixth star in the fourth row.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

Although "On Wisconsin" is recognized everywhere as Wisconsin's song, neither it nor any other song has ever been officially adopted by the state. "On Wisconsin" was written in 1909 by Carl Beck and William T. Purdy as a university football song. Lyrics more in keeping with the purposes of a state song were subsequently written. Although efforts have been made to stimulate interest in other songs, no legislative action has ever been taken.

Wisconsin has 12 legal holidays which are provided for in section 256.17 of the statutes. They are January 1, February 12, February

22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, September primary election day, October 12, November general election day, November 11, Thanksgiving, and December 25. The dates of all of them are clear except Thanksgiving. The law provides that it shall be the day which either the Governor or the President shall proclaim. It has varied widely in the state, sometimes having been set in December. For many years it was the last Thursday in November. It was moved ahead for two years in an effort to spread the time between Thanksgiving and Christmas. This created a good deal of confusion. In 1941 Congress passed a resolution making it the fourth Thursday, which is also sometimes the last Thursday. The pattern in recent years in Wisconsin has been to celebrate it on the fourth Thursday. The statutes provide that whenever a holiday falls on Sunday, the succeeding Monday shall be a holiday. The effect of a legal holiday is only partially laid down by the statutes which provide for the suspension of work by state employes and prohibit certain transactions on those days.

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

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

Before 1848

Wisconsin has been a state for less than one-third of the time since a white man first set foot upon the soil of this region in 1634, but the Wisconsin of 1848 was much more nearly like the Wisconsin of 1634 than is the Wisconsin of today like that of 1848. In the 200 odd years between the time Jean Nicolet visited the vicinity of what was to become Green Bay at Red Banks and the admission of Wisconsin to the Union in 1848 development was exceedingly slow. It was 35 years before a settlement was made, and longer before the farthestmost confines of what was to become the state were penetrated.

For almost half of the 300 years Wisconsin was under French control. This was the period of exploration and the establishment of trading posts to supply the tremendous demand for furs. Much of the thread of history during this period is recorded in the reports of the priests who accompanied the expeditions, of whom Father

Marquette is probably the best known. Because of the scarcity of settlements the French control was in a large measure nominal, and no appreciable change occurred when the territory was ceded to England in 1763 at the conclusion of the French and Indian Wars.

For the next 20 years, until 1783, the territory which was to become Wisconsin flew the English flag. While the controls of the English nominally ceased in 1783, it was actually not until after the War of 1812 that British control was wiped out completely. It was in this period that the first permanent settlement was made in the area, at Green Bay. Much of the period was one of conflict which surrounded rather than involved Wisconsin and postponed its development.

The treaty ending the Revolutionary War ceded the territory east of the Mississippi to the colonies, several of which immediately laid claims to part or all of the territory on the basis of their royal charters which had frequently granted all territory to the west without bothering to mention how far west. This untenable situation was solved, however, at the suggestion of Maryland and other "have not" states by turning the territory over to the national government because it had been won, not by the effort of any one colony, but by the combined efforts of all. Congress thereupon enacted the basic document for its government, the Ordinance of 1787. This tremendously important document and its predecessor, the Ordinance of 1785, established much of our basic plan of government including such things as the concept of the township survey, public education, prohibition, slavery, and others.

Between 1787 and 1836 the area which was to become Wisconsin was shifted from one territory to another as statehood moved westward. The Ordinance of 1787 had provided that the Northwest Territory should be divided into no less than three nor more than five states. The provisional boundaries for Wisconsin, although the name was not suggested, extended from the southern point of Lake Michigan to Lake Superior and from the western shore of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. Had this plan materialized, Wisconsin would now include Chicago, northern Illinois, northern Michigan, and much of northeast Minnesota. As it was, Wisconsin was placed in Wayne County in 1796, in St. Clair County in the Indiana territory in 1800, in Madison County in the Illinois Territory in 1812, and in the Michigan Territory in 1818. In the last division Wisconsin contained much territory west of what is now the state, and provision was made for dividing the territory into three counties, two of which still remain in name in the state, Brown and Crawford.

In 1836 the Wisconsin Territory was created by congressional action and the territory now within the state plus all the land north of the state of Missouri and west to the Missouri and White Earth Rivers was incorporated into it. Its government was simple. The Governor and Secretary of the territory were appointed for three years by the President. The legislature consisted of a council of

13 members elected for four years and a house of representatives of 26 members elected for two years. Their meetings were limited to 75 days for which they got three dollars a day and three dollars for every 20 miles to and from the capital. The first meeting was held at Belmont which was the first capital because it was more nearly the center of the territory, but almost immediately Madison was chosen as the capital, and by 1838 meetings were held there.

In 1846 the people of the territory voted six to one for statehood, and a constitutional convention was called for that year. The proposed Constitution was rejected by the people, presumably because of the provision on banks and the provision giving married women equal property rights. The second constitutional convention wisely omitted these controversial subjects, and the Constitution it proposed was approved by the voters in 1848. On May 29, 1848 Congress admitted Wisconsin to the Union, the 30th state.

Wisconsin's Capitols

Since 1836 when the Territory of Wisconsin was created, its government has been housed in four capitols. The territorial legislature in 1836 met in what was to become Belmont in Lafayette County. The concentration of population in the southwestern part of the territory and the fact that the western boundary of the territory then extended into what is now the Dakota's raised the hope that Belmont might be chosen as the permanent capital.

At the first session of the territorial legislature held in a frame building at that site, the question of the location of the capital city was discussed and no less than 20 locations were proposed. Governor Doty favored the site of Madison which was selected, and the Belmont site was permitted to deteriorate. The building used for the first territorial legislature was shifted from one use to another until in 1919, when the state bought it as a shrine, at that time it was being used as a barn.

The second Capitol was erected at the site of the present building. Begun in 1837 it was scheduled for completion in 1839, but was not actually completed until 1848 at a cost well in excess of that anticipated. The territorial legislature appears to have used it, however, beginning in 1838 even though there were pigs in the basement and ice on the floors at that time.

The building was soon found to be too small to house the governmental offices and in 1857 the legislature provided for its enlargement and improvement. Contrary to the intent of the act, a new Capitol was begun instead, and although there was criticism and objection, the project continued. Piece by piece the four wings and central portion of the third capitol were constructed between 1857 and 1869. In 1882 to 1884 the north and south wings were expanded, but in spite of the fact that the Historical Society moved to its present location on the campus of the university shortly after the turn of the century, the need for more space continued. In 1903 the legislature authorized the planning of more space.

The issue of whether or not to expand, rebuild, or raze, and replace the Capitol was settled in February 1904 when the third Capitol was largely destroyed by fire. Temporary repairs made the use of part of the building possible, but beginning in 1906 construction of the present structure began. Between then and 1917 the building was erected with the building commission, created in 1903, acting as general contractor. The total cost of the building including the power plant and equipment was about seven and one-fourth million dollars.

Gradually the present building became overcrowded and a number of departments were housed in rented quarters. In 1929, therefore, the legislature created a State Office Building Commission to erect an office building partially financed by grants from the federal government and partly from loans made from the insurance fund to be repaid from departmental rentals. By 1942 when the present structure was completed, approximately 200,000 square feet of additional office space had been made available. Further expansion of the structure is now proposed to again accommodate the state departments using rented office space.

Forging Its Reputation

In the slightly more than 100 years which have passed since the admission of Wisconsin to the Union, the state has developed a reputation for honest, effective, popular, farsighted government. Operating under the same Constitution approved in 1848, the state enacted law after law which opened new areas of government activity and which because of effective, nonpolitical administration worked where other laws previously had failed to work.

Following the turn of the century when the Wisconsin reputation was being developed, a happy combination of conditions which had exceptional results occurred. There was a great popular interest in government. The elective policy-makers, the top-level administrators, and leading teachers established a working arrangement which recognized the contribution which each group could make to the governing process. In this combination, however, policy-making was left to the legislature and elective executive officials and administration to the technically competent appointees. Unlike the federal "brain trust" of the 1930's, the students of government generally worked in an advisory capacity rather than as officers of the government. There was a well beaten path between the Capitol and the university.

During this formative period many of the new functions were headed by boards or commissions representing the public. This practice brought the administration of the new laws closer to the people and may thereby have stimulated greater interest in these activities.

In the development of this reputation, Wisconsin pioneered in many fields among which the following may be mentioned: the first effective income tax law; the first well-known legislative service

agency; the only complete biennial revision of the statutes; the first automatic voting machine in the lower house of the legislature; the first state-wide primary election law; the first comprehensive corrupt practices act; the first compulsory part-time continuation school law; the first law centralizing the administration of all labor laws in a single department; the model workmen's compensation law; the first state life insurance fund; the first dairy school; the first comprehensive highway marking system; and many others.

Why this strength in government developed in Wisconsin is a matter of speculation. Perhaps it is because Wisconsin was never populated by a politically illiterate population which could be manipulated by political bosses. Perhaps it is because the nature of Wisconsin's natural resources were such that most people who came here had to earn the success they made through hard labor. Perhaps it is because the people felt that they should depend upon their state and local governments for the solution of their problems rather than to depend upon the more remote federal government. Perhaps it was because Wisconsin was willing to experiment, to move into uncharted fields, developing the rules as they went along. Perhaps it is because the people of Wisconsin sensed more than some others that government must be a dynamic thing which changes to meet changing conditions and that government must be measured continuously in terms of how well it meets the problems of the moment.

One of those closely identified with the development of the Wisconsin reputation, Dr. E. E. Witte, in a speech recorded in the Congressional Record, made this observation of it in 1935:

"... I could go on much longer and enumerate still more measures of importance in which Wisconsin blazed the trail. Those which I have mentioned, however, will suffice not only to illustrate Wisconsin's willingness to experiment, but also the sanity with which it experimented, as shown by the great extent to which Wisconsin's leadership has been followed in other states. But such an enumeration does not adequately present Wisconsin's contributions to good state government — its tradition of keeping politics out of administration, its complete freedom from graft in the state service, its wide use of experts to advise and work out details, but not to dictate policies, and many others. Nor does it reveal one of the truly outstanding characteristics of Wisconsin politics, the great popular interest in the state government and its continuing and real vitality in the midst of the evergrowing tendency throughout the country to 'pass the buck' to Washington.

"... It is significant also that although Wisconsin has suffered from depression quite as much as have other states, the many charlatans who are now seeking political preferment or personal enrichment by making impossible promises have made but little headway in Wisconsin.

"One reason why this is true, I believe, is that the people of Wisconsin have long taken government seriously. It is an essential

part of the Wisconsin idea that government does matter and that what the government does will in the long run reflect what the people want and will depend upon their intelligence. The Wisconsin idea is essentially the democratic concept to which the nation has been dedicated — 'a government of the people, by the people and for the people.' "

The Constitution

The Wisconsin Constitution, approved in 1848, is one of the oldest state constitutions in operation in the United States today. It contains 14 articles, which in addition to an article containing a Bill of Rights and articles providing for the legislature, the executive, the administrative, the courts, and the method of amendment also contains articles on elections, finance, education, corporations, and miscellaneous provisions.

Over 860 amendments to the Constitution have been proposed since 1848 but only 87 passed both houses of the legislature at two consecutive sessions and only 56 of them were approved by the people. In part this is because the original Constitution stipulated the salaries of the Governor and legislature, and each time that it became necessary to raise these salaries, it was necessary to amend the Constitution. This was finally cleared up by taking the salary provisions out of the Constitution. Article IV relating to the legislature, Article VII relating to the judiciary, and Article VIII relating to finance have been most frequently amended. Article II relating to state boundaries, Article IX relating to eminent domain and property of the state, and Article XII relating to the amending process have never been amended. Nineteen attempts have been made to amend the article relating to the legislature of which nine were successful and 10 unsuccessful.

One of the characteristics of state constitutions is the presence of a declaration or Bill of Rights. This finds its basis in the fact that the Federal Constitution did not contain any such provision until it was amended, and the states did not propose that such an omission should occur in their own basic documents. More recent constitutions tend to be longer because of the tendency to ignore the basic nature of the constitution and to include therein many things better handled by legislation. Among these are provisions relating to tax and debt limitations, salaries, the method of selecting various officials, and specific restrictions against the legislature. The Wisconsin Constitution contains some of these substantive restrictions.

The Wisconsin Constitution is difficult to amend. Proposals must be introduced by the legislature, approved in identical form by two successful sessions of the legislature and ratified by majority vote of the qualified electors. Substantial numbers of joint resolutions amending the Constitution are given first approval by the legislature only to run into more careful scrutiny and defeat when considered by the succeeding legislature. Although the Constitution

requires that joint resolutions proposing to amend the Constitution which are passed by one legislature must be referred to the next legislature, there have been occasions when such proposals died without second consideration. A constitutional convention may be called to revise the Constitution if agreed to by a majority of both houses of the legislature and a majority of the electors, but since the adoption of the Constitution in 1848, no such convention has ever been held.

The earlier constitutions appear to be more stable because the basic nature of their provisions make them adaptable to changing conditions while the more recent constitutions with their detail are generally less adaptable. A classical illustration of an obsolete provision in the Wisconsin Constitution is that limiting the state debt to \$100,000. Measured in terms of the entire costs of government in the early days of the state, this might have been considered a reasonable restriction, which gave the state some funds to work with, but today it is prohibitive. It has been variously computed that a figure currently comparable to the original figure ought to be somewhere between five and 200 million dollars. Similarly the prohibition against expenditure of moneys for internal improvements has thwarted the state on several occasions and required amendments to permit the expenditure of state moneys for highways, airports, veterans' housing, and public forests.

The Legislative Process

Biennially in odd-numbered years the state legislature meets in regular session on the second Wednesday in January at the Capitol to lay out the legislative policy of the state. It considers measures which repeal or amend existing statutory law, enacts new statutes, initiates or gives second consideration to proposals to amend the Constitution, memorializes Congress, adopts memorial resolutions for deceased members, or revises the internal operations of either or both houses by means of joint or simple resolutions. Roughly 1,500 such proposals are introduced each session, but generally only about half of them are given final approval. The Governor may call the legislature in special session for purposes enumerated in the call. There have been 21 special sessions in the history of the state, 14 of them since 1916. Prior to 1883 the legislature met annually, and today there is some interest in re-establishing annual sessions.

Many people feel that the laws enacted by the legislature constitute all of the law effective in the state. In reality statutory law is only one of several types of rules to which the inhabitants of the state are subject. In addition to the changes in or additions to the statutes, the legislature enacts some special laws which do not find their way into the statutes, but appear only in the session laws because they relate only to a special situation. Then too, the Constitution, case law handed down by the courts, opinions of the Attorney General, rules and regulations laid down by administrative departments, and ordinances enacted by county and local units of

government, must also be considered part of the body of law to which we are subject.

In recent years the biennial sessions have been approximately six months in duration. The longest session in the history of the state occurred in 1939 when the legislature was in continuous session from January 11th to October 6th, a total of 270 calendar days. The shortest biennial session was the 80-day session of 1883, the first of the biennial sessions. From 1943 to 1949 the legislature used the split session whereby it recessed after completing action on the measures before it. After the Governor had acted on all legislation, the legislature returned to Madison to reconsider bills vetoed, pass correction bills, and approve appointments.

The first session of the Wisconsin legislature in 1848 considered 217 bills of which 155 were enacted into law. This was the smallest number of bills considered and laws enacted in the history of the state. The largest number of bills introduced was in 1911 when 1,710 were considered. Only twice in the history of the state were more laws enacted than the 735 enacted in 1951; in 1867 and 1913 when 790 and 778 were passed.

Although legislative proposals must be introduced by individual legislators, legislative committees or certain interim study groups specifically authorized to do so, many proposals are actually prepared and introduced at the request of individuals and private groups.

In order to give consideration to the tremendous volume of work the legislature operates under the committee system whereby all legislative proposals are first considered by one of 10 senate or 23 assembly or two joint committees. Special committees are sometimes used to give preliminary consideration to specific subjects which receive a great deal of consideration in a particular session. The reapportionment committee of the 1951 session was such a group. Prior to 1947 many interim study and investigative committees were created to report back to the next session of the legislature, but with the creation of the Legislative Council in that year, virtually all study projects are assigned to it. The legislature also has two continuous committees, the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and the Committee to Visit State Institutions which together with the Joint Legislative Council form the elements of continuity in the legislature. A final type of legislative committee is the conference committee which is created to iron out the differences between the two houses if they are deadlocked on a legislative proposal.

No attempt is made here to explain the details of legislative procedure followed in the Wisconsin Legislature. Attention should be called, however, to several unique and pioneering aspects of this procedure in Wisconsin. The Badger State was the first state to employ an electric voting machine. The act providing for an automatic voting process in the assembly was passed in 1915 and put into operation in 1917. Wisconsin had the first well-known legislative reference library to provide information and free bill drafting

service for the legislators. Its biennial revision of the statutes whereby all of the general laws enacted in the session are integrated into a single compilation of all general statutes is the only one of its kind in the nation. All bills are printed immediately after introduction, most of them within 24 hours. Copies of these bills in bindings are placed on the members' desks as soon as they are printed. The overwhelming proportion of bills receive a public hearing before one of the standing committees, and some receive two or even three such hearings. This is possible because a bill may be considered by a standing committee of each house and, if it involves an appropriation, by the joint committee on finance. It has long been the practice in this state to prepare a printed schedule of hearings to be held in the next week and to circulate this bulletin widely in order that interested people may know of the hearings. Contrary to the practice in some states where committees may bury bills which they do not wish to have considered, it has long been the practice in Wisconsin to report all bills out of committee for final disposition by the full house.

Members of both the senate and assembly are elected from single member districts for four and two years respectively on a partisan ballot. The districts from which the members are elected are established by the legislature in accordance with provisions contained in Article IV of the Constitution. These provisions require that the legislature apportion the seats after each federal census according to population. There are several additional provisions, however, which influence the effectiveness of the provision regarding population. There can be no less than 54 and no more than 100 members of the assembly and not less than one-fourth or more than one-third as many senators. The district lines must follow county, town, or ward lines and part of one county may not be attached to part or all of another county to create an assembly district. The districts must be made up of contiguous, compact territory and no assembly district may be divided in creating a senate district.

The effect of these constitutional restrictions on the process of apportioning according to population may be illustrated by two examples. Calumet County has far less than the one percent of the population for an assembly district, but the county is completely surrounded by counties each of which has at least two assembly districts. It is therefore impossible to combine Calumet County with any other territory in creating an assembly district because the Constitution requires that such a county be attached to another whole county. The second example involves the City of Milwaukee. Prior to 1950 the city was divided into more wards than it had assembly districts with the result that some wards had to be combined to create assembly districts. Assuming that all wards were of approximately the same size, it means that some assembly districts were twice as large as others.

The continuous increase in the population of the urban areas and the resulting shifting of the population toward the southeastern portion of the state plus the fact that the number of assembly and senate seats is at its constitutional maximum means a trend toward

an ever-increasing number of representatives from the urban portions of the state. During the formative stages of Wisconsin's history newly developed areas were granted new seats by adding to the number of seats, but since 1861 this has not been possible.

During the 1951 session major effort was made to amend the Constitution to give some consideration to the principle of area as is done today in the U. S. Senate and the county boards in Wisconsin. It is clear that perfect representation on a population basis is not possible with the present constitutional restrictions.

In Wisconsin reapportionment is a legislative function and the court has said that it had no authority to compel the legislature to act. Efforts to place the reapportionment function in the hands of an administrative group was made in 1949, but the proposal to amend the Constitution to permit this did not get second approval from the legislature in 1951. This procedure is used in some states, and the procedure is used by the federal government if Congress fails to act.

No discussion of the legislative process would be complete without a comment on the problem of lobbying. Substantial numbers of individuals personally interested in legislation appear before legislative committees or discuss the measures with legislators individually. Many agencies employ persons for this express purpose, and these people are normally called lobbyists. The Wisconsin law requires that such persons register with the Secretary of State and report weekly on their expenditures for food, entertainment, and other items. Their employers are also required to report their expenditures. Many of them, however, spend no funds for entertainment. The assumption that lobbyists necessarily are an evil has been refuted repeatedly. In many cases they are valuable experts who provide the legislators with the information required for an understanding of the problem and spend many hours making themselves available to the legislators.

The Major Service Functions of State and Local Government

In 1949, the last year for which the data was available at the time of this writing, of the 588 million dollars disbursed by the state and all its political subdivisions, almost 65 percent was expended for public welfare, highways, and education. Of the 127 millions in expenditures directly attributable to the state in the same period, 80 percent was expended for these functions. Because it is obviously impossible to discuss all the functions of the state, a general statement regarding these major functions will be made.

Public Welfare

Oversimplifying the problem, public welfare entails the care of those required to be confined because of an offense against the state, the care of the mentally handicapped, and the administration of the program of public assistance which includes old-age assistance commonly known as old-age pensions, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the totally disabled, and general relief. Statistics in November 1951 show that state and counties cared for more than

26,000 inmates in institutions and about 98,000 persons through public assistance.

Five institutions of a correctional nature are maintained by the state; the state prison at Waupun; the Wisconsin Home for Women at Taycheedah; the Reformatory at Green Bay; the Wisconsin School for Boys at Waukesha; and the Wisconsin School for Girls at Oregon. These institutions handle more than 2,000 inmates. The Department of Public Welfare which handles the administration of these matters also handles the parole and probation for approximately the same number of people. The maintenance of quarters, provision for feeding and clothing the inmates, and the employment of persons to operate the institutions 24 hours a day for 365 days a year is a costly undertaking, but one necessary for the protection of the people and property of the state and the rehabilitation of the unfortunates. Substantial portions of the costs are borne by industries in these institutions and the products of farms operated by them.

In addition to the mental institutions maintained by many counties, the state maintains such institutions at Chippewa Falls, Mendota, Union Grove, Waupun, and Winnebago where almost 5,000 persons are cared for by approximately 1,500 employes. A program involving medical and therapeutical treatment as well as custodial care is provided. Almost 9,000 inmates are cared for in 35 county institutions.

The state maintains no institutions for the infirm or needy as such. For that reason the so-called public assistance program is a non-institutional program. Poor relief has existed since colonial days, and during that long period of time the problems of determining residence, the conditions under which assistance could be provided, and the responsibility of the several levels of government were raised over and over again. Today the program has five essential aspects, the general relief program which reached its peak in the depression of the 1930's, the old-age assistance program, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the totally disabled.

Wisconsin has had provisions in the law for a blind pension ever since 1907. At first it was a voluntary county program but in 1921 it became compulsory and state aid was provided. With the introduction of social security in 1935, the costs were borne by the locality, state, and federal governments.

Prior to 1885 children who had no means of support were sent to the same institutions as delinquents. In that year the Public School at Sparta was established to which children who did not receive proper care and training could be sent. Because it was found that some parents were competent to care for their children although they were financially unable to do so, in 1913, provision was first made for financial aid to such parents at the discretion of the county or juvenile judge. Beginning in 1915 the law was liberalized to include more cases and older children and made a mandatory expenditure of the county with state aid. When the

federal social security program was enacted, the federal government as well as the state and local units, began to contribute.

Wisconsin was the third state to enact an aid for its aged citizens. The original act of 1925 made it permissive for a county to provide an old-age pension if two-thirds of the county board so voted. Only a relatively few counties provided this aid. Since the social security program began, this program has been expanded to include more and more persons including many covered by other pension programs.

In 1911 when the first of these programs was getting under way a total of \$23,703 was expended. In 1918 the total expenditures for the public assistance programs exceeded a million dollars for the first time. During the depression a peak of 47 million dollars was reached, of which almost 44 millions was for general relief. As the depression wore itself out, the expenditures for general relief declined to a low of two and one-half millions, but have increased in the last few years. Since the war the total public assistance expenditures have risen from a low of 24 millions in 1945 to a high of 53 millions in 1950. Of these 53 millions, 7 and one-half millions were for general relief, 31 and a half millions were for old-age assistance, 12 and one-half were for aids for dependent children, slightly less than a million for aid to the blind, and slightly more than half a million for aids to the totally and permanently disabled. Of these 53 millions, the localities paid 32.4 percent, the state 27.55 percent and the federal government 40 percent.

Highways

The motor vehicle conscious citizen of today can hardly envision a time only three centuries ago when that portion of a voyage from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien which could not be traveled by water had to be covered on foot. It was not until 1829 that a white man made the first recorded overland trip across Wisconsin, again without roads or vehicle of any kind.

By the time Wisconsin became a territory in 1836 the federal government had constructed a crude military road from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien. The territorial government also authorized some roads, but generally they were paid for by the local governments or by private means. Most of the roads constructed during the territorial days were south and east of the line of the first military road. Even after Wisconsin became a state, the so-called state roads were constructed by the localities because of the constitutional prohibition against the state spending money for internal improvements.

About the time that Wisconsin became a state a great deal of attention was being focused on turnpikes and plank roads as a device not only to finance roads, but to make money. There was a general feeling that private companies organized and chartered to build roads, could collect tolls of sufficient size to finance such roads. In the first 25 years of statehood, 135 such companies were chartered, but unfortunately the prediction was wrong. The cost of upkeep was high, and the public never became enthusiastic be-

cause the roads were not kept in very good repair. Most important to the decline of the turnpike was the rise of the railroads which between 1850 and 1860 built 900 miles of roadbed in Wisconsin.

The rise of the railroad, the failure of the toll road, the inability of the state to spend money for highways, and the concentration of the administration of the roads in the hands of local authorities greatly retarded the development of a state system of highways. It was not until the turn of the century that the elements which resulted in the present system of roads began to emerge. In 1905 the first motor vehicle registration began with 1,492 vehicles registered. In 1908 the people approved an amendment to the state Constitution permitting the state to appropriate money and raise funds for the construction of highways. In 1911 the State Highway Commission was created and state aid established for the cooperative improvement of the highways.

Out of the pulling and tugging of 40 years has come a highway system of 95,000 miles of roads. These are divided as follows:

State trunk system	11,243.90	miles
County trunk system	18,497.80	"
Local system	64,989.85	"
Others	489.74	"

These roads are administered by the state, 71 counties, and over 1,800 cities, villages, and towns. Except for withholding aids to cities which do not keep up connecting streets and approving changes in the county trunk system, the State Highway Commission has no control over any roads except those in the state system. Even these roads are subject to certain federal approvals if they are eligible for federal aids.

In the early days roads were financed by the general property tax and maintained in part by labor on the roads in lieu of the taxes. Gradually the theory developed that the road users should pay for the highway through licenses and gasoline taxes. Today this principle is carried out in the separation of the funds from these sources for highway purposes. Although these highway revenues were established to relieve the general property tax of highway costs, a part of the cost of roads is still borne by that tax.

Basically the funds are utilized in three ways: as an aid to local units which receive a certain sum per mile for the maintenance of their roads; as an allotment to the counties to construct portions of the state trunk system; and as a sum to provide for traffic services, snow removal, and maintenance of the state trunk system itself. The Highway Commission determines the sums to be allotted, integrates the planning of the whole system, and acts as the disbursing agent for the federal aids, and licenses and taxes collected by the state.

Of the 95,000 miles of roads in this state, over 60,000 are gravel or merely graded dirt roads. Less than 6,000 miles are concrete and only about 26,000 miles are some form of bituminous construction. The phenomenal increase in the number of vehicles using the roads, the increased use to which these vehicles put the roads,

and the restrictions in labor and materials in recent years which have retarded highway development have combined to create some serious problems for the immediate future.

More than 5,000 pieces of equipment were used in the 1951-52 winter season to keep the main highways of Wisconsin open. It is estimated that all levels of government expended more than eight million dollars for snow and ice removal alone. The equipment of the counties used for road maintenance is estimated to be worth about 25 million dollars.

Education

The importance of public education to democratic government led to the early establishment of a public educational system in this state. Today it embraces no less than five state agencies, almost a hundred county agencies, and between 5,000 and 6,000 special districts providing educational opportunity for perhaps 700,000 people.

The Constitution provides that the supervision of public education shall be vested in a State Superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct. As a result the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, elected every four years in April on a non-partisan ballot, is, in addition to being the head of the State Department of Public Instruction, a member of every state level educational agency in the state including the Board of Regents of the University, the Board of Regents of the State Colleges, the Board of Trustees of the Stout Institute, the Board of Regents of the Institute of Technology, and the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

The legislature is authorized by the Constitution to establish school districts for the local management of public education. There are three kinds of school districts. Common school districts are independent units of government operating any kind of schools from a single one-room school with grades one to eight to a system containing many schools offering education from kindergarten through high school. Union free high school districts are units which operate only high schools. The third type of school district is the city school system in which the operation of the schools is vested in a school board, but the board is dependent upon the governing body of the city for its funds. All of the districts are governed by a group of at least three residents of the district, generally elected. The actual management of the school district is entrusted to a full-time professional person generally known in the larger systems as the principal or superintendent.

The law requires that all youngsters attend school full time until they are 16 years of age, and the enforcement of this law is now in the hands of the school authorities.

Coordination and supervision of all the schools within a county except those within a city school system is provided by the county superintendent of schools who is elected on a nonpartisan ballot

for a term of four years by the voters outside the city school systems. He is assisted by at least one supervising teacher. Wisconsin pioneered in the requirement of the supervising teacher to assist the local teachers, and this program has been developed to include highly trained specialists as well as generalists in some counties.

The State Superintendent through the State Department of Public Instruction, carries out the many state laws affecting education, supervises the public schools, and provides a vast number of consultative services to the teaching staffs and school boards. His office also administers the state educational aid program, the certification of teachers, the transportation program, the hot lunch program, and many other aspects of public education and supervises the technical aspects of the program for handicapped children, school libraries and building programs.

Public elementary and secondary education today costs more than 100 million dollars a year, most of which is financed by the local general property tax. Although the state aids for education have increased substantially in recent years, the additional total costs of education have resulted in the localities continuing to assume about the same percentage of the total costs. The local costs of education are borne largely by the district of residence of the pupil except in the case of high school pupils who do not reside in a district operating a high school. The costs of these pupils is charged against the portions of the municipalities in the county not within a district operating a high school in proportion to the assessed valuation.

It should be pointed out that additional public school opportunities are provided in the training schools of the institutions of higher learning which provide teacher training courses and in the county agricultural schools of Dunn and Racine Counties.

Wisconsin excels in the provision for the training of handicapped children. This program is supervised by the bureau for handicapped children of the Department of Public Instruction. Not only are schools for those with sight and hearing difficulties provided at Delavan and Janesville, but classes for a variety of types of handicapped children are maintained in the populous centers throughout the state. An ever-expanding opportunity to secure an education is provided for the handicapped in this state, and tremendous progress in finding those with defects and prescribing a course of training is being made.

About 25 counties now provide a two-year rural teacher training course. At least one of these is a joint undertaking between two counties. The number of such schools declined over the years, but the tremendous need for teachers today has made it possible for all these institutions to place their graduates in recent years.

In 1866 the first state-controlled teacher training institution was established at Platteville. Since then eight others have been established so that today there is one in every section of the state except the extreme northeast. Their functions have been expanded gradually until today they are authorized to grant degrees in both

education and liberal arts. Their name has been changed from normal schools to teachers colleges and recently to state colleges. Operated locally by a president, they are under the control of the Board of Regents of the State Colleges. In recent years they have been sorely pressed to provide sufficient graduates to meet the ever-increasing demand for elementary teachers, and it is probable that they will be equally sorely pressed to provide high school teachers in the not too distant future. By agreement the several schools have, in addition to their general courses, been assigned specialties such as commercial education, physical education, agriculture, teaching of the handicapped, etc.

Organized originally as a private school, Stout Institute was deeded to the state in 1907. It has developed a national reputation for the training of teachers in the fields of home economics and manual arts. In recent years many graduates have entered business and industry as training and management personnel. Stout Institute is under the control of a board of trustees who are also the members of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

A second technical institution of higher learning is the Institute of Technology at Platteville which provides a course in mining.

The University of Wisconsin which is as old as the state itself provides most of the advanced educational and research opportunity in the state. In addition to undergraduate work in liberal arts, agriculture, engineering, education, nursing, and related fields, it provides graduate training in the professions of medicine, law, and most other academic fields. It also performs a major function in research. In addition to the Madison campus, one or two-year courses are provided in 10 other cities of the state at extension centers, of which the Milwaukee Center is the oldest and largest. A variety of other services are also provided through one of the strongest extension divisions in the country.

The Wisconsin Board of Vocational and Adult Education, organized in 1911, has developed a system of vocational education unexcelled in the nation. All municipalities over 5,000 are required to have vocational schools, and municipalities under 5,000 may have them. Organized originally to provide some educational opportunity for youngsters who had completed eight grades of academic work and then gone to work, its major emphasis today is in providing additional terminal education after high school and making available part-time educational opportunity to employed people and others beyond high school age. Organized originally to relate primarily to industry, its work has been expanded to include agriculture and to a substantial degree the leisure-time activities of the people.

The immediate postwar period taxed the capacity of the institutions of higher learning beyond high school. This problem has not been solved for the time being as the last of those under the G. I. Bill of Rights are completing their training. The expanded birth rate of the postwar period, however, has had the effect of providing a rapidly increasing number of elementary pupils who

will ultimately become high school pupils. This phenomenal increase in the number of youngsters of school age has resulted in a need for capital outlay variously estimated at from 50 to 200 million dollars. The immediate operating costs, the need for capital outlay to provide rooms, the scarcity of teachers, and the persistent demands that the educational institutions turn out youngsters more able to cope with the complex problems of today combine to require the constant analysis of the costly educational system which we consider so vital to the democratic process.

The three programs, public welfare, highways, and education, require substantial outlay each year. Reduction in their costs in the foreseeable future does not seem likely. In fact, in each of the three areas the need for capital outlay and for more personnel is well-known.

The Regulatory Function

The major portion of state law governs the relations of the individual to society and contains the criminal law; the law of personal, family, and property relationships; and the law of business. A second major category of state law provides the structure of state government such as the organization of the legislature, the various administrative agencies, the election process, and the functions of local governments. The third portion of the state law relates to the regulation of the activities of individuals and organizations in the public interest and is concerned with such things as the health, safety, and public welfare of the people. This portion of the law prescribes the conditions under which certain activities may be engaged in.

From the moment of birth until the death certificate has been executed, the individual is protected by a vast number of regulations which are the outcome of the interrelationships of people. They assure that the teachers are qualified, that the school building is safe and sanitary, that the drinking water is pure. They prevent the use of deleterious substances in food and drink, and require the production and sale of foodstuffs under sanitary conditions. They require many safety devices on motor vehicles, restrict the speed and manner of operation of such vehicles, and restrict the use thereof to persons qualified to operate them safely. They provide for the examination and licensing of certain trades and professions endowed with a public interest, and prohibit engaging in certain occupations without such approvals. They provide the conditions under which marriages may be contracted and dissolved. They restrict the uses to which certain property may be put and prevent the further depletion of our natural resources by restricting the uses of rivers, the number of fish and game which may be taken, and the obliteration of natural areas.

As the individual resident ceased to provide for all of his individual needs and became dependent upon others for the production of food, clothing, shelter, transportation, power, light, and many

other services, regulation increased. As late as the turn of the century the number of situations in which the state entered the field of regulation were few. Doctors, dentists, pharmacists, and lawyers were licensed, but the licensing of barbers, watchmakers, chiropractors, undertakers, beauty shop operators, Limburger cheese makers, and other similar occupations did not exist. There was no motor vehicle regulation because there were no motor vehicles, no regulation of airplanes because there were no airplanes, no censorship of movies because there were no movies.

Today a score or more state agencies have as one of their functions the licensing, inspection, certification, or regulation of individuals, structures, or operations. In many of these regulatory functions Wisconsin was a trail blazer. Wisconsin pioneered in establishing rigid food standards to prevent the sale of unlabeled substitutes and food unfit for human consumption. Several score of occupations, professions, processes, and structures are licensed. Agencies with a public interest such as transportation facilities, telephone companies, and utility producers and distributors are regulated as to rates and service. Safe and healthful conditions for employees and for users of public facilities are required by the Industrial Commission. The hours of labor of children and women are regulated. The speed, width, length, and equipment of motor vehicles is prescribed.

In some cases the fees for regulation pay the cost of the process. In other cases the fees are utilized to carry a substantial portion of the cost of government. The motor vehicle licenses, for example, provide many times the sum of money required to administer the function, and this surplus is used along with other revenues, for the development of the highway system. Conversely it is not unknown for the licensing process to be used to restrict an occupation or to virtually prevent its operation, thereby eliminating any revenue which might be produced.

In part regulations are established by statute which lay down in precise form the conditions under which something may or may not be done. In other cases it is considered inadvisable to lay down in the statutes the details of the regulation, and only the authority to regulate and the broad outline of the regulation is provided in the law. In these cases the department charged with the duty is authorized to establish the rules which are published in the state paper and circulated in pamphlet or mimeographed form. From 1940 to 1950 many of these regulations were published in the Red Book, but the bulk of them were never set forth in any complete text.

Regulation grows as society becomes more involved, and as more activities are developed. Although we are all opposed to any more regulation than necessary, it is probably easier to think of regulations which should be established than to think of existing regulations which ought to be abolished. Wisconsin once sought to eliminate its speed limit, but experience indicated that in the interests of safety some maximum had to be provided. It is

axiomatic in a democratic society that business should be free to operate in accordance with the laws of economics, but not only is there hardly a business which is free of regulation, but each session of the legislature brings to light additional proposals to regulate which have merit.

Personnel

On July 1, 1951 there were more than 13,000 persons employed by the state of Wisconsin, of which about 750 work in the Capitol Building itself. These employes hold four broad categories of positions; those elected by the voters; those appointed by the Governor with or without consent of the senate; those appointed by department heads outside civil service; and those selected under the classified or civil service.

The 133 members of the state legislature, the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, seven Supreme Court Justices and the circuit court justices are elected state officers. Their terms are two years in the case of assemblymen and executive officers except the State Superintendent. The term of the latter and state senators is four years, the term of the circuit court justices is six years, and the term of the Supreme Court Justices is 10 years. Persistent efforts to increase the minimum term to four years has met with failure. All but the judges and State Superintendent are elected on a partisan ballot in November of even-numbered years. All are elected at large from the state except the assemblymen, senators, and circuit court justices.

In general, boards and commissions or single member department heads are appointed by the Governor. Almost 300 such appointments are made. Most of them require confirmation by the senate, but a few may be filled outright by the Governor.

The third major group of state employees are those selected by boards or commissions without regard to the classified service. Outstanding among these are the appointments to the professional positions in the institutions of higher learning and the immediate subordinates of the constitutional officers. The Revisor of Statutes, executive secretary of the Legislative Council are also examples of this type of selection.

By far the largest proportion of the employes of the state are selected under the classified service. Almost without exception the personnel of the administrative departments come under this category. Rarely is anyone under the top administrator selected in any other manner. The classified service implies open competition for the positions, selection from the top three eligibles, a probationary period usually of six months, uniform pay for identical classifications, cumulative sick leave, vacation with pay, and removal only for cause after hearing. This system provides for seasonal, part-time, emergency, and temporary employment within the rules to provide flexibility.

The 1951 Legislature provided for a 40-hour five-day week, but this is not universal because of the peculiar conditions surrounding certain types of employment. The state service contains many positions which require exceptional hours and the maintenance of institutions requires personnel around the clock each day of the year.

The Wisconsin retirement system provides a retirement plan for all state employes except elective officials and those under the teachers' retirement system. Every employe must become a member after he has completed six months of continuous employment or a year of total employment, whichever comes first. An employe may retire at 55 years of age. Each employe contributes into the retirement fund five percent of the first \$350 of his monthly salary. In 1951 the legislature enacted provisions which made it possible for those not previously under the Wisconsin retirement system including legislators to come under social security.

While no defense of public employes who violate the trust imposed on them should be made, it should be pointed out that there are many public employes who not only do what is expected of them but virtually live their jobs. Devotion to duty is not uncommon in the public service, and the rolls of public employment contain the names of many who have died in the service of their government.

The Election Process

In Wisconsin the election is used to select every member of the legislative bodies, all judges, the major executive officers, to approve constitutional amendments, and to secure advice regarding various issues before the legislature by advisory referenda.

The privilege of voting is extended to all citizens who have attained the age of 21, regardless of sex, provided that they have resided in the state one year and in the voting precinct for 10 days and are of sound mind. In cities prior registration is required, but unregistered persons may vote upon affidavit. Voters in Wisconsin are privileged to vote by mail.

The management of elections is handled by the Secretary of State on the state level, the county clerk on the county level, and the municipal clerk on the local level. Ballots and voting locations are provided at public expense. In recent years the introduction of voting machines has simplified the voting process, especially the tedious job of tallying the ballots.

Elections are carefully regulated by law which not only prescribed the time and place of elections, the officials to be elected, the form of the ballot, the personnel to handle the election, but also prescribes the rules regarding expenditures for campaigning, providing limits for the sums which may be expended.

The general election of November of even-numbered years is the election at which the state legislators, and state and county executive and administrative officers are selected. Election of national legislative representatives and presidential electors also occur at this time. These elections are clearly partisan in nature.

In April of each year the nonpartisan election occurs. At it the judicial officials, school officers, and local governmental officials are all selected. There is one exception to the rule of nonpartisanship. In the spring of each year divisible by four the parties select their delegates to the national conventions for the nomination of the candidates for President and Vice President.

One of the many things for which Wisconsin has received recognition was its early adoption of the open primary election. Prior thereto candidates were selected at political conventions and the voters had no voice in the process except to approve the convention choice. Under the open primary system, any person who can secure the endorsement of a specified number of persons on nomination papers may have his name appear on the primary ballot. At the partisan primary election all but the candidate polling the highest number of ballots are eliminated, and that person becomes the candidate of the party. In the nonpartisan primary election the two candidates polling the highest number of ballots compete in the final or general election. The Wisconsin primary is called the open primary because the voter is not required to state his party affiliation, but secures the primary ballots for all parties and selects the party for which he chooses to vote in secret.

The primary election has been objected to on the grounds that it no longer serves the purpose for which it was intended, and that it is more essential that there be party solidarity than free choice of candidates. It is argued that under the present primary system many persons who do not truly represent the ideals of the party can become candidates for the party nomination, and that this should be prevented by requiring that the party representatives endorse a candidate before he is permitted to run for the party's nomination.

The privilege of voting is not exercised by all those eligible. The extension of the franchise to women, the ease of travel today, and the great strides made in providing means for informing the voters of the issues have combined to increase the proportion of people voting, but there are still many who do not vote. It is probable that although the potential voter of today is better informed than at any time in the history of the state, he is in a more difficult position to vote intelligently because he cannot translate his attitude for and against the many issues into a specific vote for or against a particular candidate.

Financing State Government

Behind the services provided by the state government and its many subdivisions is a well-defined organization for the collection of the moneys needed for such operations, for the expenditure of the moneys, and for making certain that all expenditures are in accordance with law. The principal state level organizations engaged in this activity are the Department of Budget and Accounts which prepares the budget estimates and keeps the accounts of the

expenditures; the Department of Taxation which is the major state level tax collection agency; the State Treasurer who is the custodian of the funds; the Bureau of Purchases which supervises the purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment; the Bureau of Personnel which supervises the acquisition and management of the labor supply; the Department of State Audit which makes the independent post-audit of state accounts; and the State Investment Board which invests the surplus funds of the state. To this list might be added the Executive Office which presents the biennial budget of proposed expenditures to the legislature for their approval; the legislature itself which biennially enacts the laws levying the new taxes and appropriating the moneys to the spending agencies; and the Emergency Board which is authorized by law to make certain appropriations and transfers of funds during the interim between legislative sessions.

Biennially in October of even-numbered years the spending agencies of the state submit to the Department of Budget and Accounts a statement of their proposed expenditures for the next two years. The budget department supplements this information with data on expenditures of each such agency for the past three years and submits the completed document to the incoming Governor shortly after his election in November. The Governor-elect thereupon conducts public hearings with the head of each agency in order to familiarize himself with the nature of the requests made by the departments. On the basis of these hearings he, assisted by the Department of Budget and Accounts and the Department of State Audit, prepares a budget for submission to the legislature early in the session in the form of a budget bill. This occurs early in January of odd-numbered years. Beginning in 1953, however, the Governor will submit three budgets, that which was formerly called the executive budget including most of the administrative departments, and two additional budgets for the expenditures for conservation and highways which had previously not been subjected to the same sort of close biennial scrutiny.

The proposals of the Governor are normally submitted with a message outlining his program of expenditures. The budget bill which contains the Governor's recommendations for expenditures is submitted to the assembly and referred to the Joint Finance Committee of the legislature which spends approximately two months holding public hearings on the proposed expenditures of the several departments. After the hearings have been held and the committee has agreed on the sums to recommend, they prepare a substitute amendment to the budget bill which is submitted to the house in which the bill originated, the assembly; and the general consideration of the bill begins. The budget bill is never approved without some amendments being proposed. The number of proposed changes varies with the session, but rarely are any approved. In 1951 very few amendments were proposed, and none were approved. After the bill has passed both houses of the legislature and has been approved by the Governor, who may veto items without affecting the

entire bill, it becomes law. It provides the appropriations for the coming biennium which begins July 1st. Because the major legislative proposals are seldom enacted until after the budget bill has been passed, the length of the session is very largely dependent upon the speed with which the budget bill is passed.

Note must be made that many additional bills appropriating money are proposed and passed. The budget act is merely the skeleton appropriation measure for the continuing operation of the existing agencies. Normally when new agencies are created or new functions are added to the existing agencies, additional appropriations are made.

The budget bill is concerned with appropriations or expenditures. The revenues are likewise established by law, but most of them are based on permanent laws which provide continuing revenues. The income tax law, for example, does not require re-enactment each session by the legislature although the legislature may change it in one or more particulars or actually repeal it altogether. It continues in operation until changed. Other revenue producing measures may be temporary in nature, enacted for one biennium or even for a single year. These must be re-enacted if they are to be continued. In 1949, for example, the 25 percent surtax on incomes was enacted for two years, and because the 1951 Legislature failed to re-enact it, it died.

Each appropriation is normally broken down into expenditures for personnel which includes salaries and wages; materials and supplies; and capital. The funds are allotted to the spending agencies by the Department of Budget and Accounts in quarterly installments in order to prevent the expenditure of excessive amounts in the early part of the fiscal year. Purchases are made through the Bureau of Purchases whose function it is to secure the advantage of low prices and superior quality by centralized purchasing. Requests for purchases are submitted by the spending agency and checked to determine if funds exist before they are approved. After the expenditures have been consummated, the accounts are again audited by an independent agency to determine if they were in accordance with the law. The later procedure was established for the state in 1947. It is carried out by the Department of State Audit.

Because the state is not permitted to incur a debt except for very few restricted purposes, the current revenues and surpluses of the state must provide the funds for the expenditures of the state. The Department of Budget and Accounts computes the anticipated revenues of the state and keeps the Joint Finance Committee informed throughout the session of the relation between the incomes they may reasonably expect and the expenditures they have thus far approved. If expenditures in excess of what may reasonably be anticipated in revenues are proposed, new sources of revenue must also be provided.

At the time of the creation of the budget bureau there was created an Emergency Board composed of the Governor and the

chairmen of the senate and assembly finance committees with power to reduce or supplement the appropriations of a department if an emergency exists, if the department has no money to use, and if the purpose for which the money is used is one which is authorized by the legislature. It has certain other specific duties enumerated by statute. This board has become an important factor in the state financial organization because it provides the legislature with an agency of great prestige to adjust the appropriations in light of conditions which developed after the legislature adjourned. The Emergency Board meets in Madison at stated intervals to consider specific requests. Its meetings are open, and the same opportunities are afforded interested citizens to appear for or against an appropriation as are afforded by public hearings during the legislative session.

The major source of revenue for the state is its tax system. The Wisconsin tax system is not the result of a unified plan developed at a single sitting, but rather the result of the gradual accumulation of taxes to supplement and relieve the general property tax which was the basic tax originally and which still looms large in the revenues of local government. The tax system of the state is a system, however, in the sense that it provides for the use of the general property tax by the local units of government; relies heavily on taxes based on ability to pay by the state government; makes increased use of selective sales taxes such as the gasoline tax, the cigarette tax, etc.; and makes substantial use of the state-collected, locally-shared taxes, and state aids to relieve the general property tax.

In 1901 the total taxes collected by the state of Wisconsin were just under three and one-half million dollars. The state and all its subdivisions collected about 21 and a half million dollars in that year. In 1951, just 50 years later, the state collected just under 180 million dollars and the state and all its subdivisions collected a total of 470 million dollars, more than 22 times as much as was collected in 1901.

In 1901 of all the taxes collected by the state and its subdivisions, about 90 percent came from the general property tax. In 1951 the general property tax accounted for about 12 times as much money as in 1901 yet it was only about 48 percent of the total collections. In 1901 about 40 percent of the state government's tax came from the general property tax. In 1951 the general property tax provided about one percent of the state's tax revenue.

Approximately one-third of the state government's revenue in 1950 came from the income tax and another third came from the gasoline tax and motor vehicle registrations. Slightly over 20 percent came from occupational taxes and about 5 percent from taxes on public utilities. About six millions came from the inheritance tax.

The counties and municipalities benefit from two types of financial assistance from the state. The first is state aids whereby the state provides funds to local units for specific purposes accord-

ing to a formula generally geared to some measure of need. Aids for general education, for the transportation of pupils, for the education of handicapped children, for the costs of instruction in vocational schools, for the maintenance of local roads, for the payment of public assistance, are examples of this process. The second type of state financial assistance is the state-collected, locally-shared tax. Experience has taught that certain taxes are less effectively collected locally than on a state level, yet there may be merit in providing some portion of the tax to the localities. The normal income tax is an example of this whereby the tax, after certain deductions are made, is distributed 50 percent to the locality, 10 percent to the county, and 40 percent to the state. Certain public utility taxes likewise are collected by the state and 85% is returned to the localities.

It should not be presumed that taxes are the only source of revenue for the state. In 1950-1951 of 336 million dollars in revenue collected by the state in all funds, only 60.57 percent of the money came from taxes; 13.40 percent came from federal aids for vocational education, agricultural education, social security payments, school lunch programs, care and training of the handicapped and similar purposes; 10.83 percent came from fees and licenses of which motor vehicle licenses constituted the major type; 3.24 percent came from services provided by the state such as dormitory rentals, sale of meals in state-operated restaurants and cafeterias, and camp site rentals. Other funds came from the sale of products such as binder twine, furniture, and farm produce, from gifts and donations such as funds for research granted to the university, from employe contributions to retirement systems, and as interest on investments of the state.

Attention should be called to the fact that the state accumulates very substantial sums of money in the form of trust funds for the ultimate payment of certain accounts. More than 110 million dollars, for example, is now in the teachers' retirement fund. Similar funds exist for state employes' pensions and the state life insurance fund. In 1951 the state reorganized its investment procedure and established an Investment Board with authority to invest the 26 funds which the state maintains.

Administrative Organization

The functions of state government change as new economic and social developments occur. Before the automobile became an important device in our way of life there was no need for a vehicle licensing system, for a high speed highway system, or for a gasoline testing service. When the population was sparse and fish, fowl, and wild animals were plentiful, the preservation of wildlife was not an important function. Very probably many items which we today are only vaguely aware of will, within the next decade or two, become so increasingly important that some governmental activity will be necessary. Similarly some items which are important today will probably wither away.

It, therefore, follows that the internal structure of state government must be fluid, capable of change, and constantly susceptible to expansion and contraction to meet varying needs. It has been the policy in some states to make a single over-all revision of state government in an effort to modernize it. Inevitably such plans begin to show defects in a relatively short time. Over the years Wisconsin has adopted a somewhat different policy. Except for the rather drastic revisions of 1938 and 1939, the reorganization of Wisconsin state government has been a constant evolutionary process carried out with the full realization that additional changes will be required as time goes on.

Administrative reorganization follows two general patterns. In part it is concerned with the organization of functions. The many stages in the development of the Department of Public Welfare from the time when the administration of each of the several state institutions was carried out by an independent agency to the present co-ordinated unit illustrates this process. The creation of the Motor Vehicle Department in 1939 out of functions previously carried out by five different departments and its subsequent accumulation of additional related functions is another illustration. The assembling of more and more tax collection functions in the Tax Department and the similar development of the Department of Agriculture, Conservation Commission, and Department of Budget and Accounts are still other illustrations.

The second pattern of administrative reorganization relates to the improvement of the internal operations of the departments. Reforms in the preparation of the budget, in the accounting process, in the method of rating employes, in the number and relationship of the bureaus, divisions, and sections within departments, in the physical lay-out of offices, and similar matters are illustrations of this development.

As a matter of fact, studies of the problems of effective operation are not confined to the administrative agencies. The 1951 Legislature created the Judicial Council for the purpose of studying the organization, jurisdiction, and operation of the courts. Hardly a session of the legislature goes by without some suggestions for the improvement of the legislative process.

An analysis of the changes in departmental organization during the past 50 years reveals that the most frequent type of action was the creation of a new department or subordinate unit within a department with a new function. Ultimately, after the function developed, it might be shifted to a more logical location as a result of a general reappraisal of the function. The tempo of change, both in the creation of new departments and subordinate units and in the realignment of functions has increased in recent years as more attention has been focused on this problem.

During the era when Wisconsin established a phenomenal number of new and outstanding governmental functions, it was considered advisable to provide for a board or commission to direct the activity. This provided a broader range of points of view which were reflected

in the acceptability of the agency by the people. In recent years the trend has been toward single headed agencies, and boards and commissions have been used only where the program is in the process of development or where there is a quasi-judicial function to perform such as the hearings before the Board of Personnel, the Board of Tax Appeals, etc. The values of diversified opinions have, in the case of single head departments, been retained through the use of the advisory committee.

The study of administrative organization has been conducted in Wisconsin in recent years by three methods. The Committee on Departmental Administration of the Legislative Council has made studies of the operations of state departments in order to eliminate unnecessary functions, reduce expenditures and improve services. The Division of Departmental Research of the Executive Office is likewise charged with the investigation of state departments with the view to effective operation. Specific studies have also been made by other committees of the Legislative Council. The monthly conference meetings of the agency heads with the Governor have also been a device to stimulate the critical self-analysis of the departments.

Contrary to the opinion of some, the absence of a "little Hoover Commission" has not meant that Wisconsin has failed to keep abreast of the developments in administrative organization. Although it has probably been less well publicized than the more spectacular programs of other jurisdictions, a sound and effective program of continuous study of effective operation has been going on in this state for many years.

Emerging Developments

It is difficult, if not impossible, in the day to day operations of the state government to highlight the important trends which are occurring. It is far easier to look back at the things which actually did develop.

One of the more obvious emerging developments is the work of the Legislative Council, an agency consisting of representatives of both houses of the legislature, which gives continuity and coordination to the interim activities of that body. Prior to its inception in 1947 a group of independent study committees were generally created to report to the ensuing legislature. Sometimes as many as 15 such committees were created, and while many of them did outstanding pieces of work, some failed to report. The council provides the organization to staff the committees and to guide them toward the successful completion of their efforts.

Another development which began long ago but which has become more common today is the advisory committee. The Industrial Commission has used the advisory committee in connection with safety since the commission was organized in 1911. It has been used for many years in connection with labor problems. In 1929 the advisory committee on pleadings, practice, and procedure was created to aid the Supreme Court in establishing rules and 10 years

later the employment relations committee was established. The major development had occurred in the past 10 years, however, as advisory committees in public welfare, personnel, agriculture, veterans affairs, education, motor vehicle safety, and other fields have developed.

The advisory committee may be composed of a group of representative citizens, a group of representatives of interested organizations, a group of experts in a field, or a combination of these. Specific committees may be provided for in the statutes or the law may authorize departments to create advisory committees where desirable.

Normally the committees have no powers. They are created to counsel with and advise the departments, and to give the department the benefit of their practical knowledge or their estimate of public reaction. They are frequently used by departments in the preparation of rules or in the formulation of legislation. Generally they are associated with administrative departments, but the 1931 Legislature created an advisory board for the Governor called the Executive Council which existed from 1931 to 1939.

There are many functions of state government in which several departments particulate. For example, the Department of Public Instruction, the Boards of Regents of the University and of the State Colleges, the Conservation Commission, the Motor Vehicle Department, and the Board of Health, and perhaps others are concerned in one way or another with the education of elementary and high school students. Some of these departments have a much greater interest than others. To bring together the ideas of all the departments involved in a particular task of state government has been done in two ways. The first is through the reorganization of the function to bring all of the activities within a single agency. The creation of the Motor Vehicle Department in 1939 is an illustration of an attempt in this direction.

The second method is by creating a new organization with representatives of several existing departments in it to deal with a problem in which all of the agencies to some degree have an interest. At least two such organizations were created in 1951. The first was the Natural Resources Committee which brings together representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Conservation Commission, the Board of Health, the state planning division, the university, the Attorney General, the Public Service Commission, the Soil Conservation Committee, and the Legislative Council. Its function is to co-ordinate the activities of the several agencies concerned with natural resources.

The second such agency created in 1951 was the Committee to Review Expenditures for Promotional Advertising. This committee, consisting of representatives of the Conservation Commission, Department of Agriculture, and Executive Office was created to co-ordinate the promotional activities of the state which are largely in the hands of the Conservation Commission and Department of Agriculture.

The Committee on Official State Bonds and the State Building Commission, both created in 1949, are in a real sense co-ordinating agencies because they are able to cross department lines and bring together the information on functions which are related to a substantial number of departments. The Judicial Council, created in 1951, likewise has a substantial co-ordinating influence because it can, by reason of its membership from the several levels of courts, consider the interrelationships of the various types of courts. To a limited degree the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems constitutes a co-ordinating committee because it, more than any other agency, is able to see the total picture of the retirement program for public officials and employes. Authorized as it was in 1951, to study the retirement programs during the interim period, in the immediate future it has a more clear-cut co-ordinating influence.

Because the state was hampered in the development of a building program by the inability to incur a debt, by the unavailability of funds, and by the spiraling costs of construction and the scarcity of materials, a series of building corporations were authorized for the university, the state colleges, the Veterans Home at King, the Stout Institute, and for the state itself to permit the construction of buildings to be paid for out of the revenues which the buildings produced. These "corporations" have been extended to the local level to include such things as parking and housing authorities, and may suggest a new method of financing otherwise unattainable capital developments.

The Wisconsin Court System

The third branch of government in Wisconsin is the judiciary which interprets the law and punishes violators thereof. It consists of a group of courts which vary as to the territory over which they have jurisdiction and the kinds of cases which they may try from the justice court on the bottom to the Supreme Court on the top. In every case the judges are elected by the voters in the area over which they have jurisdiction.

The functions of the courts, their respective jurisdictions, and the procedures to be used before them are determined by the Constitution, the statutes, and the Supreme Court. The latter is authorized, upon the recommendation of the Judicial Council, to promulgate rules of procedure and to change existing rules.

Each municipality — that is each town, village, and city — elects one or more justices of the peace. They need not have legal training and in some communities their work has been so greatly limited by statute that no one takes the trouble to seek the office. They have county-wide jurisdiction over a very limited number of cases involving no more than \$200 or the violation of local ordinances. They may also hold preliminary hearings for the purpose of determining if enough evidence exists to hold over a person for trial. They also have the power to perform marriages.

The next level above the justice courts are the special or statutory courts created by special acts of the legislature. They may be called municipal courts, superior courts, small claims courts, civil courts, or perhaps other names. Their jurisdiction is established by the law creating them.

Each county has a county court which has probate jurisdiction or the authority to handle cases involving the settlement of estates. They are frequently designated by the several judges in the county as juvenile courts to handle matters involving dependent, neglected, and delinquent children. By special act the county court may be given additional criminal and civil jurisdiction. Prior to 1951 the precise jurisdiction of each county court could be ascertained only by a review of the special acts establishing the court, but in that year the summary of the court jurisdiction set forth in the 1950 Wisconsin Annotations was made the law.

The principal trial courts of the state are the circuit courts. There are 22 circuits, two of which were created in 1951. In 20 of the circuits there is one judge each, but in the 9th Circuit which includes Dane and Sauk Counties there are two branches and in the 2nd Circuit which is Milwaukee County there are nine branches. They may hear all matters of law and equity as courts of original jurisdiction and certain cases on appeal from the lower courts. The 1951 Legislature removed their appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in the county courts.

The Supreme Court is the court of last resort in Wisconsin. It is largely a court of appellate jurisdiction having original jurisdiction only in a limited number of cases of state-wide concern. It is the only court in which the decisions are published. The published decisions appear in the Wisconsin Reports.

In each county there are not more than six court commissioners appointed by the circuit court justice. They take depositions and testimony on pending cases, fix bail, and otherwise function to expedite business and relieve the court of routine matters.

The Supreme Court appoints a Board of Bar Commissioners who are in effect the policing agency in the legal profession. It is their function to investigate all matters of professional misconduct on the part of lawyers.

In 1951 the Judicial Council was created in part to replace the former advisory committee on pleadings, practice, and procedure in the recommendation of changes in the court procedures and partly to study the work of the courts with the view to improvement of the court system. It has no authority to take action, but may recommend to both the Supreme Court and legislature. It also collects statistics on the workload of the various courts.

The State Library, the first of the several state-level libraries in Wisconsin, contains a collection of legal volumes including the statutes of every state and many countries and the decisions of the various courts. It is under the control of the trustees who are the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General and is managed by the state librarian.

Wisconsin In the Federation of States

Almost surrounded by neighboring states, Wisconsin can ill afford to remain isolated. Many of Wisconsin's problems are problems in other states too, and some of Wisconsin's problems are caused, in part, by other states. For these reasons the state government of Wisconsin co-operates with other states in two general ways. Through a series of formal gatherings the common problems of all or some of the states are discussed and views exchanged.

The major agency for the general exchange of information among states is the Council of State Governments financed by contributions by the states and from an endowment fund. Biennially a national meeting is held to discuss major problems of concern to all or most states. In the odd-numbered years regional conferences of the same nature are held. Closely related to these are the annual conferences of the Governors, Chief Justices, Attorneys General, Secretaries of State, State Budget Officers, Legislative Service Agencies, and State Purchasing Officers. Wisconsin, through its Commission on Interstate Co-operation, is represented at all national and regional general meetings. There are many other national organizations of state officials such as motor vehicle administrators, prison officials, education associations, national bar association, and others in which Wisconsin state officials and employes particulate.

In the area of co-operation in the solution of specific problems Wisconsin is likewise active. The National Commission on Uniform Laws, of which Wisconsin is a member, seeks to develop and promote uniform laws where uniformity is desirable. Among the acts which have been considered are those dealing with extradition, commercial transactions, marriage, divorce, etc. Another more recent development has been the Governor's Interstate Indian Council to study the problems of the Indians in states where there is a substantial Indian population. Since 1945 Wisconsin has co-operated with Michigan, Minnesota, and Ontario in the Northern Great Lakes Area Council to promote the recreational facilities of that area. In addition Wisconsin co-operates in regard to a substantial number of laws providing for the reciprocal treatment of residents of this and other states.

To find the solution of specific problems the State of Wisconsin has co-operated with other states as well. The Minnesota-Wisconsin Joint Committee on the Upper Mississippi River was created in 1950 to supervise the use of the river by the residents of both states. In 1947 a Joint Boundary Survey Commission was created by Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin to agree upon their mutual boundaries. Wisconsin and virtually all other states co-operates in the interstate compact for the supervision of parolees and probationers.

It should be said, however, that the interests of Wisconsin are not always identical with the interests of other states. Wisconsin, as a leading dairy state, for example, does not always see eye to eye with the consumer states. In the absence of provisions for the

reciprocal treatment of residents of the two states, direct negotiations are conducted to iron out difficulties.

Informing the Wisconsin Citizen

In a democracy, knowledge and understanding of the state government and its operation is imperative. While every citizen cannot know all the details regarding the operation of state government, he should have some understanding of the tools to be used in getting such understanding and where to go for his information.

The Constitution or basic law of the state is published biennially in both the Revised Statutes and the Blue Book. It also appears in the manual of the assembly biennially. The laws enacted by each session of the legislature are published in numerical order in the official state paper and in the bound Session Laws. Wisconsin is the only state in the Union which biennially integrates the Session Laws into the body of the general laws known as the Revised Statutes. This volume, with minor exceptions, contains all of the general law in effect in the state in one or two volumes. The opinions of the Supreme Court are published chronologically in the Wisconsin Reports. Periodically the history of each section, the pertinent decisions of the court, and the opinions of the Attorney General are compiled by statutory section in a volume called the Wisconsin Annotations. The last two such volumes were published in 1930 and 1950. Until the next volume is published, the cumulative material of such nature is inserted in the Revised Statutes following the appropriate section. Statutes relating to specific subjects are frequently published in pamphlet form. Of similar nature is the volume called "Laws relating to County and Local Government" which brings together all of the statutes on counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts, elections, and related problems of concern to local government.

During the legislative session substantial amounts of materials are printed. All bills and joint resolutions and their amendments are printed upon introduction. The daily actions of the legislature are printed in the journals of the senate and assembly. After the third week a weekly bulletin of proceedings is published listing the proposals introduced in chronological order together with the list of all actions taken to that time on each measure. Weekly bulletins listing all public hearings before the several standing committees for the next week are printed late each week. These materials are sent to each county clerk and to each public library applying for them. They may also be purchased as a service through the Secretary of State. Individual copies of specific proposals may be procured from the document room of the house in which introduced or from the Legislative Reference Library.

At the conclusion of the session the journals are bound and the final edition of the weekly bulletin of proceedings is made into an index to the journals. These as well as the Session Laws, Revised Statutes, and Annotations may be purchased from the Bureau of Purchases at the established price.

The statutes provide in Chapter 35 for the publication of limited editions of the reports of certain departments. Other sections of the statutes relating to specific departments also require certain reports. In recent years many of these reports have provided a well-rounded statement of the activities of the departments. In addition, many special reports are prepared by specific departments on particular subjects. In many cases these reports are prepared especially for the purpose of informing the public.

The cost and difficulty of preparing reports in sufficient quantity so that any appreciable portion of the three and a half million people of the state could have copies makes it necessary for departments to be cautious in the distribution of their limited supply. Some departments submit copies of their publications to public libraries in order to get wider usage. Most departments will make copies available at request.

To some degree the Wisconsin state radio network is used to provide information about the state. For several sessions the facilities of this network have been made available to members of the legislature to discuss pertinent issues before the session. The opening ceremonies and the Governor's regular message to the legislature are broadcast. In 1951 for the first time the inauguration of the constitutional officers and several discussions among legislators were telecast. Some departments such as the Conservation Commission, the Board of Health, and the Motor Vehicle Department have movies relating to their functions available for distribution.

WISCONSIN COUNTY GOVERNMENT

The Development of Wisconsin Counties

In 1818 when what was to become Wisconsin was separated from Illinois and attached to the Michigan Territory, permission was granted to lay it out in counties. Governor Cass created three counties by proclamation; Mickillimackinac in the north, Crawford in the west, and Brown in the east. Permission to create townships was also granted. The officers of the county included three commissioners and a sheriff who were appointed by the territorial government. In 1827 Governor Cass was instrumental in establishing the county-township form of government along the lines of that used in New York. Although there was little or no need for town government at the time, towns were created in order to set the pattern of government which the Governor hoped would be established in Wisconsin.

Gradually the number of counties increased. In 1826 Chippewa County was created from the northern strip of Mickillimackinac. In 1829 Iowa County was created out of the southern part of Crawford County and in 1834 the southern part of Brown County became Milwaukee County. In 1836 when the Wisconsin territorial government was established, 12 of the southern counties were created and by 1860 all of the counties south of the line drawn west from Green Bay were laid out about as today.

The township-county form of government as created in 1827 did not meet with the approval of the southwestern residents who had flocked to the territory following the lead boom of 1827. Thus in 1836 when the Territory of Wisconsin was established, the small county board of the south was provided for. After the Blackhawk War, people discovered the fertile lands in the eastern part of the territory. An influx from the northeast Atlantic seaboard resulted. People in the eastern part of the territory advocated the township-county form of government as more democratic and as "less remote, expensive and irresponsible". The pressures got so great that in 1841, Congress permitted an option in the form of county government. By 1848, all but Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Sauk Counties established the large board, township-county system of government.

In some states, where a similar dilemma occurred, two systems of county government have been permitted to exist side by side. In Wisconsin, however, the Constitution adopted in 1848 provided in Article IV, Section 23, that "The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable." A long controversy arose over the type of government to establish and whether the Constitution in fact specified the type of county government possible. Because the members of the large county boards had come to be known as supervisors and those of the small boards as commissioners, there were many who argued that because the Constitution used the word

"supervisors" in Article IV Section 22, it intended that the large board be established. However, in 1861, a bill was proposed to implement the requirement that the legislature establish a uniform system of county government and it provided for "supervisors" in every county but provided for only three of them, thereby eliminating the use of the word "commissioner" and yet maintaining the small county board. This provision also stipulated that in counties containing more than three assembly districts, the board was to have an extra supervisor for each such district. This proposal was roundly criticized in the minority report of the legislative committee on town and county organization as contrary to the spirit and form of democratic institutions, but the law passed.

Efforts to change the plan were begun immediately. In 1868 a special law was enacted permitting Washington County to raise its board membership to eight, but in the case of State ex rel. Peck vs. Riordan and Others, 24 Wis. 484 this law was declared to be contrary to the uniformity clause of Article IV. Similar proposals were made in Calumet, Green, and Sheboygan Counties, but the cases never came to trial, because by Chapter 84, Laws of 1870 the county-township plan was reestablished by the legislature.

Efforts to break the exclusive hold of the supervisor form of county government have continued. In 1907 counties with populations over 250,000 were authorized to establish county boards composed of one supervisor for each assembly district. In 1921 the legislature, by Chapter 245, provided that counties might adopt a commission form of county government by referendum vote, providing for from three to nine commissioners. This was amended in 1933 to place the minimum number of commissioners at five with four elected by districts and one at large. In the course of 13 years after the plan was put into the statutes it was considered in several counties.

Table of Actions Taken to Establish Commission Form of County Government

Date	County	Action Taken
1922	Burnett	Adopted
	Rusk	Rejected
1927	Rusk	Adopted
1928	Waukesha	Rejected
1930	Oneida	Rejected
1933	Vilas	Adopted
1934	Crawford	Rejected
	Dane	Rejected
	Douglas	Adopted
	Eau Claire	Rejected
	Sawyer	Adopted
	Washburn	Rejected

This plan, however, met its Waterloo in 1934 when the Vilas County Board brought suit and the Supreme Court in State ex rel.

Adams vs. Radcliffe 216 Wis. 356, 257 NW 171, declared the law unconstitutional as violating the uniformity clause.

The immediate effect of this decision was a rash of efforts to amend the Constitution. In 1937, Joint Resolution 38, A., which would have permitted three optional plans of county government, was indefinitely postponed. In 1939, Joint Resolution 95 was adopted to amend the Constitution to permit the legislature to classify counties and set up suitable systems of county government. This proposal passed in 1939 by a vote of 73 to 5 in the assembly and 18 to 7 in the senate, but it failed of re-enactment in the first house in 1941. An effort to begin the process of amending the Constitution over again was made in 1941 by Joint Resolution 102, A. which passed the assembly by a vote of 65 to 10 but failed in the senate due to sine die adjournment. After prolonged discussion, the 1943 Legislature adopted Joint Resolution 69 which repealed the uniformity clause and authorized the legislature to provide optional forms of county government; but in 1945, Joint Resolution 12, A., which was the second consideration of this proposal, was defeated in the assembly. In 1947 Joint Resolution 37, A. for the same purpose was again defeated by the assembly 53 to 33. A more comprehensive proposal, Joint Resolution 43, S., never got out of the senate.

The 1945 Legislature established an interim committee to study county governments. Considerable discussion occurred over the question of county government organization and the powers of county governments, but the committee concentrated its attention on improvements of internal operations rather than the over-all organization.

Nature of Wisconsin Counties

The 71 counties of the state vary greatly in every conceivable particular.

Their size varies from Ozaukee County with 235 square miles, Pepin County with 237 square miles and Milwaukee County with 239 square miles of land area to Marathon County with 1,584 square miles, Bayfield County with 1,474 and Douglas County with 1,310 square miles. Columbia, Iowa, and Juneau Counties are typical in size.

In population the smallest counties are Florence with 3,756 people, Pepin with 7,462, and Adams with 7,906 people. The largest counties are Milwaukee with 871,047 and Dane with 169,357. Douglas and Wood Counties are about the average size of Wisconsin Counties in population.

In density of population Wisconsin Counties range from Florence and Sawyer with 7.7 and 8.1 people per square mile to Milwaukee with 3,644, Racine with 325, and Kenosha with 275 people per square mile. The average population per square mile is 62.8. Wood County with 62.2, Calumet with 59.8, and Dodge with 64.6 people per square mile are about average.

The state of Wisconsin increased 9.5 percent in population between 1940 and 1950. Among the counties, however, the change in population differed from a decrease of 20.1 percent in the case of Forest County to an increase of 36.9 percent in the case of Waukesha County.

Some of the counties are distinctly urban while others are distinctly rural. In 1950 57.9 percent of the total state population was classified as urban, but the urban population of counties varied from two-tenths of one percent urban in Waushara County to 94.9 percent in Milwaukee County. Manitowoc County with 56.3 percent urban population is about the average of the state.

In 1950 the assessed valuation of the property in the 71 counties also covered a wide range. In Florence County it was \$2,098,315 while on the other extreme in Milwaukee County it was \$1,687,519,-195. The full valuation similarly varied from \$5,229,405 in Florence County to \$2,606,046,205 in Milwaukee County.

The average total tax rate in the state in 1950 was .03799 or \$37.99 per thousand dollars of assessed valuation. This varied in counties from .02171 or \$21.71 per thousand in Ozaukee County to .08062 or \$80.62 per thousand in Florence County. The total taxes levied varied from \$169,156 in Florence County to \$74,232,557 in Milwaukee County.

Again in net taxable income for 1950 to 1951 the total fluctuated from \$976,238 in Florence County to \$1,635,748,130 in Milwaukee County or an average of about \$58,000,000 per county with Wood and Eau Claire Counties about the average.

Creation and Abolition of Counties

The pattern of Wisconsin counties was established early. In 1834 there were four counties, and when the Wisconsin Territory was created in 1836 there were 19. By the time of the admission of the state to the Union there were 29 counties. In 1860 there were 58 and in 1901 the last of the 71, Rusk County, was created. In 1951, therefore, the youngest county celebrated its 50th birthday.

Although there was some feeling at the time of the adoption of the state Constitution that the people ought to have some voice, at least in the creation of counties, the difficulty of basing a decision regarding the establishment of a county in the sparsely settled areas of the north at that time on the vote of the few eligible voters available led to the decision that the legislature should create counties. The Constitution provides several restrictions, however, upon the authority of the legislature regarding the creation of counties. Article XIII provides that no county with an area of 900 square miles or less may be divided or have any part taken away from it without a referendum and no county seat may be moved except by law approved by a referendum. The history of the state contains several choice anecdotes regarding the process of creating counties including methods of circumventing the provisions regarding the splitting of counties with less than 900 square miles. In

the case of Trempealeau County this was accomplished in 1854 by adding sufficient territory to Buffalo County from Chippewa County to give it more than 900 square miles and then taking part of it and part of Jackson County to create the new Trempealeau County. A great deal of manipulation also occurred in the early days in the efforts to move county seats.

Until 1935 the legislature alone created and made changes in county lines, but in that year provision was made in the statutes for the consolidation of counties by the county boards subject to the ultimate approval of the people in a referendum. This process, however, has never been used.

Since 1901, however, when the last of the present counties was created, several attempts to create new counties have been made. In 1907 a bill was introduced, 534, A., to detach territory from Forest, Marinette, and Oconto Counties to create a new county by the name of Stephenson County. The bill was returned to the author. In 1915 an attempt was made in Bill No. 659, A. to create Burke County from a portion of Outagamie County, but it was indefinitely postponed. In 1919 an effort was made by Bill No. 406, A. to create Pershing County out of parts of Chippewa, Clark, and Taylor Counties, but it also failed.

Simultaneously efforts have been made to reduce the number of counties. In 1929 Bill No. 445, S. providing for the consolidation of Dodge and Jefferson Counties was indefinitely postponed. The closest any consolidation effort ever came was in 1933 when a bill to consolidate Buffalo and Pepin Counties passed both houses but was vetoed by Governor Schmedeman on the grounds that there was a great deal of local opposition to it.

Another approach to the problem was attempted in the 1930's when a strong effort was made to permit the merging of the city and county government in Milwaukee County. Not only did the voters approve an advisory referendum on the subject, but one bill to accomplish it passed both houses. After that effort the local groups were unable to agree upon another bill.

The depression period of the 1930's was an auspicious time in which to consider the possibilities of reducing the number of counties because of the need for keeping governmental costs at a minimum. The prosperity of the postwar period, the increased activities of counties, and the very strong tradition which year by year develops suggests that there is little probability that serious efforts to change the present number of counties will be attempted.

Powers of Counties

The county is a creature of the state, created by the state, and empowered by the state to carry out certain functions. Some of these functions deal with the internal operation of the county while others deal with state activities which the county is delegated to carry out. The county, for example, is permitted by the state to have a county historian and may have a county ambulance. Such functions are

concerned with the internal affairs of the county. On the other hand the county is required by the state to do certain work on the highways, to conduct certain elections, to collect certain taxes. These are matters which involve the state.

Unlike cities and villages, the county in Wisconsin does not have the relatively broad powers of home rule, but may do only those things which are expressly delegated to it by the Constitution or statutes. For that reason Chapter 59 of the statutes which deals with county government contains a long list of powers of the county. Over 90 specific powers are listed in two subsections alone.

The powers of counties are divided into two types, those which are mandatory and those which are permissive. The county must, for example, publish the proceedings of the county board of supervisors, keep the offices of the county officials open at certain times, elect certain officers, require a bond and oath of office of officials, set the salaries of the county officials, provide for a courthouse, jail and offices, and many other things. Many county officials object to the fact that this list is constantly growing without the state making provision for additional funds with which to carry out these required duties.

The list of permissive functions is even longer and grows with virtually every session of the legislature. The county may, for example, create a small claims court, set up a civil service system, establish fish hatcheries, join the county boards association, license amusement places, operate an airport, appropriate money to advertise the county, purchase and operate an ambulance, and many other things. In its report the Joint Interim Committee To Study County Government created in 1945 made this comment regarding the activities of county government:

"The most striking fact in the consideration of county government is its emergence from a relatively simple government activity with few functions to a highly important activity with a largely increased number of functions, a development that is continuing at a rapid pace.

"Among the factors that brought this about and which are increasingly operative are the social, economic and technical advances in our society and the growing urbanization of the state. Social, economic and technical advances bring a higher standard of living and consequently a demand for more government services. The urbanization of the state compels the counties to take on functions that were formerly exercised by cities and villages. Counties have been looked upon as arms of the state government designed to carry out state functions. Today, counties are far more than that, they are important units of local government.

"The degree to which these changes affect counties varies. Highly urbanized counties are markedly affected, counties that are predominantly rural are affected to a less degree, but all counties are being affected to a constantly increasing degree.

"The following indicates the development in the most urbanized county in the state:

Year	Number of County Activities
1835 (organization year)	25-30
1848 (adoption of Constitution)	36
1914	87
1920	125
1930	144
1945	185 (200) "

From time to time efforts have been made to permit the counties to exercise the powers of home rule whereby they might carry out the functions of a purely local concern without specific legislative authority. The Joint Interim Committee to Study County Government made the following comment in its report of 1947:

"(9) Some measure of home rule appears to be desired by counties, though just how it would be drawn has not been specified in detail. The general thought, however, seems to be that such legislation, if recommended or enacted, should be restricted to entirely local matters, and that the amount of home rule desired could be obtained by 'boiling down' the present multiplicity of statutes granting specific powers to counties so far as local matters are concerned, into few statutes that might be more general and more liberally interpreted insofar as the power to act with some freedom on local affairs is concerned..."

County Elections

Proportionately more county officials are elected than on any other level of government in Wisconsin. Not only are the county board members elected, but so are eight administrative officials and all judicial officers. The elections consist of two types; the spring nonpartisan election of the county board members, county superintendent of schools, and judicial officers; and the fall partisan election of the remaining administrative officers.

The members of the county board are elected only in part as representatives of the municipalities to that body. The town chairman of each town is *ex officio* the representative of the town on the county board. In addition each village elects one supervisor to the county board and each city ward also elects a supervisor in cities over 800 population. While the towns and villages are unable to control the number of representatives they have on the county board, cities over 800 in population may do so by changing the number of wards in the city. This practice has been followed generally to increase the representation of the cities on the county board. Cities under 800 population each have only one representative on the county board.

Because the county board is the policy-making agency of the county and not only establishes the legislative program but in a very real sense controls the administration, it has been argued

that the county board elections more nearly belong in fall than in spring because it is then that we vote for the policy-making representatives of the state and national governments. Not only would such a change be difficult because of the dual position of the town chairman, but it may be argued that policy-making on the county level is, as in the case of municipalities, a matter which is not partisan in nature as is policy-making on the state and national level.

Representation on the county board is by local unit rather than by population. Each town, village, and city ward gets one representative regardless of population. Thus, for example in one county, one town chairman represents 312 people while another represents 5,428; one village supervisor represents 149 people while another represents 2,544; and one city supervisor represents 3,094 while another represents 11,634. Thus the members of the entire board represent populations varying from 149 to 11,634. This is further emphasized by statutes setting the minimum size for wards in cities of the various classes.

The Constitution provides in Article VI, section 4 that "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". As a result each November of even years the qualified voters of the county vote for county clerk, treasurer, register of deeds, clerk of the circuit court, district attorney, sheriff, coroner, and surveyor. The county superintendent of schools is the only administrative officer elected at a different time.

This provision of the Constitution has been subjected to many efforts at amendment, but the fundamental policy remains unchanged. The present method of electing these officials is criticized in three ways. It is suggested that these officials ought not to be elected at all because they hold positions for which selection ought to be on the basis of training because they are not policy-making positions. It is suggested that the election process is time consuming, that the incumbent generally wins anyway, and that appointment by the county board would centralize responsibility.

The second criticism of the present process is that if the administrative officers are to be elected, they should be elected on a nonpartisan ballot rather than a partisan ballot. Article XIII, section 1 requires that they be elected at the general election. Both joint resolutions and bills have been introduced to provide for nonpartisan election, but none have been successful. The advocates of this change hold that the duties of these officers are such that partisan policy does not affect their duties.

The third suggestion is that if it is essential to elect the eight administrative officers and if they ought to be elected on a partisan ballot, it is nevertheless unnecessary to have them stand election every two years. The same arguments are made for state-level administrative officers. In the case of the State Superintendent of

Public Instruction and county superintendent of schools a change was accomplished and both are now elected for terms of four years. There is more statistical evidence on this point than on any other. A study of the election of five county officials in the 71 counties for a period of 20 years revealed that in 38 percent of the cases the elections were uncontested. The same study revealed that the average tenure of all these county officers was seven years and that for those excluding the sheriff it was over eight years. There are many instances where death or retirement has ended continuous service of 20, 30, or even 40 years on the part of some county officials.

The county superintendent of schools, the county judge, the circuit judge, and other statutory judicial officers as well as the county board members are selected in the spring nonpartisan elections. Most of these officers, except county board members are elected for terms longer than two years. One peculiarity in the election process is that the county superintendent of schools is elected by the voters outside cities operating on a city school system plan.

Framework of County Government

No fundamental change in the legal structure of county government has occurred in the past 80 years although counties have become increasingly diversified in size and activities during that period and the sum total of governmental activities imposed upon them has increased substantially. The structure of county government today consists of the basic organization created in 1870 plus the accumulation of agencies which have been added in that span of time. The vast number of mandatory and permissive functions assigned to counties have resulted in a complex structure and in a structure which varies as the counties have accepted or rejected the many voluntary jobs. Many internal improvements such as centralized purchasing, centralized personnel administration, improved machine techniques in the handling of payroll, tax descriptions, recording of documents, and in budgeting, accounting, auditing and reporting have been made, but basically county government today is a comparatively loosely-knit organization with the county board as the core agency.

The key agency in the county is the county board of supervisors which is composed of representatives of all the municipalities within the county. It is not only the legislative body of the county, but also in a very real sense it exercises substantial influence on administration. Through its control of the preparation and approval of the annual budget, its approval of items of expenditure, and the selection of certain officials, it can, and frequently does, concern itself with the most intricate details of administration. It does this, however, only with difficulty because it cannot appoint the eight elective officials and it has only limited control over the activities of certain boards and commissions.

The county board operates through a group of committees to

which matters are referred for preliminary study and recommendations. The full board may give detailed consideration to some of the committee reports, but in many cases the committee's recommendation is accepted without question. Without the committee system the county board would have an endless task in studying every detail of county government submitted to it. The statutes authorize the establishment of committees without indicating the number or the matters to be referred to them, but limit the number of days for which compensation may be granted for committee work. Typical committees are the all important finance committee which prepares and submits the budget and considers all proposals for expenditures, the audit committee, the building committee, and a series of committees relating to specific functions of the county such as highways, public welfare, education, agriculture, and personnel. It has been suggested that in many counties the number of such committees is now too large, with the result that the really basic problems are split between several committees, and a good over-all picture of important issues is lost.

The presiding officer of the county board is the county board chairman, selected by the members from within the board. He presides at the meetings, appoints committees, signs vouchers, and generally exercises a strong coordinating influence in county affairs. The county clerk acts as the secretary of the county board and by reason of his control of records is an important influence in providing the continuity between meetings of the county board.

A second important segment of county government is the eight elective county administrative officers; the clerk, treasurer, district attorney, sheriff, clerk of circuit court, coroner, register of deeds, and surveyor. By reason of their election, they are directly responsible to the voters but dependent upon the county board for their salaries and the appropriations to run their offices. Their functions are in many cases spelled out in detail in the statutes. In the smaller counties many of the elective officers carry on their duties without assistance, but as the counties get larger the staffs of the offices increase in size. The statutes require that these officers maintain their offices during certain hours. They are compensated either by salary or fees or a combination of these. In recent years efforts have been made to pay them by salary only. Ordinarily these officials hold office term after term.

The third important segment of county government is the functions performed by a group of appointed officials. Unlike the elective officers there is some variation in the number of these positions in the different counties. Among them are the director of public welfare or the pension director who has charge of the public assistance program except where it is in charge of the county judge, the purchasing agent, highway commissioner, the county agricultural agent, the public health nurse, clerk of probate court, the veterans' service officer, the traffic police where it is separate from the sheriff's department, the abstractor, the auditor, the super-

intendents of the various county institutions, the supervising teachers, and the juvenile judge. These people are selected in part by the county board and in part by the independent boards and commission to which they are responsible, and in part by other officials.

The fourth major group of agencies in the county are the boards and commissions created to carry out specific functions, generally permissive in nature. Among them are the boards of trustees of the various county institutions such as homes for the aged, mental institutions, county normal schools, tuberculosis sanatoria, and workhouses. Normally these boards select the superintendents of these institutions. In some cases the county board can exercise very little supervision of the activities of these boards and commissions. Each county has a planning committee or park commission with *ex officio* and citizen members. Other committees which a county may create include the county agriculture committee which selects the county agent, the county health committee which selects the county nurse, the veterans' service commission of which the veterans' service officer is secretary although selected by the county board, the county normal school board, and the county school committee. These groups, normally selected for overlapping terms and composed in part of *ex officio* members and in part of laymen, vary in their responsibility to the county board.

The final major group of agencies in the county are the judicial agencies which vary with the size of the county. Basic is the county court which generally deals with family relations, the probation of wills, juvenile cases, and limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Each county, through the clerk of the circuit court, maintains the essential staff for the circuit judge when he holds court in that county. Other minor courts such as the superior court, small claims court, justice court also exist.

The democratic processes have every opportunity to work in county government in Wisconsin because of the large number of elective officials and the relatively large number of activities which the county may or may not perform as it chooses. It is probably true that a large portion of the functions which the state compels the county to perform are so widely acceptable that they would be demanded if the county had any choice in the matter.

In a very real sense, the county is symbolized by the county courthouse as a record-keeping institution. Here the register of deeds, the clerk, the treasurer, the county court, the circuit court, the surveyor, to name a few, maintain a variety of records running the gamut from those relating to birth to those relating to death. While most people have few occasions to use the courthouse, it nevertheless represents to them the assurance that the basic personal and property records around which their lives revolve, are secure. Essentially, the courthouse is, to a larger extent than either the State Capitol or city hall, used by the legal profession because it houses the major portions of the judicial system and property

records. Unlike the typical county of the south, the Wisconsin county has less direct contact with the citizen in the operation of basic local governmental activities because these functions are performed in this state by a level of local government unknown in certain states.

Financing County Government

County government, by reason of its intermediate nature, expends less money than either the state or local governments. The amount which it does expend has increased substantially in recent years. In 25 years the costs of county government have increased about three and one-half times. In 1949, the last year for which the data was available at the time of this writing, the counties of the state expended almost 152 million dollars as compared to 42 millions in 1924. The greatest rise has been in the postwar period.

It seems probable that county costs will continue to be high for the reason that certain functions which are among the most costly are gradually moving to the county level. Education, welfare, and highways are the most costly functions, and in at least two of these, welfare and highways, the county today plays an important part. The trend toward efficient government would seem to indicate that the county would get more and more functions which cross local lines and which cannot be effectively operated from a central state agency.

Direct receipts of the counties, like expenditures have risen, but not as rapidly as have the expenditures. This is partly because the county, like local governments, relies to some degree on state collected, locally-shared taxes and on state aids and because the sources of revenue available to counties is distinctly limited. In 1951 the counties received approximately 10 million dollars from the state in shared taxes from income and public utilities. In the same period they received over 27 million dollars in state aids, largely for welfare and highways. These sums represent the difference between the direct receipts of the counties and their total expenditures.

The three major sources of revenue for the counties are commercial revenues, taxes, and state aids. Commercial revenues are sums secured from such things as charges to other counties, work done for towns on roads, the sale of produce from the farms attached to county institutions, and similar sources.

The major source of tax revenue is the general property tax which provided almost 70 million dollars out of a total of about 80 million dollars in tax revenue for counties in 1950-1951. In 1901 property taxes accounted for 97 percent of the total tax revenue of counties. Taxes on utilities provided slightly more than two million dollars in 1950 to 1951. The second most important form of tax revenue to counties in 1950 to 1951 was the 10 percent of normal income tax which the state shared with the county. This amounted to about eight million dollars, about half of which came from the tax on individuals and half from the tax on corporations.

The third major source of county revenues is the state aids which amounted to more than 27 million dollars in 1950-1951 as compared with \$274,000 in 1901. The major aids are for public welfare which accounted for over 18 million dollars, highways which accounted for over seven million dollars, and education in which the state provided about \$700,000. The aids have risen rather rapidly in recent years. Counties on the other hand paid out about four and one-half million dollars in aids for elementary education in 1950-1951.

County government has increased in cost consistently and gradually for many years until 1941, declining only in 1936 and 1937. After 1941, however, it declined until 1944 when it reached about the same level as in 1936. After 1944 its rise was rapid.

An analysis of the expenditures of counties in 1939 and 1949 reveals that the expenditures rose from \$101,557,000 for all counties in 1939 to \$149,295,000 in 1949, an increase of 47 percent. During the same period, however, the cost of living index went up from 99.4 to 169. It may therefore be said that a substantial proportion of the increase in the cost of county government was caused by inflation.

A more detailed analysis reveals what was happening to the costs of county government. General government costs which include the costs of the county board and the general administrative departments rose from 5.7 million dollars to 8.8 millions, or from 5.6 percent to 5.8 percent of the total costs of county government. Health and sanitation, however, rose from 2.2 million dollars to 9.1 millions or from 2.2 percent of the total costs to 5.9 percent. Payments of principal and interest on debt fell from 25.7 millions in 1939 to 11 millions in 1949 or from 25.3 percent to 7.7 percent of the total costs of county government. Payments for highways and public welfare, which constitute the major items of county expense, rose from 61.3 millions in 1939 to 109 millions in 1949 or from 60.4 percent of the total costs to 71.7 percent. The costs of education, recreation, and protection also rose faster than the total costs. It may, therefor, be said that while general governmental costs remained proportionately about the same as the general increase in costs of county government, the expenditures for retirement of debt declined greatly and the costs of public welfare, highways, health, protection, recreation, and education increased. Note should be made of the fact that it was common practice just prior and during the war to reduce the debt load rapidly because of the availability of revenues and the inability to expend money for certain functions due to the lack of manpower and materials.

There is a distinct correlation between the costs of various services in counties and the population of the county. Excluding Milwaukee County the expenditures in 1950 varied among counties in the following degree:

<i>Service</i>	<i>Highest Cost</i>	<i>Lowest Cost</i>
County Board	\$ 36,251	\$ 2,078
County Clerk	40,526	2,141
County Treasurer	24,718	2,305
District Attorney	38,030	1,835
Courts	129,057	4,833
Courthouse	67,872	2,494
Elections	6,514	409
Register of Deeds Office	39,963	629
Sheriff	125,964	2,101
Public Health Nurses	34,958	122
 Total Operating		
Expenditures	\$5,595,667	\$360,200
Total Capital Outlay	\$1,510,533	\$ 1,226

One of the major financial problems counties are required to face is that of paying for functions which state law imposes on them. Such so-called mandatory functions when enacted into law seldom contain any provision for funds to carry them out. The county is therefore required to pay for them out of the general revenues. There is some feeling that existing general revenue sources may be unable to carry the load. It is generally conceded that even though the county board does not appropriate moneys for such expenditures, the payments must be made.

County finance is complicated in part because of the many inter-governmental payments. Certain funds paid to the county by the state are then distributed in part to the local units of government. Counties provide services for other counties and for the state which are charged back by the county. Counties provide services for local governments which are charged to the local units. The county collects the general property taxes after a certain date, and returns portions of the amounts collected to the local governments in accordance with the law. Progress has been made in the development of uniform systems of accounting in order to insure that all items involved in costs are included in making these inter-governmental charges.

Reporting to the People

The statutes require the county board to publish its proceedings, which are the account of what happens at their board meetings. This account is published in the newspaper designated by the county board after the meetings and generally it is published in pamphlet form at the end of the fiscal year. In addition to the resolutions and actions taken by the county board it may contain the annual reports or summaries thereof of the several county officers and departments. Each year a second report, known as the statistical abstract, is published. This contains the breakdown of the property liable for the general property tax by units of local government,

together with the valuations thereof. Each year the county also publishes a directory containing the list of the county and local officials.

Most county officers report to the county board annually, and most such officers prepare an annual report for that purpose. In some cases, as indicated, the report is integrated into the proceedings of the county board as an exhibit. In other cases the report is made available to the county board in advance of the annual meetings for study, and interested citizens may secure copies.

Some picture of county activities in certain counties may be secured from the issues of Wisconsin Counties, the official publication of the Wisconsin County Board Association. Unlike cities, the county does not normally engage in any substantial public relations or public reporting processes.

Improving County Administration

Many devices now exist whereby the counties analyze and discuss their operations with the view to keeping them effective and efficient. The basic organization for the exchange of ideas and the study of county government in Wisconsin generally is the Wisconsin County Boards Association to which counties may belong because of express statutory authority. Not only does this organization hold annual meetings at which the problems of county governments are discussed, but it maintains a secretariat which is a valuable source of information and assistance in the solution of problems.

Closely allied to this basic organization are the state-wide associations of the various county officials such as the clerks, treasurers, clerks of the circuit court, registers of deeds, district attorneys, sheriffs, and others. Usually professional meetings are held annually, at which specific problems are discussed.

Within the last several years a new technique has been developed called an institute for certain county officers such as the clerks, treasurers, registers of deeds, traffic officers, and clerks of the circuit court. These meetings, actually schools, are organized to discuss certain specific problems and to develop uniform practices among the various counties. The institutes are a cooperative venture among the county boards association, the association of the specific county officers involved, the bureau of government of the university, and the cooperating state departments.

The Department of State Audit, which audits the accounts of many of the counties, requires an annual report of the county receipts and disbursements in accordance with a standard form which makes it possible to prepare standard statistics. Through its centralizing influence, it is able to secure uniform reporting so that data on receipts and expenditures are comparable.

Several state departments have close working relations with the counties with respect to specific functions. The State Highway Commission established and supervises a uniform accounting system

for county highway departments. The state Department of Public Instruction requires reports of the county superintendent of schools and annually conducts an institute for them. The state Department of Public Welfare's division of public assistance supervises the activities of the county welfare organizations.

Provisions for intercounty cooperation exist as a result of such general provisions as section 66.30 of the statutes which permits any two units to cooperate in the exercise of a function which they could do individually and as a result of specific authority to cooperate in various measures. The joint county normal school at Algoma and the joint tuberculosis sanatoria are instances of county cooperation.

CITY AND VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN*

Cities and villages constitute the only general local units of government in Wisconsin which came into existence solely because of the wishes of the inhabitants thereof, and which have boundaries that conform to the desires and common interests of those living within these limits. On the other hand the boundaries of counties and towns are largely arbitrary and do not necessarily indicate a community of interests among those living therein, since the commercial, fraternal, religious, and other ties may extend into an adjoining county or town.

Not only is the creation of a city and village voluntary upon the part of the inhabitants thereof, but these residents may determine to dissolve the city or village governments. There are instances where a city or a village has ceased existence, either by again becoming a part of the town within which it is geographically located, or by consolidating with another municipality.

A village may be created containing as few as 150 persons if a majority so desires. A village, at the option of the village board, may become a city when its population reaches 1,000, but many have chosen not to change and one village has a population of 16,199, which would make it eligible to be a city of the third class. A city may also be created by the voters where a portion of a town has a population of 1,500 or more.

When a city population falls below 1,000 it may reorganize as a village, but in practice this is largely theoretical and there are few cities under 1,000 population.

Cities and villages are the only local governments which are municipal corporations. Originally special charters were issued to a city or a village by the legislature. In 1892 the state Constitution was amended to prohibit the issuance of new city or village charters, or the amendment of existing charters. This prohibited any special legislation for a particular city. Since then legislative enactments relating to municipal government have been applicable to all cities or villages, or to classes of cities or villages. There are few examples of classification for villages. In the case of cities there are four basic classes, first class — those of 150,000; second class — those between 39,000 and 150,000; third class — those between 10,000 and 39,000; and fourth class — those under 10,000. Since Milwaukee is the only city of the first class it is easy for the legislature to enact laws applicable to that city only, and such is frequent at each legislative session. There is comparatively little new legislation for other cities upon a classification basis. In a few instances there are in effect laws applicable to classes fixed differently than previously cited, such as the requirement that there be a police and fire commission in cities over 4,000 population.

There is the fundamental requirement that the classification bear some logical relationship to the purpose sought to be attained,

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and hence sometimes when a statute involving classification is tested in the courts it is held to be invalid because it is arbitrary and unreasonable.

Basic Municipal Law

In 1921 all special city charters other than for Milwaukee were repealed, and subsequently the existing village charters were repealed. Thus all cities and villages other than Milwaukee were brought under the general statutory provisions applicable to municipal governments. In general Chapter 61 of the statutes serves as a basic charter for villages and Chapter 62 as a basic charter for cities. Nevertheless provisions applicable to cities and villages are scattered throughout the statutes, the most important being Chapter 66, general municipal provisions; 67, borrowing; 63, commission cities; 64, city manager cities; 5 to 12, elections; 17, vacancies and removals; 27, parks and recreation; 43, libraries; 49, welfare; 70 and 74, property taxes; 85, traffic regulation; 141, health; 144, sanitation; 176, liquor control; etc.

Home Rule

A home rule amendment to the state Constitution was ratified by the voters in 1924 which reads as follows:

"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 statewide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village."

This represented a direct grant of power from the people to city and village governments, and consequently to that extent placed a limitation upon the power of the legislature to pass laws in that field. The exact scope of municipal home rule is still not clear. City and village officials have been discouraged in the use of the constitutional home rule authority because of several decisions of the state Supreme Court, particularly the one holding that the control over the salaries of city policemen was a matter to be determined by the legislature.

There is not a single comprehensive home rule city or village charter in Wisconsin, although in other states where municipal home rule has been granted there are numerous instances of city charters covering the structure of the municipal government and its operations. In Wisconsin, in practice, the constitutional home rule power has been exercised by cities and villages only in the enactment of charter ordinances dealing with specific problems as they arise. This represents the piecemeal exercise of home rule.

General Powers

Probably one primary reason for the infrequent resort to the constitutional home rule power lies in the broad statutory powers granted to cities and villages. While counties and towns are

dependent upon powers specifically enumerated by the legislature in detailed form, the enumerated powers for cities and villages were repealed in 1921 and 1933 respectively, and a broad general grant of power was substituted which is virtually identical for cities and villages. This has been construed repeatedly by the Supreme Court, and the following language is typical of that contained in these decisions:

"A city operating under the general charter, finding no limitations in express language, has under the provisions of this chapter (Chapter 62) all the powers that the legislature could by any possibility confer upon it.... However, that does not mean that the legislature has conferred power on cities to do things which the legislature itself cannot do."

Coupled with this broad general grant of power is the fact that during the last several decades the statutes pertaining to city and village government have been greatly liberalized and streamlined so as to provide considerable flexibility in municipal structure and operations and greater freedom for city councils and village boards. Thus they can deal effectively with municipal problems as they arise, for which purpose they were elected by local citizens. There has been wide latitude for municipal officials to experiment in devising improved methods of conducting city and village operations.

Difference Between Cities and Villages

There has been an increasing tendency to modify the statutes so that identical provisions are applicable to both city and village governments. Consequently the differences between city and village government have been steadily disappearing. While the standard pattern of organization as set forth by statute is different for villages than for cities, nevertheless under the numerous optional provisions in the statutes, and under the constitutional home rule power, it seems probable that by local action villages could install many of the features prevalent in city government, while cities could adopt provisions now applicable to village government.

One of the primary differences is that a village is entitled to only one representative on the county board, while in cities there is one county board representative from each city ward. In some cities formal action has been taken to elect one individual in each ward to serve both as alderman and county representative. In certain villages by custom a village official, such as the president, is also elected to serve on the county board.

Municipal Governing Bodies

The basic responsibility for the operation of city and village governments is vested in the governing body which in cities is called the common council or commission and in villages is called the village board. This is a legislative body which has the authority to enact ordinances dealing with such matters as the organization of

the municipal government; the selection, compensation, and working conditions of municipal personnel; the scope of municipal functions and the nature of the municipal services to be furnished to citizens; the orderly development of the community through zoning, platting control, street layout, and the location of municipal buildings, parks, and other property; the protection of the public through building, plumbing, and electrical codes and the prevention of fire hazards; the control of public nuisances; the licensing and regulation of taverns, transient merchants, amusements, junk dealers, etc.; the regulation of traffic on public streets; and many other fields of activity.

It has been established by the courts that even where a statute or state regulation is in effect on a particular subject, the city or village ordinarily may enact more stringent or more detailed regulations, but may not enforce provisions less restrictive than the state control.

The governing body also levies general property taxes which are the principal financial support of municipal government, imposes special assessments to finance specific projects and services of benefit to particular areas or properties, and incurs debts some of which are an obligation of all taxable property within the municipality while other debts are backed only by a municipal utility of which the most common are water and electric.

In cities the voters by a specified petition may require a referendum on a proposed ordinance or resolution if not voluntarily adopted by the council, but the courts have indicated that this procedure cannot be used on all subjects. No such general provision exists in villages.

In both cities and villages the governing body may voluntarily submit ordinances and other matters to the voters.

The procedure for exercising the constitutional home rule power in cities and villages permits action either by the governing body; or by the electorate upon petition; or by the electorate upon submission to them by the governing body. Adoption by the governing body is subject to a referendum if the necessary petition is filed.

Municipal Activities

During the lifetime of many of our citizens there has been a substantial change in the scope and character of city and village activities. The nature of old functions changed materially in many cases, and in other instances new functions have been assumed.

The automobile has been responsible for more changes than any other one thing. Because of the mobility given criminals and due to greater contact with the public, our police departments are quite different today than formerly. Paved streets have become a necessity, and this has made storm sewers essential. Street lights have been required. Comprehensive traffic regulation devices have been installed. New court procedures have been needed to handle traffic violations. Playgrounds have become essential to prevent

children being killed in the streets. The general use of flammable liquids throughout cities, the use of electricity and other factors have compelled the modernization of fire fighting, with a reflected decrease in insurance rates.

Among the new facilities which previously were either completely lacking or rudimentary only are such things as sewage disposal systems, the collection of garbage and refuse, public water supplies (for both health and fire fighting), parks and organized community recreation facilities, public libraries, airports, municipal hospitals, and numerous other new facilities and services.

If a detailed comparison were made of city and village government today in contrast with 40 years ago, it would be found that there have been such great changes throughout all municipal services that there is little resemblance to the situation previously prevailing. Citizens have become so accustomed to the many municipal services that few stop to realize at how many points during their daily lives they are affected by municipal activities.

In many communities the municipal corporation is the largest, or one of the largest enterprises, considered either from the aggregate of the annual budget, or the variety and complexity of the numerous undertakings involved. The municipal government is a combination of many services each of which in private life would tend to be a separate venture — such as for example a water utility, an electric utility, a sewage disposal system, a cemetery, an airport, a hospital, and the like. The municipal governing body must therefore act as a board of directors for many functions.

Municipal activities now encompass so many difficult technical operations that municipal government is finding it necessary to compete with private business and industry in attracting top-flight personnel in key technical and administrative positions. There is also an increasing tendency to provide training for administrative personnel after they assume their jobs.

The larger the community the more numerous are apt to be the activities of the municipal government. The concentration of many people in small areas tends to create problems which must be solved cooperatively on behalf of all citizens by the municipal authorities, while in smaller municipalities and more sparsely settled areas such action by the local government may not be so essential. There has been a constant increase in the percentage of the state population residing in incorporated cities and villages until at the time of the 1950 census over 65 percent of the Wisconsin population were living within city and village limits. Hence this has resulted in increased problems for municipal officials.

Basic Organization

There are three basic forms of city organization in Wisconsin, namely the mayor-council, the council-manager, and the commission.

Mayor-Council Form

The mayor-council type is in effect in 354 of the 366 cities (including the city of Green Bay where a hybrid form exists most nearly resembling the mayor-council plan). Under this the mayor is elected at large, while the aldermen are elected by the voters of the wards they represent. Sometimes there is one alderman from each ward, sometimes two. The number of wards varies with local desires, but a ward must contain a population of at least 500 in cities of the fourth class, at least 1,000 in cities of the third class, and at least 1,500 in cities of the second class.

The standard term of office is for two years, but a different term may be substituted by local action, and in a few instances a four-year term has been adopted. The trend in other states appears to be toward longer terms because the increasing complexity of municipal problems is such that a new official requires almost two years to become completely orientated. Ordinarily half of the council is elected alternately so as to provide continuity.

Administrative Officials

There is no standard pattern as to the method of selecting administrative officials such as the clerk, treasurer, assessor, attorney, etc. Some are elected by the voters, some are appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council, some are selected from a list established after a qualifying examination. The trend appears to be toward shifting to the plan adopted by the framers of the federal Constitution under which only the executive and the members of the legislative body are elected thus concentrating citizen attention on those who determine policies. This is in conformity with a sentiment expressed by former Chief Justice Edward G. Ryan of the Wisconsin Supreme Court who stated that "Where you want skill you must appoint, where you want representation, elect".

Election of Municipal Officials

All city and village officials who are elected are chosen upon a nonpartisan basis at the April elections. Hence no party designation or other affiliation appears upon the ballot, and each candidate must stand upon his own merits. As a result Wisconsin cities and villages are completely free of political machines such as have been notorious in certain cities in other states.

Primaries are usually held in the larger cities so that there will not be more than two candidates for any office to be filled at the final election. Whether or not a primary is held candidates initially appear upon the ballot as the result of the filing of nomination petitions signed by the requisite number of voters. A few villages have a primary election, some depend entirely upon nomination by petition, while many still use the caucus plan of nominating candidates for village office at a meeting attended by those voters having sufficient interest to participate. A procedure is provided for the

recall of city elected officers, which is rarely used, but such is not applicable in villages.

The Mayor

While the mayor is usually considered to be the chief executive under the mayor-council form, ordinarily he has far less theoretical authority than the head of a private business or industry. He presides over council meetings, votes in case of a tie, and may veto actions of the council, which veto can be overridden by three-fourths of all aldermen. He generally serves on a part-time basis, and often receives only a nominal salary. Normally because there is no executive budget such as exists at the state and federal level, the mayor has little direct administrative control over individuals heading up departments and the authority for city operations may be divided partially among various boards and commissions. The mayor must function as a coordinator and expeditor through the use of persuasion and leadership, rather than by the exercise of executive authority. Much of this could be changed by ordinance if desired locally.

Boards and Commissions

To some extent city government, and to a lesser extent village government, is split up into compartments because of the existence of boards and commissions administering particular functions. In villages and in many cities under 10,000 population the schools are a unit of government separate from the municipality, but in other cities the schools are a part of the city government operated virtually independently by a school board, but with the common council having some control over the total school taxes. Vocational schools are also under a separate board with the municipal governing body having no financial control. Other municipal boards include, besides police and fire commissions, parks, utilities, public works, airports, cemeteries, hospitals, etc., but there is no standard pattern as to which of these boards are in existence in any municipality. To the extent that all municipal activities are not coordinated under the mayor and council there arise problems of effective long-range planning, the elimination of duplication in personnel and equipment, centralized purchasing and personnel policies, overlapping of activities, uniform policies, etc. A private corporation would encounter difficulties if it were to attempt to operate with separate boards of directors for certain departments.

Council-Manager Plan

Ten cities and four villages are operating under the council-manager plan, including 10 of the 32 cities and villages over 10,000 population. Several villages have established the position of village commissioner with authority similar to that of a manager. Under the council-manager plan the council is small and is elected at large for two years. The manager is appointed by the council under

indefinite tenure and bears much the same relation as that of a general manager to the board of directors of a private corporation. There are no elected administrative officials under this form, and ordinarily few boards and commissions other than those made mandatory by statute. There is no mayor under this form.

Commission Government

Two cities operate under the commission form in which there are three commissioners elected for six-year overlapping terms. The commission not only serves as the legislative body, but also administers the various city departments, usually each commissioner supervising specified departments. One commissioner is elected as mayor but he has no veto power. One commissioner serves as a member of each board and commission in existence in that municipality.

Village Organization

In villages the president is elected for two years and presides over the village board but has no veto power. Six trustees elected at large, ordinarily for two-year overlapping terms, (only two in villages under 350 population) compose the village board, along with the president who has a vote like any board member. Where the clerk, treasurer, and assessor are elected they are also usually elected for two-year terms.

Municipal Organization

As a means of enabling city councils and village boards to concentrate on policy determination and long-range planning of the affairs of the municipality, there is a growing tendency for governing bodies and mayors to divest themselves of the responsibility for petty details by concentrating such responsibility in qualified administrative officials who are selected upon the basis of training and experience and general ability and who are compensated sufficiently to establish the position on a professional basis. No uniform pattern has developed. One trend is for the creation of the position of director of public works or some similar title who is made responsible for supervising most of the outside municipal activities — streets, sewers, garbage and refuse, water, parks, public buildings, sometimes even building inspection in smaller municipalities. There is also beginning to develop a tendency to create a key inside job so that one qualified person can administer and coordinate the duties usually performed by the clerk, treasurer, and assessor, and possibly coupled with this the personnel and centralized purchasing functions.

In small municipalities where such formal centralization is not usual there has been a growing practice of combining several part-time offices to create a full-time position. Some of the combinations include clerk-treasurer, assessor-treasurer, assessor-building inspector, etc.

Joint Municipal Activities

There is a definite trend toward greater cooperation among cities and villages in the performance of municipal functions in cases where it has been decided that joint action produces greater efficiency and more economy. There are several instances where a single sewage disposal system or a single water plant, is serving two municipalities. In some cases several municipalities have joined to set up a centralized milk inspection service to protect the milk supplies of all communities. Similarly in various instances a number of municipalities have jointly set up a single relief department to administer relief to all the municipalities participating.

There are other examples where a single building inspector, a sealer of weights and measures, a municipal attorney or engineer may serve several municipalities, in some cases through an arrangement between the municipalities, in others by each retaining the same individual.

Two villages under the manager plan of government have selected individuals to serve as managers for both communities.

Municipal Financing

The primary problem of cities and villages is that of providing revenue to finance municipal functions. The chief source of revenue is the general property tax. While there has been a substantial increase in total property taxes since the 1930 levy, the actual increase has been divided as follows:

	<i>In Cities</i>	<i>In Villages</i>
For County Purposes	175%	154%
For School Purposes	87%	150%
For Municipal Purposes	48%	11%

Since the price level has increased faster than taxes for municipal purposes in terms of today's purchasing power city and village governments obtain less general property taxes today than 20 years ago. During this period the total number of cities and villages has increased, there has been substantial annexation of territory, the urban population has increased markedly, new services have been undertaken, and old services have been materially changed in character.

Many municipal officials are concerned because numerous citizens have struggled all their lives to pay for a home and now in their late years are struggling to live on savings, pensions, and other fixed incomes and do not have the ability to pay high general property taxes.

The principal saving factor has been the substantial increase in income tax revenues. Cities and villages receive one-half of the state income tax collected within the municipal limits, less certain deductions made by legislative action since 1930 for schools and administrative expense. During the last fiscal year the city, vil-

lage, and town share of income taxes exceeded \$40,000,000, but during the depression this aggregated about \$3,000,000, and hence municipal officials are concerned over the instability of this source of revenue as a major factor in financing municipal services.

The latest figures show that for cities, villages and towns of the principal sources of revenue about 44 percent is derived from general property taxes, 32 percent from the income tax, 13 percent from state highway revenues, and 11 percent from state shared taxes (utility, liquor, etc.). This does not include minor revenue sources such as licenses, fees, special assessments, etc.

A recent comparison shows that since 1930 the net major revenues available to cities, villages, and towns, including taxes shared by the state and state aids for purely municipal purposes had increased 108 percent, while during the same period net state revenues, after deducting shared taxes and aids for purely local purposes, increased 287 percent. Cities and villages have had no new source of revenue for many years, while the state has been able to resort to several new tax sources during this period.

Debt Policies

Cities and villages have an outstanding debt record in that the latest available figures show the per capita municipal general obligation debt to be the lowest of any state. Total city general indebtedness dropped from 93 million at the peak to 51 million now, and village debts have also dropped. There are 36 cities and 204 villages with no outstanding general debt. This is because municipal officials have acted under the broad municipal powers through the use of reserve funds and pay-as-you-go financing to establish sound fiscal policies so that the cities and villages will not be saddled with heavy debts. Of the outstanding city debts almost half are for schools (which the Supreme Court has held to be a matter of statewide concern) and much of the debt in both cities and villages is for the sewage disposal facilities which the state is compelling municipalities to install.

Spilling Over Municipal Boundaries

Probably the most serious problem confronting cities and villages of all sizes is the tendency of population to spill over municipal boundaries into surrounding rural areas. Proportionately many smaller municipalities are affected just as much as the larger ones. The extensive use of the automobile with the resulting good roads now kept open in the winter, the spread of rural electrification, and the fact that many modern improvements are now available in rural areas has intensified this trend. The motives are many, including larger sites at lower cost, locations which are scenic or on water, rural retreat from urban noises and atmospheric pollution, avoidance of city building codes, cheaper taxes, etc. The result is to introduce artificial barriers into what is actually a

single community, to dissipate the civic interest of persons who should take an active interest in municipal affairs, and to reduce the municipal revenue from persons who use many municipal facilities. No satisfactory solution to this problem appears in sight.

No attempt has been made in this article to discuss the organization and powers which are different for the city of Milwaukee than other cities and villages. A comprehensive survey of Milwaukee's government can be obtained by requesting a copy of the city's latest annual report from the Municipal Reference Library, City Hall, Milwaukee.

THE WISCONSIN TOWN AND ITS GOVERNMENT

Origin And Development

Except for a very few areas within Indian reservations the State of Wisconsin is blanketed by a level of local government composed of cities, villages, and towns. The towns, of which there are about 1,280, comprise the most numerous of these units of local government. Because they are predominantly rural, they likewise comprise most of the territory of the state, and generally are more sparsely populated and less concentrated in wealth than are the cities and villages. Typically they are composed largely of farms, and may have one or more small concentrations of population which are described as hamlets or unincorporated villages, often at prominent crossroads. Organized under general legislative authority, they have only the powers specifically granted them by statute.

The late university professor George S. Wehrwein, an authority on town government in Wisconsin, described the background of Wisconsin towns in these words:

"The town can trace its ancestry back to New England and historians have tried to establish a line of descent from the English township or parish, even back to the early Germanic mark. In the old colony days government centered around the meeting house. Here the voters met as often as once a week to legislate for the town, covering every phase of community life from the church and the school to the manner in which cows should be driven to the common pasture by the village herdsman. Later more power and discretion was given to the officers, and town meetings were held annually. These towns embraced both the village and the agricultural land around it. This is true today of New England even though the village has become an urban center with thousands of people. Members of the state legislature are still elected from towns; counties were not created until 1665 and then only as administrative units for the collection of taxes, courts, and for military service.

"If New England is the grandfather of Wisconsin's system of local government, New York is the father. In this state a dual county-town form of government was evolved with the county on a parity with the town in functions and importance. Moreover the two are closely connected through the board of supervisors. The chairman of the town serves in two capacities; first, as a town officer, and second, as a delegate or representative of his town on the county board of supervisors. A second significant deviation from the New England town is the separate incorporation of villages thereby making them independent of the surrounding rural areas. The villages as well as cities were given representation on the county board, a feature which we have copied also.

"In Pennsylvania the town was given a subordinate position to the county, and in the South it was omitted entirely. In all these states the county legislature consists of a small board of commis-

sioners elected from the county without regard to other units of government.

"It was natural for the New Yorkers and New Englanders who first settled in the old Northwest to bring with them the town government of their home states. Thomas Jefferson was much impressed with these 'pure and elementary republics' even though he was a Virginian. He hoped to foster their formation by the rectangular method of surveying, dividing the land into 'hundreds' of ten miles square. Congress adopted this manner of surveying land but provided for townships of 36 sections, subdivided into quarter sections and 'forties'. This survey township has in fact become the civil township in the majority of cases. County boundaries have also followed the surveyor's lines, especially in the level prairie states which have become huge checker boards of square or almost square counties and towns of similar shape. In the Lake States with a rougher topography and many lakes and rivers, the boundary lines of units of government often consist of natural features, but even here the straight lines of the surveyor predominate.

"...In the upper Fox River Valley the Indian reservation and the old French settlements are responsible for towns of unusual shapes and small areas; some of them cover less than 10 square miles. This....also includes some of the usual square towns illustrated by Center and New Denmark.

"The mixture of surveying and government has brought confusion into our terminology. 'Town' to many people means a village or small city, and 'township' is used in many states to mean the subdivision of the county which we call the town. Even our state constitution uses 'township' where 'town' is evidently meant. (Article VII, Section 16). However, the legal name for this unit of government in Wisconsin is town and for an incorporated hamlet, village. Township refers to the surveyor's 36 square miles, six miles square — also called a 'government township'.

"In spite of the New England and New York background of our earlier settlers, the New England town never left its native soil and the New York town-county-supervisor system was adopted by only three states — Wisconsin, Michigan and the northern part of Illinois. It was tried for a while in other states but all of these have gone over to the commissioner type which is now in vogue in 12 states, the remaining 25 having adopted the southern 'townless' county... (1)"

History

For a long period during the formative days, the ultimate form which local government would take in Wisconsin was in doubt. A wide difference of opinion existed between the settlers in the eastern portion of the territory who came from New England and New York and the settlers in the southwestern portion of the ter-

(1) Wehrwein, George S., Town Government in Wisconsin, Blue Book, 1935, pp. 95-107.

rity who came from the south. The eastern group favored the town unit of rural local government; the western group favored the strong county unit of local government.

The original plan of 1827 provided for towns, but in the 1830's the southwestern influence caused the abolition of the towns and the substitution of county control. About 1840 the eastern population got control of the territory again and caused the territorial legislature to permit the establishment of optional forms of government whereby each county could decide for itself if it would have the county unit or town unit of local government. By 1845 all the counties except the five southwesternmost counties had adopted the town form of local government. Thus there were two forms of rural local government in operation in 1848 when the Constitution of the state was adopted providing for one system of town and county government. This Constitution, however, did not spell out the particular form of local government to be adopted, and it was not until 1870 that the legislature decided what that system should be. It then provided for the town system of rural local government, and since that time all counties have been organized into towns. Originally some counties had but one town, but gradually the number of towns increased as the population was more widely dispersed into the rural areas of the county.

It cannot be said that all towns were created because of a pressing need for an independent local government. Not infrequently new towns were established because of a clash of personalities within an existing town. On some occasions more towns were created to increase representation on the county board; the town chairman being the representative of the town on that board. In the early days some towns were created in order to make it easier for the people to participate in the town meetings and elections. This was particularly true when the towns were exceedingly large and roads were poor. It was not unknown for the lumber companies to establish new towns in the north in order to get preferential tax treatment. In some cases portions of large towns were split off because the people in one part desired services which the dominant group would not provide for them.

It is interesting to note that the towns for years loomed large in the administration of schools. The territorial law of 1839 provided for five elective town inspectors of the common schools to appoint teachers and to visit the schools. In 1841 legislation was enacted providing that the town school commissioners should have full power to form and alter school districts. In 1848, when the state was created, the power to organize and alter school districts was taken out of the hands of the town school commissioners and placed in the hands of the town superintendent of schools, created at that time. He could apportion moneys, collect statistics, supervise instruction, combine schools, organize grade schools, and employ the teachers within the town. Almost immediately the powers of the town superintendent were restricted and it was not long before

the power of the town superintendent to organize and alter school districts was removed and placed in the hands of the town board where it has remained to this date.

In 1861 the town superintendents, of which there were then 743, were abolished and the county superintendents created in their stead with somewhat different powers and considerably higher professional standing. The town system of school administration remained dead until 1869. In that year the law was enacted which provided that each city and village having a grade school with not less than three departments must constitute a separate school district. This made it mandatory for cities and villages to establish school districts. A second law in the same session made it permissive for towns to vote for the adoption of the so-called township system of school government whereby the district schools of a town could be brought together under the administration of one board. Under the law creating city and village districts progress was made, but because the law relating to town districts was permissive rather than mandatory, little was actually accomplished. In the first year four town districts were created, and by 1890 there were 19. In 1911 the law was repealed as obsolete. It should be pointed out, however, that the principle has been revived in practice in recent years in northern towns where all of the districts of a town have been combined into one. The essential difference has been, however, that the recent districts were not a part of town government, but independent units of government coterminous with the town. Difficulty has been encountered because in many cases the school district lines are not coterminous with town lines. The same principle has been advocated in at least one of the southern counties by the county school committee as a device to improve the administration of the elementary schools. It should also be noted that the statutes now provide a method whereby the towns in Milwaukee County could become school districts, but this law has never been made effective.

Creation and Abolition

In the days when roads were poor and transportation and communications were difficult, the area from which the people could gather for a town meeting or an election was limited by the distance they could reasonably travel by horse and wagon. Many relatively young adults of today can remember when a winter trip of several miles was a major undertaking in the rural areas. There was real urgency, therefore, to create independent town governments whenever a group of people with a community of interests occupied a new region or a group of people in an occupied region, developed a new community of interests.

The establishment of new towns may be accomplished in one of three ways. The legislature may enact a special law creating new towns. The county board has the power to create or alter towns on its own initiative or at the request of the electors following a

referendum. The circuit court may, upon petition of a majority of the freeholders, order the creation of a new town.

The legislature, in its wisdom, required that certain minimum standards be met before a town could be created. The county board is restricted by the requirement that new towns must have at least 125 residents. The circuit court is restricted by the fact that both the proposed town and the town from which it is to be taken must have at least 75 property owners, 40 voters, not less than 36 square miles, and not less than \$200,000 in assessed valuation.

The law still provides that if no towns are created, the county shall be a town and a full set of town officers shall be selected. This provision is obsolete because no such situation exists today.

Towns may be dissolved today by the county board upon a majority vote of the people therein. It is assumed that because all territory in the state must be in a town, city, or village, the territory in such dissolved towns reverts to the towns from which it was originally taken. There is nothing in the statutes which compels a town to be dissolved if its population or valuation declines below the minimum necessary to create a town or below any other minimum. Thus we have towns which by reason of their limited population and wealth have only the most skeletal organization. In Maine and Minnesota, for example, statutory provision exists for the automatic dissolution of towns when their population and valuation declines below the statutory minimum. In Maine such territory becomes "unorganized"; that is, it no longer has any town government, but is operated by the state. This is particularly adapted to that state because a sizeable portion of the state is undeveloped while in Wisconsin only a relatively small portion of the state could be adjusted to such a procedure. In the days of expansion when there were hopes that every part of the state might develop into equally prosperous areas, the main attention was directed toward making participation in government easy. Today, however, it is well established that there is great inequality in the opportunities in various parts of the state. Many of the reasons for the establishment of so many units of government have disappeared. It would appear to be proper to give some thought to what area, valuation, and population ought to be required under present conditions to support a unit of government. The general municipal law permits any town, village, or city to consolidate with any contiguous town, village, or city upon a two-thirds vote of the municipal boards of each unit and the ratification by a majority vote of the electors in each unit.

The Nature of Towns

Although Wisconsin towns vary greatly in every particular, there are certain generalities regarding their nature which may be made. In 1940 the population of Wisconsin towns varied from a low of 80 to a high of 14,611. In 1950 the smallest town was the Town of Cedar Rapids in Rusk County with 43 people and the largest

was the Town of Wauwatosa in Milwaukee County with 23,941. Only 67 towns in 1950 had a population of 2,000 or over, and only 260 towns had a population between 1,000 and 2,000. Approximately three-fourths of all towns have less than a thousand people. There were eight towns in the state in 1950 which had less than 100 people.

The number of towns in each county varies. Ozaukee County with seven towns, has the smallest number while Marathon County with 42 towns has the largest number. The average number of towns per county is 18, and nine counties have 16 towns each; 12 counties have 11 or less towns, and only four counties have over 30 towns. While the largest towns are generally in the north, the number of towns per county does not follow any discernible pattern because many of the northern counties are larger.

Although more often than not a town is six miles square and contains 36 square miles to conform to the congressional or survey township, there are many variations in the sizes of towns. Most often they are square or rectangular with the lines running north-south and east-west. The smallest is the Town of Allouez in Brown County which has just over 2,800 acres or approximately four and one-half square miles. On the other end are the Towns of Winter in Sawyer County which has 158,000 acres or over 50 times as much territory as the Town of Allouez, and the Town of Sanborn in Ashland County with 110,000 acres. Although some counties have towns of varying sizes in them, in others all towns are of approximately the same size. Barron, Calumet, and Clark Counties are illustrations of this uniformity.

The wealth of towns varies tremendously in Wisconsin. In 1949 the valuation of taxable property varied from a low of \$77,200 in the Town of Foster in Rusk County to a high of \$75,256,420 in the Town of Greenfield in Milwaukee County. In some of the northern counties where a considerable portion of the real property is off the tax roll by reason of state and national forests and forest crop land, the valuations are exceedingly low. On the other hand in Milwaukee County where there is a high concentration of industrial property in some towns, the valuations are extremely high.

Contrary to the theory in New England, where the town includes the center of population as well as the rural farm area surrounding this center, the Wisconsin town has come to mean the open country because villages and cities are separated from the towns. The typical town consists of agricultural lands with roads crossing it at right angles every mile and with one or more hamlets at important intersections. There are, however, many exceptions to this typical town. Many cities are surrounded by towns which have a decidedly urban complexion. These are the "bedroom" or "dormitory" communities in which the workers of the core cities reside. Their interests are no longer agricultural in nature, but largely urban. For example, among the seven towns in Milwaukee County, the smallest has approximately 5,000 people, and two of them have over 20,000. On the other hand in Florence County only

one of the eight towns which comprise all the units of local government in the county, has more than 1,000 people, and that is the Town of Florence which contains the unincorporated village by the same name. That whole county with its 3,756 people contains less population than any town in Milwaukee County.

Finances

Although the towns are the most numerous units of local government in Wisconsin, they are not the most costly. In 1949 the disbursements of counties and the several types of local governments in Wisconsin were as follows:

Counties	\$151,959,881
Cities	149,294,904
Villages	13,517,768
Towns	35,831,938

Between 1924 and 1949 the costs of town government almost tripled. Every item in the list of services provided increased substantially. Particularly heavy were the increases for highways, education, general government, and protection.

Comparison of the Expenditures of Towns, 1924 and 1949

Purpose of expenditure	1924	1949
Highways	\$ 7,859,246	\$18,631,474
Education	1,891,286	7,634,953
General Government	1,206,446	2,914,495
Protection	63,416	1,211,596
Health and Sanitation	106,518	850,449
Charities and Corrections	200,669	589,697
Public Industries	69,246	243,922
Recreation	5,666	104,840
Debt Retirement	2,480,547	3,459,026
Miscellaneous	43,648	191,486
Total	\$13,353,638	\$35,831,938

Except for the period of the 30's when the depression caused a curtailment of government costs and to a lesser degree during the period of World War II when services were again curtailed, the costs of town government have risen consistently during the past 25 years. The great rise, however, has been in recent years.

Total Expenditures for Town Government, 1924-1949

Year	Total Expenditures
1924	\$13,353,638
1929	16,853,094
1934	12,285,077
1939	18,810,913
1944	17,842,014
1949	35,831,938

Obviously the revenues of the towns must also have increased as the costs of government increased. The existing data, however, does not indicate the total receipts of the towns because certain items which are originally collected by the state or county and then paid to the towns in the form of aids or shared taxes, are not listed in the receipts. Existing data does, however, show the trend.

Total Revenues of Wisconsin Towns by Source, 1924 and 1949

<i>Source of Revenue</i>	<i>1924</i>	<i>1949</i>
Taxes	\$11,622,764	\$19,910,003
Special Assessments	78,378	493,254
Licenses and Fees	93,782	992,749
Fines	1,298	9,813
Gifts and Grants	26,168	50,048
Other General Revenues	22,967	698,811
Commercial Revenues	401,739	1,747,499
Public Industries	—	133,008
Borrowed	2,383,636	4,302,763
Total	\$14,630,732	\$28,336,948

While taxes are still the principal source of revenue for towns, in the 25-year period, they have declined from about 79 percent to 70 percent of the total revenue. The trend toward other types of revenue can be seen in the tremendous increase in the funds from licenses and fees and from commercial revenue.

The property tax is still the major source of tax revenue for towns and its position does not appear to be seriously challenged.

Relationship of Property Tax to Total Revenue of Towns

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Revenue of Towns</i>	<i>Property Tax</i>
1943	\$15,711,388	\$ 7,947,490
1945	15,693,711	8,931,124
1947	20,162,645	13,842,332
1949	28,336,948	16,290,374
1950	no information	18,643,920

In 1949 a total of 209 million dollars in general property taxes was levied in Wisconsin. Of this, 62 million was levied by the towns, but most of the 62 million levied by the towns went to the state, county, and school districts with the towns retaining only a little more than 16 million for their own purposes.

One of the weaknesses of the general property tax as a major source of revenue is the fact that while the assessed value of the property in all the towns was going up from one billion 400 million dollars in 1939 to one billion 890 million in 1949, the equalized value was going up from slightly under one billion 600 million to two billion 900 million in the same period. Thus the equalized value was rising three times as fast as the assessed value. The

average ratio between assessed and equalized value in 1949 was less than 65 percent and it varied from a low of 24.29 percent in the Town of Scott in Monroe County to a high of 118.15 percent in the Town of Crandon in Forest County.

In 1949 the total equalized valuation of all taxable property in Wisconsin was approximately eight and one-half billion dollars. Of that amount the towns accounted for slightly less than three billion, villages about 600 million, and cities just under five billion. About one-third of all taxable personal property was in the towns. As can readily be imagined the overwhelming proportion of this consisted of dairy cattle which composed about 400 million dollars of the 525 million dollars worth of personal property in the towns. It approximated the value of all manufacturers' stock in cities. All but about 40 million dollars worth of the one billion 600 million dollars worth of agricultural land was located in towns. The close relationship between the dairy industry with its tangible property and the property tax makes the continued domination of the property tax a great burden in rural areas.

In the absence of current information regarding the amount of money which the towns received from various tax sources, it is possible only to enumerate the major sources of such taxes. First, as has been suggested, is the property tax which is administered by the town for its own use and for the benefit of the state, county, school districts, and other special districts in the town. The town assessor makes the assessment on which the valuation for all levels of government is based, and the town treasurer collects the general property taxes for all levels of government.

The second most important tax is the normal income tax collected by the state but shared with the towns. Each town gets 50 percent of the tax collected therein after the costs of administration have been deducted. 65 percent of the tax on power and light utilities and 85 percent of the tax on certain other utilities goes to the towns. Half of the liquor taxes go to the towns, villages, and cities according to population.

It must be pointed out that over 1,200 towns, each with its own organization for the assessment and collection of general property taxes and each with its right to share in state-collected locally-shared taxes and aids, creates a complex system of accounting for the state which is not simplified by the transfers from one level to another. This system has grown on a piecemeal basis, and only in the past few years has it been suggested that the plan ought to be studied with the view toward its simplification.

The Annual Town Meeting

The annual town meeting in Wisconsin is one of two remaining examples of the widespread use of broad democratic principles in conducting the business of a unit of government. The other is the annual school district meeting.

Although all qualified voters are entitled to attend the annual

and all special town meetings and many youngsters have unwittingly observed this phenomenon of government because they came with their parents, by no means all of the eligible people attend the meetings. The interest of the people, the kind of weather, the existence of an important issue, all affect the turnout for the meeting.

The annual town meeting is held on the first Tuesday in April at a time previously designated. In some areas meetings are held during daylight, but the influx of nonfarmers has caused the time to be moved to evening in some places. The meetings are traditionally held in the town hall, but because town halls are less numerous than previously the meetings are frequently held elsewhere. They may actually be held outside the town in an adjoining city or village provided proper notice is given the electors. If the meeting is adjourned to a more convenient place, a constable or other proper person must be stationed at the place where the meeting was begun to notify electors of the change in place.

The chairman of the town is the chairman of the annual town meeting. In his absence, one of the other supervisors acts as chairman. If none of the town board are present, the assembled voters choose a chairman for the meeting. The chairman regulates the proceedings of the meeting, decides points of order, makes public declaration of all votes cast, and enforces order to the point where he may ask the constable to take a disorderly person into custody.

The town clerk acts as the clerk of the annual meeting. He keeps the minutes of the proceedings as well as a list of the persons voting in the election. If he is absent, the election inspectors select a clerk. Certain very definite rules of procedure for the town meeting are incorporated into the statutes. At the beginning of the meeting, the chairman states the business to come before the meeting and the order in which the business will come up. The only things which may come up out of the order stated are proposals for voting a tax for defraying the necessary town charges or for the relief of the poor. A vote to reconsider can only be taken by a majority vote within one hour of the original vote except if it is sustained by a majority of all the names entered on the poll list at such election up to that time. With this exception, all motions require a majority vote of the electors voting.

Generally speaking, and this applies to the annual town meeting, the town may do only those things which the statutes specifically authorize it to do. The powers which the town meeting may exercise vary from such broad powers as that to raise money for charges and expenses of the town to such specific authority as that to provide for the erection of landmarks at section corners. By and large the annual town meeting authorizes and directs, and the town board then carries out the desired actions.

Traditionally the annual town meeting selected the town officials, but today they are elected by the same process as other elective officials. It has only been in recent years that the election of town officials was incorporated into the regular election process and

the term made two years. Frequently when the annual meeting is held during election hours, it is recessed to permit participants to vote before the polls close.

Much of the discussion of the town meeting deals directly or indirectly with finance. The public hearing on the town budget is part of the annual town meeting. The budget is adopted, the tax rate is set, the vote to provide various improvements for the town is taken, and the decision to expand the services of the town is made. Frequently the processes are perfunctory, but occasionally some lively sessions are held in which the town officials are called upon to justify their recommendations and actions.

The Town Board

The town board is composed of three supervisors who are elected by the qualified voters for terms of two years in April of odd-numbered years. One is elected chairman. Unlike the city council or village board or county board, they are largely administrators rather than legislators because the annual town meeting has already made many of their decisions for them. The town chairman is chairman of the town board, and the clerk acts as its clerk. Any qualified elector is eligible for the board.

The town board runs the town business between meetings of the electors. There are no statutory provisions relative to the frequency with which they must meet, but, depending on the amount of work to be done, they meet once or twice a month. A quorum consists of two, and no business may be transacted unless all members have been notified of the meeting.

Normally the entire town board acts on all measures, but it may select special committees from within its organization to investigate and report back to the entire group for final action. In communities which are strictly rural in nature, the duties of the board are part time although they may on occasion become very demanding. In communities which have become urbanized, the work of the board may become substantially greater. Members of the town board like city council members and state legislators, are at the beck and call of their constituents who depend upon them to do many services which are only remotely connected with town business.

Other Town Officers

Biennially at the spring election, the voters of the town elect not only the members of the town board, but the clerk, treasurer, one to three assessors, one to three constables, and at least one justice of the peace. The town clerk, in addition to acting as the secretary to the annual and special town meetings and to the town board is in general responsible for maintaining the records of the town. Much of the responsibility for reporting to the state falls on him, and he arranges the details of the elections in the town. More and more the secretary, treasurer and chairman are collaborating on the issuing of order checks against the treasury of the town for the authorization and payment of accounts of the town.

The treasurer's main function is the collection of the general property tax, but he is also custodian of all town funds and makes the payments for orders against the town. In times of prosperity his function of tax collection is relatively easy, but in times when a sizable part of the general property tax is not paid, his job of collecting partial payments and settling his accounts with the county treasurer is difficult. Some county treasurers, therefore, have very well-worked-out processes whereby they confer with the town treasurers in advance of tax collection time and settlement day in order to keep the accounts in order.

The town assessor, almost always elected, locates and places a valuation on all taxable property as of May 1. In the typical town this consists of placing a valuation on the land and improvements of the farms and the relatively few nonfarm residences and mercantile establishments and on the taxable personal property which consists largely of farm animals and equipment. Aided, as he is, by the district supervisor of assessments, the job is not too difficult, but the fact that the job is elective and of short duration tends to cause those who hold the job to lack a professional approach to the work. Where urban developments have encroached upon the town, the problem is far different, and the part time elective assessor may have difficulty assessing major industrial plants or substantial mercantile establishments. After his assessments have been completed, the town supervisors and town clerk, sitting as a board of review, listen to the complaints of property holders regarding their assessments, and make such adjustments as seem equitable. The assessment roll is then turned over to the clerk, who makes out the tax roll by applying the agreed upon tax rate to the valuations listed.

In addition to the foregoing officers, the town must have a board of audits to audit the books of the town, a board of health, a relief officer unless the county system of relief is in effect, a weed commissioner, and fence viewers. Because town government was established to provide for units with wide variations in the number of people, opportunity for flexibility in government was also made by providing that many of the mandatory functions may be assigned to specific officers or boards or assumed by the town board.

Although the statutes require the election of a constable to serve papers for the justice and other courts and to exercise limited local police authority, frequently no one runs for the office. This office and that of justice of the peace have declined in prestige from the days when they were significant officials of the English government. The justice court still has jurisdiction over small civil and criminal matters, but because no legal training is required, some towns have neglected to fill the positions, depending rather on the municipal courts where a full-time legally trained judge sits.

By reason of the fact that towns may do only those things permitted by the statutes, the so-called permissive functions of towns are more limited than are the permissive functions of cities. Towns

may, however, establish police and fire departments, a superintendent of highways, a park commission, and a sanitary commission.

More times than not the town has no full-time employes or officials. Most often the officers are farmers who do their jobs as town officials at night or during the times when farm work cannot be done. Only in the relatively few suburban towns has the organization of town government expanded to provide for full-time officials and employees.

Functions of the Towns

Towns as well as cities and villages are the units of government which carry out two of the basic functions of democratic government, the operation of the machinery for elections; and the assessment of property and the levying and collection of general property taxes. These functions are carried out in every town, and there is no way for the town to evade the job.

Many other functions are also carried out, but there are wide differences in the degree to which they are carried out. About half of the expenditures of towns are for roads and bridges, but here, as in many functions, there are wide differences in the quality and quantity of the services provided. Almost 58,000 miles of our highway network of 95,000 miles are controlled by towns, but only about 5,000 miles of those roads are paved with low-type bituminous or better pavements. About 42,000 miles are gravel and stone, about 7,000 miles are merely graded and about 1,500 miles are completely unimproved. This variety of highway mileage reflects the varying needs of the towns and the efforts to use the available funds for the most needed arteries of traffic. The quality of service is reflected in the fact that some towns own sufficient machinery to maintain all their own roads while other towns contract with the county to do all the road maintenance work.

The town today is responsible for the transportation and for the tuition of high school pupils. With approximately one in three high school pupils residing outside a high school district, the maintenance of these services represents more than a fifth of the total expenditures of towns. Another significant function related to education is the authority of the town board to alter school districts. Although the emphasis in recent years has been on the authority of the county school committee in this regard, it is probable that more activity has taken place through action of the town board acting either individually or jointly with those adjoining.

The maintenance of town government, the salaries of officials, the purchase of supplies, the maintenance of a place to meet, the conduct of elections, the assessment and collection of taxes, while not looming large on any town, in the aggregate use about one-tenth of the moneys expended by towns.

Many years ago, when care of the indigents was completely a local function, charities and corrections loomed large in the budget, especially during times of recession. In recent years, however, the

federal, state, and county have provided an ever-increasing proportion of the funds for these programs. During the early days of the recession of the 1930's the town costs for relief rose rapidly, but many of the more recent developments have never been a part of the town program of relief.

Phenomenal increases in the costs of health and sanitation, protection of person and property, public industries, and recreation may be attributed in a large measure to the suburban towns which have been forced by the urban nature of their inhabitants to provide more extensive police and fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, and similar services. These services, as have been pointed out, may be provided for the entire town, but more frequently are provided for the people in unincorporated villages if the town is eligible to provide such services.

In most towns the constable and the justices of peace do little besides restraining breaches of the peace. The people look to the county with its district attorney, sheriff, and traffic patrol and more formidable court system for the substantial evidences of law enforcement.

Rise of Suburban Towns

The 1950 census revealed that while a few towns were declining in population, others were increasing substantially. Some of them have more people than most of our cities and villages. The largest has almost 24,000 people and 67 of them have over 2,000 people. Most of these large towns are located in the environs of cities, and their people are essentially city dwellers. Most breadwinners of these families travel back and forth to the city, thereby imposing on these areas one of America's most complex modern problems, the control of traffic.

In these suburban towns the annual town meeting at which all of the qualified electors confer on the program of the town for the immediate and long-range future is not practical. No building would be large enough to hold them, and the process of voting on issues would be interminable. The problems of such communities cannot be met by part time government. Professional employees qualified to handle the problems of health, safety, and engineering must be retained.

Where such communities constitute a portion of a town, real problems are created. To provide additional services to them by general taxation is obviously unfair to those not receiving the services. The different points of view of the farm and the nonfarm population result in struggles for control of the government. This pulling and tugging, while an excellent example of the free play of democratic government, may lead to cleavages which make a sound, dispassionate solution to the problems difficult to secure.

In some cases a solution has been found by attaching the heavily populated portion of the town to the adjoining city with which the nonfarm group probably has a community of interests. This has

proved only partially successful because of the resistance of both the city or the suburban area. Frequently, too, an undeveloped area of low valuation lies between the city and the suburban community.

Another alternative is to grant the town board the powers of a village by a vote of the people. This is possible in towns containing 500 or more people and one or more unincorporated villages. If such powers are granted the town board can provide the usual village improvements to the people of the thickly populated areas. The cost of these services, instead of being assessed against all the town, are assessed against that portion of the town containing the unincorporated village, which is carefully delimited. Such a town is no different in basic organization than other towns, yet it is in reality no different than a village in terms of functions performed.

The Future of Wisconsin Towns

No unit of government suffers more from the trend toward an increase in the number and complexity of governmental functions than does the town. Isolated from the state capitol and the county seat, town officials who could easily manage the affairs of a town of the past are confronted today with more and more directives, reports, and new requirements with which they are not prepared to cope and for which there is no systematic process of training and advising them.

Unlike the counties and cities the towns have no well-staffed state-wide organization to give them advice or to direct their inquiries to the proper persons. By no means all of the state agencies which deal with the town officials provide them with adequate directives to facilitate their understanding of the increased functions they are called upon to perform.

Some recognition of the need for keeping the town officials constantly aware of the new duties imposed upon them does exist. The annual meeting of the local assessors with the district supervisor of assessments before property assessments are made is a valuable device to keep the experienced assessors informed and help train the new ones. The practice in some counties of calling a meeting of the municipal treasurers in the office of the county treasurer before tax settlement day is another example. The establishment of uniform reporting forms and the assistance given by the Department of State Audit in setting up and maintaining proper accounting procedures is another.

Abortive attempts to create state-wide associations of town officials have been made, but none of them have made provision for the employment of a staff which could provide the bread and butter assistance which many town officials need and urgently desire. As new generations of town officials assume the more complex duties of town government, today and in the future, the need for authoritative assistance and guidance from the state or county level will increase.

There are indications that the complexity of certain tasks and the need for uniformity may cause some town functions to be assumed on a higher level. The county operation of the public assistance program which was originally a town function, the contracting of the town for the use of county highway maintenance equipment, the increased interest in a county assessor, the shifting of the administration of high school tuition to the county, and the many cooperative agreements between towns and adjoining cities for services are illustrations of this trend.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS IN WISCONSIN

Special Districts Versus Units of General Government

The units of government in Wisconsin may be divided into two types according to the broadness of their functions. One type is the general governmental unit. This form includes the counties, cities, villages, and towns, each of which carry out the broad variety of functions such as protection, public welfare, highways, health, which we normally associate with the term, government. The second type of governmental unit is the special district which carries out a specific public function, frequently in the proprietary or business field of activities. School districts which operate the educational program, soil conservation districts which are concerned only with the soil conservation function, drainage districts which are created solely to provide for the drainage of farm land are illustrations of these districts.

Such special districts, like units of general government, meet the requirements of a unit of government because they have certain essential elements; they have an entity, may sue and be sued, may levy taxes or special assessments, may expend moneys, and may acquire property. There is, however, no agreement as to what constitutes a unit of government, with the result that the many enumerations of the number of special districts vary to some degree. The dividing line between what is an independent unit of government and what is merely a function of an existing unit of government is very hazy.

In Wisconsin, for example there is disagreement as to whether a joint county normal school is operated as a special district or merely as a joint function of two county governments. The statutes authorize the creation of a joint county normal school board composed of representatives from each of two counties, to determine the amount of money necessary to operate a joint school and to apportion the necessary levy between the participating counties, but the county boards must agree to create the joint program and must select the members of the joint county normal school board.

A similar situation exists in regard to city vocational schools. In this case, the city vocational board appears to have the power to tax because it determines up to two mills the amount of money which shall be levied by the city for the operation of the school, and the city council must levy the amount requested. Yet the vocational school board is selected by the city school board and the property of the vocational school is the property of the city.

The vague line of demarcation between special districts and just another function of existing units of general government is very marked in the case of the metropolitan sewage district and the joint sewage district. The metropolitan district is considered a special district; the joint sewage district is considered a cooperative venture governed jointly by a group of participating municipalities.

Some special districts are permanent; others are more or less

temporary in nature. The school district in some cases has existed as long as has the state. Certain types of special districts not found in Wisconsin such as sidewalk and street lighting districts are temporary in nature because they exist only until the costs of establishing a particular service are paid, and then they disappear. The Wisconsin drainage district is a peculiar district in that once created it never dies, but merely lies dormant for long periods of time. After it has been created and the drainage ditches dug and paid for, the district ceases to be active until it becomes necessary to clear out the ditches or to extend them.

Although there is no known unit of general government in the state of Wisconsin which exists but does not function, it is possible for special districts to exist without carrying on the essential function for which created. There are school districts in this state which not only do not have a school, but which never had a school in them and some which do not have any public school pupils in them.

Because certain special districts are created to carry out a function which is strictly local in nature and concerning which no state-level agency has any interest, there are several types of districts in which the total number can only be approximated. It is, therefore, impossible for anyone to indicate with certainty how many units of government exist in Wisconsin. While the precise number of such units may be of little consequence, it is important for the people of this state to appreciate the variety of independent units of government which they may be required to support.

The Importance of Special Districts

The overwhelming proportion of units of government in the United States and in Wisconsin are special districts. In addition to the fact of sheer numbers, there are other important reasons for considering these districts in some detail. Special districts result in the diffusion of responsibility for government because they distribute the operation of the essential functions among more and more different bodies. They require that the citizen who is within them, if he is conscientious, divert part of his attention from the national, state, county, and local units of government to one or more special districts as well. To the extent that the citizen does not do this, the special districts enjoy a freedom from scrutiny which the levels of general government do not enjoy and which violates the essential contact of the citizen and his government.

Each type of special district seeks to solve a special problem or perform a special function. The purpose of each special district may be exceedingly meritorious, but the continued pressure of additional deserving purposes may well create such a maze of special districts and impose upon a citizen such a list of special assessments and tax levies that it is impossible for him to see the over-all picture of his obligations. Under a system of special districts the relative need for various services cannot be weighed by any

over-all coordinating agency, and the individual citizen is in no position to do the coordinating himself.

Why Special Districts Developed

Underlying the growth of special districts are several basic causes. Frequently the area desiring a particular service is not coterminous with any established unit of government. The group of people desiring the service may constitute only a portion of the people in a given unit and they may be unable to persuade the unit to provide the service for them alone. Often, perhaps, the area desiring the service overlaps several municipalities and includes only part of each. This is particularly true of the services desired in the fringe areas surrounding our cities.

Units of general government may not be authorized by statute to provide the services desired, thereby necessitating the establishment of a special district for the purpose. For example, only cities of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class and the towns of Milwaukee County may operate public schools, therefore, school districts have to be created. While the powers of cities and villages are reasonably broad by reason of the home rule provisions, the powers of the towns are somewhat more restricted.

Debt and tax limitations of units of local government make it difficult if not impossible in some cases for these units to assume additional functions. There are some areas in Wisconsin in which the burden of an elementary and high school building program could not be carried by the municipalities under the present debt limitations. This situation is ably shown by the fact that in April 1951 a constitutional amendment was approved permitting cities operating school systems to increase their debt from five percent to eight percent of their assessed valuation. Similarly some rural areas have such low property valuations that the school districts cannot carry the debt load for both elementary and high schools so two levels of school districts are created to double the permissive debt limitation.

In an expanding economy people with a community of interests do not always remain a single political subdivision. People who are closely tied to the city have spilled over into the surrounding towns with which they have no real common interests except perhaps a desire for low taxes. There are many school districts, for example, which cross town lines and are therefore called joint districts. Sometimes county boundaries likewise form an artificial barrier to inhibit services.

The urgency of a particular service and its preferred position have in some cases resulted in special districts. Many people feel, for example, that unless the public schools are handled independently of local government, the schools will inevitably suffer. Wisconsin has an independent vocational school organization for the same reason.

Conflicting Points of View Regarding Special Districts

Among the relatively few people who sense the problems created by the network of overlapping units of government which tend to develop, there are several distinct points of view regarding this development.

Some people feel that the number of units of government should be stimulated because it is an expression of the desire for self government. They feel that the people have an inherent right to establish governmental units. In part, these are the people who feel that more cities, more towns, more special districts is a sign of a prosperous people.

The second point of view is that special districts must exist if certain functions are to be performed properly, but that the number of such districts might be reduced in the interests of efficiency. They point, for example, to the fact that although we must have school districts if education is to prosper, the number of such districts can be drastically reduced without adversely affecting the educational system.

The third point of view is that the increase in the number and types of special districts tends to diffuse responsibility in government, and that there is no service now provided by special districts which existing units of general government could not handle adequately if given the power. They point to the present authority of towns to provide the same services as villages for the thickly settled parts of towns, and the interunit cooperation permitted under section 66.30 of the statutes as illustrations of the broad authority which would make special districts unnecessary.

The Nature of Special Districts

Generally special districts are permissive in nature. They may be created if the people desire them. Certain school districts alone are mandatory. Every part of the state must be within an elementary school district, and every city of the 2nd and 3rd class must have a school system which is integrated with its general city government.

Special districts generally do not conform to the boundaries of general units of government; most frequently overlapping two or more of them. Soil conservation districts, however, conform to county lines, and other districts may include all of several units of general government. Generally, because of the single function of special districts, their organization and operational staff are relatively simple. Special districts are not confined to any particular area of the state or condition. Some of them such as sewerage districts relate to problems of urban life while others such as drainage districts relate to problems of rural life.

School Districts

By far the most numerous of the special districts in Wisconsin are the school districts. They are as old as the state itself, and the

number increased continuously until about a decade ago when the number reached about 7,500. During the early 1940's many such districts with less than \$100,000 in assessed valuation were eliminated by referenda, action of municipal boards, and action of the State Superintendent of Schools. In recent years additional districts have been integrated into larger units until today there are approximately 5,500.

School districts have a single function, the operation of schools. The smallest of them operate a single one-room school. The largest of them, the Milwaukee city school system, operates many schools. There are three types of school districts. The most usual is the common school district. It operates any number of schools from a single one-room elementary school containing eight grades to a large system containing elementary and high school facilities. There are about 5,300 such districts. The second type is the union free high school district which operates a high school only. This district is superimposed on a group of common school districts which operate elementary schools only. Such a union free high school district and common school districts are completely independent of each other. There are now slightly more than 60 union free high school districts. The third type of school district is the city school system which is not actually an independent unit of government, but a function of city government in which the school board which operates the schools is dependent upon the city council or commission for its funds. There are about 110 such districts.

School districts are operated by school boards or boards of education consisting of from three to nine members who are generally elected, but in a few isolated instances, in cities, are appointed by the mayor and council. Much of the policy of common school districts is decided at the annual school district meeting which all qualified electors in the district are eligible to attend.

In order to prevent the establishment of school districts without adequate resources to carry out their functions properly, the statutes establish certain minimum standards. Common school districts must consist of contiguous territory with an assessed valuation of at least \$150,000. Union free high school districts must contain at least 36 square miles of contiguous territory and at least one and one quarter million dollars in assessed valuation. All cities of the 2nd and 3rd classes must and cities of the 4th class may create city school systems. These systems must include all the territory within the city, and may include territory outside the city which is annexed thereto for school purposes only. Residents of such territory vote for school board members and may sit on the school board.

All districts do not operate schools even though they may contain pupils of school age and public school buildings. For many years between 1,000 and 1,200 school districts have annually suspended their schools and sent their students to schools in neighboring districts. These have normally been districts with few

children of school age in them or districts in which most youngsters attend nonpublic schools. There are still about 1,000 such districts.

Even though all of the state is in either an operating or suspended district for elementary school purposes, by no means all of the state is within a district operating a high school. Large portions of the rural area are outside such districts, but the amount of territory within a district operating a high school is increasing. Even though much more than half the state is still outside a district operating a high school, most of the high school pupils live within such a district because cities and villages are generally in such a district.

Although all school districts are either common school districts, union free high school districts, or city school systems, they are frequently known by other names. Common school districts which operate a single one-room school are frequently called one-room school districts. A district which operates an elementary school with two or three departments or rooms is called a state graded school district. Common school districts which have their schools in a village are frequently called village school systems. Districts which cross town lines are called joint school districts. School districts are generally named after the municipality in which they are located, and if more than one district lies in a single municipality, all the districts carry the name of the municipality and a number. Schools in one-room common school districts particularly may have identifying names such as Happy Hour School, Pleasant Memory School, and other names which are more apt to be suggested by adults than students.

Vocational and Adult Education Districts

The 1951 Legislature by Chapter 372 created what appears to be a new unit of government, the vocational and adult education district. Heretofore all cities, villages, and towns over 5,000 population were required to establish schools of vocational and adult education and municipalities under 5,000 were permitted to establish them. Although the city council or commission in such cases is required to levy the tax requested by the board of such organization provided not more than two mills are required, such agencies have not been considered independent units of government. Under the new law, however, a common school district which may include a city may vote to establish a vocational and adult education school. The board to administer that school is selected by the common school district board, which in turn must levy the taxes requested by the vocational board up to two mills for operational purposes. Because such an agency is not connected with a unit of general government as is a vocational school in a city, the vocational school in a common school district can more nearly assume the position of a separate unit of government. No such district has to this time been created.

Drainage Districts

Under Chapters 88 and 89 of the statutes drainage districts have been created. Their purpose is to provide the organization necessary

to build ditches for the drainage of farm land. Since 1925 no new districts have been created under Chapter 89. Organized by the farmers who desire to have their land drained, they are managed by boards. Their records are kept by the clerk of circuit court and the county treasurer. The cost of the ditches dug or cleaned is levied as a special assessment against the property affected. A relatively large number of such districts exist in this state, but no one knows how many. Many of them come into existence, dig their ditches, levy the special assessments, and then are inactive until the ditches need to be cleared of underbrush or extensions of the ditches need to be dug. It is highly improbable that any of them have ever been abolished although many of them have not operated for many years.

Housing Authorities

Housing authorities are created under section 66.40 of the statutes which provides that they are bodies corporate, may sue and be sued, and that their debts are not debts of the municipalities creating them. Their purpose is to acquire property and to erect housing projects which are paid for out of the revenues of the project. They have no need for the power to tax because their revenue comes from the income of the property they manage. Housing authorities are of two types, those created by the city and those which are county-wide. Although there was a rapid rise in the number of them for some years, the development has slowed down. It is estimated that about 15 city units and five county units were authorized up to 1950 but that less than half that many ever went into operation.

Community Centers

One of the least known units of government in Wisconsin is the community center established under authority of section 43.51 of the statutes after a referendum vote of the people of the area. The minimum requirements for a community center are an area of not less than 16 square miles or a community of not less than 500 people in which the people have decided to create such a district. It is operated by a board of three members and may vote a tax up to nine mills.

The major function of the community center is to provide a community house which may be used for gatherings for information, discussion, recreation, amusement, banquets, suppers, festivals, athletic contests, community agricultural projects, and similar events.

At one time or another three such districts were contemplated in this state, but only one, in Ojibwa, Sawyer County, was actually created. It is unlikely that other districts of similar nature will be created because subsequently provision was made in section 66.527 of the statutes for the town or school district to provide such facilities.

Soil Conservation Districts

Under Chapter 92 of the statutes provision is made for the establishment of soil conservation districts consisting of whole counties in which the county boards vote to establish such units. The statutes specifically provide that such a district shall be a governmental subdivision and a public body corporate. It may sue and be sued, acquire and dispose of property, receive and expend income, but it does not have the power to tax. Such a district is governed by a board of supervisors composed of the special county board committee on agriculture.

Chapter 341, Laws of 1937, permitted the creation of a soil conservation district within a county or in adjoining counties, and provision is made in Chapter 92 for its continued operation or assimilation by the county-wide districts. At the beginning of 1950 there were 61 such districts in operation. Only four counties in southeastern Wisconsin — Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Racine — and six counties in northeastern Wisconsin — Florence, Forest, Iron, Marinette, Oneida, and Vilas Counties did not have them.

Town Sanitary Districts

Section 60.30 of the statutes provides for the establishment of town sanitary districts within a town or adjoining towns for any of the following purposes or combination of purposes: purchase, construction, establishment of storm sewers, drainage improvements, sanitary sewers, or a system or systems of waterworks, sewerage, garbage, or refuse disposal. Town sanitary districts within one town may be operated by the town board acting as the commissioners or by a board of three commissioners selected by the town board. In districts crossing town lines the district is operated by a commission of three. The sanitary district commission may levy a tax, may borrow money, and issue bonds, and assess special charges. It may plan, construct, and maintain facilities and enter into contracts. At the present time there are about 47 such districts in operation in Wisconsin.

Metropolitan Sewerage Districts

Section 66.20 of the statutes provides for the creation of metropolitan sewerage districts. They differ from the town sanitary districts because they may include part or all of several cities, villages and towns. They are operated by boards of three commissioners appointed by governing bodies creating the districts. They may levy a tax, borrow money, plan, construct, and maintain intercepting and main sewers and disposal plants.

These districts are primarily concerned with situations in which several municipalities are involved and where a common system would be "conducive to the preservation of the public health, safety, comfort, convenience or welfare." Such districts are located in the areas surrounding Green Bay, Madison, and Milwaukee. It is

interesting to note that cooperative action between two municipalities which operate a joint sewerage system exists in Neenah-Menasha and Sauk City-Prairie du Sac.

Municipal Power Districts

Under Chapter 198 of the statutes any two or more municipalities whether contiguous or not may establish a power district with broad authority to acquire, operate, and maintain a power utility. The district is a municipal corporation, has the power to levy a tax, and may borrow money and acquire and dispose of property. There does not appear to be any such districts in existence. During the early 30's when municipal ownership of utilities was expanding, plans were projected in Lincoln, Marinette, and Washburn Counties but the projects were never undertaken. In recent years the development of the REA reduced the need for such districts.

Municipal Water Districts

Under section 198.22 of the statutes a water district may be established by two or more municipalities in the same manner as a power district. There is no evidence that any such districts were ever created.

Flood Control Districts

Under Chapter 87 of the statutes flood control districts may be established under the management of a board of three to provide drainage facilities in areas where natural water collections exist. Such districts are corporations with the power to acquire property and expend money. The cost of their operations are levied against the property benefited. There is no evidence that any such districts have been created.

Metropolitan Transit Authority

Chapter 620, Laws of 1949, provides for the establishment by a referendum of a metropolitan transit authority in counties having a population of 500,000 or more. This applies only to Milwaukee County. This authority is by statute a political subdivision with authority to sue and be sued. The authority is operated by a board of seven, and it may acquire, construct, operate, and maintain for public service a transportation system or enter into an agreement for the operation of such a system. It has the authority to borrow money.

Alternatives to Special Districts

To forestall the establishment of a much broader variety and a greater number of existing types of special districts two developments have occurred. The first was the enactment of section 66.30 of the statutes which as amended provides that counties, municipalities, or school districts may enter agreements to do jointly any-

thing which they may do individually and to prorate the costs. Thus, for example, Neenah and Menasha have created a joint sewage disposal plant; the several municipalities surrounding Lake Geneva cooperate in the enforcement of safety regulations on the lake; in the same area a group of municipalities cooperate in a milk inspection program; Sauk City and Prairie du Sac have a joint police department.

The second device is through the enactment of specific laws authorizing such cooperation. Statutes exist for the cooperation in the matter of sewage disposal, health departments, isolation hospitals, fire protection, city-county buildings, auditoriums, parking lots, recreational authorities, public schools, drawbridges, highways, intergovernmental purchases, civil defense, and many other subjects. No actual inventory of the number of cases in which two or more units of government cooperate exists, but the situations are legion.

Events which have transpired lead one to the conclusion that the last word has not been written on the development of governmental structure in this land of ours. As long as the government reflects the will of the people and the people are assured the opportunity to express their will, change will occur.

THE WISCONSIN STATE BUILDING PROGRAM

*Prepared by
Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library*

The Scope of the Problem

The state capitol and office building may be considered the nerve centers for the operation of Wisconsin state government, but the physical plant necessary to carry on the many services provided by the state is distributed throughout the state from the State College at Platteville to Peninsula State Park in Door County and from the State College at Superior to the Southern Colony and Training School in Racine County. The presence of the seat of government and the main campus of the state university in Madison results in the concentration of a substantial portion of the state buildings in that city, but the location of particular functions in other communities and the existence of subordinate offices in other places gives a very wide distribution to the total real property owned by the state.

The Need for Buildings

A grave need for the modernization and expansion of the facilities of the state has existed and been recognized for many years. This has been particularly true in three fields. The expansion of state services has resulted in a lack of office space in the centers of state government activity such as Madison and Milwaukee and to a lesser degree in certain population centers up state. The obsolescence of some of the public welfare buildings, their increased occupancy and changing concepts of the methods of care created a great need for modernization and expansion of these 19th century structures. Phenomenal increases in the demand for public higher education and the broadening of the scope of these institutions resulted in overcrowded conditions.

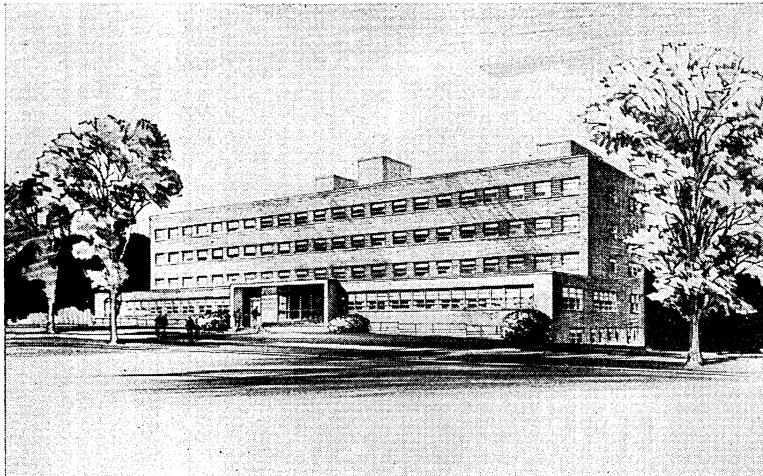
There are a few public buildings now in use in this state such as Bascom Hall at the university, the Waukesha School for Boys, and the Wisconsin School for the Blind which were built in the decade during which Wisconsin was admitted to the Union. Parts of the Mendota and Winnebago State Hospitals and the state prison were built during the 1860's. Modern design and construction practices have made many buildings which were constructed much later obsolete. For example, the construction of buildings using wood for interior support, which prevailed until the introduction of fire-proof construction about 1910, has meant that some of these buildings, which are still in use, have grave fire hazards. The elimination of these hazards requires extensive remodeling.

Although some public buildings were erected and others were improved during the first 40 years of this century, the program by no means met the needs; nor was it systematically done. The lack of a comprehensive building program may be attributed to several

things. There was a general reluctance on the part of the state through much of this period to expand its functions or to recognize the increasing indications that the state was going to provide more and improved services. The prohibition against a state debt coupled with the lack of a program to accumulate funds with which to finance a building program created a major hurdle. During this period each proposal for a building was considered as an independent item. The operating department desiring the improvement had to sell the idea to the legislature which in turn had to weigh the merits of the proposal without sufficient information about the over-all needs of the state. Projects involving the government in general frequently lacked strong advocates to urge them. The general economic conditions of the 1920's, the 1930's, and the early 1940's for differing reasons had an adverse effect upon public building. These restraining influences plus the expectation that once World War II was over, the general economic conditions would be more favorable to public building resulted in further postponement.

Methods of Financing, 1900-1943

Some construction was accomplished prior to 1943. Various devices to get around some of the hurdles were developed on a piecemeal scale. The state is dotted with buildings approved by direct legislative action during the past 50 years. In addition to



Wisconsin Diagnostic Center to be constructed on the university campus; for the physical and mental diagnosis of certain persons committed by the courts to the State Department of Public Welfare.

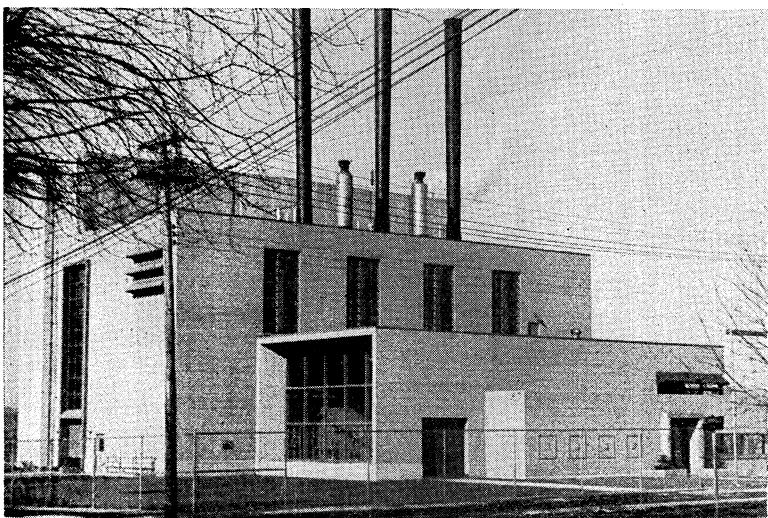
the direct legislative appropriation, several other devices were used. Profits from state enterprises such as the profits of the binder twine factory at the prison to provide new construction at that institution; borrowing from other state funds such as the insurance fund and teachers retirement fund for the construction of such structures as the Orthopedic Hospital, State Office Building, and Memorial Union; the use of federal aids for such structures as the State Office Building, Barley and Malt Laboratory, and the McCardle Institute; and outright gift such as the Stout Institute, office of the division of public assistance of the Department of Public Welfare; and the grants of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation are some illustrations of devices whereby a building program was accomplished over the years.



Employees' building, Southern Colony and Training School, Union Grove.

Perhaps one of the outstanding methods of financing the construction of buildings has been by the use of the building corporation. This process was instituted in 1923 when the legislature by Chapter 405 created the University Building Corporation to buy, sell, lease, and otherwise acquire and convey real estate and to construct, equip, and furnish buildings or other permanent improvements for the exclusive use, purpose, and benefit of the university. This device was based on the principle that while the state may not incur a debt, it may lease lands to a private corporation upon the condition that the corporation erect certain desired public buildings on the land and lease such buildings to a state agency which could operate the buildings and pay for them out of the profits

derived from such operation. In 1939 by Chapter 392 a nonprofit corporation was authorized to erect certain buildings at the Grand Army Home at King, and in 1943 the State Armory Board was created by Chapter 271 to acquire and erect armories to be rented to the state of Wisconsin and turned over to the state when fully paid for. In 1947 by Chapter 28 a State College Building Corporation and a Stout Institute Building Corporation were created along the same general lines. Finally in 1949 authority was granted by Chapter 604 to the State Building Commission to create a State Public Building Corporation to erect buildings for general state purposes.

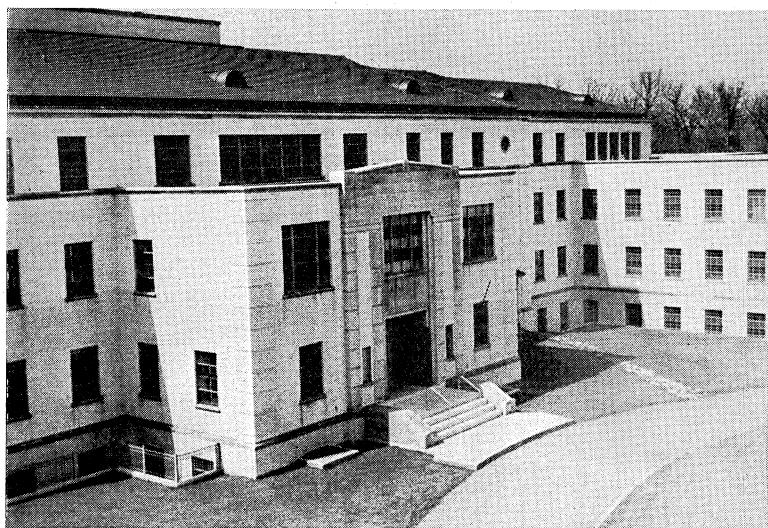


New power plant constructed at Wisconsin State Prison;
also serving Central State Hospital.

Piece by piece in the period since 1943 a plan which would provide funds, analyze the building needs of the state, recommend priorities in construction, and develop a long-range building program was evolved. The decade from 1943 to 1953, as a result, marks an unprecedented development of the state building program. Approximately 70 million dollars will have been made available for the modernization and expansion of the physical plant of the state, and the machinery exists for the continuation of the program. Even considered in terms of the inflated dollar, it is a remarkable program.

The Present Program

The salient features of the present building program are a continuing source of revenue and an agency to carry out the program. The appropriations are made from the state building trust fund and the postwar construction and improvement fund. The state building trust fund was created in 1949. In that year the law provided that annually a sum equal to one percent of the replacement cost of the buildings and structures owned by the state should be set aside as a trust fund. In 1951 the amount was increased to a sum equal to two percent and made retroactive to 1949. The post-war construction and improvement fund is an operating fund which derives its revenues from certain specific tax sources, specific appropriations, and from transfers from the state building trust fund. It was created in 1943 when 10 percent of the net income tax for a two-year period was set aside for this purpose. In 1945 a sum equal to 15 percent of the net income tax for that two-year period and 10 percent for the next two-year period was added. In 1949 a specific appropriation of \$6,300,000 from the general fund, part of which was to be derived from a one-cent cigarette tax, was added. In the same year a 25 percent surtax was levied for two years, part of which was to be used for the building program. In 1951 certain funds were earmarked within the postwar construction and improvement fund for public welfare buildings. Originally the postwar construction and improvement fund was to be a sum which



Kempster Hall, medical-surgical unit of Winnebago State Hospital, for the accelerated treatment of the mentally ill.

would ultimately be exhausted, but as now set up it is the operating fund from which the long-range building program is financed. The legislature, however, still continues to make specific appropria-



Under construction is the State Laboratory of Hygiene, which is a coordinate activity of the State Board of Health and the university.

tions for specific buildings as was the case in the new dairy barn for the university.

As organized in 1949 the building program is under the general supervision of the State Building Commission which is composed of the Governor, three assemblymen appointed by the speaker, three senators appointed by the Senate Committee on Committees, and one citizen member. One of the legislators must be a member of the Committee to Visit State Institutions. All requests for construction must be filed with the commission by August 1 of even-numbered years on forms provided. The requests are reviewed by the commission and its report filed by November 20 with the Governor, chief clerk of each house of the legislature, and the Legislative Council. This report recommends the projects to be undertaken, the priorities to be granted, and suggests additional appropriations required. To assist the commission, it may select a technical staff composed of the Director of Budget and Accounts, chief engineer, state architect, director of regional planning, and such other state officers and employes as the commission may direct. While the legislature must still give final approval to a project, it has substantial information on which to make its decision.

Once the legislative approval of a biennial program has been given the Governor may authorize construction and release funds in a manner intended to get the program under way as expeditiously as possible by considering both need and the available bidders to begin work. The same approvals by the state architect, state engineer, and Governor are required to activate a particular project.

The extent of the total building program of the state from all sources of revenue may be suggested by the list of the major buildings and structures completed since 1942 and the list of the structures under construction as of December 1, 1951.

**Major Buildings and Utilities Completed
Between January 1, 1942 and September 26, 1951**

Health, Board of

Lake Tomahawk State Camp, pumping station,	
reservoir and well	\$ 21,000
Wisconsin State Sanatorium, Wales, residence	20,000

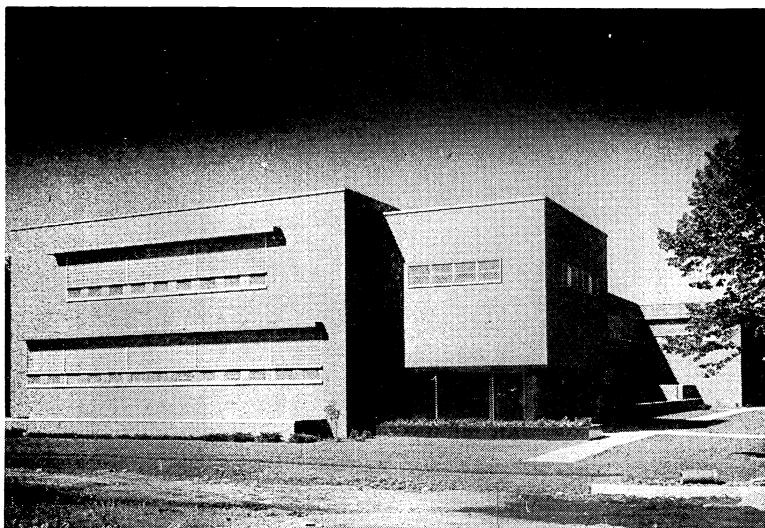
Public Welfare, Department of

Northern Colony and Training School, Chippewa Falls, heating plant, including electric distribution and change-over	620,000
Creamery	87,000
Sewage treatment plant and equipment	102,000
Mendota State Hospital, temporary buildings	130,000
School for Girls, Oregon, cow barn	58,000
Wisconsin Child Center, Sparta, recreation center and gymnasium	80,000
Home for Women, Taycheedah, sewage disposal plant and equipment	56,000
Southern Colony and Training School, Union Grove, employe building	52,000
Sewage treatment and plant equipment	116,000
Laundry addition	162,000
School for Boys, Waukesha, heating plant including electrical distribution and change-over	348,000
High school annex	31,000
State Prison and Central State Hospital, joint power plant including tunnel, electrical, etc.	2,100,000
Winnebago State Hospital, medical surgical building	2,710,000*
Heating plant including conversion from DC to AC	710,000
New sewer system including pumping station and interceptor to Oshkosh	118,000

*Partly from federal funds.

State Colleges

Eau Claire, temporary buildings (4)	\$ 80,000*
Boiler room addition and equipment	82,000
Milwaukee, temporary building	21,000*
Oshkosh, temporary building	21,000*
Platteville, boiler and appurtenances	45,000
River Falls, shop addition	37,000
Farm shop	22,000*
Dormitory	36,000
Residence hall	370,000
Superior, temporary buildings (3)	78,000*
Boiler and appurtenances	34,000
Residence hall	390,000
Whitewater, temporary building	25,000*



Babcock Hall, University of Wisconsin. This is the new dairy and food building which was recently dedicated.

State Radio Council

Madison, tower	8,000
Lapham Peak, tower and transmitter house	15,000
Chilton, tower and transmitter house	43,000
Rib Mountain, tower and transmitter house	28,000
Colfax	39,000
West Salem	36,000

*Partly from federal funds.

University of Wisconsin

Engineering Building unit no. 1	\$2,342,000
Dairy Building (Babcock Hall)	2,356,000
Men's dormitory (Slichter Hall)	809,000
Short course dormitories (2)	466,000
Enzyme Research Laboratory	367,000
Atomic Research Laboratory	69,000
Dial telephone exchange addition	17,000
Quonset buildings, lower campus	236,000
Temporary buildings (27)	1,050,000*
Library storage (steel building)	10,000
Fleet garages (steel buildings)	24,000
Seed processing (West Hill Farm)	21,000
Quonset and granary (West Hill Farm)	23,000
Trailer camp buildings (Hill Farm) (3)	58,000
Spooner Experimental Farm, machine shed	10,000
Spooner Experimental Farm, seed storage	29,000
Spooner Experimental Farm, service building	60,000



Memorial library, University of Wisconsin.

**Major Buildings and Utility Services Under Construction
as of December 1, 1951**

Health, Board of

State Laboratory of Hygiene, Madison	\$1,635,000*
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*Partly from federal funds.

Public Instruction, Department of

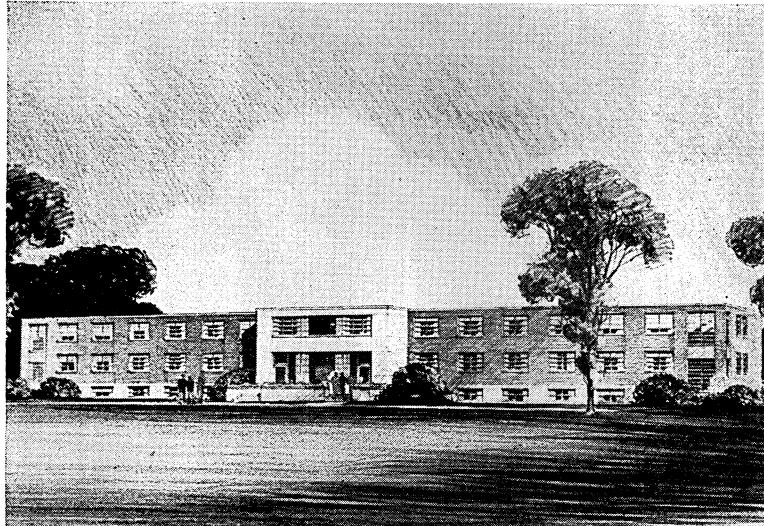
School for the Deaf, Delavan, heating plant	\$ 300,000
School for the Blind, Janesville, heating plant	250,000

Public Welfare, Department of

Mendota State Hospital, pumping station and equipment	21,000
Southern Colony and Training School, Union Grove Custodial buildings	2,700,000
Nurses' home	1,475,000

State Colleges

Eau Claire, laboratory school	1,470,000
La Crosse, residence hall	370,000
Oshkosh, residence hall	432,000
Platteville, residence hall	420,000
Stevens Point, residence hall	392,000
Whitewater, library	665,000



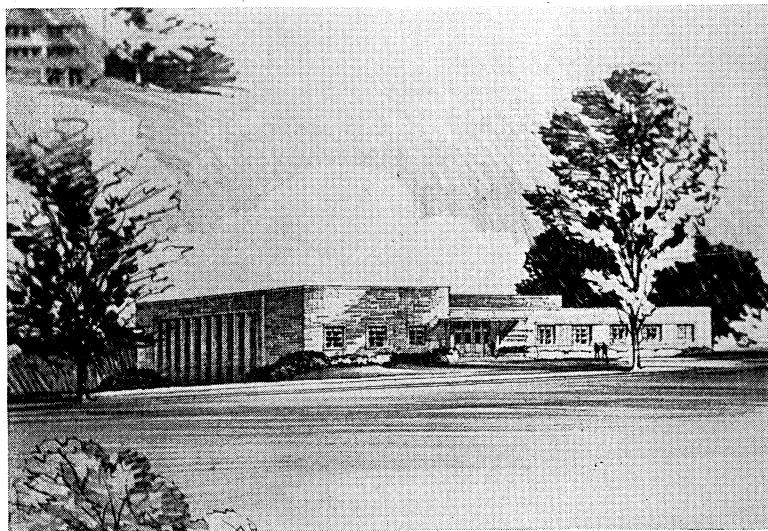
Standard type dormitory being built at the various state colleges.
This is under construction at Oshkosh State College.

University of Wisconsin

Wisconsin General Hospital	\$3,193,000*
Cardiovascular addition to Wisconsin General Hospital	262,000*
Home economics addition	732,000
Engineering Building unit no. 2	846,000
Intern resident dormitory	670,000
Memorial library	4,300,000
Addition to Camp Randall stadium	574,000
Greenhouse, Sturgeon Bay	30,000

Veterans Affairs, Department of

GAR Home, King, power plant including
conversion from DC to AC \$ 503,000



Library at Whitewater State College.

Major Buildings and Utilities for Which Contracts Have Been Awarded, Bids Taken on Plans Authorized Since December 1, 1951

Public Welfare, Department of

Chippewa Falls, food service building
Madison, Diagnostic Center
Mendota, receiving and intensive treatment building
Food service building

*Partly from federal funds.

Union Grove, boiler plant addition and improvements
Waupun, elevated water tank
Waupun Central State Hospital, hospital and inmate buildings
Winnebago, disturbed patient building

State Colleges

Platteville, training school and library
Whitewater, residence hall
Boiler plant improvements

Stout Institute

Library

University of Wisconsin

Dairy cattle instruction and research center
Bacteriology Laboratory
Milwaukee extension addition
Athletic indoor practice building

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PREVIOUS BLUE BOOKS

1919-1950

Agriculture

A Century of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Walter H. Ebling, pp. 185-196, Blue Book of 1940.

Changes in Wisconsin Agriculture Since the Last Census, by Walter H. Ebling, pp. 133-139, Blue Book of 1933.

Co-operative Marketing in Wisconsin, by William Kirsch, pp. 31-47, Blue Book of 1931.

The Development of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Walter H. Ebling, pp. 51-75, Blue Book of 1929.

The Future of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Chris L. Christensen, pp. 155-168, Blue Book of 1937.

The Situation in Agriculture, by Walter H. Ebling, pp. 45-57, Blue Book of 1935.

Soil Erosion Control in Wisconsin, by Noble Clark, pp. 143-154, Blue Book of 1940.

Education

The Common School, University, and Normal School Funds, by John Callahan, pp. 343-354, Blue Book of 1925.

The Development of the Common Schools, by W. T. Anderson, pp. 105-120, Blue Book of 1923.

Enrollment in the University by Colleges and by Schools, 1849-1925, pp. 369-371, Blue Book of 1927.

A New Step in University Administration, by Glenn Frank, pp. 389-408, Blue Book of 1929.

Public Education in Wisconsin, by Harold L. Henderson, pp. 71-98, Blue Book of 1931.

The University of Wisconsin, by J. F. A. Pyre, pp. 159-174, Blue Book of 1923.

General

Citizenship Training in Wisconsin, by Richard C. Wilson, pp. 169-175, Blue Book of 1942.

Conservation in Wisconsin, by John M. Gaus, pp. 69-83, Blue Book of 1933.

Consumer Co-operation in Wisconsin, by Harold M. Groves, pp. 209-228, Blue Book of 1937.

Description of Surface Features of Wisconsin, by E. F. Bean, pp. 15-38, Blue Book of 1925.

Forestry in Wisconsin, by F. G. Wilson, pp. 177-185, Blue Book of 1942.

Geography and Industries of Wisconsin, by W. O. Hotchkiss, pp. 39-60, Blue Book of 1925.

- The Great Seal and Coat of Arms of Wisconsin, by Theodore Dammann, pp. 874, 876, Blue Book of 1929.
- Hospitals in Wisconsin, by Charles R. Bardeen, pp. 235-267, Blue Book of 1925.
- Ocean Ports for Wisconsin, by William George Bruce, pp. 1-7, Blue Book of 1931.
- Relax in Wisconsin, Friendly Land of Beauty, by J. H. H. Alexander, pp. 171-176, Blue Book of 1940.
- Rural County Zoning in Wisconsin, by W. A. Rowlands, pp. 169-183, Blue Book of 1937.
- Some Trends Revealed by the 1940 Census, by Edwin E. Witte, pp. 129-150, Blue Book of 1942.
- Statistics Relating to Wisconsin from the 1920 Census, by Edwin E. Witte, pp. 17-40, Blue Book of 1923.
- Traffic Safety in Wisconsin, by R. C. Salisbury, pp. 159-168, Blue Book of 1942.
- The Use of Wisconsin Land, by John S. Bordner, pp. 59-70, Blue Book of 1935.
- The Water Power Situation in Wisconsin, by Adolph Kanneberg, pp. 75-96, Blue Book of 1929.
- WHA, Wisconsin Radio Pioneer, by Harold B. McCarty, pp. 195-207, Blue Book of 1937.
- Wisconsin Highways, by M. W. Torkelson, pp. 9-29, Blue Book of 1931.
- Wisconsin in the Defense Program, by R. S. Kingsley, pp. 151-158, Blue Book of 1942.
- Wisconsin in the Field of Art, by Charlotte Russell Partridge, pp. 103-110, Blue Book of 1929.
- Wisconsin in the 1930 Census, by Edwin E. Witte, pp. 103-132, Blue Book of 1933.
- Wisconsin, the Beautiful, by Elmer S. Hall, pp. 55-67, Blue Book of 1927.
- Wisconsin Writers, by Edgar G. Doudna, pp. 71-80, Blue Book of 1927.
- Wisconsin's Future in Aviation, by Ralph M. Immell, pp. 177-184, Blue Book of 1940.
- Wisconsin's Place in the Field of Music, by Winifred V. Miller, pp. 97-102, Blue Book of 1929.
- Wisconsin's Rehabilitation Program for Returning Servicemen, pp. 137-184, Blue Book of 1946.
- Your State . . . Wisconsin, pp. 219-231, Blue Book of 1942.

Government

- Aids in the Administration of Justice, by Gilson G. Glasier, pp. 487-497, Blue Book of 1929.
- City Government in Wisconsin, by Frederick N. MacMillin, pp. 395-400, Blue Book of 1931.

County Government in Wisconsin, by George S. Wehrwein, pp. 85-101, Blue Book of 1933.

The Courts of Wisconsin, by Walter C. Owen, pp. 603-616, Blue Book of 1927.

Development of the Wisconsin Pension Program, by George M. Keith, pp. 129-141, Blue Book of 1940.

Duration of Legislative Sessions, 1836-1927, pp. 592-595, Blue Book of 1929.

Legislative Procedure in Wisconsin, by Mary Moran Kirsch, pp. 501-505, Blue Book of 1929.

Members of Wisconsin Legislatures: For 1848 to 1915, inclusive, pp. 253-315 and pp. 488-539, Blue Book of 1915; for 1917 to 1927, inclusive, pp. 643-652, Blue Book of 1927; for 1927 to 1935, inclusive, pp. 261-266, Blue Book of 1935; for 1937 to 1943, inclusive, pp. 186-190, Blue Book of 1944.

Our State Governors, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 21-53, Blue Book of 1927.

Sovereignty and Democracy in Wisconsin Elections, by George Brown, pp. 71-93, Blue Book of 1935.

State Aid to Libraries, by C. B. Lester, pp. 155-160, Blue Book of 1940.

Statute Lawmaking in Wisconsin, by Edwin E. Witte, pp. 129-154, Blue Book of 1937.

Town Government in Wisconsin, by George S. Wehrwein, pp. 95-107, Blue Book of 1935.

Village Government in Wisconsin, by George S. Wehrwein, pp. 161-170, Blue Book of 1940.

Wisconsin Courts: Their Origin, Organization, and Work, by Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry, pp. 591-603, Blue Book of 1925.

Wisconsin Public Revenues, by Charles D. Rosa, pp. 29-44, Blue Book of 1935.

The Wisconsin State Income Tax, by Harold M. Groves, pp. 51-67, Blue Book of 1933.

The Wisconsin System of Taxation, by J. Roy Blough, pp. 49-69, Blue Book of 1931.

The Work of the Supreme Court, by Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry, pp. 469-477, Blue Book of 1929.

History

A Brief Outline of Wisconsin History, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 5-16, Blue Book of 1923.

Centennial Observances, p. 193, Blue Book of 1937.

Days of Old, by W. O. Hotchkiss, pp. 1-13, Blue Book of 1925.

Five Wisconsin Pioneers, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 19-51, Blue Book of 1933.

The Four Wisconsin Capitols, by John G. D. Mack, pp. 41-52, Blue Book of 1923.

The Four Wisconsin Capitols, (revised), pp. 127-139, Blue Book of 1948.

The Indians of Wisconsin, by Mary Moran Kirsch, pp. 99-112, Blue Book of 1931.

Official Opening of Wisconsin's Centennial Year, by Merle C. Palmer, pp. 85-128, Blue Book of 1948.

The Old Northwest, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 185-192, Blue Book of 1937.

Outline History of Wisconsin, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 61-93 (annual record), Blue Book of 1925.

Outline History of Wisconsin, by Louise Phelps Kellogg, pp. 1-29, Blue Book of 1929.

Paul Bunyan and the Blue Ox, by James J. McDonald, pp. 113-128, Blue Book of 1931.

Two Wisconsin Immortals (Marquette and La Follette), by Justice Charles H. Crownhart, pp. 5-20, Blue Book of 1927.

Well Done U.S.S. Wisconsin, By E. N. Doan, pp. 185-192, Blue Book of 1946.

Wisconsin — the Thirtieth Star, by Edgar G. Doudna, pp. 141-200, Blue Book of 1948.

Wisconsin Anniversaries, by Joseph Schafer, pp. 3-28, Blue Book of 1935.

Wisconsin Celebrates its Centennial, By Merle C. Palmer, pp. 123-175, Blue Book of 1950.

Wisconsin Government Enrolls for War, by Edward N. Hein, pp. 75-113, Blue Book of 1944.

Wisconsin Indians, by Charles E. Brown, pp. 65-69, Blue Book of 1923.

Wisconsin National Guard (1849-1922), by Charles King, pp. 346-358, Blue Book of 1923.

Wisconsin Plans Its Centennial, by Merle C. Palmer, pp. 77-83, Blue Book of 1948.

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Wisconsin's Historical Manuscripts, by Alice E. Smith, pp. 1-17, Blue Book of 1933.

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Geography and Industries of Wisconsin, by W. O. Hotchkiss, pp. 39-60, Blue Book of 1925.

A Short Industrial History of Wisconsin, by J. H. H. Alexander, pp. 31-49, Blue Book of 1929.

Wisconsin Manufacturing Since 1929, By Orrin A. Fried, pp. 141-142, Blue Book of 1933.

The State Government

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

Includes all Amendments Adopted Through 1951

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10. Treason.
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16. Tribunals of conciliation.
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1. Effect of change of government.
2. Existing laws continued.
3. Territorial fines accrue to state.
4. Rights of action and prosecutions saved.
5. Existing officers hold over.
6. Seat of government.
7. Local officers hold over.
8. Copy of constitution for president.
9. Ratification of constitution; election of officers.
10. Congressional apportionment. Obsolete.
11. First elections.
12. Legislative apportionment. Obsolete.
13. Common law continued in force.
14. Officers, when to enter on duties.
15. Oath of office.

PREAMBLE

WE, THE people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I**DECLARATION OF RIGHTS**

Equality; inherent rights. Section 1. All men are born equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Slavery prohibited. Section 2. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Free speech; libel. Section 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Right to assemble and petition. Section 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Trial by jury. Section 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof.

Excessive bail; cruel punishments. Section 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Rights of accused. Section 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. Section 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Remedy for wrongs. Section 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

Treason. Section 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Searches and seizures. Section 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Attainder; ex post facto; contracts. Section 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Private property for public use. Section 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

Feudal tenures; leases; alienation. Section 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Equal property 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 test prohibited. Section 19. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

Military subordinate to civil power. Section 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Writs of error. Section 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

Maintenance of free government. Section 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

ARTICLE II

BOUNDARIES

State boundary. Section 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin

territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the headwaters 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 Nicollet'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 18, 1818.

Enabling act accepted. Section 2. The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to 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. Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
3. The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature

may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

Who not electors. Section 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

Votes to be by ballot. Section 3. All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

Residence not lost. 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.

Soldiers not residents. Section 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Exclusion from suffrage. Section 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV

LEGISLATIVE

Legislative power. Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

Legislature, how constituted. Section 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

Apportionment. Section 3. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy.

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.

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; compulsory attendance. Section 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules; contempts; expulsion. Section 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Officers. Section 9. Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a temporary president when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor.

Journals; open doors; adjournments. Section 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

Meeting of legislature. Section 11. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened.

Ineligibility to office. Section 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Ineligibility of federal officers. Section 13. No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Filling vacancies. Section 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

Exemption from arrest. 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 law; 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.

Yea 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.

Section 21. Repealed April 1929, Jt. Res. 6, 1929.

Powers of county boards. Section 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Uniform town and county government. Section 23. The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

Lotteries and divorces. Section 24. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

Stationery and printing. Section 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price, no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Extra compensation; salary change. Section 26. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

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 legislation prohibited. Section 31. The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress. 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 city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

General laws on enumerated subjects. Section 32. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state.

Auditing of state accounts. Section 33. The legislature shall provide for the auditing of state accounts and may establish such offices and prescribe such duties for the same as it shall deem necessary.

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE

Governor, lieutenant governor; term. Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term.

Eligibility. Section 2. No person except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

Election. Section 3. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual [biennial] 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.

Section 5. Repealed November 1932, Jt. Res. 52, 1931.

Pardoning power. Section 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually [biennially] 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 commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

Lieutenant governor, when governor. Section 7. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor. Section 8. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

Section 9. Repealed November 1932, Jt. Res. 53, 1931.

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. Section 10. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign

it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI

ADMINISTRATIVE

Election of secretary, treasurer and attorney-general; term. Section 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

Secretary of state; duties; compensation. Section 2. The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

Treasurer; attorney-general. Section 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney-general shall be prescribed by law.

County officers; election; terms; removal; vacancies. Section 4. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant; but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII

JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. Section 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment

against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Judicial power, where vested. Section 2. The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

Supreme court, jurisdiction. Section 3. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum. Section 1. [4]. The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio, the chief justice.

Judicial circuits. Section 5. The state shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the fourth circuit, the counties [of] Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the fifth circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, Lafayette, 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 be 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 not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

Circuit judges; number; election; eligibility; term; salary. Section 7. For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe.

Circuit court, jurisdiction. Section 8. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, Judgment and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

Vacancies, how filled. Section 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and 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. Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

Terms of courts; change of judges. Section 11. The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law. And the legislature may provide for holding other terms and at other places when they may deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held at least twice in each year in each county of this state organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Clerks of circuit and supreme courts. Section 12. There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court.

Removal of judges. Section 13. Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the

charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Judges of probate. Section 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a judge of probate, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature shall have power to abolish the office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

Justices of the peace. Section 15. The electors of the several towns at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages at their charter elections, except in cities of the first class, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for 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 nowise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

Tribunals of conciliation. Section 16. The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

Style of writs; indictments. Section 17. The style of all writs and process shall be "The state of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

Suit tax. Section 18. The legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

Testimony in equity suits. 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.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. Section 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

Appropriation; limitation. Section 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

Credit of state. Section 3. The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Contracting state debts. Section 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Annual tax to equal expenses. Section 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation. Section 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Public debt for public defense. Section 7. The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Vote on fiscal bills; quorum. Section 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Evidences of public debt. Section 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt whatsoever, shall be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. Section 10. The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular

works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment.

ARTICLE IX

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. Section 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Territorial property. Section 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

Ultimate property in lands; escheats. Section 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X

EDUCATION

Superintendent of public instruction. Section 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

School fund created; income applied. Section 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purpose (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes 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.

Land commissioners. 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.

Lands, how sold; payment. 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 land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI

CORPORATIONS

Corporations, how formed. Section 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Property taken by municipality. Section 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. Section 3. Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide 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; 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. 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 time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation.

Acquisition of lands by state and cities. Section 3a. 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; 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.

General banking law. Section 4. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regu-

lation 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.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendment. Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

Constitutional conventions. Section 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Political year; elections. Section 1. The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be held 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 held in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

Dueling. Section 2. Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Eligibility to office. Section 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (post-masters 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 may vote. Section 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified

to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. Section 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. Section 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

County seats removed. 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 offices. Section 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Passes, franks and privileges. Section 11. No person, association, co-partnership, 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, or 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, co-partnership, 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 employees of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section.

Recall of elective officers. Section 12. The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall.

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

Effect of change of government. 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 as 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.

Existing 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 to accrue to state. Section 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall inure 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 inure 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 or further notice of such election shall be required.

Section 10. This section apportioned the state temporarily into congressional districts, and is omitted as obsolete.

First elections. Section 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and 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 votes 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.

Section 12. This section apportioned the state temporarily into senate and assembly districts, and is omitted as obsolete.

Common law continued in force. Section 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

Officers, when to enter on duties. Section 14. The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

Oath of office. Section 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

STATE-WIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 1846 TO 1951
Territorial

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Votes	
			For	Against
*Formation of a State Government	Territorial law appr. Jan. 31, 1846, p. 5 Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution and Act of Jan. 31, 1846 Supl. resolution to Const. of 1846; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755 Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution	April 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of First Constitution		April 1847	14,119	20,231
Negro Suffrage		April 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of Second Constitution		Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384

State

*Extending suffrage to colored persons†	Chap. 137 1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks	Chap. 143 1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law	Chap. 479 1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Prohibitory liquor law	Chap. 101 1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extending suffrage to colored persons	Chap. 44 1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 98 1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 242 1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Incorporation of banking associations	Chap. 203 1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extending suffrage to colored persons	Chap. 414 1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amending Act—Inc. of banking associations	Chap. 102 1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 143 1866	Nov. 1867	45,796	11,842
*Abolition of the bank comptroller	Jt. Res. 12 1867			
*Incorporation of savings banks	Chap. 28 1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Woman suffrage upon school matters	Chap. 384 1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
Revised banking law of 1897	Chap. 211 1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
*Primary law	Chap. 303 1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems	Chap. 451 1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Woman suffrage**	Chap. 522 1905	Apr. 1906	45,958	111,139
*Soldier bonus law	Chap. 227 1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Prohibition enforcement act (Mulberger)	Chap. 667 1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Volstead act, modification	Chap. 556 1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*Repeal of the Severon enforcement act	Jt. Res. 47 1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,602
*Modification of the Severon enforcement act	Jt. Res. 16 1929	Apr. 1929	350,337	196,402
County distribution of auto licenses	Jt. Res. 16 1929	Apr. 1929	321,688	200,545
*Sunday blue law repeal	Jt. Res. 11 1931	Apr. 1931	183,716	368,674
*Old-age pensions	Jt. Res. 114 1931	Apr. 1932	396,436	271,786
Teacher tenure law repeal	Jt. Res. 64 1933 Sp.	Apr. 1934	531,915	154,729
Property tax levy for high school aid	Jt. Res. 100 1939	Apr. 1940	403,782	372,524
Daylight saving	Chap. 525 1943	Apr. 1944	131,004	410,315
Sales tax for veterans bonus	Jt. Res. 4 1947	Apr. 1947	313,091	379,740
Four year term for constitutional officers	Jt. Res. 62 1947	Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990
	Jt. Res. 13 1951	Apr. 1951	210,821	328,613

*Ratified.

†In Gillespie vs. Palmer, 20 Wis. 572 (Jan. term—1866). The Supreme Court ruled that Chapter 173, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

**Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Chap. 5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Constitution Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval				Second Approval				Submission to People				Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor
																For	Against	
IV	4	Assemblymen chosen biennially ..	Ch.	95	1853		Ch.	89	1854	Ch.	89	1854			Nov. 1854	6,549	11,580	.....
IV	5	Senators chosen quadrennially ..	Ch.	95	1853		Ch.	89	1854	Ch.	89	1854			Nov. 1854	6,348	11,885	.....
IV	11	Biennial sessions	Ch.	95	1853		Ch.	89	1854	Ch.	89	1854			Nov. 1854	6,752	11,589	.....
V	5	Governor's salary change from \$1,250 to \$2,500	Jt. Res.	4	1861		Jt. Res.	6	1862	Ch.	202	1862			Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	.....
IV	21	*Legislator's salary changed to \$350 per annum	Jt. Res.	9	1865		Jt. Res.	3	1866	Ch.	25	1867			Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V	5	*Governor's salary increased to \$5,000	Jt. Res.	9	1868		Jt. Res.	2	1869	Ch.	186	1869			Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
V	9	*Lt. Governor's salary changed to \$1,000	Jt. Res.	9	1868		Jt. Res.	2	1869	Ch.	186	1869			Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
I	8	*Against grand jury system	Jt. Res.	9	1869		Jt. Res.	3	1870	Ch.	118	1870			Nov. 1870	48,894	18,606	146,953 ¹
IV	31, 32	*Prohibited private and local laws on 9 subjects	Jt. Res.	13	1870		Jt. Res.	1	1871	Ch.	122	1871			Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court	Jt. Res.	2	1871		Jt. Res.	8	1872	Ch.	111	1872			Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	.....²
XI	3	*Limiting indebtedness of municipalities	Jt. Res.	11	1872		Jt. Res.	4	1873	Ch.	37	1874			Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	.....²
VII	4	*One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court	Jt. Res.	10	1876		Jt. Res.	1	1877	Ch.	48	1877			Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Appropriations only by law	Jt. Res.	7	1876		Jt. Res.	4	1877	Ch.	158	1877			Nov. 1877	33,046	3,371	178,122
IV	4	Biennial sessions	Jt. Res.	9S	1880		Jt. Res.	7A	1881	Ch.	262	1881			Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	5	*Assemblymen chosen biennially ..	Jt. Res.	9S	1880		Jt. Res.	7A	1881	Ch.	262	1881			Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	11	*Senators chosen quadrennially ..	Jt. Res.	9S	1880		Jt. Res.	7A	1881	Ch.	262	1881			Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Compensation of legislators changed to \$500	Jt. Res.	9S	1880		Jt. Res.	7A	1881	Ch.	262	1881			Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
III	1	*Suffrage to colored people registration authorized	Jt. Res.	26A	1881		Jt. Res.	5	1882	Ch.	272	1882			Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	.....²
VI	4	*Sheriffs and other county officers, terms, filling vacancies	Jt. Res.	16A	1881		Jt. Res.	3	1882	Ch.	290	1882			Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	.....²
VII	12	*Clerk of court, term	Jt. Res.	16A	1881		Jt. Res.	3	1882	Ch.	290	1882			Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	.....²
XIII	1	*Political year, biennial elections ..	Jt. Res.	16A	1881		Jt. Res.	3	1882	Ch.	290	1882			Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	.....²
X	1	State superintendent, legislature may prescribe qualifications and salary	Jt. Res.	34	1885		Jt. Res.	4	1887	Ch.	357	1887			Nov. 1888	12,697	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme Court composed of "Justices of Supreme Court"	Jt. Res.	5	1887		Jt. Res.	3	1889	Ch.	22	1889			Apr. 1889	125,759	14,712	211,111 ³
IV	31	*Forbidding special incorporation of cities	Jt. Res.	4	1889		Jt. Res.	4	1891	Ch.	362	1891			Nov. 1892	15,718	9,105	371,559

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor	
									Ch.	177		For	Against		
X	1	Salary of state superintendent, removing limit of \$1,200	Jt. Res.	10	1893	Jt. Res.	2	1895	Ch.	177	1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110
VII	7	*Circuit judges in populous counties	Jt. Res.	8	1895	Jt. Res.	9	1897	Ch.	69	1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,513	119,572 ^a
XI	4	*Authorizing general banking law ..	Jt. Res.	13	1899	Jt. Res.	2	1901	Ch.	73	1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,676
XI	5	*Repeal of referendum on banking law	Jt. Res.	13	1899	Jt. Res.	2	1901	Ch.	73	1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,676
X	1	*State superintendent, nonpartisan election, term 4 years, salary limit removed	Jt. Res.	16	1899	Jt. Res.	3	1901	Ch.	258	1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XIII	11	*Prohibiting free passes	Jt. Res.	8	1899	Jt. Res.	9	1901	Ch.	437	1901	Nov. 1902	67,781	40,697	365,676
VII	4	*Seven justices of Supreme Court and 10 year terms	Jt. Res.	8	1901	Jt. Res.	7	1903	Ch.	10	1903	Apr. 1903	51,377	39,857	114,468 ^a
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days	Jt. Res.	14	1905	Jt. Res.	13	1907	Ch.	661	1907	Nov. 1908	85,958	27,270	449,656
VIII	10	*Appropriations for highways	Jt. Res.	11	1905	Jt. Res.	18	1907	Ch.	238	1907	Nov. 1908	116,421	46,739	449,656
VIII	1	*Income Tax	Jt. Res.	12	1905	Jt. Res.	29	1907	Ch.	661	1907	Nov. 1908	85,696	37,729	449,656
III	1	*Suffrage only to full citizens	Jt. Res.	15	1905	Jt. Res.	25	1907	Ch.	661	1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
IV	21	Legislator's salary changed to \$1,000	Jt. Res.	35	1907	Jt. Res.	7	1909	Ch.	508	1909	Nov. 1910	44,153	76,278	319,522
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census	Jt. Res.	30	1907	Jt. Res.	55	1909	Ch.	478	1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
VIII	10	**Appropriations for water powers and forests	Jt. Res.	31	1907	None			Ch.	514	1909	Nov. 1910	62,468	45,924	319,522
XI	3	*City and county indebtedness for lands	Jt. Res.	44	1909	Jt. Res.	42	1911	Ch.	665	1911	Nov. 1912	46,369	34,975	393,849
XI	3 ^a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.	Jt. Res.	38	1909	Jt. Res.	48	1911	Ch.	665	1911	Nov. 1912	48,424	33,931	393,849
VII	10	**Time of payment of judges' salaries	Jt. Res.	34	1909	Jt. Res.	24	1911	Ch.	665	1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XII	1	Ratification of constitutional amendments after 3-5 approval by one legislature	Jt. Res.	71	1911	Jt. Res.	17	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov. 1914	71,734	160,761	325,430
IV	1	Initiative and referendum	Jt. Res.	74	1911	Jt. Res.	22	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
VIII	11	State annuity insurance	Jt. Res.	65	1911	Jt. Res.	35	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov. 1914	59,909	170,338	325,430
XI	3 ^a	Home rule of cities and villages	Jt. Res.	73	1911	Jt. Res.	21	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov. 1914	86,020	141,472	325,430
VII	6	Decrease in judicial circuits	Jt. Res.	67	1911	Jt. Res.	26	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov. 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430
VII	7	Increase of judges	Jt. Res.	67	1911	Jt. Res.	26	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov. 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430
XIII	12	Recall of civil officers	Jt. Res.	41	1911	Jt. Res.	15	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov. 1914	81,628	144,386	325,430

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People			Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor
													For	Against	
XI	3b	Municipal powers of eminent domain	Jt. Res.	37	1911	Jt. Res.	25	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov. 1914	61,122	154,945	325,430
XII	3	Constitution amended upon petition	Jt. Res.	74	1911	Jt. Res.	22	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov. 1914	68,435	150,215	325,430
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$600 a year, 2¢ a mile	Jt. Res.	66	1911	Jt. Res.	24	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov. 1914	68,907	157,202	325,430
VIII	13	State insurance	Jt. Res.	56	1911	Jt. Res.	12	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov. 1914	58,490	165,966	325,430
IV	21	Pay of legislators fixed by law	Jt. Res.	23	1917	Jt. Res.	37	1919	Ch.	480	1919	Apr. 1920	126,243	132,258	.....²
VII	6	Decrease of circuit courts	Jt. Res.	20	1917	Jt. Res.	92	1919	Ch.	604	1919	Apr. 1920	113,786	116,436	.....²
VII	7	Increase of judges	Jt. Res.	20	1917	Jt. Res.	92	1919	Ch.	604	1919	Apr. 1920	113,786	116,436	.....²
I	5	*Trial by jury	Jt. Res.	58	1919	Jt. Res.	17	1921	Ch.	504	1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	Sheriffs succeeding themselves	Jt. Res.	38	1919	Jt. Res.	36	1921	Ch.	437	1921	Nov. 1922	161,832	207,594	481,828
XI	3b	Indebtedness of municipal corporations	Jt. Res.	53	1919	Jt. Res.	37	1921	Ch.	566	1921	Nov. 1922	105,234	219,693	481,828
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$750 per annum	Jt. Res.	28	1921	Jt. Res.	18	1923	Ch.	241	1923	Apr. 1924	189,635	250,236	344,137 ³
XI	3	*Home rule for cities	Jt. Res.	39	1921	Jt. Res.	34	1923	Ch.	203	1923	Nov. 1924	299,792	190,165	796,432
VIII	10	*Appropriations for forestry	Jt. Res.	29	1921	Jt. Res.	57	1923	Ch.	289	1923	Nov. 1924	336,360	173,563	796,432
VII	7	*Additional circuit judges	Jt. Res.	24	1921	Jt. Res.	64	1923	Ch.	408	1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials	Jt. Res.	73	1923	Jt. Res.	16	1925	Ch.	270	1925	Nov. 1926	205,868	201,125	552,912
V	5	*Salary of governor fixed by law	Jt. Res.	80	1923	Jt. Res.	52	1925	Ch.	413	1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$1,000 for session	Jt. Res.	33	1925	Jt. Res.	12	1927	Jt. Res.	12	1927	Apr. 1927	151,786	199,260	308,885 ³
VIII	1	*Severance tax on forests and minerals	Jt. Res.	61	1925	Jt. Res.	13	1927	Jt. Res.	13	1927	Apr. 1927	179,217	141,888	308,885 ³
IV	21	*Repealing \$500 a session for legislators	Jt. Res.	57	1927	Jt. Res.	6	1929	Jt. Res.	6	1929	Apr. 1929	237,250	212,846	397,912 ¹
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves	Jt. Res.	24	1927	Jt. Res.	13	1929	Jt. Res.	13	1929	Apr. 1929	259,881	210,964	397,912 ¹
V	10	*Approval of appropriation bills in part	Jt. Res.	37	1927	Jt. Res.	43	1929	Jt. Res.	43	1929	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V	5	*Repealing salary of Governor	Jt. Res.	69	1929	Jt. Res.	52	1931	Jt. Res.	52	1931	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
V	9	*Repealing salary of Lt. Governor	Jt. Res.	70	1929	Jt. Res.	53	1931	Jt. Res.	53	1931	Nov. 1932	427,768	267,120	1,124,502
VII	1	*Correcting wording of impeachment section	Jt. Res.	72	1929	Jt. Res.	58	1931	Jt. Res.	58	1931	Nov. 1932	436,113	221,563	1,124,502
XI	3	*Municipal indebtedness for utilities	Jt. Res.	74	1929	Jt. Res.	71	1931	Jt. Res.	71	1931	Nov. 1932	401,194	279,631	1,124,502
III	1	*Suffrage for women and Indians	Jt. Res.	91	1931	Jt. Res.	76	1933	Jt. Res.	76	1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	953,797
XIII	11	*Relating to free passes	Jt. Res.	63	1933	Jt. Res.	98	1935	Jt. Res.	98	1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095
VIII	1	*Instalment payment of real estate taxes	Jt. Res.	88	1939	Jt. Res.	18	1941	Jt. Res.	18	1941	Apr. 1941	330,971	134,808	547,213 ¹

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art. Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor	
											For	Against		
VII 15	*Justice of the peace in first class cities	Jt. Res.	27	1943	Jt. Res.	2	1945	Jt. Res.	2	1945	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	381,192 ^a
VIII 10	*State Aeronautical program	Jt. Res.	37	1943	Jt. Res.	3	1945	Jt. Res.	3	1945	Apr. 1945	187,111	101,169	381,192 ^a
VI 4	Removing limitation on terms of sheriffs	Jt. Res.	36	1943	Jt. Res.	47	1945	Jt. Res.	47	1945	Apr. 1946	121,144	170,131	306,354 ^a
VI 2	*Auditing of state accounts	Jt. Res.	60	1943	Jt. Res.	73	1945	Jt. Res.	73	1945	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444
IV 33														
X 3	Transportation of school children ..	Jt. Res.	73	1943	Jt. Res.	78	1945	Jt. Res.	78	1945	Nov. 1946	437,817	545,475	1,040,444
XI 2	Municipal eminent domain	Jt. Res.	89	1945	Jt. Res.	48	1947	Jt. Res.	48	1947	Nov. 1948	210,086	807,318	1,266,139
II 2	Repealing prohibition on taxation of federal lands	Jt. Res.	33	1947	Jt. Res.	2	1949	Jt. Res.	2	1949	Apr. 1949	245,412	297,237	633,606 ^a
VIII 10	*Veterans' housing	Jt. Res.	1	1948	Jt. Res.	1	1949	Jt. Res.	1	1949	Apr. 1949	311,576	290,736	633,606 ^a
XI *3	Increasing debt limitation of cities for school purposes	Jt. Res.	12	1949	Jt. Res.	6	1951	Jt. Res.	6	1951	Apr. 1951	313,739	191,897	515,822 ^a
II *2	Repealing prohibition on taxation of federal land	Jt. Res.	11	1949	Jt. Res.	7	1951	Jt. Res.	7	1951	Apr. 1951	305,612	186,284	515,822 ^a

^aRatified^{**}Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court (State ex rel Owen v. Donald, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N. W. 331)[†]Total vote for state superintendent[‡]No State election[§]Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court



A black bear cub, another big game animal native to Wisconsin, which is fairly common in the northern part of the state.



A gray wolf which may be found in the forests of northern Wisconsin.

The State Government

Executive Branch and Constitutional Departments

CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Governor: WALTER J. KOHLER, JR.

Lieutenant Governor: GEORGE M. SMITH.

Executive Secretary: PHILLIP T. DROTNING.

Financial Secretary: ARTHUR E. WEGNER.

Executive Counsel: CHARLES W. TOTTO.

Acting Director, Division of Departmental Research: ROBERT D. SIFF.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: No regular publications; Governor's message printed in pamphlet form when delivered and also in the legislative journal; report on pardons made biennially to legislature and printed in journals.

The Governor is elected by the people for a two-year term at the general election in November in each even-numbered year and takes office on the first Monday in January of the following odd-numbered year. He is principal executive officer of the state and is charged with the duty of maintaining and defending its sovereignty.

The Constitution states: "He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government . . . and shall take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed." He is the commander in chief of the militia, all of whose officers he appoints. He has exclusive power to grant pardons, reprieves, and commutations for criminal offenses, and passes upon applications for the extradition of persons charged with criminal offenses in other states. Principal officers of nearly all state departments are appointed by him, some of whom are subject to approval by the senate. Those appointed without confirmation by the senate may be removed at his will, while those whose appointments have been confirmed by the senate may, after a hearing, be removed for cause only. He receives resignations of state officers and fills vacancies. He may remove sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, and district attorneys for misconduct in office, after they have had a hearing, and he fills vacancies in those county offices.

The Governor is responsible for presenting to the legislature a balanced state budget with recommendations as to the amount to be appropriated to each state department. After the budget bill has been passed the Governor may veto any separable part of the measure. The budget director, in most cases, releases to the departments the appropriations made by the legislature. Approval for all

land purchases must be granted by the Governor. Approval of department budgets submitted to the federal government for purposes of receiving federal grants-in-aid must be granted by the Governor. He is the chairman of the Emergency Board and designates when its meetings are to be held. For its actions his approval and that of one other member is necessary. He is also chairman of the State Investment Board.

The Constitution gives the Governor an effective part in the legislative machinery of the state. Through a biennial message delivered at the beginning of the session and special messages from time to time, he recommends changes in law that he thinks necessary. According to the Constitution every bill passed by the legislature is sent to the Governor for his approval or veto. If he vetoes a bill it can become law only if passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote in both houses.

Lieutenant Governor

It is the constitutional duty of the Lieutenant Governor to act as Governor if the latter is incapacitated or leaves the state. In case the Governor dies or resigns the Lieutenant Governor succeeds to the office. He also presides over the senate during legislative sessions and casts a vote only in case of a tie.

Division of Departmental Administration

There exists, within the Governor's office, a division of departmental research whose personnel are employed to supply the Governor directly with information pertinent to the organizational problems and operating methods of state departments. This division, in addition to reporting on the manner in which departments are utilizing tax dollars, recommends, when necessary, changes for the purpose of achieving the greatest degree of service with the least possible expenditure of public funds. The division operates at the direction of the Governor and reports directly to him. The division was created by Chapter 30, Laws of 1939; in December 1944 it became inactive and it was revived in 1949.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary of State: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN.

Assistant Secretary of State: ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN.

Supervisor of Incorporation: H. E. WHIPPLE.

Supervisor of Election Records: GAIGE S. ROBERTS.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Election Laws; Legislative Manual and Directory; Session Laws; Corporation Laws, election calendar; state and county official directory.

The Secretary of State, as prescribed by the Constitution, is the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin, and is required to affix the seal and countersign all official acts of the Governor, his approval of the laws accepted, and shall record the same in his office. He is a member of the Commissioners of the Public Lands, and under the laws of this state a member of the Board of Deposits and Board of State Canvassers.

Domestic corporations, except banks, insurance, and other specialized companies, are formed by filing appropriate papers with the Secretary of State. Foreign corporations desiring to do business or hold property in Wisconsin, are licensed by his department. Such corporations are required to file annual reports.

The statute makes the Secretary of State the central election officer of the state, and as such he is the filing officer for all candidates seeking office whose districts are larger than one county. After the official canvass of an election is completed, certificates of election are issued by him to the successful candidates.

Additional statutory duties of the Secretary of State require the issuing and recording of school district and special loans; certification of the annual state tax levy; notary public commissions; issuing and recording of city charters; village incorporation and town organization papers; licensing of private detective agencies and lobbyists; recording and filing of railroad deeds, mortgages, and equipment contracts; registration of trademarks, marks of ownership, and brands of beverages; filing of appointments, bonds, and oaths of office; and issuing of certified copies of official documents on file for the statutory fee.

STATE TREASURER

State Treasurer: WARREN R. SMITH.

Office: State Capitol.

Publication: Report of the Financial Condition of the State
(Monthly).

The State Treasurer is elected for a two-year term. The statutes provide that the State Treasurer has custody of all state funds. He receives, weekly or oftener, from every state department, all moneys paid to it in taxes or fees and he issues checks in payment of all claims against the state. This money is deposited in working banks designated by the Wisconsin Investment Board and these banks are drawn upon in making payments. All securities owned by state funds are in his custody. His yearly settlement with the county treasurers includes collection of the forestry tax and the amounts due the constitutional school funds on account of loans

made to municipalities. Collections from and payments to the counties, caused by the operation of charitable and penal institutions throughout the state, are also made at this time. Special property taxes levied upon railroads and public utilities are collected by his department. The State Treasurer also has custody of securities required by law to be filed by any person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity and securities required to be filed under the insurance laws of Wisconsin.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General: VERNON W. THOMSON.

Deputy Attorney General: STEWART G. HONECK.

Assistant Attorneys General: RICHARD E. BARRETT; LEONARD BESSMAN; STEWART G. HONECK; BEATRICE LAMPERT; MORTIMER LEVITAN; HAROLD H. PERSONS; WILLIAM A. PLATZ; WARREN H. RESH; GEORGE SIEKER; ROY G. TULANE; JAMES R. WEDLAKE.

Office: State Capitol.

Publication: Opinions of the Attorney General (bimonthly in pamphlet form and an annual bound volume).

The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the state. He represents the state in all civil actions in which the state is a party, and in all state and federal courts including the state and United States Supreme Courts. He represents the state in all criminal cases in the Supreme Court and appears in such cases in the trial courts when expressly authorized by statute or when requested to do so by the Governor or either branch of the legislature. He also represents the several commissions, boards, departments, and agencies of state government in proceedings to review their decisions in the circuit court and upon appeals therefrom to the Supreme Court. Under some circumstances he represents state employes in actions arising out of the official performance of their duties.

An important duty of the Attorney General is the rendition of opinions on questions of law to state officers, department heads, and district attorneys. Either house of the legislature and all state officers and department heads may request opinions from the Attorney General upon any legal questions pertaining to the duties of their respective offices. He is required to furnish such opinions to the 71 district attorneys of the state. The Attorney General's opinions are given in writing. While they do not have the force and effect of court decisions, they may be relied upon by the persons to whom rendered, until the courts have rendered a contrary decision or the legislature has enacted legislation contrary to the opinion.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION 225

In addition, the Attorney General is required, upon request, to approve all contracts entered into by the state or any of its departments or agencies, and he is required to approve the form of official bonds required under state statutes. He examines the title to real estate upon which loans are made from state funds and upon request, approves the form of instruments, such as notes, bonds, or mortgages for which such real estate is pledged as security. Counties and municipalities may submit bond issues to the Attorney General for examination and certification as to compliance with the statutes. He is charged with the investigation and prosecution of violations of the state anti-trust laws.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State Superintendent of Public Instruction: G. E. WATSON.

State Superintendent (emeritus): JOHN CALLAHAN.

First Assistant Superintendent: R. F. LEWIS.

Assistant Superintendent and Director of Bureau for Handicapped Children: FRANK V. POWELL.

Assistant Superintendent (Legal): VICTOR E. KIMBALL.

Assistant Superintendent (Administration): ARTHUR R. PAGE.

Assistant Superintendent (Supervision): W. B. SENTY.

Supervisors of Secondary Schools: C. A. HATFIELD; LE ROY S. IHLENFELDT; BERT F. JOHNSON; R. L. LIEBENBERG; RUSSELL MOSELY; J. F. WADDELL.

Supervisors of Elementary Schools: LEONA E. FISCHER; WILLIAM C. KAHL; MARTHA L. KELLOGG; DELIA E. KIBBE; IDA A. OOLEY; H. I. PETERSON.

Medical Director: MAXINE BENNETT.

Occupational and Recreational Therapist: CATHERINE S. BIRDSALL.

Publications Supervisor: GORDON C. BOARDMAN.

Supervisors of School Building Service: A. L. BUECHNER; R. J. HULL.

Supervisor of School Lunch Program: GORDON W. GUNDERSON.

Assistant Supervisors of School Lunch Program: EDMOND L. LENAHAN; ROBERT J. McDERMOTT; H. C. WEGNER.

Physical Therapy Consultants: FAE A. HENRY; LOIS M. MITCHELL; ALFARETTA WRIGHT.

Director of School Aids: H. T. JAMES.

Administrative Assistant: PALMER O. JOHNSON.

Supervisors School District Reorganization: RALPH E. JOLLIFFE; HENRY A. OLSON.

Superintendent of Wisconsin School for Visually Handicapped: RAYMOND E. LONG.

Supervisor of Schools for Deaf and Hard of Hearing (Elementary Supervisor): KENNETH R. MANGAN.

Hearing Consultant: J. D. MARKS.

Medical Social Consultant: LEONA McGANN.

Supervisor of Classes for Mentally Handicapped (Elementary Supervisor): JOHN W. MELCHER.

Coordinator of School Health: ORLO W. MILLER.

Superintendent of Wisconsin School for Deaf: WILLIAM M. MILLIGAN.

Supervisors of School Libraries: IRENE M. NEWMAN; ANNA MAY VOLD.

Supervisor of Speech Correction (Elementary Supervisor): GRETCHEN M. PHAIR.

Music Education Supervisor (Elementary Supervisor): G. LLOYD SCHULTZ.

Director of Transportation: THEODORE SORENSEN.

Child Welfare Consultant: VIRGINIA A. STEPHENSON.

Orthopedic Nursing Consultant: BERYL M. STRNAD.

Curriculum Coordinator: CHARLES B. WALDEN.

Psychologist IV: HAROLD M. WILLIAMS.

Advisory Committee of and for the Blind: PHILLIP DUMBLETON; MRS. ELIZABETH GALLAGHER; W. JEROME HIGGINS.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial reports; manuals of school laws; monthly newsletters; directories of state school personnel; List of Books for School Libraries (biennial); Price Lists of Textbooks; Reading Circle Annuals; special research studies; curriculum guides and other curriculum publications in such areas as language arts, arithmetic, social studies, conservation, co-operatives, physical education, health and safety, music and art, science, industrial arts and home economics, commerce, foreign language, etc.

Wisconsin Education

Wisconsin education is a large enterprise. In public schools alone, some 22,000 school teachers direct the learning destinies of about a half million children.

Chief School Officer

The State Superintendent, the chief school officer of the state of Wisconsin is provided for in the Constitution and is elected every four years on a nonpartisan basis. Other members of the Department of Public Instruction assist him in the general supervision of all elementary and secondary public schools of the state and in many more specialized jobs such as the education of handicapped children, the training of teachers in county normal schools and the operation and maintenance of the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf. To assist

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION 227

him in an advisory capacity, the superintendent has, by 1949 legislation, a three-member committee of and for the blind.

Certification of Teachers

Since 1939 the State Superintendent has had sole authority to issue teachers' certificates. Such authorization is considered necessary to the educational progress of a state and may well be considered a big step forward.

Teacher Education

Besides setting up standards for teacher preparation and competence through certification, the Department of Public Instruction has some direct responsibility for education of teachers through its work with county normal schools.

Supervision

General and special supervisors, members of the staff of the department, visit the schools of the state regularly, primarily to help improve the education in the schools, but also to determine, at any given time, the status of the schools relative to administrative or legal standards. Supervisors also assist at teachers' institutes and act as consultants upon call.

The department helps schools in the selection and purchase of books for school libraries and prepares lists of books for the Wisconsin State Reading Circle Board.

As a part of supervision of Wisconsin's teachers, the State Superintendent is legally responsible for the evaluation of the work of 101 rural supervisors in the 71 counties of Wisconsin.

Curriculum

Closely related to supervision is the work of the department in the field of curriculum. Here strong effort is exerted in the direction of helping local communities carry on continuous curriculum study and activity. Results are evaluated by both output and participation of many Wisconsin educators with many different positions and jobs.

Bureau for Handicapped Children

This division of the department seeks to give all handicapped children opportunities which insure the maximum degree of correction at the time when it will do the most good. To do this job, it assists communities in modifying regular school activities and in adjusting the educational program to meet the needs of individual handicapped children in their regular attendance. From the work for the handicapped are drawn basic information and procedures helpful to all children.

Indian Education

To help the Indian children of Wisconsin achieve equal educational opportunities the department maintains a special supervisor of Indian education. This supervisor administers federal funds to the amount of \$230,000, most of which is directed to supply educational funds not available through the regular tax source — the real estate of the school district.

Reorganization and School Board Conventions

The unit of school administration in Wisconsin is the school district. A school district varies in size and in the number and kind of schools it contains.

Copies of all orders relating to the alteration or creation of school districts are filed with the State Superintendent of Schools. Before a new district is created, it is necessary to have a plat of the territory approved by him prior to any action. When municipal boards are involved in the creation or alteration of school districts, electors aggrieved by this action may appeal to the State Superintendent who has the power to sustain, reverse, or alter the action of the board. Such orders are subject to referendum approval as are orders issued by municipal boards or county school committees.

Members of the department meet with boards of education at county conventions and in smaller groups to assist board members with various school problems including reorganization.

Transportation

In 1949, the legislature (1) increased the state's contribution to the fund for transportation of school children; (2) made compulsory, transportation at public expense, of all pupils residing more than two miles from school; and (3) made transportation of pupils a public responsibility. To help administer the added duties accompanying this legislation, a special supervisor of transportation was added to the department's staff. All public school bus routes must be approved by the State Superintendent.

Buildings

The department offers school plant consultant services to boards of education in Wisconsin. By law, all plans for school buildings have to be submitted to the Industrial Commission for approval. By cooperative agreement, the Industrial Commission agrees to submit all school plans to the Department of Public Instruction for suggestive checking as to arrangement and efficiency.

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School Lunches

The school lunch program in the department was organized in September 1946, when the administration of the national school lunch program was transferred by act of the 79th Congress to the state agencies in charge of education.

In 1950-51, 1,642 schools participated in the Wisconsin program, 142,771 children were served daily, and \$1,062,605 of federal funds was distributed to aid schools in this project. In the same year, over a million and a half dollars (wholesale value) of surplus food was distributed to the schools of Wisconsin for school lunch purposes.

Surplus Property

In 1947, the legislature provided for the incorporation of the surplus property program within the department through the establishment of a \$100,000 operational revolving fund. Through this division, government-owned surplus properties may be transferred to educational institutions. In the school year, 1949-1950 (July 1 to June 30), close to a million and a half dollars in value of property was allocated to Wisconsin schools. Examples of surplus property include: food preparation equipment, electronics materials, business machines, etc.

School Aids

The 1951 Legislature, in order to compensate for the increased spiral of costs, raised the total appropriation for schools to \$22,139,000. The previous commitment had been \$20,500,000 annually.

A division of the department headed by the director of school aids collects information annually from school districts and city schools. These reports serve as bases for the apportionment of aids and for the statistical portion of the department's biennial report.

Highlights in Wisconsin Education

Highlights of Wisconsin education as related to the development of the Department of Public Instruction are indicated in the following chronology:

- 1848 Provision for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Constitution.
- 1849 First free tax supported graded school opened in Kenosha.
- 1854 State Superintendent authorized to appoint an assistant.
- 1857 First high school graduating class, Racine.
- 1861 Office of county superintendent of schools created.
- 1862 First law establishing teachers certificates.
- 1868 Teachers certification by the state authorized.
- 1875 First effective high school law.

- 1889 Appointment of high school supervisor.
1897 First transportation law.
1902 State Superintendent's term increased to four years by constitutional amendment.
1915 Position of county supervising teacher created.
1939 Legislature set up act creating bureau for handicapped children.
1939 State Superintendent given sole authority to issue teachers certificates.
1949 Compulsory public transportation of children living more than two miles from school.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

Commissioners: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN, *chairman*; WARREN R. SMITH; VERNON W. THOMSON.

Chief Clerk: T. H. BAKKEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial Report.

The land department is the only state department in addition to the elective state officers which is created by the Constitution. This department is headed by the Commissioners of the Public Lands, who under the Constitution are the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General. A chief clerk employed by them has immediate charge of the work of the department.

The department has exclusive control over the lands and moneys belonging to the constitutional trust funds which consist of the common school fund, normal school fund, university fund, and the agricultural college fund. There remain unsold 157,000 acres of timber or unimproved land, belonging to these funds, which have a value of approximately \$3,000,000. Moneys belonging to the trust funds total over \$21,000,000 and are loaned to school districts and municipalities.

This department has the original record of the sale and conveyance of state lands and has on file copies of state patents issued and the field notes and plats of the original and subsequent federal surveys of lands in Wisconsin. Documents made by this office from these records are used by abstractors and lawyers, and the field notes and plats by surveyors in running and locating the original section lines and corners.

This department protects the interest of the state in lands under federal grants.

Under the Constitution escheated real and personal property is under the jurisdiction of the land department as well as penal fines and forfeitures.

ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS

December 1, 1951

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary ¹
Governor	Walter J. Kohler, Jr.	Kohler	1st Mon. Jan. 1951	\$12,500 per year ²
Lieutenant Governor	George M. Smith ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1951	7,500 per term
Secretary of State	Fred R. Zimmerman ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1951	7,500 per year ³
State Treasurer	Warren R. Smith ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1951	7,500 per year ⁴
Attorney General	Vernon W. Thomson ..	Richland Center	1st Mon. Jan. 1951	8,500 per year ⁵
State Superintendent of Schools	George E. Watson	Madison	1st Mon. July 1953	10,000 per year ⁶

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Department****	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{1&7}
Accountancy, Board of 135.01	A. E. Wegner ..	Madison	June 25, 1952	\$10 per day
	L. E. Fontaine ..	Milwaukee ..	June 25, 1953	\$10 per day
	John H. Evans ..	Green Bay	June 25, 1954	\$10 per day
Adjutant General, The 21.19	Ralph J. Olson ..	Madison	Indefinite	\$8,000 per year
Advertising, Com- mittee to Review Expenditures for Promotional 14.78	Phillip T. Drotning	Madison	Indefinite	None
*Aeronautics Commission 114.30	Howard Morey ..	Madison	April 30, 1953	Expenses
	Alvin G. Sell ..	Ashland	April 30, 1953	Expenses
	L. O. Simenstad ..	Osceola	April 30, 1955	Expenses
	Douglas A. Taylor ..	Rhineland	April 30, 1955	Expenses
	Gordon D. Leonard ..	Milwaukee ..	April 30, 1957	Expenses
*Agriculture, Board of 93.02	James W. Baird ..	Waukesha	June 2, 1953	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	R. J. Douglas ..	Juda	June 2, 1953	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	Harry C. Dix ..	Menomonie ..	June 2, 1955	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	Paul C. Schmoldt ..	Medford	June 2, 1955	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	John Scott Earll ..	Prairie du Chien	June 2, 1957	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	Lyman McKee ..	Madison	June 2, 1957	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	William E. Seffern ..	Van Dyne	June 2, 1957	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department****	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{1&7}
**Army Board 21.615	Col. Dan A. Hardt Col. George C. Sherman	Appleton Madison	Indefinite Indefinite	None None
Athletic Commission .. 169.01	Frank L. Fawcett .. Joseph Leo Coughlin Gilbert H. Jackson Harvey Buchanan .. Joey E. Sangor ..	Milwaukee .. Madison Racine Superior .. West Allis	August 20, 1952 August 20, 1953 August 20, 1954 August 20, 1955 August 20, 1956	\$5 per day but not to exceed \$3,000 per year for entire board
Auditor, State 15.21	J. Jay Keliher ..	Madison	June 30, 1955	\$10,500 per year
*Banking Commissioner 220.02	Guerdon M. Matthews ..	Madison	June 30, 1953	\$9,000 per year
*Banking Review Board 220.035	Gus Foundrie .. William A. Canary .. Max Stieg .. John E. Dickinson .. John Rose ..	Reedsburg .. Footville .. Clintonville .. West Bend .. Green Bay ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1957 1st Mon. Jan. 1953 1st Mon. Jan. 1954 1st Mon. Jan. 1955 1st Mon. Jan. 1956	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses \$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses \$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses \$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses \$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses
*Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in the 147.03	Milton H. Weeks .. Michael F. Guyer .. William H. Barber ..	Superior .. Madison .. Ripon	April 1, 1953 .. April 1, 1955 .. April 1, 1957	\$10 per day and expenses \$10 per day and expenses \$10 per day and expenses
*Budget and Accounts, Director of 15.01	Elmer G. Giessel ..	Madison	June 30, 1955	\$10,500 per year
Building Commission, State 13.351 (2)	Arthur H. Wegner	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
*Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in 147.23	E. J. Wollschlaeger .. H. M. Michler .. E. M. Cardell ..	La Crosse .. Merrill .. Kenosha	April 1, 1953 .. April 1, 1955 .. April 1, 1957	\$10 per day and expenses \$10 per day and expenses \$10 per day and expenses
Civil Defense, Director 21.024	Ralph J. Olson ..	Madison	Indefinite	
Civil Service Advisory Committee 16.051	A. W. Bayley .. Harry W. Harder .. Dr. Carl N. Neuperl .. Elmer C. Giessel ..	Madison .. Madison .. Madison .. Madison	October 16, 1952 October 16, 1952 October 16, 1952 October 16, 1953	None None None None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department****	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{1&7}
Civil Service Advisory Committee 16.051 Continued	Charles A. Halbert A. E. Wegner Alfred W. Peterson Ernest F. Swift Voyta Wrabetz	Madison Madison Madison Madison Madison	October 16, 1953 October 16, 1953 October 16, 1954 October 16, 1954 October 16, 1954	None None None None None
Conservation Commission 23.09	Arthur Molstad ... Dr. Jacob A. Riegel Douglas Hunt John O. Moreland Guido Rahr Charles F. Smith ..	Milwaukee .. St. Croix Falls Wautoma Hayward Manitowoc .. Wausau	July 27, 1953 ... July 27, 1953 ... July 27, 1955 ... July 27, 1955 ... July 27, 1957 ... July 27, 1957 ...	Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses
Consumer Credit Review Board 220.037	J. H. Hendee Harry E. Seidell .. Norman B. Critser Frank Luick Francis J. Conway ..	Milwaukee .. Merrill Madison Milwaukee .. Thorp	July 17, 1952 ... July 17, 1953 ... July 17, 1954 ... July 17, 1955 ... July 17, 1956 ...	Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses
Credit Union Review Board 186.015	Albert G. Fahrenkrug Floyd A. Fuller .. Norman T. Brice E. I. Carr Joseph Hamelink ..	Neenah Cudthy Oconomowoc Beloit Kenosha	1st Mon. June 1953 1st Mon. June 1953 1st Mon. June 1954 1st Mon. June 1954 1st Mon. June 1954	Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses
*Crime Laboratory Board, State 165.01	William Orth John W. Polcyn .. Bruce Weatherly Everett Gleason .. William J. Gleiss ..	Portage Milwaukee .. Madison Wausau .. Sparta	2nd Mon. Mar. 1953 2nd Mon. Mar. 1953 2nd Mon. Mar. 1953 2nd Mon. Mar. 1955 2nd Mon. Mar. 1955	Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses
ental Examiners, Board of 152.01	Dr. Harvey S. Huxtable Florian J. Martin .. Dr. Byron D. Ising John S. Semrau Dr. S. F. Donovan ..	Mineral Point Medford Oshkosh Milwaukee .. Tomah	May 2, 1957 May 2, 1953 May 2, 1954 May 2, 1955 May 2, 1956	\$10 per day and expenses \$10 per day and expenses \$10 per day and expenses \$10 per day and expenses \$10 per day and expenses
epartmental Research, Division of 15.51	Siff, Robert (Acting Director)	Madison	Indefinite	Fixed by Governor
Employment Relations Board, Wisconsin 111.03	Morris Slavney ... John E. Fitzgibbon .. Laurence E. Gooding	Madison Milwaukee .. Fond du Lac	May 12, 1953 ... May 12, 1955 ... May 12, 1957 ...	\$7,500 per year \$7,500 per year \$8,000 per year ⁸
*Engineer, State 15.76	Charles A. Halbert	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$9,000 per year
Air Employment Practices, Advisory Committee to the Industrial Commission 111.34	Harry G. Bragarnick A. W. Cadwell	Milwaukee .. Beloit	Sept. 1, 1954 ... Sept. 1, 1954 ...	Expenses Expenses

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department****	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{1&7}
Fair Employment Practices, Advisory Committee to the Industrial Commission 111.34 Continued	James Dorsey George Hall William D. McIntyre John M. Sorenson .. Thomas E. Sullivan ..	Milwaukee .. Milwaukee .. Eau Claire .. Milwaukee .. Fond du Lac ..	Sept. 1, 1954 .. Sept. 1, 1954 .. Sept. 1, 1954 .. Sept. 1, 1954 .. Sept. 1, 1954 ..	Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses
Fine Arts Commission 15.95	Vacancy ..			Expenses
Flood Disaster Committee 87.20	Senator Rudolph M. Schlabach ... Assemblyman G. H. Bakke ..	La Crosse ... Menomonie ..		Expenses Expenses
Food Standards Advisory Committee 93.07	Mrs. Inez Campbell .. Dr. Flora Hanning .. Dr. John S. Hirschboeck .. Mrs. Mildred Ryerson .. Dr. Henry Scott ..	Menomonie .. Madison Milwaukee .. Madison Madison ..	Sept. 1, 1953 Sept. 1, 1953 Sept. 1, 1955 Sept. 1, 1955 Sept. 1, 1957	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses \$10 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses \$10 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses \$10 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses \$10 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
Grain and Warehouse Commission 126.01	John Ostrom Edward W. Richardson Peter Skamser ..	Superior Ladysmith Superior ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1955 1st Mon. Feb. 1953 1st Mon. Feb. 1954	\$4,500 per year \$4,500 per year \$4,500 per year
*Health, Board of 140.01	Dr. Carl Neidhold .. Dr. Samuel Lowell Henke .. Dr. Forrester Raine .. Dr. Stephen Cahana .. Dr. W. T. Clark .. Dr. Stephen Gavin .. Dr. Woodruff Smith ..	Appleton Eau Claire .. Milwaukee .. Milwaukee .. Janesville Fond du Lac .. Ladysmith	1st Mon. Feb. 1959 1st Mon. Feb. 1953 1st Mon. Feb. 1954 1st Mon. Feb. 1955 1st Mon. Feb. 1956 1st Mon. Feb. 1957 1st Mon. Feb. 1958	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses \$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses \$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses \$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses \$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses \$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses \$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
*Highway Commission 84.01	Ray Jensen James R. Law .. Owain J. Hughes ..	Chilton Madison .. Eau Claire ..	March 1, 1953 March 1, 1955 March 1, 1957	\$9,500 per year \$10,000 per year \$9,500 per year

STATE OFFICERS

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STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department****	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{1&7}
Interstate Indian Council 14.73 (4)	Vacancy Vacancy		Indefinite	Expenses Expenses
*Insurance Commissioner 200.01	John R. Lange	Madison	June 1, 1955	\$9,000 per year
Interstate Compact for out-of-state parolee supervision, Administrator of the 57.13 (5)	Quentin A. Ferm ..	Madison	Indefinite	
Interstate Cooperation, Commission on 14.75	Marinus G. Toepel .. M. W. Torkelson .. Wm. Young	Madison, Madison, Madison	Indefinite, Indefinite, Indefinite	Expenses Expenses Expenses
*Investment Board, State of Wisconsin 25.15 (2)	Frank Graner	Madison	March 1, 1953	\$25 per day and expenses
	Frederick N. MacMillin	Madison	March 1, 1954	\$25 per day and expenses
	Stanley Rewey	Milwaukee	March 1, 1955	\$25 per day and expenses
	Edward P. Hamilton	Two Rivers	March 1, 1956	\$25 per day and expenses
	J. C. Howdle	Madison	March 1, 1957	\$25 per day and expenses
Judicial Council 251.181 (1)	E. Harold Hallows .. Carl Otto	Milwaukee, Wisconsin Rapids	Indefinite, Indefinite	Expenses Expenses
**Library Commission, Free 43.09	Hilda Cavancaugh .. Mrs. Laura Klinefelter	Baraboo, Adams	June 1, 1953	Expenses
	Ella M. Veslak	Shawano	June 1, 1955	Expenses
	John R. Barton	Madison	June 1, 1956	Expenses
Medical Examiners, Board of 147.13	Dr. H. H. Christofferson	Colby	July 1, 1953	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expense
	Dr. Ernest W. Miller	Milwaukee	July 1, 1953	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expense
	Dr. Edward C. Murphy	Eau Claire	July 1, 1953	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expense
	Dr. Anthony E. Ruffio	Kenosha	July 1, 1953	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expense
	Dr. Alvin G. Koehler	Oshkosh	July 1, 1955	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expense
	Dr. J. W. Prentice ..	Ashland	July 1, 1955	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expense
	Dr. John W. Smith ..	Milwaukee	July 1, 1955	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expense
	Vacancy		July 1, 1955	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expense

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department****	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{1&7}
Metropolitan Sewerage Commission 59.96	Ralph H. Cahill Jacob Friedrick Henry C. Meigs	Whitefish Bay Milwaukee .. West Allis	Indefinite Indefinite Indefinite	Expenses Expenses Expenses
Motor Vehicle Department, Commissioner of .. 110.01	B. L. Marcus	Madison	Jan. 21, 1953	\$9,000 per year
Nursing, State Board of .. ***** 149.01	Sister M. Edith Ruth Coe	Marshfield .. Madison	March 1, 1955 March 1, 1955	\$8 per day and ex- penses \$8 per day and ex- penses
Optometry, Board of Examiners in 153.03	Monsig. Edmund J. Goebel .. Janet Jennings Evelyn Mercer Sister M. Regula .. Dr. Henry Sincock .. Rev. William G. Sodt	Milwaukee .. Madison .. Milwaukee .. La Crosse .. Superior .. Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1955 March 1, 1955	\$8 per day and ex- penses \$8 per day and ex- penses \$8 per day and ex- penses \$8 per day and ex- penses \$8 per day and ex- penses
Personnel, Board of .. 16.03	Dr. Newton E. W. Lenz .. Fred N. Harris .. Earle W. Johnson .. Peter O. Fox .. Augustus N. Abbott	Waupun .. Milwaukee .. Berlin .. Oshkosh .. Shawano	August 9, 1952 .. August 9, 1953 .. August 9, 1954 .. August 9, 1955 .. August 9, 1956 ..	\$8 per day and ex- penses \$8 per day and ex- penses \$8 per day and ex- penses \$8 per day and ex- penses \$8 per day and ex- penses
Pharmacy, Board of .. 151.01	William Ahrens Clifford G. Mathys .. Mrs. Jane Harvey ..	Milwaukee .. Madison .. Racine	July 1, 1953 .. July 1, 1955 .. July 1, 1957	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses \$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses \$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
**Personnel, Director of .. 16.01	Volmer H. Sorensen	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$9,000 per year
Pharmacy, Board of .. 151.01	Edwin Schweger .. Milton Nichols .. J. P. Lee .. Max N. Lemberger .. Sylvester H. Dretzka	Green Bay .. Reedsburg .. Menomonie .. Milwaukee .. Milwaukee ..	April 12, 1957 April 12, 1953 April 12, 1954 April 12, 1955 April 12, 1956	\$5 per day and ex- penses \$5 per day and ex- penses \$5 per day and ex- penses \$5 per day and ex- penses \$5 per day and ex- penses

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department****	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{1&7}
Portage Levee Commission 20.13	Charles Clemons Thomas L. Meikle William Louis Mohr	Portage Portage Portage	Duration of Com. Duration of Com. Duration of Com.	Expenses Expenses Expenses
*Public Service Commission 195.01	Wildon F. Whitney John C. Doerfer James R. Durfee	Madison West Allis Antigo	1st Mon. Mar. 1953 1st Mon. Mar. 1955 1st Mon. Mar. 1957	\$10,000 per year \$10,500 per year ¹⁴ \$10,000 per year
*Public Welfare, State Board of 46.012	Mrs. H. L. Garner .. Earl M. Hale	Madison Eau Claire	April 1, 1953 April 1, 1953	\$25 per meeting, \$25 per day visiting institutions, but not exceed \$800 per year and expenses \$25 per meeting, \$25 per day visiting institutions, but not exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Dr. William H. Studley	Milwaukee	April 1, 1953	\$25 per meeting, \$25 per day visiting institutions, but not exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Leo Jelinske	Shawano	April 1, 1955	\$25 per meeting, \$25 per day visiting institutions, but not exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Mrs. Karl Kleinpell	Cassville	April 1, 1955	\$25 per meeting, \$25 per day visiting institutions, but not exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Dr. William D. Stovall	Madison	April 1, 1955	\$25 per meeting, \$25 per day visiting institutions, but not exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Mrs. C. R. Beck	West Allis	April 1, 1957	\$25 per meeting, \$25 per day visiting institutions, but not exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Harold Story	Milwaukee	April 1, 1957	\$25 per meeting, \$25 per day visiting institutions, but not exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Ralph Uihlein	Milwaukee	April 1, 1957	\$25 per meeting, \$25 per day visiting institutions, but not exceed \$800 per year and expenses
***Purchases, Director of 15.55	F. X. Ritger	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$8,500 per year
*Real Estate Brokers Board 136.03	Oscar A. Swenby .. Lester E. Grube J. S. Miller	New Richmond .. Sheboygan .. Madison	July 12, 1953 July 12, 1955 July 12, 1957	\$10 per day and expenses \$10 per day and expenses \$10 per day and expenses

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department****	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{1&7}
Retirement Fund, Wisconsin Board of Trustees 66.911	I. F. Kneobel	West Allis ..	Jan. 1, 1957	Expenses
	George F. Reinke ..	Madison	Jan. 1, 1957	Expenses
	Henry J. Ahrens ..	La Crosse	Jan. 1, 1953	Expenses
	Margaret L. Clark ..	Green Bay	Jan. 1, 1953	Expenses
	Clyde M. Johnston ..	Madison	Jan. 1, 1954	Expenses
	Frank E. Panzer ..	Oakfield	Jan. 1, 1954	Expenses
	John L. Sonderegger	Madison	Jan. 1, 1955	Expenses
	Herbert F. Weckwerth	Kaukauna	Jan. 1, 1956	Expenses
Retirement System Administration Board, State 42.22	Ben G. Elliott	Madison	Nov. 15, 1952	\$25 per day and ex- penses
	George O. Savage ..	Oshkosh	Nov. 15, 1952	\$25 per day and ex- penses
	Rudolph A. Karges ..	River Falls	Nov. 15, 1952	\$25 per day and ex- penses
	William T. Darling ..	Madison	Nov. 15, 1953	\$25 per day and ex- penses
	Mark H. Ingraham ..	Madison	Nov. 15, 1953	\$25 per day and ex- penses
	Emery W. Leamer ..	La Crosse	Nov. 15, 1953	\$25 per day and ex- penses
Retirement Systems, Joint Survey Committee on 13.40	Ernest A. Heden ..	Ogema	April 1, 1955	Expenses
Savings and Loan Advisory Commit- tee (in Dept. of Savings and Loan Associations) 215.48	Alois Fons	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1952	Expenses
	A. Helmuth Koepke ..	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1952	Expenses
	Arthur A. Abraham	Oshkosh	1st Mon. July 1953	Expenses
	Urban A. Pilon	Milwaukee	1st Mon. July 1953	Expenses
	Fred Schulz	Racine	1st Mon. July 1954	Expenses
	Charles M. Pors ..	Marshfield	1st Mon. July 1955	Expenses
	A. C. Steinhauer ..	Madison	1st Mon. July 1955	Expenses
Savings and Loan Department, Commissioner of 215.30	Robert C. Schissler ..	Wauwatosa	June 1, 1953	\$8,000 per year
Securities, Director, Department of 189.01	Edward J. Samp ..	Madison	May 1, 1955	\$8,500 per year
Soil Conservation Committee 92.04	Orrie E. Shiffer ..	Eau Claire	July 1, 1952	\$5 per day and ex- penses
	Harry Schuyler ..	Fish Creek	July 1, 1953	\$5 per day and ex- penses
	George Nygaard ..	Chaseburg	July 1, 1954	\$5 per day and ex- penses
State Colleges, Board of Regents of 37.01	Elton S. Karrmann ..	Platteville	1st Mon. Feb. 1957	Expenses
	Mrs. Dorris Marks ..	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1952	Expenses
	William D. McIntyre	Eau Claire	1st Mon. Feb. 1953	Expenses
	Eugene W. Murphy ..	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1953	Expenses

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department****	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{1&7}
Watchmaking, Board of Examiners in 125.03	B. W. Heald	Milwaukee ..	May 15, 1957	\$10 per day and expenses
	Clyde J. Cauwenburgh ..	Green Bay	May 15, 1953	\$10 per day and expenses
	Ralph Young	La Crosse	May 15, 1954	\$10 per day and expenses
	Erwin J. Metzke	Milwaukee ..	May 15, 1955	\$10 per day and expenses
	R. R. Meissner	Racine	May 15, 1956	\$10 per day and expenses
Waterways Commission, Wisconsin Deep .. 30.22	Harry Brockel	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1953	Expenses
	Herman L. Ekern ..	Madison	July 1, 1953	Expenses
	William R. Bolton ..	Superior	July 1, 1955	Expenses
	Hugo Wells	De Pere	July 1, 1955	Expenses

Salaries of elective officers and of several of the appointive officers were increased by Ch. 97, Laws of 1951. The Constitution prohibits a salary increase during term of office. The new salary effective upon commencement of new term is indicated in footnotes in each case. Officers with x at left of name were reappointed April 28, 1951 and receive salary increase.

\$14,000 per year.

\$8,000 per year.

\$8,000 per year.

\$10,000 per year

\$10,000 per year.

Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

\$8,000 per year — Chairman.

\$10,000 per year — Chairman.

\$9,500 per year — Chairman.

\$10,500 per year — Chairman.

Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

These boards also have *ex officio* members.

*Subject to civil service.

**Numbers under each department name refer to section numbers of the Wisconsin Statutes.

***Succeeds committee on Nursing Education, the members of which continue to serve on the State Board of Nursing. Their successors are to be appointed by the Governor (Chapter 402, laws of 1949).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES

One of the more formal devices for securing advice and assistance for the state in technical fields is the appointment of committees of laymen or experts. They may deal with problems peculiar to Wisconsin, problems involving several states in the immediate vicinity, or problems involving the application in Wisconsin of a national program or policy.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON CIVIL DEFENSE

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN, Hartland; THOMAS J. MURPHY, Milwaukee; CARL N. NEUPERT, Madison; GEORGE PARKINSON, Milwaukee; SENATOR FOSTER B. PORTER, Bloomington; HARRY G. WILLIAMS, Camp Williams; RICHARD C. WILSON, Madison.

The State Civil Defense Council was created in 1951 to provide recommendations to the State Director of Civil Defense regarding the expenditure of moneys for specific equipment for the use of mobile medical teams and the training of civil defense personnel in critical target areas.

EDUCATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, GOVERNOR'S

Members: GORDON HUSEBY, Madison, *chairman*; WALTER B. SENTY, Madison, *secretary*; L. H. ADOLFSON, Madison; REV. M. G. BARNETT, Milwaukee; CLARENCE L. GREIBER, Madison; LEROY LUBERG, Madison; WILLIAM S. MIDDLETON, Madison; FORREST R. POLK, Oshkosh; WALTER F. SIMON, Madison; GEORGE E. WATSON, Madison.

This committee was first appointed by the late Governor Goodland in November 1944. Its purpose is to act as an approving agency for educational institutions designed to train veterans in Wisconsin under the provisions of U. S. Public Laws 16 and 346. The committee investigates institutions, and in case of defects, it issues orders of correction and rechecks for conformity. The committee also serves as the Educational Advisory Committee to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

HIGHWAY SAFETY, GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE OF STATE OFFICIALS FOR

Members: SENATOR JESS MILLER, *chairman*; R. C. SALISBURY, Motor Vehicle Department, *secretary*; L. H. ADOLPHSON, university extension division; JOHN DOERFER, Public Service Commission; JOHN GUY FOWLKES, University of Wisconsin school of education; CLARENCE GREIBER, State Board of Vocational and Adult Education; ASSEMBLYMAN HUGH HARPER; JAMES R. LAW, State Highway Commission; BEN L. MARCUS, Motor Vehicle Department; JUSTICE JOHN

E. MARTIN, Supreme Court; EMMONS ROETTIGER, State Highway Commission; VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General; M. W. TORKELSON, division of regional planning; GEORGE WATSON, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; VOYTA WRABEZT, Industrial Commission.

On February 1, 1952 Governor Kohler appointed a 14-member committee for highway safety. The committee consists of Wisconsin state officials and will coordinate Wisconsin's safety program with national safety activities.

**HISTORICAL MARKERS AND SITES,
GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON**

Members: JAMES R. LAW, Madison, *chairman*; CLIFFORD L. LORD, Madison, *secretary*; ERNEST F. SWIFT, Madison; M. W. TORKELSON, Madison; GEORGE E. WATSON, Madison.

This committee was appointed in March 1944 by the late Governor Goodland at the request of the then director of the Wisconsin Historical Society to develop a uniform system of marking the historical sites in Wisconsin. The same members were reappointed in 1951 by Governor Kohler. The membership of the committee includes the chairman of the State Highway Commission, director of the Conservation Department, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, director of the state planning division of the Bureau of Engineering, and the director of the State Historical Society. In April 1950 it published "A Guide to Official Markers".

**MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER**

Members from Wisconsin: M. W. TORKELSON, Madison, *chairman*; H. T. J. CRAMER, Madison; ALFRED W. RICE, La Crosse.

Members from Minnesota: E. V. WILLARD, St. Paul, *secretary*; A. STRONG, Minneapolis; R. J. VERCHOTA, Winona.

This committee took over the functions of the Upper Mississippi Valley Water Use Council which was dissolved in 1950 because of the lack of interest on the part of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. The chief purpose of the committee is to see that proper water levels are maintained on the Mississippi River. Both the present committee and its predecessor were appointed by the Governor upon the urging of citizens.

NORTHERN GREAT LAKES AREA COUNCIL

Members from Wisconsin: GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER, JR.; J. H. H. ALEXANDER, Madison; H. L. ASHWORTH, Milwaukee; PHILLIP T. DROTNING, Madison; WILLIAM R. GILLETT, Eau Claire; JACK OLSON, Wisconsin Dells; R. L. ROTE, Monroe.

In July 1945 following the Governors' Conference at Mackinac Island, the then Governor of Michigan requested a meeting with the governors of Minnesota and Wisconsin and the Province of Ontario to consider an organization for the cooperative publicity of this area in the noncompetitive aspects of recreation. As a result of this suggestion a meeting was held at Duluth in September of that year where the Northern Great Lakes Area Council was organized. It was financed by contributions its first year, but in 1947 the legislature provided an appropriation of \$5,000 for that year and a sum equal to that provided by the other participants but not to exceed \$10,000 a year thereafter. The actual appropriation has always been \$5,000 a year. During the first year a map of the area was developed in cooperation with Rand McNally. The council meets two or three times a year, alternating among the member states. Originally each state was represented by the Governor and four others. In 1950 the membership from each state was increased to six in addition to the Governor.

**PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE
FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF**

Members: HARRY LIPPART, Madison, *chairman*; BEN E. KUECHLE, Wausau, *vice chairman*; A. L. BEIER, Madison, *secretary*; JOHN ADLER, Marshfield; SID BLISS, Janesville; THOMAS J. DORAN, Madison; ROBERT A. EWENS, Milwaukee; WM. F. FAULKES, Madison; FRANK L. GREENYA, Milwaukee; K. W. HAAGENSEN, Milwaukee; GEORGE HABERMAN, Milwaukee; ROBERT W. HANSEN, Milwaukee; SEWARD H. JACOBI, Madison; TED KURTZ, Milwaukee; DAVID LIPPERT, Madison; W. F. MCCORMICK, Wausau; HARRY A. NELSON, Milwaukee; MAX NINMAN, Reedsburgh; RALPH O'CONNOR, Madison; JOHN OSTER, Jr., Racine; WM. H. SIEMERING, Madison; MILO SWANTON, Madison; ARTHUR F. TREBILCOCK, Madison.

Established in 1946 the committee was formed to work in conjunction with the President's Committee on National Employment of the Physically Handicapped Week as created by Public Law 179, 79th Congress. The committee was continued by Governor Oscar Rennebohm. It is a citizens' committee composed of management, labor, the public, and interested groups and organizations. Representatives of state agencies work as consultants to the committee.

**RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS,
GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON**

Members: ARLIE MUCKS, Madison, *chairman*; REV. CLEMENS ZEIDLER, Appleton, *vice chairman*; GEORGE M. KEITH, Madison, *secretary*; HAZEL H. COURTIER, Madison, *executive secretary*; REV. FR. JOSEPH CIECORKA, Mazomanie; ELLIS DANA, Madison; MRS. KARL DOEGE,

Marshfield; REV. LUTHER GJERDE, Milwaukee; REV. FR. GEORGE HAEUSLER, Sun Prairie; GEORGE HALL, Milwaukee; THOMAS HAMILTON, Westfield; SHARON L. HATCH, Milwaukee; BERNHARD HOFMANN, Milwaukee; TED HOMMERDING, Antigo; PAUL SCHMOLDT, Medford; REV. F. A. SCHWERTFEGER, Horicon; L. G. SORDEN, Madison; MILO SWANTON, Madison; HOWARD UNDERHILL, Superior; ELKAN VOORSANGER, Milwaukee; F. E. WAGNER, Milwaukee.

In January 1948 former Governor Rennebohm appointed a committee to study the possibility of providing for the settlement in Wisconsin of persons displaced by the war in Europe. In September of that year the committee reported that they felt there were a great many possibilities for such persons in Wisconsin and recommended some methods of placing them. In October 1948 the committee was given the responsibility for setting up the actual machinery to carry out the function. Professor George Hill of the rural sociology department of the university, as chairman, did much of the original planning.

Because the task was considered a welfare function, the work of providing liaison between the displaced persons and agencies and individuals interested in placing them was assigned to the public assistance division of the Public Welfare Department. A staff member of the public assistance division was appointed executive secretary of the committee. She has done a great deal of the actual work of arranging for placement and follow-up.

In October 1951 the Governor reappointed the committee, filling all vacancies and appointing a new chairman.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY PROJECT, GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE FOR THE

Members: H. C. BROCKEL, Milwaukee, *chairman*; C. E. BROUGHTON, Sheboygan; ROBERT FRIEND, Milwaukee; KENNETH GREENQUIST, Milwaukee; GEORGE HABERMAN, Milwaukee; ROBERT W. HANSEN, Milwaukee; CURTIS HATCH, Madison; JOSEPH HEIL, Milwaukee; K. W. HONES, Chippewa Falls; HENRY R. KNUDSEN, Superior; RAY LAUBENSTEIN, Green Bay; JOHN F. LEASON, Marinette; BERTELL MAC DONALD, Wausau; IRVIN MAIER, Milwaukee; LYMAN MCKEE, Madison; H. O. MELBY, Westby; WILLIAM O. PERDUE, Fond du Lac; FRANK H. RANNEY, Milwaukee; WM. E. SEFFERN, Van Dyne; JULIUS SHERFINSKI, Ashland; NEIL SMITH, Superior; FLOYD SPRINGER, JR. Madison; HERMAN STEEFES, Milwaukee; MILO K. SWANTON, Madison; WM. D. VOGEL, Milwaukee; LEONARD S. ZUBRENSKY, Milwaukee.

Governor Walter J. Kohler, Jr. on January 29, 1952 announced the formation of a committee of 26 members, with the purpose of obtaining congressional approval of the St. Lawrence Seaway project under combined control of Canada and the United States.

SMALL BUSINESS, GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON

Members: L. D. HARKRIDER, Waukesha, *chairman*; C. S. HOLLOWAY, Madison, *secretary*; ROLAND L. AMUNDSON, Superior; F. W. ANDERSON, Eau Claire; LYMAN BRETTING, Ashland; CHARLES G. CRABB, Milwaukee; RALPH W. EBBOTT, Fort Atkinson; GEORGE L. GILKEY, Merrill; WALTER E. GLASSOW, Wausau; HALBERT W. HOARD, Milwaukee; OSCAR T. JACOBSEN, Racine; GEORGE KRESS, Green Bay; W. E. MACEACHRAN, Manitowoc; CARL PICK, West Bend; T. D. SOLIE, La Crosse; JOHN W. SPEAKER, Milwaukee; M. W. SWENSON, Sheboygan; K. Y. TAYLOR, Beloit; DONALD E. TEWES, Waukesha; G. A. TREpte, Milwaukee; HERBERT H. WEBER, Kiel; JESSEL S. WHYTE, Kenosha; CLARENCE W. ZACHOW, Clintonville; FRANK L. ZAUG, New London.

This committee appointed in October 1951 by the Governor was created to provide liaison between the many small businesses in the state and the National Production Authority in order that the local industries of the state might play a maximum part in the national production effort.

The State Government

Legislative Branch

THE LEGISLATURE

Officers of the 1951 Legislature

Senate: LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GEORGE M. SMITH, *president*; SENATOR FRANK E. PANZER, *president pro tem*; THOMAS M. DONAHUE, *chief clerk*; HAROLD E. DAMON, *sergeant at arms*.

Assembly: ASSEMBLYMAN ORA R. RICE, *speaker*; ARTHUR L. MAY, *chief clerk*; NORRIS G. KELLMAN, *sergeant at arms*.

Offices: State Capitol.

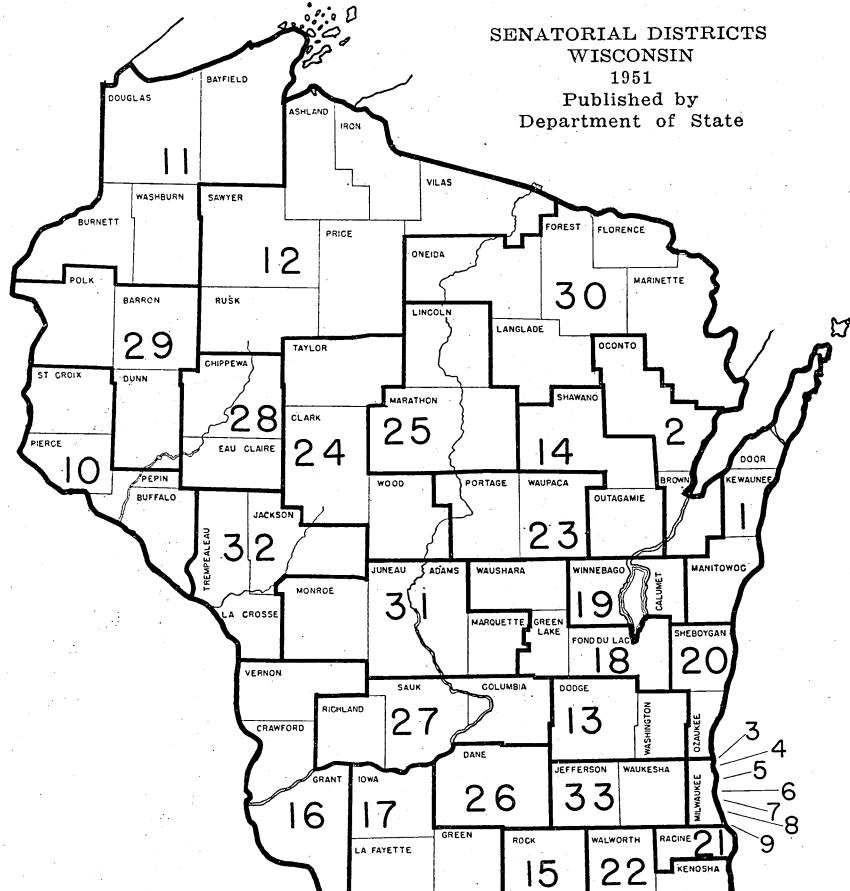
Total personnel, 1951: 133 members, 109 employees.

Publications: During the session the following are issued: Daily journals of each house; Manuals of each house, giving rules; Official Legislative Manual and Directory; Bulletins of Committee Hearings published weekly by each house; Bulletin of Proceedings published weekly during sessions after first five weeks and in bound form as an index to the journals after the close of the session; calendars issued daily during sessions; bills; joint resolutions; amendments to bills and joint resolutions; acts. Journals, Bulletin of Proceedings, committee hearing bulletins, bills, joint resolutions, amendments, and acts will be mailed as they appear for \$35 per session paid to the Secretary of State for this service, or the acts alone, as published, for \$8. Single copies of these publications can be obtained, while the supply lasts, from members of the legislature or the Legislative Reference Library. The bound volumes of the daily journals, the index thereto, the bound volume of session laws, and the biennial revised statutes are sold by the Bureau of Purchases.

The Wisconsin Legislature consists of two houses, the senate and the assembly. The members of each house are elected by the people in the November general election from districts into which the state is divided by legislative act after each federal census.

There are 33 senators who are elected for terms of four years. The 16 senators who represent even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur and the 17 who represent odd-numbered districts, in the even-numbered years in which there are no presidential elections. There are 100 members in the assembly who are elected for two-year terms. All members elected after 1949 receive a salary of \$200 a month. In addition, members are to receive a weekly travel allowance of six cents per mile for the first 2,000 miles per month and five cents per mile over 2,000 miles per month; and they receive 10 cents per mile for one journey to and from the capitol during each session.

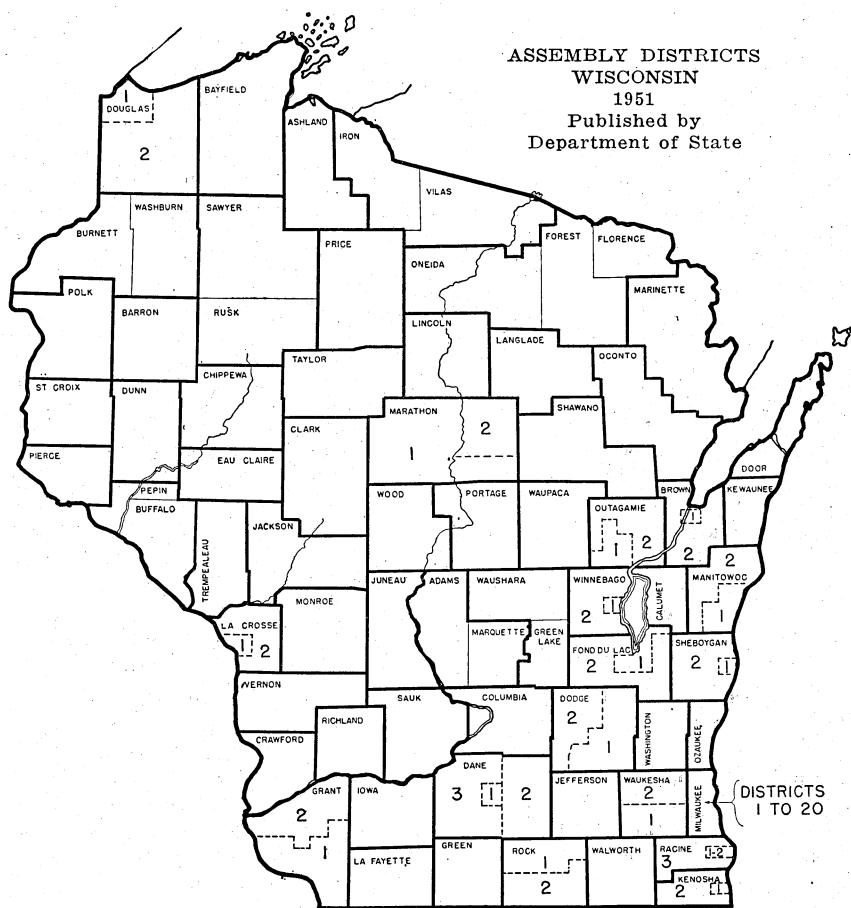
Regular sessions of the legislature are held in each odd-numbered year and begin on the second Wednesday in January. These regular sessions usually last about six months, and during such sessions the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. After adjournment of the regular session the



Population — 1950 Census

1st	105,395	13th	91,513	25th	102,572
2nd	124,552	14th	116,971	26th	169,357
3rd	93,341	15th	92,778	27th	91,388
4th	103,634	16th	87,018	28th	97,026
5th	146,849	17th	61,919	29th	86,988
6th	121,597	18th	96,498	30th	91,564
7th	124,585	19th	109,943	31st	67,053
8th	193,607	20th	103,992	32nd	107,390
9th	87,434	21st	109,585	33rd	128,970
10th	69,534	22nd	116,822		
11th	82,376	23rd	69,914		
12th	80,995	24th	101,415	Total	3,434,575

Governor may call a special session which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the call of the Governor. Since 1915 there have been 14 special sessions, the longest of which lasted two and one-half months.



Each house elects its own officers, except that the Lieutenant Governor, under the Constitution, is the president of the senate with power to cast a vote in case of tie. The corresponding officer in the assembly is the speaker, who is an assemblyman elected by the members. The other officers are a chief clerk and sergeant at arms in each house who are elected by the members. All the employees of the legislature are appointed under civil service rules.

These employees are under the direction of the chief clerk and sergeant at arms of the respective houses.

Meetings of the legislature are held in the senate and assembly chambers in the state capitol. Under rules of the houses daily sessions are held which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. and usually last until noon or a little later. Frequently the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m. and they sometimes hold night sessions. Toward the end of each regular session the houses meet practically continuously from Monday through Friday.

The afternoons until near the close of the session are devoted to committee hearings. The senate has 10 standing committees and the assembly 23. In addition, there are two joint standing committees. Appointment to senate committees is made upon the recommendation of a Committee on Committees elected by the senate. The speaker of the assembly appoints the committees of that body. In the senate there is a rule that each senator must be appointed to one and only one of the committees to which bills are referred, while in the assembly some members serve on more than one. The most important committee of the two houses is the Joint Committee on Finance to which are referred all proposals relating to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and which is made up of members from both the senate and assembly. It acts and votes on all matters jointly. Committees dealing with related subjects in the senate and assembly may arrange joint hearings but act independently upon all measures.

All bills when introduced in the legislature are referred to committees which conduct hearings every afternoon at 2 p.m., usually in a room in the state capitol assigned to the particular committee. These hearings are announced in the Bulletins of Committee Hearings which appear each Friday and list the hearings for the coming week.

In addition to the regular committees special committees are appointed during each legislative session which study special problems or conduct special investigations. Prior to 1947 one or more interim committees were usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They functioned between legislative sessions and reported their findings and made recommendations to the next legislature. Since 1947 almost all interim studies have been referred to the Legislative Council which coordinates the entire interim study and investigation program.

All bills and joint resolutions introduced in the legislature are printed, usually within one day after introduction. Under the Wisconsin procedure every bill introduced is given a public hearing, is reported upon by the committee to which it was referred, and is voted on in the house of its introduction — in both houses unless "killed" in the first. Amendments may be offered by the committee to which the measure was referred or by a member. If passed by one house a bill is sent to the other and goes through the same

course in the second house. If concurred in, it is enrolled (i.e., printed in act form), signed by the presiding officers of the two houses and the chief clerk of the house in which it originated, and delivered by such clerk to the Governor. The Governor, within six days not counting Sundays or holidays, must either approve or veto the measure, except at the close of the session, when the bills die automatically unless signed by the Governor within the six days. If approved, he reports this fact to the house in which the bill originated and files the original copy which carries his signature with the Secretary of State. If vetoed, he sends a veto message to the house in which the bill originated. This ends the bill unless it is repassed by a two-thirds vote in each house. After passage and approval by the Governor, acts are published in the official state paper, and usually take effect on the day following such publication, but may take effect at a time specified in the measure.

Each house of the legislature keeps a complete record of its actions known as the journal. No verbatim record is kept of the debates in either house, nor of the statements made by persons appearing at committee hearings. A record is kept, however, of the names of the persons appearing at committee hearings, which after the session is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, together with the bill and the votes thereon.

The acts passed by the legislature are published in the official state paper, now the *Wisconsin State Journal*. Later the session laws are issued in book form by the Secretary of State, and soon thereafter the Revisor of Statutes issues the biennial Wisconsin Statutes in one volume which contains all of the permanent general statutes of the state, including those enacted at the last legislative session.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Agriculture and Conservation—OLSON, *chairman*, DEMPSEY, KRUEGER, LENROOT, OWEN.

Committee on Committees—KNOWLES, *chairman*, BUBOLZ, MILLER.

Contingent Expenditures—GETTELMAN, *chairman*, DOWNING, NEALE.

Education and Public Welfare—ROBINSON, *chairman*, BLENSKI, HICKS, NEALE, PANZER.

Highways—MILLER, *chairman*, DRAHEIM, LA FOND.

Judiciary—BUCHEN,* *chairman*, BUSBY, FLYNN, KAFTAN, KNOWLES.

Labor and Management—BUBOLZ, *chairman*, DOWNING, MAYER, SCHMIDT, VAN DE ZANDE.

Legislative procedure—PANZER, *chairman*, BUBOLZ, BUCHEN*, BUSBY, GETTELMAN, KNOWLES, LAIRD, MILLER, OLSON, PORTER, ROBINSON, SCHLABACH.

State and Local Government—SCHLABACH, *chairman*, GETTELMAN, KENDZIORSKI, MAIER, TRINKE.

Veterans' Affairs—LAIRD, *chairman*, DRAHEIM, HICKS, KNOWLES, MAYER, TRINKE.

*Deceased December 3, 1951.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF ASSEMBLY

Agriculture—PRITCHARD, *chairman*, BICHLER, COOK, KEEGAN, LARSEN (HARVEY), McCUTCCHIN, MONSON, PETERSON (CHARLES), SCHILLING, SYKES, WARD.

Commerce and Manufacturers—BROOKS, *chairman*, GADE, GENZMER, GRASSMAN, LAMB, LANDOWSKI, LESSELYOUNG, MERTEN.

Conservation—TRAVIS, *chairman*, EISNER, GRAASS, LE CLAIR, MERTZ, WALLIN, ZELLINGER.

Contingent Expenditures—NITSCHKE, *chairman*, HAEBIG, HALL, LORGE, MERTZ.

Education—CLARK, *chairman*, BETTS, CANE, DOYLE, HALL, KINTZ, LORGE, PETERSON (ARTHUR), SIMMONS.

Elections—TIMMER, *chairman*, BANACH*, CAVERS, KINTZ, LYNCH, McCUTCCHIN, ROGAN.

Engrossed Bills—JONES, *chairman*, LARSEN (LAWRENCE), SCHAEFFER.

Enrolled Bills—PEABODY, *chairman*, KOSTUCK, RAIHLE.

Excise and Fees—ABRAHAM, *chairman*, FRANKE, JONES, KOSTUCK, LE CLAIR, REDFORD, SCHAEFFER.

Highways—HARPER, *chairman*, BERGERON, FALBE, HUBER, KEEGAN, NELSON, ROGAN, ROMMELL, SATTER.

Insurance and Banking—ENGBRETSON, *chairman*, GILLEY, NITSCHKE, NUERNBERG, PETERSON (RICHARD), REILLY, RYCZEK, SENGSTOCK, TIMMER.

Judiciary—MOCKRUD, *chairman*, ABRAHAM, FRANKE, GILBERTSON, LANDRY, MC PARLAND, MAROTZ, MELCHIOR, OSTBY, REDFORD, REILLY.

Labor—GENZMER, *chairman*, BROOKS, COOK, ENGBRETSON, KAPITZ, LOURIGAN, LUEDTKE, O'CONNELL, PAULSON, WALLIN.

Municipalities—LUEDTKE, *chairman*, BANACH*, CAVERS, FALBE, GADE, LA FAVE, LAMB, LARSEN (LAWRENCE), NORMAN, RYCZEK.

Printing—SYKES, *chairman*, NUERNBERG, ZELLINGER.

Public Welfare—RASMUSSEN, *chairman*, LYNCH, MATHESON, NORMAN, RAIHLE, SOKOLOWSKI, STONE.

Revision—PETERSON (CHARLES), *chairman*, DOYLE, HARPER.

Rules—ENGBRETSON, *chairman*, CLARK, LUDVIGSEN, MC PARLAND, MATHESON, MOCKRUD, RICE.

State Affairs—GEHRMANN, *chairman*, BICE, CANE, HINZ, KAPITZ, LA FAVE, MURPHY, SATTER, SCHILLING, SCHMIDT, SIMMONS.

Taxation—BETTS, *chairman*, GEHRMANN, GILBERTSON, HAEBIG, HINZ, PRITCHARD, PROXMIRE.

Third Reading—NELSON, *chairman*, O'CONNELL, WARD.

Transportation—BICE, *chairman*, BERGERON, LANDOWSKI, LESSELYOUNG, MERTEN, ROMELL, SCHMIDT, STONE, WICKLUND.

Veterans' and Military Affairs—SENGSTOCK, *chairman*, GILLEY, HOWARD, HUBER, JONES, MELCHIOR, PAULSON, PETERSON (ARTHUR), SCHALLER.

*Deceased March 24, 1951.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Finance—SENATORS: PORTER, *chairman*, LAIRD, LEVERICH, NELSON, PADRUTT. ASSEMBLYMEN: LUDVIGSEN, *chairman*, GRAASS, GRASSMAN, LUECK, McPARLAND, MOLINARO, PEABODY, PETERS, PRITCHARD, STANGEL, TREMAIN.

Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws—SENATORS: BUSBY, *chairman*, KAFTAN. ASSEMBLYMEN: GRASSMAN, *chairman*, MAROTZ, WICKLUND.

**SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1951
FOR REPORT IN 1951**

Reapportionment, Joint Committee on (Jt. Res. No. 13, A., 1951)

Members

Senators: ROBINSON, *chairman*, HICKS, KAFTAN, MAYER.

Assemblymen: ABRAHAM, BERGERON, BICE, HUBER, LUDVIGSEN, ROMELL.

Appropriation: None.

Report: Committee recommendations reported in the April 26, 1951 Senate and Assembly Journals.

Red Cloud, Legislative Committee to Attend Ceremonies at Friendship to Present Gold Star to Mrs. Nellie Red Cloud and to Dedicate American Legion Red Cloud Post No. 250 (Jt. Res. No. 67, A., 1951)

Members

Senators: DRAHEIM, LAIRD, LEVERICH.

Assemblymen: BROOKS, A. L. PETERSON, ROMELL.

Appropriation: None.

Report: Senate Journal, May 18, 1951; Assembly Journal, May 16, 1951.

EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE**Staff of the Chief Clerk**

Committee Clerks: Louise K. Cook, Mount Horeb; Janet B. Courtney, Madison; Anne C. Evans, Madison; Elizabeth Fose, Appleton; Margaret E. Kmietek, Madison; Jean C. Kintzele, Neillsville; Evelyn E. Simarski, Stevens Point; Norma White, Madison.

Enrolling Clerk: Thomas C. Johnson, South Wayne.

Index Clerk: Charles G. Riley, Madison.

Journal Clerks: John W. Atwood, Madison; Hanford A. Wesley, Iola.

Mailing Clerks: Richard D. Jones, Portage; Michael F. Timbers, Madison.

Record Clerks: Ronald W. May, Madison; Arthur E. Schiller, Prairie du Sac.

Revision Clerk: Francis T. Dunn, Madison.

Stenographers: Marjorie F. Giese, Madison; June A. Hadland, Madison; Esther L. Kaplan, Madison; Aletta M. Summerfield, Madison.

Staff of Sergeant at Arms

Assistant Sergeant at Arms: A. J. Oelmiller, Madison.

Document Clerk: Paul J. Pierce, Madison.

Gallery Attendant: William M. Brinkley, Madison.

Legislative Clerk: Frederick Morgan, Madison.

Messengers: Lester H. Affelt, Portage*; Richard B. Arnold, Wausau*; Kenneth Danielson, Madison; John DeBeck, Madison; William Giese, Neenah*; Arthur Harbath, Cecil*; Thomas Hayden, Fond du Lac*; Robert Ketter, Mineral Point; Earl McMahon, Arkansaw*; Thomas McKenzie, Appleton*; John D. Meredith, Evansville; James Neale, Stevens Point*; Frank S. O'Connor, Jr., Phillips*; William Potterton, Mineral Point; Otto Schmidt, Madison; William Schlabach, La Crosse; Warren Siedschlag, Fox Lake; John Siemen, Madison; Harry Zilber, Badger Village.

Night Maintenance Workers: George Peterson, Madison; Frederick Stender, Green Bay.

Night Watchman: Edward Gloe, Madison.

Policeman: J. F. Schadauer, Madison.

Postmaster: Walter S. Fauerbach, Madison.

EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY**Staff of the Chief Clerk**

Assistant Chief Clerk and Voting Machine Operator: Robert H. Boyson, Tustin.

Committee Clerks: Anita Clabots, Green Bay; Thomas Conway, Madison; Marian Fox, Madison; Rose Juraneck, Madison; Monica E. McMahon, Madison; Henrietta Miller, Madison; Geneva Nigbor, Redgranite; Lillian Onsgard, Madison; Ruth Rhodes, Madison; Katherine Underwood, Madison; Audrey Wimer, Madison.

Enrolling Clerks: George O. Bauman, Cudahy; Nina Olson, Unity.

Index Clerk: Bernard May, Greenwood.

Journal Clerks: William J. Ennis, Madison; Austin Johnson, Madison.

Mailing Clerks: Peter J. Leon, Milwaukee; Dorothy Ottow, Madison; James H. Roberts, Madison.

Messenger: Thomas L. Bewick, Madison.

Record Clerks: Harry Holmes, Lancaster; George Rude, Madison.

Speaker's Secretary: Sally Treptow, Madison.

Stenographers: Eunice Bennin, Cambridge; Gertrude Blackburn, Madison; Lois Vethe, Madison.

Typists: Aileen Kohl, Madison; Amy Seeliger, Madison.

Staff of Sergeant at Arms

Assistant Sergeant at Arms: Earl J. Dalton, Madison.

Cloak Room Attendant: Donald H. Latham, Superior.

Document Clerks: William B. Johnson, Madison; Forrest T. Kellman, Madison.

*Part-time employees.

Gallery Attendants: Henry R. Ludvig, Madison; Jay F. Rose, Madison.

Messengers: Thomas A. Austin, Madison*; Jon W. Barthels, Wausau*; William N. Benson, Superior*; James M. Carlson, Madison; Henry J. Christ, Madison; John Cusack, Jr., Lake Geneva*; John Dale, Madison*; James G. Dalton, Fish Creek*; Francis D. Esser, Pardeeville; Paul W. Franke, Milwaukee; Douglas M. Jones, Beaver Dam*; Charles E. Kropf, Dodgeville; Robert H. Macke, Jr., Oshkosh*; Frank G. Miller, Madison; Venor Peckham, Richland Center*; Edward J. Schneider, Madison; John P. Schneider, Madison; Arthur M. Schroeder, Madison*.

Night Maintenance Workers: Robert D. Espeseth, Cameron; Jerome C. Marquardt, Antigo; James S. Skaff, La Crosse.

Night Messengers: William J. Devine, Clintonville; Donald E. Engebretson, Beloit.

Night Watchman: Alex B. Cameron, Madison.

Postmaster: Scofield H. Carpenter, Madison.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS AND RADIO

C. K. Alexander	Wisconsin Taxpayer
Edwin R. Bayley	Milwaukee Journal
W. J. Bollenbeck	Sheboygan Press
Richard Brautigam	Milwaukee Sentinel
Jack Burke	Associated Press
Arthur W. Bystrom	Associated Press
Lucille Bystrom	Milwaukee Sentinel
C. H. Crownhart	Wisconsin Medical Journal
Hilton Curtis	WIBU
Jack Davis	WKOW
Robert Dick	WIBA
Robert Doyle	Milwaukee Journal
Harold A. Engel	WHA
Harold Entwistle	Capital Times
Sanford Goltz	Wisconsin State Journal
Perry C. Hill	Milwaukee Journal
William C. Jacobs	Wisconsin Chiropractic Journal
Rex Karney	Wisconsin State Journal
William B. Kellman	WKOW
Roy E. Kubista	Wisconsin State Employee
Dave Lippert	Milwaukee Sentinel
Glen W. McGrath	Wisconsin Tax News
F. N. MacMillin	The Municipality
Everett K. Melvin	Chicago Tribune
Jack Newman	WIBA
William Norris	Milwaukee Sentinel
Betty Pryor	United Press
Aldric Revell	Capital Times
Arnold Sawislak	United Press
Willard R. Smith	Milwaukee Journal
Fred Snyder	Associated Press
Ray Streeter	WISC
Thomas Westerlin	United Press

*Part-time employees.

Havens Wilbur Capital Times
 Guilford Wiley Weekly Newspapers
 John Wyngaard Appleton Post Crescent
 Carl Zielke Green Bay Press-Gazette
 Wisconsin Press Association

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolu-	Resolu-	
1848	June 5—Aug. 21	78	217	.....	.....	155
1849	Jan. 10—April 2	83	428	.....	.....	220
1850	Jan. 9—Feb. 11	34	438	.....	.....	284
1851	Jan. 8—Mar. 17	69	707	.....	.....	407
1852	Jan. 14—April 19	97	813	.....	.....	504
1853	Jan. 12—June 13	153	1,145	.....	.....	521
1854	Jan. 11—April 3	83	880	.....	.....	437
1855	Jan. 10—April 2	83	955	.....	.....	500
1856	Jan. 9—Mar. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sept. 3—Oct. 14	125	1,242	.....	.....	688
1857	Jan. 14—Mar. 9	55	895	.....	.....	517
1858	Jan. 13—Mar. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	April 10—May 17	116	1,364	157	342	436
1859	Jan. 12—Mar. 21	69	986	113	143	680
1860	Jan. 11—April 2	83	1,024	69	246	489
1861	Jan. 9—April 17	99	857	100	235	387
1861	Spec. Sess. May 15-27	13	28	24	23	13
1862	Jan. 8—June 17	161	1,008	125	207	514
1862	Spec. Sess. Sept. 10-26	17	43	25	37	17
1863	Jan. 14—April 2	79	895	101	157	383
1864	Jan. 13—April 4	83	835	66	141	509
1865	Jan. 11—April 10	90	1,132	82	190	565
1866	Jan. 10—April 2	93	1,107	64	208	733
1867	Jan. 9—April 11	93	1,161	97	161	790
1868	Jan. 8—Mar. 6	59	987	73	119	692
1869	Jan. 13—Mar. 11	58	887	52	81	657
1870	Jan. 12—Mar. 17	65	1,043	54	89	666
1871	Jan. 11—Mar. 25	74	1,066	55	82	671
1872	Jan. 10—Mar. 26	77	709	79	124	322
1873	Jan. 8—Mar. 20	72	611	62	122	308
1874	Jan. 14—Mar. 12	58	688	91	111	349
1875	Jan. 13—Mar. 6	53	637	39	93	344
1876	Jan. 12—Mar. 14	63	715	57	115	415
1877	Jan. 10—Mar. 8	58	720	59	95	384
1878	Jan. 9—Mar. 21	72	735	79	134	342
1878	Spec. Sess. June 4-7	4	6	14	10	5
1879	Jan. 8—Mar. 5	57	610	49	105	256
1880	Jan. 14—Mar. 17	64	669	58	93	323
1881	Jan. 12—April 14	83	780	104	100	334
1882	Jan. 11—Mar. 31	80	728	57	90	330
1883	Jan. 10—April 4	85	705	75	100	360
1885	Jan. 14—April 13	90	963	97	108	471
1887	Jan. 12—April 15	94	1,293	114	60	553
1889	Jan. 9—April 19	101	1,355	136	82	529
1891	Jan. 14—April 25	102	1,216	137	91	483
1892	Spec. Sess. June 28-July 1	4	3	7	7	1
1892	Spec. Sess. Oct. 17-26	10	8	6	14	2
1893	Jan. 11—April 20	100	1,124	135	86	312
1895	Jan. 9—April 20	102	1,154	139	88	387
1896	Spec. Sess. Feb. 18-28	11	3	10	15	1
1897	Jan. 13—Aug. 20	220	1,077	155	39	381
1899	Jan. 11—May 4	114	910	113	40	355
1901	Jan. 9—May 15	127	1,091	81	39	470
1903	Jan. 14—May 23	130	1,115	65	81	451
1905	Spec. Sess. Dec. 4-19	16	24	15	26	17
1905	Jan. 11—June 21	162	1,357	134	101	523
1907	Jan. 9—July 16	189	1,685	205	84	677
1909	Jan. 13—June 18	157	1,567	213	49	550

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS—Continued

Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolu- tions	Resolu- tions	
1911	Jan. 11—July 15	186	1,710	267	37	665
1912	Spec. Sess. April 30-May 6	7	41	7	6	22
1913	Jan. 8—Aug. 9	214	1,847	175	79	778
1915	Jan. 13—Aug. 24	224	1,560	220	79	637
1916	Spec. Sess. Oct. 10-11	2	2	8	4	2
1917	Jan. 10—July 16	188	1,439	229	115	679
1918	Spec. Sess. Feb. 19-Mar. 9	19	27	22	28	16
1918	Spec. Sess. Sept. 24-25	2	2	6	9	2
1919	Jan. 8—July 30	204	1,350	268	100	703
1919	Spec. Sess. Sept. 4-8	5	7	4	6	7
1920	Spec. Sess. May 25-June 4	11	46	10	22	32
1921	Jan. 12—July 14	184	1,199	207	93	591
1922	Spec. Sess. Mar. 22-28	7	10	7	12	4
1923	Jan. 10—July 14	186	1,247	215	93	449
1925	Jan. 14—June 29	167	1,144	200	115	454
1926	Spec. Sess. April 15-16	2	1	8	12	1
1927	Jan. 12—July 13	214	1,341	235	167	542
1928	Spec. Sess. Jan. 24-Feb. 4 ..	12	20	35	23	5
1928	Spec. Sess. Mar. 6-13	8	13	9	17	2
1929	Jan. 9—Sept. 20	255	1,366	278	185	530
1931	Jan. 14—June 27	165	1,429	291	160	487
1931	Spec. Sess. Nov. 24, '31— Feb. 5, '32	74	99	93	83	31
1933	Jan. 11—July 25	196	1,411	324	157	496
1933	Spec. Sess. Dec. 11, '33— Feb. 3, '34	55	45	160	53	25
1935	Jan. 9—Sept. 27	262	1,662	346	190	556
1937	Jan. 13—July 2	171	1,404	228	127	432
	Spec. Sess. Sept. 15-Oct. 16	32	28	18	23	15
1939	Jan. 11—Oct. 6	270	1,559	268	133	535
1941	Jan. 8—June 6	151	1,368	160	109	333
1943	Jan. 13—Aug. 3, 1943					
	Jan. 12—Jan. 22, 1944	214	1,153	202	136	577
1945	Jan. 10—June 20					
	Sept. 5—Sept. 6	164	1,156	208	109	590
1946	Spec. Sess. July 29-30	2	2	6	14	2
1947	Jan. 8—July 19					
	Sept. 9—Sept. 11	196	1,220	195	97	615
1948	Spec. Sess. July 19-20	2	—	5	11	—
1949	Jan. 12—July 9, Sept. 12-13	181	1,432	188	86	643
1951	Jan. 10—June 14	155	1,559	155	73	735

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Members: SENATOR MELVIN R. LAIRD, JR., *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN ARTHUR O. MOCKRUD, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN RAYMOND A. PEABODY, *secretary*; SENATORS GORDON A. BUBOLZ, WARREN P. KNOWLES, JESS MILLER, FRANK E. PANZER, WILLIAM A. SCHMIDT; ASSEMBLYMEN HARVEY ABRAHAM, W. W. CLARK, B. M. ENGBRETSON, ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN, GEORGE MOLINARO, JOHN E. REILLY, JR., ORA R. RICE.

Executive Secretary: EARL SACHSE.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1951: 5.

Publications: Report, 1950, in five volumes; intermediate and other reports and bulletins. See 1950 Blue Book for prior publications.

The Joint Legislative Council, commonly referred to as the Legislative Council, was created by the 1947 Legislature. The powers and duties of the council are set forth in section 13.35 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Some changes in the composition and organization of the council were made by Chapter 578, Laws of 1949. The council now consists of 15 members: six senators, and nine assemblymen, appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses. At least one member is appointed from each of Wisconsin's ten Congressional districts. The president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the assembly must be included in the membership. The members of the Legislative Council and of the committees receive no compensation other than reimbursement for expenses.

The first council was organized late in 1947. During the 1949-1951 interim the council appointed 12 committees which conducted studies on a wide variety of subjects and made recommendations to the council. The council then prepared bills based on the recommendations of the committees and introduced these measures in the 1951 Legislature. The council introduced 109 measures under its own name. The final report of the council was submitted to the legislature and the Governor.

The principal function of the council is to give careful study and consideration to various problems of government and then present the results to the legislature. Some problems are referred directly by the legislature to the council while others are brought to the attention of the council during the interim. The council is directed to maintain liaison with federal, state, and local government officials and agencies.

The following committees have been appointed with officers selected by the committees:

Aged, Problems of: To develop information to enable the legislature to provide a long-range program for adequate care of aged residents, with special emphasis on adequate old age assistance, institutional care, partial or extended employment, leisure time activities, public welfare costs and relationship to county real estate tax levies, pursuant to Chapter 425, Laws of 1951.

Members: SENATOR FOSTER B. PORTER, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN HOLGER B. RASMUSSEN, *vice chairman*; THOMAS J. DORAN, Madison, public member, *secretary*; SENATORS CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER and RUDOLPH M. SCHLABACH; ASSEMBLYMEN K. WILLIAM HAEBIG and NICHOLAS J. LESSELYOUNG; JUDGE ROY R. STAUFF, Milwaukee, and SELMER GUNDERSON, Spring Valley, public members.

Agriculture: To study the operation of the Brucellosis eradication program and the livestock licensing program authorized by the 1951 Legislature.

Members: SENATORS ARTHUR LENROOT, J. EARL LEVERICH, and WILLIAM OWEN; ASSEMBLYMEN NICHOLAS J. BICHLER, ROBERT McCUTCIN, JOHN PRITCHARD, CHARLES SYKES, and VINCENT ZELLINGER.

Budget, State: To study the fiscal relationships between the state colleges and the state, and between the university and the state; to study the present statutes and plans relating to the construction and improvement of state-owned buildings; and to review and analyze the university's expansion program in the area south of University Avenue. These were specifically referred to in Joint Resolutions 22, S. and 48, S., 1951.

Members: SENATOR ARTHUR A. LENROOT, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN PAUL A. LUEDTKE, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN ARNIE BETTS, *secretary*; SENATORS WARREN P. KNOWLES and ARTHUR L. PADRUTT; ASSEMBLYMEN EDWARD GRASSMAN, GEORGE MOLINARO, and CHARLES A. PETERSON.

Conservation: To study the financing of the state park system; forestry policies and administration in relation to beneficial land use; reciprocity with other states governing commercial fishing in outlying boundary waters; and analyze statutes and Conservation Commission orders relating to methods and hours of hunting game, pursuant to Joint Resolution 56, S., 1951.

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN ROBERT S. TRAVIS, *chairman*; SENATOR FREDERICK F. KAFTAN, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN RODNEY J. SATTER, *secretary*; SENATORS MELVIN J. OLSON and WILLIAM A. SCHMIDT; ASSEMBLYMEN HARVEY ABRAHAM, MILLARD M. KAPITZ, and ROBERT J. MATHESON.

Education: To revise, codify, and modernize the school laws of the state; and to survey the regulations regarding sanitation and safety in public schools, pursuant to Joint Resolutions

73, A., and 74, A., 1951. The committee in cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction and representatives of the local school administrators in even-numbered years shall consider the advisability of readjusting the valuations per pupil in the school aid program in terms of changes in valuations and school costs, pursuant to section 40.374 (1) of the statutes.

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN W. W. CLARK, *chairman*; SENATOR OSCAR W. NEALE, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN JULIUS P. STANGEL, *secretary*; SENATORS PHILIP DOWNING and ROBERT P. ROBINSON; ASSEMBLYWOMAN RUTH DOYLE; ASSEMBLYMEN MILFORD C. KINTZ and RUSSELL PAULSON.

A subcommittee to revise the school code consists of five of the members of this committee and in addition: the Revisor of Statutes; and a representative each of the Legislative Reference Library, Department of Public Instruction, Wisconsin School Board Association, and Wisconsin Education Association.

Highways: To continue the study of the highway system of Wisconsin and to prepare reports and recommendations for classification of highways so that an integrated and balanced highway system may be developed; and to establish a long-range highway improvement program, pursuant to Chapter 623, Laws of 1951.

Members: SENATOR JESS MILLER, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN HUGH HARPER, *vice chairman*; DONALD C. McDOWELL, Soldiers Grove, public member, *secretary*; SENATORS EVERETT F. LAFOND and FRANK E. PANZER; ASSEMBLYMEN WILLIAM BERGERON, ROBERT T. HUBER, HARRY A. KEEGAN, and PAUL J. ROGAN; OTTO C. ROLLMAN, Green Bay, and RALEIGH W. GAMBLE, MILWAUKEE, public members.

Judiciary: To prepare a new criminal code pursuant to Joint Resolution 97, A., 1951, to be submitted to the legislature in the form of a bill; and to revise the laws relating to nonprofit corporations so that such laws will conform to the new business corporation code.

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN ROBERT G. MAROTZ, *chairman*; SENATOR FRED KAFTAN, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN LARRY D. GILBERTSON, *secretary*; SENATORS GUSTAVE W. BUCHEN*, ALLEN J. BUSBY, and GERALD T. FLYNN; ASSEMBLYMEN HARRY F. FRANKE, BYRON C. OSTBY, and RICHARD E. PETERSON.

Labor and Management: To study and investigate problems affecting employer-employee relations, business and industry conditions generally; and pursuant to Resolution 40, A., 1951, to study the policy of licensing occupational groups.

Members: SENATORS CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI, ROBERT P. ROBINSON, WILLIAM TRINKE; ASSEMBLYMAN HALBERT W. BROOKS, WALTER COOK, REUBEN LAFAVE, MARTIN LUECK, and FRANK SCHAEFFER.

*Resigned September 1951; deceased December 3, 1951.

Motor Vehicle Accidents: To examine existing laws relating to motor vehicle traffic regulation so as to ascertain whether the interests of the people are adequately protected.

Members: SENATOR ALFRED VAN DE ZANDE, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN ELMER C. NITSCHKE, *vice chairman*; B. L. CORBETT, Milwaukee, public member, *secretary*; SENATORS CLAYTON HICKS and HENRY W. MAIER; ASSEMBLYMEN ARNOLD J. CANE, LELAND S. MCPARLAND, WALTER L. MERTEN, and FRED E. NUERNBERG; JUDGE MERRILL FARR, Eau Claire, and HAROLD J. KITTSLEY, Cedarburg, public members.

Public Welfare: To study the distribution and availability of the health facilities and personnel in the state and to recommend measures which will assure adequate health facilities to all Wisconsin citizens, pursuant to Joint Resolution 52, A., 1951. Personnel is same as statutory Committee to Visit State Institutions.

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN ROBERT E. LYNCH, *chairman*; SENATOR WILLIAM A. DRAHEIM, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN BEN TREMAIN, *secretary*; SENATORS RUDOLPH M. SCHLABACH and OSCAR W. NEALE; ASSEMBLYMEN RALEIGH W. FALBE and MARTIN F. HOWARD; one vacancy.

Taxation: To continue the study of the state tax structure begun in 1949-50; to study the character and extent of relief afforded local units of government by state shared taxes and state aids; to study taxes on banks, trust companies, railroads, and insurance companies; and to study methods, practices, taxes, and finances of insurance companies pursuant to Resolution 21, S., and Joint Resolution 94, A., 1951.

Members: SENATOR GEORGE A. MAYER, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN RAYMOND A. PEABODY, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN BERNARD J. GEHRMANN, *secretary*; SENATORS GORDON A. BUBOLZ and GAYLORD A. NELSON; ASSEMBLYMEN EMIL A. HINZ, ARTHUR O. MOCKRUD, and JOHN E. REILLY, JR.

The State Building Commission is required by section 13.351 (6) of the statutes to file copies of its report with the Legislative Council. The council will cooperate closely with the commission on all matters affecting the state's building program.

JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Members: SENATOR ROBERT P. ROBINSON, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN HUGH A. HARPER, *vice chairman*; SENATOR ARTHUR L. PADRUTT, *secretary*; ASSEMBLYMAN PAUL A. LUEDTKE; ERNEST A. HEDEN, member of the public; J. J. McCORMICK, actuary, Insurance Department; J. R. WEDLAKE, assistant Attorney General.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, August 1, 1951: 1.

Publications: Reports on bills referred to it appeared in 1949 and 1951 Senate and Assembly Journals, various dates; multilithed reports in one volume 1949 and in one volume 1951.

In 1947, by Chapter 376, the legislature created this committee, with a membership of seven: two members from the senate and two from the assembly are appointed as are standing committees; an assistant Attorney General; a member of the public appointed by the Governor; and the Commissioner of Insurance or an experienced actuary in his department.

No bill creating or modifying any system for the retirement of public employees shall be acted upon by the legislature until it has been referred to this committee, and the committee shall have submitted a written report on the bill. These reports shall pertain to the probable costs involved, the effect on the actuarial soundness of the retirement system, and the desirability of such proposal as a matter of public policy. The committee may also investigate and report to the legislature on any retirement system for public employees.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT STATE INSTITUTIONS

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN ROBERT E. LYNCH, *chairman*; SENATOR WILLIAM A. DRAHEIM, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN BEN TREMAIN, *secretary*; SENATORS RUDOLPH M. SCHLABACH and OSCAR W. NEALE; ASSEMBLYMEN RALEIGH W. FALBE and MARTIN F. HOWARD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, August 1951: None.

Publications: Printed report, 1949, which also appeared in Senate Journal, February 25, 1949.

The 1947 Legislature, by Chapter 525, created this joint legislative committee consisting of three senators and four assemblymen appointed as are committees in each house. The committee visits public institutions and reports to the legislature as to the needs of any institution. A member of the committee is represented on the State Building Commission.

The State Government

Administrative Branch

Arranged According to Subject Matter

Data on Number of Personnel in Administrative Agencies Will Be Found at End of This Section

COMMITTEE TO REVIEW EXPENDITURES FOR PROMOTIONAL ADVERTISING

Members: ERNEST F. SWIFT, Conservation Commission; DONALD N. McDOWELL, Department of Agriculture; PHILLIP T. DROTNING, Executive Department.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

Chapter 345, Laws of 1951, created this committee which shall meet semi-annually to coordinate state promotional advertising policy. The committee consists of the directors of the Department of Agriculture and the Conservation Commission, or their representatives; and a representative from the executive office.

AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

Members: HOWARD A. MOREY, *chairman*; GORDON D. LEONARD, *vice chairman*; DOUGLAS A. TAYLOR, *secretary*; ALVIN G. SELL, L. O. SIMENSTAD.

Director: T. K. JORDAN.

Office: 343 State Office Building.

Publications: Badger Air News (monthly); Pilot's Guide; Air Safety Enforcement Guide; Catalog of Aviation Motion Pictures; Wisconsin Aeronautics Laws (bi-annually); Airport Development; Airport Operation and Management; Airport Zoning.

The Aeronautics Commission was created by Chapter 513, Laws of 1945, and consists of five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The prescribed qualifications for commissioners are knowledge of, experience or interest in aeronautics. They receive no pay for their services but are reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

The commission is responsible for the general supervision of aeronautics in the state and its sound promotion and development and promotion of aviation training programs. It is also required to assist in the development of aviation and aviation facilities; safeguard the interest of those engaged in all phases of aviation; formulate and recommend and promote reasonable regulations in the interest of safety; and coordinate state aviation activities with those of other states and the federal government. It is especially charged with the duty of informing itself regarding all federal laws that affect aeronautics in the state and all regulations pursuant to such laws and all pending legislation providing for a national airport system in order that it may recommend to the Governor and

the legislature such measures as will best enable this state to derive maximum benefits from such legislation.

The commissioners employ a director who is the administrative head of the commission and is responsible for the execution of policies and exercises the powers of the commission in the interim of its meetings.

The commission, with the approval of the Governor, extends state financial aid to communities developing public airports. The law requires that the commission act as agent for all public bodies in the development of municipal airports with state and federal funds, designating the state treasury as the depository for state, federal, and local funds appropriated for airport development and authorizes the commission to spend these funds under terms of the agency agreement.

The law also requires that the commission and the Governor shall find favorably on all requests of municipalities for state and federal airport aid before such requests shall be eligible for allocation and no application for federal aid may be submitted to the federal government without such approval.

In addition to the commission's broad statutory duties, it is authorized to render service and assistance upon request to public officials and others interested in aviation education, airport design, development, operation, and management, and to furnish speakers on aviation subjects. It conducts studies and investigations with reference to the most effective development and operation of airports and all other aeronautical facilities and issues reports of its findings. With respect to aviation education, it provides assistance in curriculum planning to the various state educational institutions and supervises the flight training program under the G.I. Bill of Rights. It provides advice on airport operation matters and maintenance practices and provides current information on airport facilities and conditions to all. The commission handles civil defense for aviation and provides assistance to law enforcement officers on infractions of flying regulations of the federal and state governments. Information on aerial dusting and spraying of crops is coordinated between the various state agencies and the aerial applicators. Wisconsin's air marking system is second to none, with over 1,000 markers covering the state.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Members of the board: JAMES W. BAIRD, *chairman*; PAUL C. SCHMOLDT, *vice chairman*; J. SCOTT EARLL, *secretary*; HARRY DIX; R. J. DOUGLAS; LYMAN MCKEE; WILLIAM SEFFERN.

Director: DONALD N. McDOWELL.

Division chiefs: administrative, CLAIRE L. JACKSON; agricultural statistics, WALTER EBLING; dairy and food, HARVEY WEAVERS; fairs, WILLARD MASTERSON; livestock sanitation, H. J. O'CONNELL; markets, W. L. WITTE; plant industry, E. L. CHAMBERS.

Dairy Promotion Advisory Committee: DUANE BOWMAN; PAUL C. CARVER; OSCAR CHRISTIANSON; CHARLES DEGOLIER; FRED GALLI; KEN HONES; BILL KASAKAITAS; LEN KOPITZKE; PAUL LEMMEL; FLOYD LUCIA; LYMAN MCKEE; PAUL MANDT; GEORGE MOONEY; LOUIS NELSON; RUDOLPH STEFFERUD; WM. A. SUMNER; MILO K. SWANTON.

Food and Drug Advisory Committee:

Appointed by the Governor pursuant to Chapter 713, Laws of 1951.

HENRY SCOTT, *chairman*; MRS. W. H. CAMPBELL, *secretary*; FLORA HANNING; JOHN HIRSCHBOECK; MRS. WARREN RYERSON.

Livestock Sanitation Advisory Committee: HAROLD AUSTIN; JOHN BALCIAR; FRANK CASE; C. F. CLAFLIN; PARKER B. DOW; B. R. DUGDALE; WILLARD EVANS; EDWARD R. FEATHERSTONE; ERNEST C. FREUND; R. A. GARMAN; HOMER GRABER; WILLIAM F. GROVES; GLENN HACKER; TOM HAMILTON; FRED HARRIMAN; DONALD JAMES; WILLIAM KNOX; CLYDE D. LYLE; R. J. McCARTHY; WILLIAM MCKERROW; FRED G. MATTHES; SENATOR MELVIN OLSON; JOHN PRITCHARD; KENNETH RHEIN; ORA RICE; SAM STANCHFIELD; MILO SWANTON; ELMER WILKINS; JAMES WILLIAMS; FOSTER WINEGAR.

Offices: State Capitol; Disease Control Laboratory, Linden Drive, Madison 6; Dairy Laboratory, 20 North Charter Street, Madison 5; Seed and Weed Laboratory: Agronomy Building, University of Wisconsin; Feed and Fertilizer Laboratory: Agronomy Building, University of Wisconsin.

Publications: Biennial Report; Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter (issued in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture); Wisconsin Dairying; state fair premium lists; Wisconsin Potato Production, Storage and Marketing; Transportation of Wisconsin Milk; Wisconsin Tobacco Production and Marketing; Commercial Fertilizers; general orders, standards and regulations; Commercial Feeds in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Economic Poison Law; Wisconsin Calf Production and Marketing; Wisconsin Farm Milk Prices By Markets; Chapter 95, Revised; Milk Equivalents of Wisconsin Cheese.

The Department — Then and Now

The services provided by the State Department of Agriculture extend into every phase of Wisconsin's versatile farming activities. Because Wisconsin was to become the nation's leading agricultural state an early requirement was the establishment of an agency that would serve agriculture both from the producers' and consumers' standpoint. Way back in 1889 the Dairy and Food Commission was established and for 30 years served Wisconsin's agriculture. In 1919 the legislature added a Division of Markets and in 1921 the name was changed to Department of Markets. In 1929 a three-member commission was named and the agency's title became the Department of Agriculture and Markets. In 1938 a State

Board of Agriculture replaced the three-man commission and a department director was appointed. A year later the present name, the State Department of Agriculture, became the official title.

What The Department Does

The primary function of the Department of Agriculture is the administration and enforcement of all state laws and regulations related to agriculture. The department endeavors to administer the program put into effect by the state legislature in a manner that provides service and assistance to the producer and protection for the consumer. The stable production of high quality farm products and the establishment of good marketing practices are the constant goal of the agency. The department provides this assistance in production, manufacturing, assembling, grading, advertising, and merchandising of farm products. Under the present organization provided by the legislature fundamental department policies are formulated by the seven board members.

The director, as administrative and executive head of the department, is responsible for carrying out department policies and activities. For efficient, effective administration the department functions are handled by seven divisions. Each division has several sections, each charged with responsibilities in specific fields of agriculture.

Administrative Division

The administrative division embraces many of the general overall functions of the department. The division assists the director in administration and policy matters and provides specific services for other divisions and many services for the public in general.

The executive section coordinates administrative functions, supervises department personnel, keeps all department records, and handles all incoming mail.

The accounting and licensing section is in charge of budgets, requisitions, vouchers, collections, disbursements, and licensing. The legal section provides legal counsel, law interpretation and enforcement, promulgates administrative orders, and does legal research. The securities section handles securities for dairy plants, produce wholesalers, food processors, and public storage warehouses.

The publicity section provides weekly press releases for all daily and weekly newspapers and sends information to all farm publications circulated in Wisconsin. Photographic service is also provided by the section. A half-hour farm radio program is broadcast by the department over WHA and the state network each week-day morning. A unique service is provided by the department's publicity section in the tape-recording service for radio stations. Interviews with agricultural leaders and farm specialists are recorded on tape. Sufficient duplicate copies are available to all Wisconsin radio stations. Thus the personal interviews on farm problems are brought

to listeners in all parts of Wisconsin. About 250 such tapes are prepared by the department each year.

Division of Markets

Wisconsin statutes have assigned to the division of markets the duty of assisting farmers and others in the development of efficient methods of marketing. The division does not sell or handle any farm products. Its purpose, rather, is to advise and assist farm marketing organizations and buyers of farm products. While many of the marketing services are required by law, most of them are provided only upon request from the industry. In many cases services performed by the division are charged to those receiving them on a cost basis. In the development of marketing methods employes of the division work with marketing organizations in finding a solution to the problems which arise. Since these problems vary from year to year the nature of the marketing division's activities naturally show considerable change.

The market services section promotes farm products, assists in organizing and counseling cooperatives, and supervises the marketing of cheese and tobacco. Daily, weekly, and monthly market reports are published on dairy products, poultry, fruit, vegetables, livestock, and tobacco. Assistance in poultry improvement and the grading of eggs and marketing is handled by the poultry and egg section. Inspection and grading of farm products at shipping and terminal points is done by the farm products grading section. Auditing for cooperatives, milk auditing, and accounting counsel is provided by the cooperative accounting section.

Dairy and Food Division

Enforcement of all laws dealing with the manufacturing, packaging, and distribution of dairy, food, and drug products is the duty of the dairy and food division. This work was begun in 1889 and has continued without interruption up to the present time. All activities delegated to the division have one major objective: helping milk producers, dairy plant operators, food processors and distributors, and other food and drug handlers maintain the highest possible quality standards — from the farm to the consumer's table. Regular inspections of sanitary conditions are made on farms, in dairy plants and in establishments where food is processed, packaged, stored, or distributed to the public.

The dairy section, as part of the quality milk program, offers inspection service for farms and dairy plants as well as milk inspection. It also provides supervision on cheese and butter grading. The food section supervises the inspection of foods, checks labeling, advertising and composition of food products. Analysis of dairy and other foods and of adulteration and extraneous matter is done by the laboratory section. Supervision and testing of weighing and measuring equipment and anti-freeze solutions are among the

functions of the weights and measures section. Unfair sales practices are also checked by this unit.

Livestock Sanitation Division

The Wisconsin legislature has directed the State Department of Agriculture "to protect the health of domestic animals of the state; to determine and employ the most efficient and practical means for the prevention, suppression, control and eradication of communicable diseases among domestic animals."

On July 14, 1951, Wisconsin officially launched the greatest state-wide effort in history to eradicate bovine Brucellosis. There are actually more cattle than people in Wisconsin. The latest estimates indicate that in 1950 there were 3,800,000 cattle in the state. These cattle were on 168,561 farms as recorded in the 1950 census. About 142,000 of these farms were reported to be dairy farms. The program reaches each animal on each farm. It includes beef as well as dairy animals. This new program falls into four major phases: 1. Milk Ring testing of all herds twice yearly; 2. blood testing herds which reacted positively to the Ring test; 3. indemnity for elimination of reactors; 4. calfhood vaccination. Under this new program the Ring test section handles the administration of the field laboratories, distributes information on the Ring test procedures, and coordinates and evaluates the Ring testing phase of the Brucellosis program.

Blood testing of individual animals, disease diagnosis, and bacteriological analysis is done in the laboratory section. Office procedures, statistics, records, and supplies are taken care of by the administrative section of this division. The enforcement section is concerned with the sale and movement of livestock, the enforcement of livestock dealers and truckers regulations, and with general compliance with the disease control program.

Agricultural Statistics Division

The gathering and publishing of agricultural information and the interpretation of these facts is done by this division. Changes that occur are currently made known to those affected by the changes. Publications describing Wisconsin's crops, livestock, and dairying situation are published each month by the information section of this division. Other reports and publications on agriculture and land use are also provided.

The dairy statistics section provides monthly milk production reports, data on manufactured dairy products, and reports on dairy trends and prices. Information on prices farmers receive and pay and farm income and expense is furnished by the agricultural prices section. Research marketing administration reports on trends in marketing dairy products, livestock and crops are interpreted and distributed by this section. Statistics on a county basis for crops and livestock are provided by the county data and reports section.

Plant Industry Division

The annual toll taken by injurious insect pests and harmful plant diseases and noxious weeds now established in Wisconsin exceeds 100 million dollars. There is a continuous threat of introduction of new pests that are even more destructive. Reduction of losses resulting from ravages of these pests is the function of the plant industry division. It also acts to protect the farmer against losses resulting from the purchase of inferior seed, fertilizer, feed, insecticides, and livestock remedies.

The entomology section is in charge of nursery inspection, plant quarantine enforcement, and the control of insect pests and plant disease control. Inspection and analysis of seeds, weed control, and the licensing of seed dealers is handled by the seed and weed section. The feed and fertilizer section inspects and analyzes feed, fertilizer, economic poisons, and livestock remedies. The grading of honey and the inspection of apiaries and honey houses is the responsibility of the bee and honey section. The white pine blister rust section is charged with the control and eradication of this plant infection. The survey, control, and removal of black stem rust is the task of the rust control section.

Division of Fairs

Wisconsin's greatness is portrayed through its fairs. They are the "show window" of the state. They reflect not only its economic progress, as shown by its agriculture and its industry, but also its social and cultural values — all of the elements which broaden and enrich the lives of its citizens. This division administers the Wisconsin State Fair and supervises all county and district fairs. The fiscal supervision and the checking of records, accounts, and tickets for the fairs is done by the audit section. The concessions section handles rentals, off-season storage contracts, and ticket sales for special events outside of fair week. The police section provides year 'round protection for property and personnel at the fair grounds. The maintenance of buildings and grounds, track, and grandstand operations and special construction is the responsibility of the grounds section. The county and district fairs section supervises state aid, inspections, and reports for fairs throughout the state.

Advisory Committees

The success of any program as important and vast as the department promotion works depends on the complete cooperation of all parties involved — producer, processor, retailer and consumer. To assume a successful program the promotion section is advised by a dairy promotion advisory committee representing each of the above mentioned parties as well as the Wisconsin press. In regularly scheduled meetings present promotion projects are reviewed and discussed. Recommendation as to new methods of publicizing and

promotion of Wisconsin farm products throughout the nation are presented and evaluated. As a result, a sound successful program encouraging greater consumption of state products is maintained.

The food and drug advisory committee was created by Chapter 713, Laws of 1951. The five members are appointed by the Governor. The committee is directed to aid in establishing definitions and standards for foods.

The livestock sanitation advisory committee was named by the director of the State Department of Agriculture in November 1951. It replaces the state Brucellosis committee. The committee will evaluate the new Bang's disease program, advise on regulations for livestock dealers and truckers, and make recommendations to the state legislature for legislation on disease control.

STATE ARMORY BOARD

Members: Maj. Gen. RALPH J. OLSON, chairman; Col. DAN A. HARDT; Col. HARRY G. WILLIAMS; Col. GEORGE C. SHERMAN; CHAS. A. HALBERT.

Secretary-Treasurer: Col. GEORGE C. SHERMAN.

Office: Adjutant General's Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The State Armory Board was created by Chapter 271, Laws of 1943. The board consists of the adjutant general, the chief quartermaster, the state engineer, and two members appointed by the Governor from the active list of the Wisconsin National Guard or its successor. The primary duty of the board is the construction or acquisition of armory buildings suitable for use by the Wisconsin National Guard. The board has corporate powers. It may borrow money and issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for the purpose of acquiring building sites and buildings and constructing and equipping buildings and may lease any of its sites or buildings to the state or to any person or entity upon such terms as the board may determine. When property acquired or constructed by the board has been fully paid for and all bonds or other evidences of indebtedness incurred in connection therewith have been fully paid, the board is to donate and transfer such property to the state.

ATHLETIC COMMISSION

Commissioners: FRANK L. FAWCETT; HARVEY C. BUCHANAN; JOSEPH L. COUGHLIN; G. H. JACKSON; JOEY SANGOR.

Secretary: FRED J. SADDY.

Office: 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Publications: Biennial report; Boxing Law, Rules and Regulations.

The Athletic Commission was organized in 1913 to control and supervise all boxing contests conducted in Wisconsin except those in colleges and universities. Both amateur and professional bouts are included. Rules and regulations have been adopted to govern all boxing contests. The commission licenses clubs, matchmakers, managers, referees, examining physicians, boxers, seconds, and trainers. Every bout must be sanctioned by it and it has an official representative at every boxing exhibition to see that all rules and regulations are observed. The department is more than self-supporting through license fees and a tax of five per cent on the gross receipts of all boxing exhibitions conducted in the state.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUDIT

State Auditor: J. JAY KELIHER.

Office: State Office Building.

Publications: Biennial report; report on annual audit of state's central accounting records; statements of recommendations submitted in each audit report pertaining to state government operations; bulletins on public debt; bulletins on governmental receipts and disbursements.

Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, created the Wisconsin Department of State Audit for the purpose of providing an independent agency to conduct post-audits of all state financial transactions. Chapter 300, Laws of 1947, transferred to this newly created department the municipal auditing and reporting functions formerly under the supervision of the Department of Taxation. All governmental post-auditing activities conducted by the state are thus now concentrated in this one department which was activated on July 1, 1947.

The director of this department, who is State Auditor, is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of six years. He may be removed by the Governor but only with the consent of a majority of the members of the senate. The State Auditor is required by statute to be a holder of the certificate of a certified public accountant.

The State Auditor is charged with the responsibility of auditing the fiscal concerns of the state, reporting specific instances of illegal or improper expenditures, and submitting recommendations for improvement and efficiency. At least once each biennium he conducts a post-audit of all state revenues and expenditures in respect to each state department. At least once a year and at such other times as the Governor or legislature may direct, the State Auditor makes an examination to determine that all money belonging to the several state funds is in the vaults of the treasury or in the several state depositories. He annually audits financial records and transactions of the State Treasurer and accounts for the cash, bonds,

and other securities belonging to all public funds on deposit in the state treasury. He also annually audits the state's central accounting records and makes special examinations of the accounts and financial transactions of any department or office upon direction by the Governor or legislature. The State Auditor is directed by statute to attend all public hearings of the Joint Committee on Finance and give information requested by the committee relative to financial operations of the state and its several departments.

In addition to the above outlined duties, the State Auditor is required to devise uniform systems of accounts for towns, villages, cities, counties, school districts, drainage districts, and boards of education, and to audit the records of said local units of government upon the request of the local governing body. He must annually audit records of all county mental hospitals, ascertain their compliance with the mandatory uniform system of accounts and verify their actual per capita costs of maintenance, care, and treatment of patients.

He is also empowered, on his own motion, to conduct audits of local units of government. Cost of all work performed for local units of government is charged to and paid by the unit receiving the service. Based on past experience, audits will be conducted of approximately 70 percent of the state's counties and 35 percent of the state's cities at the request of the local governing bodies.

Since the Department of State Audit employs professionally trained accountants, it is equipped to provide units of state and local government with highly technical advice on accounting matters and, as required by statute, submits from time to time its recommendations for improvement and efficiency.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: GUERDON M. MATTHEWS.

Deputy Commissioner: WILLIAM E. NUESSE.

Chief Bank Examiner: EARL H. ROTHE.

Supervisor of Credit Unions: J. DEANE GANNON.

Supervisor of Consumer Credit: JOHN F. DOYLE.

Banking Review Board: JOHN ROSE, *chairman*; GUS FONDRIE, *vice chairman*; WILLIAM A. CANARY; JOHN E. DICKENSON; MAX STIEG.

Credit Union Review Board: FLOYD A. FULLER, *chairman*; NORMAN T. BRICE; E. I. CARR; ALBERT G. FAHRENKRUG; JOSEPH HAMELINK.

Consumer Credit Review Board: FRANCIS J. CONWAY; NORMAN B. CRITZER; J. H. HENDEE; FRANK LUICK; H. E. SEIDELL.

Consumer Credit Advisory Committees:

Small Loans: FRANK CARTIER; WM. T. CHRISTIAN; THOMAS D. GRIFFIN; GLENN D. HAMMITT; J. H. HENDEE; H. H. HONAKER; T. J. A. MULLIGAN; C. W. VALENCOURT; IRVING WOODHOUSE.

Sales Finance: F. W. BERNDT; A. J. BRUEN; F. E. DYKSTRA; EDWARD A. FRITSCH; J. PARKER GILLESPIE; HAROLD O. HORNBURG; FRANK LUICK; HARRY J. SCHWARTZBURG; EDWARD C. WEHE.

Collection Agencies: NORMAN B. CRITSER; A. M. GERMANSON; M. L. LEWIS, SR.; H. J. MARTELL; OLIVER J. VIVIAN.

Office: State Office Building.

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.

Chapter 479, Laws of 1852, entitled: "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," created the office of Bank Comptroller, and, upon vote of the electors of the state on November 2, 1852, this chapter became effective. The 1868 Legislature abolished the office of Bank Comptroller and required that in January 1870 all books and records in the custody of the comptroller or for which he was held responsible be turned over to the State Treasurer who thereafter was to perform and discharge all duties incident to the office of Bank Comptroller.

Chapter 291, Laws of 1895, gave the State Treasurer authority to appoint a bank examiner, by and with the approval of the Governor, to supervise and to examine once a year and at such other times as the bank examiner deemed necessary the banking institutions of this state. Prior to the passage of this law no attempt had been made on the part of the state to regulate the business of banking by means of personal supervision through an agent of the state, or by examinations.

The office of bank examiner as a subordinate of the State Treasurer was in effect until the passage of Chapter 234, Laws of 1903, which created an independent Banking Department, as it now exists, headed by a Commissioner of Banking appointed by the Governor with senate confirmation. The first annual report listed 125 state banks, one savings bank, and five trust companies. In 1932 a five-member banking review board was attached to the department. The state legislature in 1933 repealed the law for the administration of the State Banking Department by a single commissioner and created a Banking Commission of three members.

The 1947 Legislature abolished this three-member Banking Commission and in its place provided for a Commissioner of Banks appointed by the Governor, with senate confirmation, as well as for three review boards consisting of five members, and three consumer credit advisory committees.

The Banking Review Board is appointed by the Governor with senate confirmation. It advises with the commissioner with respect to improvement in condition and service of banks; reviews acts and decisions of the commissioner; has power to subpoena witnesses; and serves as an appeal board with any final order subject to judicial review.

The Credit Union Review Board is appointed by the Governor with senate approval. It confers with the commissioner and credit

union supervisor on problems and policies relating to credit unions. This board serves as an appeal board for credit unions, and decisions of the board with reference to all orders issued or policies established by the commissioner are final.

The Consumer Credit Review Board is appointed by the Governor with senate approval. It reviews acts and decisions of the commissioner relating to Chapters 115, 214, 217, and 218 of the statutes. It has all the powers of the Banking Review Board, and its final orders and determinations are subject to judicial review.

The consumer credit advisory committees for collection agencies, small loan companies, and sales finance companies, whose members are appointed by the department, advise with the Commissioner of Banks and supervisor of division of consumer credit on matters relating to their industry.

The Commissioner of Banks is charged with the supervision and examination of commercial and savings banks, trust companies, credit unions, small loan companies, and collection agencies; and has licensing powers over automobile dealers, sales finance companies, adjustment service bureaus, discount companies, community currency exchanges, and foreign exchange agencies.

Banks

As of June 30, 1951 Wisconsin had 452 commercial banks, four mutual savings banks, and six trust company banks, with total assets of \$1,721,534,440.53.

In these 462 banks in the state loans were increased during the 12-month interval ending June 30, 1951 by \$61,115,021. Deposits also increased in this same period by \$48,210,970 but this was not enough to meet the demand for new loans. It was necessary therefore for the banks to dispose of some of their bond holdings which in most cases were government issues. This made a decrease in government holdings of \$34,009,350. The demand for loans continues to be universal through the state, in rural as well as urban centers.

Credit Unions

The first credit unions in Wisconsin were organized in 1923 as another plan for extension of credit to citizens of limited means and to promote thrift among its members. The laws placed state chartered credit unions under the control and supervision of the then Commissioner of Banking. These unions are organized in groups of employes or in fraternal or religious organizations and give their members the privilege of securing loans at a rate of not more than one percent per month and pay the saving members a good dividend rate on their shares.

State credit unions in Wisconsin as of December 31, 1950 had a total membership of 193,296. Loans amounting to \$18,743,626 were granted to 69,257 borrowing members during the year 1950.

which was an increase of \$4,588,765 over 1949. In this same period total assets of the 542 state credit unions, amounting to \$42,875,076, increased \$7,254,342, which is the largest increase in assets since their inception in the state.

Consumer Credit

A uniform small loans law was enacted in 1927 to make a loan service available for necessitous borrowers. Loans may be obtained in amounts of \$300 or less which are to be repaid in monthly installments. In 1933 the small loan law was revised and the then Banking Commission was given the power to regulate the business and fix the maximum rate of interest. The commission's order of May 14, 1934 set the rate at two and one-half percent on loan balances of \$100 or less, two percent on balances of \$100 to \$200, one percent on balances of over \$200, under which the companies operate today. This is the lowest rate in all of the states where the uniform small loan law has been adopted either in whole or in part. As of December 31, 1950, 159 small loan companies were licensed in Wisconsin, which within the year had made 158,206 loans amounting to \$30,688,529, which was an increase of \$1,862,943 over the previous year.

Chapter 115 of the statutes authorizing the making of loans on a discount basis was re-enacted in 1947 and provided for increased supervision over companies holding permits under section 115.07 and will eliminate many of the abuses which were prevalent prior to that time.

The motor vehicle licensing law has been in effect since 1936. The 1949 Legislature amended the collection agency law to provide for closer supervision of the collection agencies by requiring that periodic examinations be made.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL STATE BONDS

Members: VERNON W. THOMSON; E. C. GIessel; JOHN R. LANGE.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Report, Senate Journal, May 4, 1951.

The Committee on Official State Bonds was authorized by Chapter 44, Laws of 1949. The members of the committee are the director of budget and accounts, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Insurance, or their designated representatives. The committee was directed by law to make a survey of all statutory provisions specifically requiring official bonds by state officers, employes, departments, or agencies.

The committee in accordance with the above directive ascertained as to each bond in force, the number of employes covered, the total coverage, and premium cost. It reported to the 1951 Legislature

and made recommendations as to needed statutory changes; the advisability of providing for department blanket bonds in certain cases; as to what officers or employes should be required to secure individual surety bonds; and such other matters as the committee deemed necessary. The committee may require the use of department blanket bonds, and all department blanket bonds must be approved by the committee as to coverage, penal amount, premium, and form.

JOINT BOUNDARY SURVEY COMMISSION

Members: ERNEST F. BEAN; JOHN W. OCKERMAN; two members each from the states of Michigan and Minnesota.

Office: Science Hall, University of Wisconsin.

Publications: None.

For many years there had been uncertainty regarding the state boundaries in Lakes Michigan and Superior. The purpose of the conference of the representatives of the Governors of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin on October 30, 1946 was to start a movement to define those boundaries. It was hoped that the purpose could be accomplished by amicable state agreements rather than by expensive judicial determination. As a result of this and subsequent conferences, compacts were prepared, ratified by the respective legislatures, and confirmed by Congress. The Wisconsin members of the Joint Boundary Survey Commission were appointed April 28, 1948 by Acting Governor Oscar Rennebohm.

As a result of an interstate compact between Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin relating to boundaries in Lake Michigan and Lake Superior a Joint Boundary Survey Commission was established. Wisconsin's law ratifying and approving the compact was Chapter 222, Laws of 1947.

Each state was authorized to appoint two members to this commission, whose duties were to survey and mark the boundaries by establishing and perpetuating monuments at the reference points on the shores of the lakes.

DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS

Director of Budget and Accounts: E. C. GIESSEL.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial Wisconsin State Budget; and Annual Fiscal Report; supplied to each member of the legislature and filed in the Legislative Reference Library for public use.

The Board of Public Affairs, created in 1911 and succeeded by the Budget Bureau in 1929, was reorganized into the Department of Budget and Accounts by Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. Duties relate to the budget system of the state, pre-auditing, centralized accounting, check writing, and financial statements and statistics.

The director of budget and accounts is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a six-year term. The director may be removed by the Governor but only by and with the consent of a majority of the members of the senate. He is the financial aide and advisor of the Governor and is in effect the secretary of the Joint Committee on Finance and of the Emergency Board. His duties are not to determine policies but rather, as an expert, to advise and assist both the Governor and legislature in financial matters.

Wisconsin's budget system centers around the executive budget, which is transmitted by the Governor to the legislature at the time he delivers his biennial budget message. This budget is compiled by the director of budget and accounts but presents the recommendations of the Governor. For the information of the legislature, it shows in parallel columns, the actual receipts and disbursements of all state departments and institutions in the three fiscal years preceding the year in which the budget is issued, the estimated receipts and disbursements of the current year, the department's requests for the next two years, and, in the preface, the appropriations recommended by the Governor.

With the budget the Governor also presents the executive budget bills. The budget bills, like the budget, are prepared by the director of budget and accounts under instructions from the Governor at the termination of the Governor's budget hearings.

The executive bills incorporate the Governor's recommendations for appropriations for the succeeding biennium. One bill covers each of the operating funds. Each appropriation in each bill except those for highway construction and aids to local units is divided into three allotments: personal services, other operating expenses, and capital outlay. Immediately after the delivery of the Governor's budget message to the legislature the bills are introduced without change into either house by the Joint Finance Committee and when introduced are referred back to that committee which also conducts hearings thereon and recommends such changes as it deems advisable. The legislature, in turn, may accept or reject these recommended changes and make such other changes as it wishes. The legislature is not bound to follow the Governor's recommendations, but the Governor may veto in whole or in part the budget bill which the legislature finally passes. The net result is that the biennial executive budget act is really a joint product of the Governor and the legislature.

No bill containing appropriations or increasing the cost or ex-

pense of state government and no bill decreasing state revenues may be passed by either house until the executive budget bill has passed both houses; except that the Governor may recommend the enactment of an emergency executive budget bill for the current biennium.

At any time during the regular session but not later than five days after passage by both houses of the executive budget bill, the Joint Committee on Finance must report to the legislature: the estimated condition of the general fund on the succeeding July 1; the estimated general fund revenues during the ensuing biennium; the total amount of appropriations in the executive budget bill; the estimated condition of the general fund at the end of the ensuing biennium; the total estimated amount of appropriations in all bills other than executive budget bills pending; and recommendations as to fiscal policy, required surplus, the maximum total of all appropriations for the ensuing biennium.

After appropriations are voted, they are not actually available to the departments to which they are made until released by the director of budget and accounts. Such releases are made on the presentation of quarterly estimates of expenditures, which the director may not approve until he is satisfied that they will not exhaust, before the end of the year, the appropriations which the legislature has made to the department and that there will be sufficient revenues to meet such contemplated expenditures. If the director is satisfied that an estimate for any period is more than sufficient for the execution of the normal functions of a department, he may modify or withhold such estimate.

Among the duties delegated to the State Department of Budget and Accounts are the following:

1. Suggest plans for the improvement and management of the public revenues and expenditures.
2. Direct the collection of all moneys due the state.
3. Keep and state all accounts in which the state is interested.
4. Examine, determine, and audit, according to law, the claims of all persons against the state; supervise pre-audit of the university, state teachers' colleges, and charitable and penal institutions.
5. Draw warrants on the State Treasurer payable to claimants for amounts audited and allowed.
6. Approve departmental purchase orders prior to incurring liability thereon.
7. Prescribe the forms of accounts and other financial records to be used by all departments.
8. Prepare at the end of each fiscal year not later than October 1, a condensed and popular account of the finances of the state, showing the sources of the state's revenue and the purposes of its expenditures, including a comparison with the prior year.
9. Prepare at the end of each fiscal year not later than October 1, a statement of the condition of the general fund, showing the cash balance, the accounts receivable, the accounts payable, and the

continuing unexpended and unencumbered appropriation balances on June 30.

10. Prepare biennial Wisconsin state budget report.
11. Allot, quarterly, departmental requests for appropriation expenditures.

The 1951 Legislature provided the Department of Budget and Accounts with sufficient additional funds to employ three budget analysts. Briefly, the budget analyst staff will perform the following duties:

1. Conduct research on techniques of revenue estimating.
2. Assist the director in analyzing budget requests.
3. Assist departments in formulating of budget requests.
4. Make critical analyses of budget justifications by state agencies.
5. Conduct special financial studies or surveys of state agencies.
6. Provide organization and methods service to state agencies.
7. Prepare historical statistical data on state revenues and expenditures.

STATE BUILDING COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER, JR., *chairman*; SENATORS WARREN P. KNOWLES; ARTHUR A. LENROOT; GEORGE A. MAYER; ASSEMBLYMEN RAYMOND C. BICE, JOHN PRITCHARD, J. RILEY STONE; ARTHUR E. WEGNER, citizen member.

Technical Advisory Committee: E. C. GIESSEL; CHARLES A. HALBERT; ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF; M. W. TORKELSON.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

Chapter 563, Laws of 1949, created a State Building Commission consisting of the Governor, three senators, three assemblymen, and one citizen member appointed by the Governor.

The commission may be assisted by a technical advisory committee consisting of the director of budget and accounts, the state chief engineer, the state architect, the director of regional planning, and others.

The commission is authorized to prepare a long-range building program for the consideration of the state legislature. It is empowered to secure proposals from state agencies and to determine priorities among projects. Its recommendations are submitted to the legislature soon after it assembles in regular session.

A state building trust fund was created by this same law. This fund is to be used for projects in the building program. Into the fund is appropriated annually an amount equal to one per cent of the appraised value of state buildings.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

Members: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN; WARREN R. SMITH; VERNON W. THOMSON.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The State Board of Convassers is an *ex officio* board formed for the purpose of canvassing the votes cast for presidential electors, state officers, congressmen, legislators representing districts larger than one county, judicial officers, and constitutional amendments. The members are the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General. The tabulating of the election returns is performed by the personnel of the Secretary of State's office on the basis of the certified statements received from the several county clerks in the state. The official certificates of determination are published and upon their authority, the Secretary of State issues certificates of election to the successful candidates.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Director: Maj. Gen. RALPH J. OLSON.

Executive Assistant: RICHARD C. WILSON.

Administrative Assistant: LAWRENCE L. BRAY.

Advisory Council

Appointed by the Governor

SENATOR FOSTER B. PORTER; ASSEMBLYMAN ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN; CARL N. NEUPERT, co-director for health services; Col. HARRY G. WILLIAMS, co-director for transportation; GEORGE PARKINSON, co-director for safety services; THOMAS J. MURPHY, co-director for communications; RICHARD C. WILSON, co-director for administration.

State Civil Defense Education Advisory Council

Appointed by the director of civil defense

GEORGE E. WATSON, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; CLARENCE L. GREIDER, State Board of Vocational and Adult Education; L. H. ADOLFSON, University of Wisconsin; EUGENE R. MCPHEE, Wisconsin State Colleges; JOHN GOLDGRUBER, Wisconsin High School; MRS. FRANK H. BIXBY, Joint Committee on Education in Wisconsin; FR. SYLVESTER VAN BERKEL, Catholic schools, diocese of Madison; RICHARD C. WILSON, State Office of Civil Defense.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Wisconsin Civil Defense Plan; Civil Defense Report; Schools in Civil Defense; Civil Defense Bulletin.

Background

While the legislature by Chapter 433, Laws of 1951, formally established the Office of Civil Defense and appropriated funds for civil defense purposes, organizing for civil defense in Wisconsin began on August 29, 1950, when former Governor Rennebohm named Ralph J. Olson, state director of civil defense.

Since October 2, 1950, when he was named Adjutant General, General Olson has served in the dual capacity of Adjutant General and director of civil defense. The Office of Civil Defense is functioning virtually as a branch of the Adjutant General's department, although it is a separate office.

Planning Civil Defense

In December 1950 the Wisconsin Civil Defense Plan was published. It has since served as a pattern for developing civil defense organizations and programs at all levels in the state. The plan calls for communities to appraise their situation realistically, and to build their civil defense on that appraisal, using existing facilities and personnel wherever possible.

At both the state and local levels, the plan calls for advisory groups to guide and counsel civil defense administrators and for civil defense to be organized with the five basic units listed. Each of the following divisions or units embraces specific spheres of activity, although there is, of necessity, overlapping and interdependence of all.

Administration: planning, personnel, legal, information, training, procurement, and mutual aid agreements.

Health Services: public health, hospital services, medical services, sanitation, medical evacuation, and participation by doctors, nurses, and dentists.

Safety Services: police services, fire services, engineering services, facility self-protection, utility services, warden services, rescue services, and shelters.

Communications: air raid observation and warnings, telephone services, radio services, telegraph services, messenger services, and alternate alerting systems.

Transportation: mobile support, air service, rail service, bus service, auto and taxi participation, truck service, and water transportation.

The State Office of Civil Defense has three basic responsibilities: (1) to advise and guide local civil defense administrators in developing and conducting their programs; (2) to provide mobile support to supplement civil defense personnel and equipment in stricken areas; and (3) to conduct at the state level and to assist at local level the development of education, training, and information programs.

In the event of enemy attack, and after the Governor has declared a state of emergency, the state director of civil defense will mobilize

and activate the necessary support units to aid local organizations to meet the impact. Local directors of civil defense are autonomous in their jurisdictions and will direct operations of mobile support units which the state director has dispatched to aid them.

Civil defense is a local responsibility, with local directors being responsible for the establishment of a tailor-made program and organization to meet individual community needs. To aid them in developing their local programs, the state director has offered these guiding principles: (1) Civil defense is everyone's job. Each citizen must learn what to do in case of enemy attack, and then do it. (2) Civil defense is insurance. It may never be needed, but when it is needed, it must be there. (3) We are our brother's keeper. While civil defense is primarily a local responsibility, it reaches beyond corporate limits. Mutual aid can mean the difference between life and death to a community and its neighbors. Mobile support is the pooling of safety and welfare services by many communities so they can come to the aid of stricken areas. (4) A knowledge of the world we live in is vital to survival. An understanding of the vulnerability of Wisconsin to enemy attack, and of what is being done to protect the people of this state in case of attack, is basic in civil defense.

The Ground Observer Corps

Wisconsin has been asked by the air force to establish 638 ground observer corps posts to augment the radar stations in keeping the air force informed of airplane movements over the state. The ground observer corps is manned by volunteers whose reports are vital to the air defense of this country.

More than 13,000 volunteers are needed to man the GOC posts in Wisconsin. They are being enlisted and trained by the Office of Civil Defense and are subject to call by the air force. Periodic tests are conducted. During the tests, the posts are manned 24 hours a day. The volunteers report to filter centers by telephone all planes they see or hear. This information is plotted on maps at the filter centers, and transmitted to the air force when flight patterns become apparent. The air force knows routes and schedules of commercial, charter, and military planes. So, if a flight pattern develops that does not fall within these categories, the air force sends up interceptor planes to identify the unknown planes, or to shoot them down. From this develops the plan for alerting the people of impending air raids.

The Air Raid Warning System

When suspect planes are noted by the radar-GOC observers, this information is transmitted to the air force, which, in turn, by special telephonic communications, alerts key point cities throughout the country. In Wisconsin there are ten key point cities. Each city, by means of pre-arranged signals, alerts specific county and

civil defense officials, and they, in turn, disseminate the air raid warning to neighboring communities, until the entire state has been warned. Through this system, all of Wisconsin can be alerted to possible air raids in a matter of a few minutes.

As local communities receive the warnings, they move into action. Three different signals are used. One, designated as the "yellow" alert, is a special signal for civil defense leaders and is intended as a get ready warning. It is not made public. The first public warning is known as the "red" alert. It is sounded by rising and falling siren wails for three minutes, or by staccato whistle toots for three minutes. It means an air raid is imminent and the public should seek shelter. The other signal, the "white" or "all clear" is the second signal for the public. It means the air raid is over. It is a steady siren scream or whistle blast for a minute, with two minutes of silence, and then repeated three times. These are standard signals that have been adopted throughout the country.

Mobile Support Units

Eight mobile support units are being organized in the state. They are being set up so as to make them available to any community or group of communities needing outside help. These units will go into action only when they are requested by local civil defense heads, and then only after the Governor has declared a state of emergency as the result of enemy action.

The support units are made up of fire fighters and fire fighting equipment, police and police cars, engineering and road building machinery, van-ambulances, buses, and supporting equipment. The size of the units depends upon the section of the state from which they are organized, and range in size from 800 to 1,750 persons, all trained in specific duties. More than 300 communities are pooling their emergency equipment and personnel to form these support units. In no case has any equipment or personnel been accepted from a community if so doing would jeopardize local emergency protection.

Headquarters of the mobile support units are: (1) Madison; (2) Waukesha; (3) Appleton; (4) Wisconsin Rapids; (5) La Crosse; (6) Eau Claire; (7) Superior; and (8) Milwaukee.

With the cooperation of the state and county medical societies, medical teams are being organized and trained for service with the mobile support units. Each team is made up of 29 persons — a doctor who is team captain, a doctor who is his assistant, a business manager, two dentists, two nurses, two medical corpsmen, four stretcher-bearers, a truck driver-mechanic, a carpenter, four radiological corpsmen, eight first-aiders, and two clerks. All members of the team are trained in first aid. One hundred such teams will participate in mobile support units.

Red Cross Participation

The American Red Cross, through its chapters, has accepted a three-fold assignment in civil defense: (1) training for first aid, home nursing, and nurses aides for civil defense personnel and the general public; (2) procuring blood for use in treating civilian casualties resulting from enemy action; and (3) conducting the mass care (temporary housing, feeding, and clothing) of the homeless resulting from enemy action.

The State Office of Civil Defense has set a goal of one first- aider in every family. This, alone, will mean training almost a million first-aiders. In addition, every civil defense worker is to be trained in first aid.

The Red Cross has completed a survey of buildings which can be used for temporary housing for evacuees. This survey covered every community in the state. A state evacuation committee has been assigned the responsibility of working out details for an orderly evacuation of homeless and injured in case of enemy attack. This includes a correlated plan of mass care, communications, transportation, traffic control, and records keeping. The Red Cross is playing an important part in the development of this plan.

Schools in Civil Defense

A five-point program for schools in civil defense has been incorporated into a plan prepared by the State Civil Defense Education Advisory Council. The publication, entitled Schools in Civil Defense has been distributed to school administrators throughout the state. The plan includes: the role of schools in local civil defense programs; student safety; student training; teacher training; and general public education. It calls for the formation of local education advisory groups to guide and counsel school and municipal authorities in developing their programs for using school facilities and personnel in civil defense and gives detailed suggestions as to approaches and topics to be incorporated into local programming.

Legislation

The law enacted by the 1951 Legislature provides that no one shall be employed or associated in any way with state or local civil defense organizations in Wisconsin who advocates a change by force or violence in the constitutional form of the government of the United States or of this state, or the overthrow of any government in the United States by force or violence, or who is or has been convicted or indicted as a subversive.

The 1951 Legislature made the following appropriations for civil defense: \$50,000 for each of the fiscal years of the 1951-1953 biennium for administration, with \$12,500 earmarked for capital outlay; established an emergency disaster fund of \$3,000,000 with \$1,500,000 appropriated on July 1, 1951 and \$1,500,000 to be

appropriated on January 1, 1953 to be used to furnish relief to stricken areas after enemy attack; of this amount \$100,000 as a nonlapsible appropriation on a 50-50 matching fund basis with the Federal Government for the purchase of cots, litters, and radiological instruments; and \$50,000 nonlapsible appropriation on a 50-50 matching fund basis with the Federal Government for the purchase of sirens, communications equipment, and mobile emergency power equipment to be used in critical target areas.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Commissioners: ARTHUR MOLSTAD, *chairman*; JOHN O. MORELAND, *secretary*; DOUGLAS HUNT; GUIDO RAHR; J. A. RIEGEL; CHAS F. SMITH.

Director: ERNEST F. SWIFT.

Assistant Directors: H. T. J. CRAMER AND GEORGE E. SPRECHER.

Comptroller: C. A. BONTLY.

Chief Clerk: LULU M. KORN.

Chief Engineer: LAURENCE F. MOTL.

Chief Ranger: NEIL LE MAY.

Chief Warden: G. S. HADLAND.

Superintendent of Fish Management: EDW. SCHNEBERGER.

Superintendent of Cooperative Forestry: F. G. WILSON.

Superintendent of Forests and Parks: C. L. HARRINGTON.

Superintendent of Game Management: W. F. GRIMMER.

Superintendent of Information and Education: W. T. CALHOUN.

Counsel: EMIL KAMINSKI.

Personnel Officer: L. P. VOIGT.

Serving as members on other state committees and boards:

ERNEST F. SWIFT and GEORGE E. SPRECHER, Natural Resources Committee (23.26); H. T. J. CRAMER, Committee on Water Pollution, (144.52); ARTHUR MOLSTAD, Board of Trustees of the Conservation Warden Pension Fund (23.14); JOHN W. OCKERMAN, Water Regulatory Board (31.36); ERNEST F. SWIFT, State Geographic Board, *secretary and executive officer* (23.25), and State Planning Board (27.20). (References are to sections of the Wisconsin Statutes).

Office: State Office Building.

Publications: Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin (monthly); Fish and Game Laws; Forest, Field and Marsh Fire Laws; Forest Crop Laws; State Experimental Game and Fur Farm Guide Book; Pheasant Propagation Handbook; Waterfowl in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Game Fish; Wisconsin Forest Tree Nurseries; Wisconsin Wild Flowers; Forest Trees of Wisconsin; County Forests of Wisconsin; A History of Wisconsin Deer; Wisconsin Trout Streams; and vacation literature including Vacation in Wonderful Wisconsin, Among the State Parks and Forests,

A Little Picture Tour Through Wisconsin, and numerous other publications on recreational and conservation subjects.

Background

The Conservation Commission as a unified entity dates from 1915. By the provisions of Chapter 406, Laws of 1915, all the powers and duties of the Forestry Board, State Park Board, Commissioner of Fisheries, State Fish and Game Warden Department, and the Conservation Commission were vested in a new Conservation Commission.

It was during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt that the conservation movement became a matter of national and state policy. A meeting of the governors of the states was held at Washington, D. C. on May 13-15, 1908. After this conference the President appointed a national conservation commission, without congressional authority. Wisconsin's Governor James O. Davidson, on July 24, 1908, appointed, without legislative authority, a state conservation commission. This body made several recommendations in their first report to Governor Davidson in February 1909. This report was printed as a legislative document. The commission was made permanent by Chapter 644, Laws of 1911. Its duties were "to consider the natural resources of the state with reference to their remaining unimpaired so far as this is practicable," and to present a report to the Governor which should "contain the results of investigations with recommendations as to measures to be taken to conserve the natural resources of the state." The commissioners were to receive no compensation except for their necessary expenses.

The intent and effect of the 1915 law was to consolidate under one head all the closely related duties and problems of administration over forest and stream, fish and game, and to give impetus to the conservation of the natural resources of Wisconsin.

The law bringing the membership of the present commission to six members and making certain other revisions was Chapter 426, Laws of 1927. This act is the basis upon which the commission has functioned since 1927.

Administration

The purpose of the conservation act as stated in section 23.09 in the statutes is "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 Conservation Commission, a policy-making body consisting of six members appointed by the Governor for a term of six years, is the agency charged with the responsibility of carrying out the purpose of the conservation act. The commission is authorized to make such rules and regulations, inaugurate such studies, investiga-

tions and surveys, and establish such services as it may deem necessary to redeem its responsibilities.

The policies of the commission are executed by the director who is the administrative head of the State Conservation Department. Two assistant directors aid him in the administration of the department and its program. Attached to the administration are a personnel officer and a legal counsel.

Finance

The finance division is charged with the responsibility of all matters pertaining to departmental finance including accounting, both general and cost; the distribution and sale of licenses and other activities generally associated therewith. The finance division is divided into sections each of which is responsible for carrying on specialized phases of the work of the division.

Responsibilities of each section are, briefly: general accounting — maintenance of all general account records including the pre-audit and coding of vouchers, preparation of payrolls, reconciliation of accounts, and the maintenance of detailed accounting information as required; cost accounting — responsible for cost accounting on departmental activities; license section — responsible for the distribution and sale of all department licenses, the collection of license income, and for the maintenance of arrest and seizure records; purchasing section — responsible for the coordination of departmental purchasing; statistical — to perform departmental statistical service; cashier — responsible for the recording and classification of all departmental receipts, the preparation of deposits and the performance of associated duties.

The administration of the division is carried on by the comptroller and his assistant who are also responsible for the preparation of the department budget, specialized reports, improved accounting systems, and the certification of vouchers for payment.

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY

County Forests

Wisconsin counties own more county forest lands than those of all other states. The 2,116,800 acres managed by 27 northern and central counties exceeds the sum of state and national forests in Wisconsin. This was envisioned by an interim committee which reported to the 1929 Legislature: "The committee is impressed with the fact that the counties, because tax delinquent lands revert to them, are the chief governmental unit around which the program of public forestry in Wisconsin must be built". That legislature enacted the county forest law.

By providing the services of foresters, the Conservation Department helped in developing these forest properties. At the close of 1950, the counties had 79,010 acres of successful forest plantations. Marinette County ranked first with 11,686 acres, while Oconto has

the highest proportion, 36 percent, of total county forest in plantations. During the past two years Douglas County has had the largest planting program.

Even though the forest growth on the county forests was badly depleted when they were acquired, there was much material to be cut. Trees of poor quality or too small to be taken by the lumber companies, are being cut to make way for the young stands of hardwoods. The market will now take these trees and the formerly unwanted aspen. The district foresters designate the timber sales areas. White and Norway pine and hardwood trees are marked for cutting. County officials conduct the sales and the district foresters check the operations for compliance with the cutting specifications. In 1949 a total of 477 timber sales was completed, which increased to 589 in 1950. During the biennium 9,141,620 board feet of saw logs were cut, of which 77 percent was hardwoods. Other products totaled 149,268 cords, of which the largest item was aspen with 107,934 cords. The total cord equivalent of all products in 1950 was 92,166 cords. Expressed as a pile of eight foot pulpwood sticks four feet high, its length would be almost 70 miles long. Yet cutting was at the low rate of less than one-twentieth cord per acre. For the sales completed in 1950, gross income to the counties was \$250,398.89, with a state-wide average of 12 cents per acre. This income will increase greatly in future years, and eventually some counties should find it unnecessary to levy a county tax.

Forestry Service

While the chief work of the district foresters in the northern and central county is based on the county forests, they have given some assistance to land owners. With most of the standing saw timber in the state now found in agricultural counties, 11 district foresters are devoting their time to assisting farmers and other owners of small forest properties.

For the year ending June 1951, they assisted 1,447 landowners with 47,992 acres, while 2,166 acres were reforested with trees from the state nurseries. Cutting under good forestry methods included 4,597,000 board feet of logs, 21,620 railway tie cuts and 5,932 fence posts. The income to these farmers totaled \$492,946.

The Forest Inventory

Using modern methods of aerial photography, photo-interpretation, measurement of trees on one-fifth acre sample plots, and the growth rate on sample trees, the Conservation Department is now conducting a forest inventory of 32 northern and central counties. Twenty-three foresters are working on this job which will provide valuable information for our wood-using industries. It will lead to reports on each county, giving the volume of timber by species, and the rate of growth and drain. The inventory is based on recognition of the fact that, with full realization of the contributions of

the forest to hunting, fishing, stabilization of stream flow, and soil conservation, the forest like the farm will be judged by the harvest.

FORESTS AND PARKS

State Parks

The main purpose of state parks is to preserve the unusual and unique scenic or historic places of the state for all time, in a manner consistent with the legitimate use of such areas by the public. It is, therefore, necessary that the use of these parks be regulated in such a manner so as to preserve the qualities that justified the selection of the area for state park purposes.

State parks fill a very definite need in the complicated life of today in that they provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities for all of the people.

The state parks proper are relatively large scenic areas. Each has a distinctive feature of state-wide significance. Thus, Devil's Lake (2,409 acres) is the most outstanding bit of mountainous scenery in Wisconsin; Pattison Park (1,160 acres) contains the highest waterfall (165 feet) in the state; and Rib Mountain Park embraces one of the highest official geographic points (1,940 feet above sea level) in the state. The facilities for picnicking, camping and all outdoor activities as well as policing and regular management reach their highest development in these areas.

The state historic and memorial parks are relatively small in size but each possesses a distinctive and interesting historic story. These sites represent an important element in the cultural background of the entire state; their preservation in the case of notable sites is a public rather than a semi-public or private responsibility.

The roadside parks are of less acreage. They are located along main state trunk highways where the traveler can turn off the pavement and find a safe and attractive spot for a picnic lunch, for a rest, or for an overnight stop with tent or trailer. Here are adequate sanitary facilities, picnic tables, good drinking water, and similar improvements.

State monuments or natural areas are those areas of unusual distinction or notable examples of geology, biology, or botany, possessing intrinsic scientific or scenic value of state-wide significance. These areas are usually small, being only of such size as may be required to preserve the integrity of the feature and protect it from detracting influences.

A table presenting the essential information on the state parks will be found in another section of this book.

State Forests

For the most part the lands incorporated within the boundaries of the state forest units were cut over from 25 to 50 years ago.

With approximately 20 years of satisfactory fire control, many acres have regrown to a thrifty second growth stand of timber now reaching a size where commercial values appear. Within the limits of these forests the state owns roughly 3,500 acres of old growth virgin timber, the largest area being located along the north fork of the Flambeau River. Not only are these areas of value for the production of a timber crop, but they possess recreational value of great usefulness to the public. Several hundred miles of lake and river frontage, hills, marshes, and other geographic, historic, and natural features embraced within the state forest provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities.

The following table presents essential information on the state forests of Wisconsin:

State Forests

Name	Location (County)	Size (Acres) 6-30-51	How Acquired	Year Est.	Address of Manager
American Legion	Oneida	37,307	Purchase	1929	Boulder Junction
Brule River	Douglas	18,693	Gift & Pur.	1906	Brule
Council Grounds	Lincoln	278	Gift	1938	Merrill
Flambeau River	Price, Rusk, & Sawyer	69,488	Purchase	1930	Phillips
Kettle Moraine	Fond du Lac	17,065	Purchase	1936	Campbellsport
	Jefferson				
	Sheboygan				
	Walworth				
	Waukesha				
Northern Highland	Iron & Vilas	125,235	Purchase	1925	Boulder Junction
Point Beach	Manitowoc	1,958	Purchase	1938	Two Rivers

State Forest Nurseries

Designed to encourage reforestation and the planting of trees for forestry purposes on both public and privately-owned lands in Wisconsin, the Conservation Department has been annually producing planting stock since 1913. More than 35 million seedlings and transplants were distributed by the four state nurseries and two county transplant nurseries during 1948 and 1949. In addition, a substantial number of trees were purchased from federal nurseries and distributed through state channels.

The following table presents current information on the state-operated nurseries:

State Nurseries

Name	County	Productive Capacity	Address of Manager
Gordon	Douglas	5 million	Gordon
Griffith	Wood	15 million	Wisconsin Rapids
Hayward	Sawyer	7 million	Hayward
Trout Lake	Vilas	3 million	Boulder Junction

Under a cooperative arrangement effective July 1, 1951, with the United States Forest Service, the operation of the Hugo Sauer Nursery at Rhinelander will be carried on by the state. The productive capacity of this nursery estimated at 4.5 million trees annually will therefore be added to the output from other nurseries for general distribution and planting in Wisconsin.

FOREST PROTECTION

Adequate forest protection is one of the prime requisites of any conservation program. Successful forest protection depends upon favorable public sentiment, wise regulation, strict enforcement, an intensive program of fire prevention, and an organization equipped to take prompt and definite action on all fires.

The forest protection division, charged with the responsibility of protecting and preserving, rather than a program of production, does not list its accomplishments entirely in terms of tangible assets. With many fires occurring annually on the forested lands of the state, it is impossible to estimate their potential possibilities for destruction of life and property in terms of numbers or in dollars and cents. The public, as a partner in this enterprise, has, along with other factors such as weather conditions, improved mechanized equipment, and better-trained personnel, made possible Wisconsin's outstanding record in the field of forest protection.

The primary object of the forest protection division is to hold each fire to the smallest possible area; to limit the size of fires so that no more than five percent of the total number of fires will reach 10 acres in size; and to hold the annual burn so that it will not exceed one-fourth of one percent of the total area under protection.

A total of 16,115,000 acres have been included under a system of intensive fire protection. This system is divided into the northwest, northern, northeast, and central areas, covering all or parts of 35 counties in the northern and central parts of the state. Each area unit is composed of either two or three protection districts for a total of 10.

During the last two years in addition to progress made in the prevention, presuppression, and suppression of forest fires, the forest protection division's accomplishments include the addition of over one-quarter million acres of land in Marathon County to the intensively protected area, instigation of a historical study of forest fires in the state in cooperation with the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, establishment and extension of a radio network for forest protection communication, improvements to equipment by standardization and use of production methods of assembly, and extension of personnel training to all levels of organization.

In a comparison of severity, 1949 was a decided improvement over the preceding year. The 1,164 fires that did occur represented a reduction of 36 percent from the 1,825 fires in 1948. The 9,749

acres burned were 50 percent less than the 1948 total of 23,574 acres, and the reduction in the number of fires and total acres burned is reflected in the reported dollar damage which dropped from \$95,117 in 1948 to \$47,704 in 1949, a decrease of 50 percent.

The fires season began in late March and continued until early December resulting in a fire season of about normal duration. Burning conditions were severe in April and could be considered a continuation of the 1948 season. The ground surface dried off quickly and fires burned into the ground, resulting in fire behavior similar to a fall season with the addition of a high rate of spread so characteristic of a spring season. The danger was alleviated by rains during May and June although high hazards again prevailed from August through November. The rainfall varied during the year with some of the northern districts reporting a slight increase over the normal average and the southern districts reporting a cumulative deficiency of six inches.

The largest fire of the year occurred on April 21, burning approximately 3,200 acres or 33 percent of the total area burned and accounting for nearly 50 percent of the total reported dollar damage. Fire causes remained at about the same general level excepting a reduction of 11.2 percent in railroad-caused fires, which is indicative of the railroads' efforts to redeem their responsibility in this regard, and an increase of 10.9 percent in debris-burning fires, which may be accounted for by the dangerous, although not entirely obvious, burning conditions during the early spring season.

The substantial reduction in the number of man-caused fires reflects the increasing fire consciousness of the general public and the value of the fire prevention program. The fact that 91.4 percent of the total fires that did occur were held to less than 10 acres in size is a measure of the efficiency of the fire control organization and the response of the people.

The 1950 fire season by comparison with the seasons of 1948 and 1949 was from the standpoint of severity below normal. Six hundred sixty-nine fires were reported burning a total of 2,313 acres with a listed dollar damage of \$10,283. The average acres per fire was 3.46. The percent of fires held to 10 acres or less was 96 percent of the total fires. The largest fire that occurred was 355 acres in Juneau County in the central area during the spring fire season.

Contributing factors in the 1950 fire season record were favorable weather conditions with evenly spread precipitation characterized by a late spring, the more effective use of heavier equipment, an extended and highly developed communication system, and more efficient trained personnel in fire fighting techniques. These factors were implemented by increasing cooperation from the public press, radio, and industrial agencies in a general fire prevention program.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Modernization of the law enforcement division continues. An additional 20 two-way car radios have been installed and the bal-

ance of the force will be similarly equipped as rapidly as possible. Attractive uniforms are in the process of being manufactured for all wardens. Both the uniforms and the radios are items that have long been needed and will result in increased efficiency and prestige to the force.

Enforcement management on the Mississippi River has proven to be such a specialized task that a reorganization has been effected. The former system of 10 rough fish supervising wardens has been abandoned; and in its stead, the department now has five full-time conservation wardens with better equipment. These well-trained men have already brought law enforcement on the river to a higher degree of efficiency than has heretofore been known.

Fishing violations on the Wolf River area was once one of the most serious of law enforcement problems. By concentration of wardens and a policy of apprehension of the violators, rather than destruction of their equipment, compliance with the law has been brought about. This area was once known for its selling of sturgeon, caviar, and walleyed pike. In the past year, it has been disclosed that some of the persons who had dealt in illegal pike were now purchasing pike from legitimate commercial sources for 35 cents a pound and were selling them to anglers as pike taken from the Wolf River for one dollar a pound. Smoked sable, a commercial product, has been sold for smoked sturgeon. Anglers who purchase these fish are becoming aware of the situation and will no doubt realize that they have been taken by racketeers. At the present time, the Wolf River is no longer considered a serious law enforcement problem.

A patrol boat, "The Hack Noyes", is now operating on Lake Superior enforcing commercial fishing regulations. Before the boat was acquired, it was necessary to charter tugs from private owners for law enforcement activities on Lake Superior waters. The operation of this boat, together with the "Barney Devine" on Lake Michigan, permits the Conservation Department to secure enforcement and compliance of commercial regulations in outlying waters of Wisconsin.

An in-service training program is being inaugurated for conservation wardens. The program will include instructions in every phase of a warden's work. There will be several weeks of classes and studies; and part of the course will include training under actual working conditions in the field. After the in-training education, the new recruit will be assigned to an able, experienced, regular warden whose duties will be to tutor the recruit further.

FISH MANAGEMENT

The fish management division attempts to maintain and safeguard the fishery resources of the state so that an annual harvest of reasonable quantities of fish will be available for both sport and commercial fishing without danger of depleting the resources. Fish-

ing is important to the economic and social welfare of Wisconsin. In addition to meeting the needs of Wisconsin residents who fish for pleasure and relaxation, fishing is a foundation of the tourist industry which is rated second in importance in the state; more than one million angling licenses are sold annually. From the commercial fishing standpoint, the Great Lakes waters under jurisdiction of Wisconsin produce 15 to 18 million pounds of food fish annually, and the Mississippi River and other inland waters produce an average of five million pounds of food fish each year. Consequently, a sound fish management program is without question closely coordinated with the continued prosperity of this state.

Administration

The coordinator system of fishery administration was placed into effect in 1948 and has been continued. The purpose of the coordinator system is two-fold: first, as the name implies, to coordinate all activities in the division so that all are striving toward a unified goal and not working at cross purposes and in so doing utilize funds, manpower, and equipment in the most economical and efficient manner. The second aim of the coordinator plan is to decentralize administration to the extent that all persons of the state can find ready access to the services of the division without traveling long distances or waiting for a prolonged period to receive such services. To date the state has been divided into three fishery areas and, since the plan has so effectively proven itself, studies were made during the biennium to further subdivide the state and to create five areas instead of the present three. The five area plan has now been approved and will be developed during the present biennium, and will permit closer contact with the problems in the field and the persons interested in such problems.

Watershed management has received considerable impetus during the biennium and the program has been very well accepted by the people of the state. The philosophy of this program is that proper land use is essential to maintain suitable habitat for fish and game, and also that proper land use is everybody's job. Excellent cooperation has been received from all agencies and individuals concerned with the activity. Currently, nine state demonstration projects are in effect and in addition 27 cooperative projects are operative. The latter projects are carried on by various clubs under the guidance of department personnel. The club furnishes most of the material and manpower and the department furnishes plans and technical guidance.

Fisheries Operation

Propagation and stocking of fish are the principal activities of this branch of the division. The program of placing emphasis on the stocking of trout of catchable size has been continued and approximately one million trout of this size are stocked annually.

Maintenance of production at this level has been difficult because of higher operating costs and the scarcity of fish foods. With warm water fishes, emphasis is given to the stocking of fingerling size of the predacious species such as muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, and black bass. Additional facilities have been developed for walleye production by the near completion of the Sand Lake Rearing Pond in Sawyer County. Sites for additional rearing ponds have been explored and the purchase of one site, namely Lake Marion in Dane County, has been completed; construction will be started in the near future.

Rough Fish Control

The rough fish control program has been carried forward during the past biennium as an efficient tool of fish management to improve habitat conditions for the more desirable game fish species, fur-bearers, and waterfowl in the various waters of the state. Lower production was witnessed because, in our belief, the rough fish populations are being controlled and consequently larger quantities of these fish are no longer available. Through action by the 1951 Legislature the rough fish revolving fund has been eliminated and consequently it will be possible to treat this activity more on the basis of fish management practice rather than a commercial operation. In addition to operations by state-operated crews, rough fish removal activities are carried on by licensed fishermen in the outlying and boundary waters; commercial fishermen under contract or permit issued by the Conservation Commission; and to a lesser extent cooperative projects by conservation groups. Educational programs for further utilization of these species of fish have been inaugurated in an attempt to demonstrate that considerable pleasure may be developed by catching such fish and also that these fish are a good food source if properly used.

Fishery Biology Section

The principal function of this section is the collection and interpretation of basic data concerned with fish population, abundance, growth rates, and species interrelationships. Gradually, improved practices are incorporated into a long-range fish management program. The more recent of such long-range study has been with relationships between the northern pike and the muskellunge. Fishery biologists and administrators have recognized for quite some time the danger to muskellunge populations if such waters are invaded by the northern pike. Such data have been accumulated to demonstrate that the northern pike will eventually crowd out the muskellunge to the point of total depletion. As a result of findings, the Conservation Congress and Conservation Commission accepted a plan to liberalize northern pike regulations in certain waters as a trial method of control of the northern pike in the interest of maintaining muskellunge populations. If such liberaliza-

tion of fishing regulations proves effective it will be expanded to other problem waters.

Another attempt by fishery biologists to settle a controversial question has dealt with the so-called "sebago salmon". The Lake Superior commercial fishermen have been harvesting this species but certain sportsmen feel that it is a game fish and should not be on the commercial list. Sound fish management dictates a proper harvesting of all species of fish and consequently it was necessary to establish the true identity of this species for its utilization by the sport and commercial fisherman. Experimental work is in progress to determine more accurately the effect of the habitat on the physical appearance of this species which in the opinion of most specialists is a lake-developed brown trout. Some 68 adult fish were captured in Lake Superior and held until eggs could be obtained and the young reared. Approximately 40 of the adult fish were tagged and liberated in the Brule River. It is planned to stock the progeny in a land-locked lake in order to study their growth, development, and color characteristics in detail.

Great Lakes Commercial Fishery Section

Statistical records maintained by this section show the trends of fish production in the Great Lakes bordering Wisconsin, namely Lake Michigan, Lake Superior and Green Bay waters. The most noticeable trend is the almost complete extinction of the lake trout in Lake Michigan. The decline of production from a peak of 2,800,000 to about 16,000 pounds is a major catastrophe as it removed one of the most valuable species from production. The predaceous sea lamprey is considered the primary factor in the decline. A cooperative study and trapping program is being conducted with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other states bordering the Great Lakes. During the spring of 1950 in Wisconsin approximately 16,000 adult sea lamprey were trapped and destroyed while in the spring of 1951 approximately 40,000 were trapped and destroyed. In addition the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is experimenting with electric fences to try to break the life cycle of this pest by interception of the adults enroute to the spawning grounds.

The production of herring, chubs, and smelt has been at a very high level and although these fish are relatively low in price they constitute a very important food fish resource and are utilized throughout the nation. Cooperative studies with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and neighboring state agencies are continuing in order that the best possible management can be applied to Great Lakes waters.

GAME MANAGEMENT

The game management division, operating through a budget of over a million dollars, has grown constantly in field activities during

the last 20 years as a result of increased demands for services. A reorganization plan was adopted during 1949-1950 whereby the state was zoned into five game areas. The purpose of this reorganization was to have closer representation in the field with the local public, and more efficient operation in local game management problems.

Total game disbursements for the years ending June 30, 1950 and June 30, 1951 were \$1,253,975.41 and \$1,112,552.72, respectively. Expenditures included general game management; hunting and trapping regulations; propagation and stocking; exhibits; land leases and purchases, surveys and investigations; winter feeding; acquisition and development of public hunting grounds; administration of commercial game, deer, and fur farms; licensed shooting preserves; game and trapping season harvest reports; publications; game research; and miscellaneous game projects and services.

Since the Conservation Commission regulates open and closed seasons on all species of game and fur-bearing animals as provided by law, the game division necessarily makes thorough surveys of game conditions throughout the state by its field personnel, representatives of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, and the people themselves.

The public hunting grounds program of land acquisition and development still is in the process of expansion. At the end of the fiscal year 1950-1951 a total of 295,967 acres was acquired for this purpose, including 55,561 acres of purchased land. Approximately 100 public hunting grounds areas have been leased or purchased not including 4,288,103 acres of other public lands — mostly county, state, and federal forests that are also available for public hunting. Disbursements for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1950 and June 30, 1951 were \$247,127.95 and \$201,256.57, respectively.

The state experimental game and fur farm at Poynette continued to offer free services to the fur and game breeders of the state, and to examine wild animals that are diseased. A total of 872,822 game bird eggs was produced at Poynette during the biennium. During these two years, 431,266 birds were released in 61 of the 71 counties. Of this number, 316,823 birds were stocked by cooperators. Among the experimental plantings were 215 Chukar partridge, 30 French red-legged partridge, and 82 ducks. A total of 2,043 raccoon was stocked during this period.

Annually during the last 20 years or more, the department has operated a general county winter bird-feeding program planned primarily for the feeding of pheasant, Hungarian partridge, and quail, although grouse were also benefited. Feed allotments by game area coordinators to district managers provided for the purchase of feed for the various counties. Conservation wardens, in cooperation with local conservation clubs, assisted in the emergency feeding of winter birds where an inadequate supply of food was

evident. During the 1950-1951 feeding season, approximately 335 tons of cob and shell corn, buckwheat, screenings, wheat, and grit were distributed. A total of \$14,108.71 was expended in winter-feeding activities, exclusive of the public hunting grounds winter bird-feeding program.

During the last two fiscal years, Wisconsin has acquired by purchase 1,058 acres of winter deeryards. A total of 578 acres was acquired during the fiscal year 1949-1950, and 480 acres during 1950-1951. Disbursements for the biennium totaled \$40,598.07. This total included that amount spent on deeryard management in addition to the cost of the yards purchased. Deer feeding operations were carried on at 474 feeding stations during 1949-1950 at a cost of \$64,897.32, and at 504 stations during 1950-1951 at a cost of \$89,519.38. During the past season more feed was used than during any other season. Amounts of feed distributed were 1,550,000 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 712,000 pounds of concentrate, as compared to 1,250,000 pounds of hay and 724,000 pounds of concentrate distributed during the previous season.

Expenditures for wildlife restoration under the terms of the federal Pittman-Robertson Act amounted to \$302,799.54 in 1950-1951 as against \$492,044.00 apportioned during the previous fiscal year. These figures include the state's 25 percent and the Federal Government's 75 percent. Considerable land acquisition was budgeted under the federal restoration projects. Projects such as Yellowstone, Crex Meadows, and Totagatic, acquired previously for major waterfowl areas are to be developed by the installation of dikes and dams to improve game habitat. Among other development projects for the improvement of food and cover for wildlife, were the Rock County habitat improvement project, and regional projects of a similar nature undertaken in a large number of counties in cooperation with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. In addition, development was continued in the Meadow Valley and Black River Falls units of the central Wisconsin conservation area. Horicon Marsh development in the nature of water level control, and waterfowl and muskrat improvement, was continued. About 800,000 trees and shrubs were planted during the spring of 1951.

Research projects for the study of game management problems were concerned with deer, pheasant, grouse, quail, and fur-bearers. Emphasis was placed on new projects — pathology, capercaille, and black grouse. Studies of beaver and geese were included in the expanded fur and waterfowl projects. The cost of game research including federal and state shares, amounted to \$125,347.87 in 1950-1951. In 1949-1950, research project costs totaled \$149,399.71.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

All activities of the information and education division have as their objective the production and dissemination of reliable factual information on conservation matters to the public. To carry out

those functions the division has (1) an information section, (2) an education section, and (3) a recreational advertising section.

The information section compiles and prepares material for release to the daily and weekly press, radio stations, and the out-of-state press. An average of five informative articles weekly is maintained. In addition the "How's Fishing?" information based upon telegraphic reports is released weekly during the spring and summer fishing season. The Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, edited and published monthly, carries conservation articles to a mailing list of 58,000, including all school libraries in the state. The Activities Progress Report summarizing meetings of the Conservation Commission, Conservation Congress, and other important occasions is now distributed to department personnel and key conservationists throughout the state. Its mailing list now numbers 4,100.

The education section functions in cooperation with all divisions of the Conservation Department, with other state departments and federal agencies, with the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, with all state teachers colleges, county normal schools, and other educational institutions. Speaking engagements and meetings in which personnel of the information and education division took an active cooperative part numbered 141 during the past year. Of the more than 50 exhibits featuring basic conservation and the numerous educational activities of the department, the two largest were presented at the Milwaukee Sentinel Sports and Outdoor Show, and at the Wisconsin State Fair.

In the field of visual aids new motion picture films were added to the film library to bring the total to 57 subjects. Total film showings last year numbered 8,616, an increase of 894 over the previous year. The still photographic file now contains 12,577 black-and-white and 2,488 color transparencies readily available to newspapers, magazines, and other publications without charge.

Wisconsin's recreational advertising program "to attract tourists from outside the state to this state" is in its 15th year of operation. By the use of newspaper and magazine advertising, outdoor recreational news releases, calendars of events, and photographic features 86,199 inquiries were received for vacation information and travel assistance.

ENGINEERING

The progressive development and increasing activities of the Conservation Department have for some time indicated a need for the formation of a central planning agency. It was decided that the best way to establish such a central planning agency was to form an engineering division. Consequently on August 1, 1950 a chief conservation engineer was employed with specific instructions to organize an engineering division and recommend such methods and procedures for handling technical problems as would make for more effective and efficient operation.

After a detailed study of engineering requirements and facilities, it was decided to withdraw all presently employed engineers working in other departmental divisions and organize them within the new division into four groups or sections, namely, a topographic and hydrology section, a mechanical and hydraulic section, an electrical and communications section, and a structural section. Effective October 1, the topographic section was activated and on November 1 the mechanical and electrical sections were activated. Engineering has progressed to a point where effective July 1, 1951 the structural section will be activated which will complete the organization of the engineering division.

It is the function of the division to provide engineering service to other divisions of the department, to advise the director and the commission on engineering matters, to handle all engineering contacts with outside agencies, and to perform the coordination of conservation work as necessary through the State Bureau of Engineering, the Board of Health, the Highway Commission, the Industrial Commission, and such other state and federal offices.

STATE CRIME LABORATORY

Members: VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General, *chairman*; IRA L. BALDWIN, University of Wisconsin; EVERETT GLEASON, Chief of Police, Wausau; WILLIAM J. GLEISS, District Attorney, Monroe County; BRUCE WEATHERLY, Chief of Police, Madison; WILLIAM ORTH, Sheriff, Columbia County; JOHN W. POLCYN, Chief of Police, Milwaukee.

Superintendent: CHARLES M. WILSON.

Office: 917 University Avenue, Madison

Publications: Monthly bulletin (distribution restricted to law enforcement agencies).

The State Crime Laboratory was created in 1947 by Chapter 509, Laws of 1947. It operates under the supervision of a board of seven members, five of whom are appointed by the Governor and a majority of whom shall be actively engaged in law enforcement work. The two *ex officio* members are the Attorney General and a staff member of a university department to be designated annually by the president of the university. Members receive no compensation but are reimbursed for their necessary expenses.

The purpose of the laboratory is to establish, maintain, and operate a laboratory in order to provide technical assistance to local law enforcement officers in various fields of scientific investigation of the aid of law enforcement. The laboratory shall maintain services for the preservation and scientific analysis of evidence material to the investigation and prosecution of crimes in such fields as ballistics, chemistry, handwriting comparison,

metallurgy, comparative micrography, lie-detector or deception test operations, finger printing, toxicology, and pathology.

The superintendent and employes of the laboratory are not peace officers and have no power of arrest or to serve or execute criminal process, nor shall they be appointed as deputy sheriffs nor clothed with police powers by appointment or election to any office. They shall not undertake investigation of criminal conduct except upon the request of a sheriff, coroner, chief of police, village marshall, district attorney, Attorney General, or Governor. Investigations may be requested by the head of any state department but in such case the services of the laboratory are limited to the field of health, welfare, and law enforcement responsibility which has been vested in the particular state department by statute.

The laboratory acts as an intelligence center for the clearance of information between law enforcement officers. In furtherance of this purpose it issues bulletins monthly, including information on property stolen and property recovered in communities of the state. When necessity warrants it, the bulletin will be issued oftener. Sometime in the future the laboratory will operate a modus operandi file on criminals operating in the state and on such interstate criminals as will be likely to operate in the state or seek refuge in the state. The laboratory at all times collaborates and cooperates with similar organizations in other states and with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

For the purpose of coordinating the work of the Crime Laboratory with research departments located in the university, the board and the university may agree on the use of laboratories and physical facilities at the university and on the exchange and utilization of personnel between the laboratory and the university. The president of the university is directed to appoint an advisory committee of staff members of the university departments interrelated with the work of the laboratory.

The laboratory's facilities have been extended and expanded and it has become necessary to initiate an educational program in co-operation with the University of Wisconsin and designed to acquaint law enforcement officials with the technical services available and their proper use where technical assistance is sought or needed. This has included district attorneys, judges sitting in courts of record having criminal jurisdiction and will include police detective officers who are members of organized police departments and deputy sheriffs. A three-day institute dealing with scientific and laboratory methods of judicial proof was conducted jointly with the laboratory, the University of Wisconsin Medical School, University of Wisconsin Law School, the State Bar Association, District Attorneys' Association, and the Wisconsin County Boards' Association. The mechanics of this institute were handled by the University of Wisconsin Extension Division. Registration at the institute was limited to district attorneys and their assistants, and judges sitting in courts of record having criminal jurisdiction. The institute

was designed to acquaint those attending with recent advances in scientific crime detection. An illustrated 243-page manual was prepared and distributed to those attending.

The laboratory has initiated a plan unique among similar laboratories under which the results of research and development activities are recorded and contained in formal reports which are made available to the University of Wisconsin Library, and the Wisconsin State Law Library.

The services now rendered by the laboratory when requested to aid in criminal investigations by a city, county, or state agency charged with the responsibility for the conduct of criminal investigations are as follows:

Identification of blood as to species and type; examination, determination and identification of stains on fabrics, paper, etc.; comparison or identification of hair as to species, fibers, glass, soils, firewall from safes, paints, pigments, metals, plastics, fabrics, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, narcotics, poisons, foot and tire and tool impressions, ropes, cordage, paper and fingerprints; examination of questioned documents including comparison and identification of handwriting and typewriting specimens; firearms identification — the comparison of fired bullets and shells; comparison of fired bullets and shells with weapons; determination of distance at which gunshot wounds or shots were fired; comparison, identification, or study of tools in relation to tool marks left at the scene of burglaries; application of spectrography, spectrophotometry and radiography; administering polygraph or lie-detector tests; interrogation of witnesses and suspects in criminal matters.

The laboratory has designed and is constructing many special pieces of apparatus and equipment to undertake special examinations resulting from the need of processing and handling physical evidence submitted for the laboratory's consideration. This has been found necessary since certain types of examinations cannot be properly undertaken with standard items of apparatus commercially available. Among these pieces of equipment are included the following: vacuum collecting device for recovering and retention of microscopic debris such as hair, paint flakes and firewall material; special X-ray equipment for the examination of clothing by means of soft X-rays; and hydraulically actuated tools for taking characteristic impressions of burglars' tools for comparison and identification with tool marks encountered at scenes of burglaries.

DAMAGE AWARD COMMISSION

Members: VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General; J. JAY KELIHER, State Auditor; E. C. GIessel, director of Budget and Accounts.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

This commission was established by Chapter 439, Laws of 1951. Membership consists of the Attorney General, state auditor, and director of budget and accounts. It shall take testimony as to any negligence in the construction or operation of the power plant serving the Wisconsin State Prison and Central State Hospital in the city of Waupun. Petitions for claims may be filed with the Attorney General. If from its findings of fact the commission concludes that a petitioner has been damaged by negligence attributable to the state, the commission shall report its findings, conclusions and recommend awards to the 1953 session of the legislature for action.

EMERGENCY BOARD

Members: WALTER J. KOHLER, JR., *chairman*; ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN; FOSTER B. PORTER.

Office: Executive Department, State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The Emergency Board was organized in 1915 and reorganized in its present form in 1929. It consists of the Governor and the senate and assembly chairmen of the Joint Committee on Finance. The board has no employes but it was authorized by the 1933 Legislature to employ help if necessary. The Governor is *ex officio* chairman of the board and calls meetings at least once each quarter. The two legislative members are reimbursed their expenses and receive \$10 per day while attending meetings or while performing services requested by the Governor.

The main function of the Emergency Board is to take care of unexpected contingencies arising in state finances. For this purpose appropriations of \$3,500,000 for the biennium 1951-1953 were made to the board to be allotted by it to state departments and institutions to tide them over unforeseen emergencies and to supplement appropriations which prove insufficient. The detailed appropriations are as follows:

\$1,500,000 for general emergencies in all funds.

\$1,000,000 for charitable and penal institutions.

\$1,000,000 for higher education institutions.

Under the 1951 executive budget act, the Emergency Board may reduce any appropriation for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1952 and June 30, 1953 by such amount as it deems feasible, not exceeding 25 percent of the appropriations for each year, except that appropriations for aids to political subdivisions of the state and for highways may not be reduced.

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS BOARD

Members: LAWRENCE E. GOODING, *chairman*; J. E. FITZGIBBON; MORRIS SLAVNEY.

Executive Secretary: ARVID ANDERSON. (On military leave).

Acting Secretary: WALTER KWAPIL.

Advisory Committee

Appointed pursuant to section 111.13 of the statutes. LAWRENCE E. GOODING, *chairman*, member of board and representing the public; WM. D. MCINTYRE, GAVIN W. MCKERROW, S. NORMAN MOE, WM. R. PATE, H. W. STORY, MILO K. SWANTON, employer representatives; WALTER CAPPEL, B. M. FEINBERG, GEORGE A. HABERMAN, ARTHUR LEFEVRE, VINCENT PODLOGAR, one vacancy, labor union representatives.

General office: State Capitol; Regional office: 794 North Jefferson Street, Milwaukee.

Publications: Annual report; employment relations law and rules; decisions on particular cases from time to time; digest of board and court decisions.

The Wisconsin Employment Relations Board administers the provisions of Chapter 111, Subchapters I and III of the Wisconsin Statutes, which is commonly known as the Employment Peace Act.

Subchapter I was enacted by the 1939 Legislature and became effective on May 5, 1939. This legislation deals with collective bargaining relations between employer and employee; provides statutory rules by which the board determines proper bargaining units; conducts elections to ascertain employees' wishes as to union representation upon petition either of the employer or worker or his agent; sets forth certain requirements regarding all-union agreements whereby workers are compelled to maintain union membership as a condition of employment if the required number of them approve such restrictions in a referendum conducted by the board; defines "unfair" labor practices and penalties therefor whether the infraction be on the part of the employer or employee or union; and gives the board power to hold hearings and enforce its findings and rulings through court action. Respondents have the same right of appeal under certain conditions. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, a total of 660 cases involving 77,768 workers was filed with the board.

If a union establishes the fact that a majority of the employees in a plant wish it to represent them, the employer is required to bargain with that agency. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951 the board conducted a total of 92 representation elections involving 1,546 employees. In the case of an all-union shop, the employer need not grant such demand even though the required number of employees have voted in favor of it. The law then merely gives the employer permission to include such provision in a collective bar-

gaining agreement if he so chooses. During the last fiscal year, the board conducted a total of 268 referenda involving 42,271 employes. Of this number 190 referenda involving 38,302 employes were conducted jointly with the National Labor Relations Board. In the 190 joint votes, "All-Union Agreements" were approved in 183 cases affecting 38,110 employes and rejected in only seven cases involving 192 employes. A "joint vote" means that this board conducts its referendum on the "All-Union Agreement" question among the same employes of an employer and at the same time that the National Labor Relations Board conducts its union authorization election. This procedure was made possible by an agreement reached by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board and the National Labor Relations Board in September 1948 and its purpose is to obviate the necessity of holding two separate elections within the same bargaining unit. The joint vote procedure has operated very successfully in Wisconsin, and has saved this board and the companies and unions involved an enormous amount of time, expense, and inconvenience.

Much of the activity of the board today is devoted to mediation. Its purpose is to aid disputants resolve their controversies before they become so acute as to result in work stoppage. The mediation division has been singularly successful in its efforts in this direction and its services are constantly in demand. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951 the board received 147 mediation cases involving 359 employers and affecting 12,958 employes.

Subchapter III, relating to labor disputes in public utilities, was enacted by the 1947 Legislature and became effective on July 26, 1947. It provides settlement procedure for labor disputes between public utility employers and their employes, through the appointment of conciliators and arbitrators in cases where the collective bargaining process has reached an impasse and stalemate, and as a result thereof the parties are unable to effect such settlement and which labor disputes, if not settled, are likely to cause interruption of the supply of an essential public utility service.

On the present board, chairman L. E. Gooding, Fond du Lac, is an attorney and was previously district attorney of Fond du Lac County; J. E. Fitzgibbon, Milwaukee, was general manager of Phoenix Hosiery Company of Milwaukee; Morris Slavney, Madison, is an attorney and was previously employed by the National Labor Relations Board as an attorney and hearing officer. Commissioners' terms are for six years and appointments are subject to senate confirmation.

The advisory committee, appointed by the Employment Relations Board under section 111.13 of the statutes, consists of an equal number of representatives of employes and employers. Representatives of employes include organizations representing labor unions both affiliated and nonaffiliated. Representatives of employers include employers in agricultural, industrial, and commercial pursuits. The board may refer to such committee for study and

advice any matter having to do with the relations of employers and employes. The committee gives consideration to the practical operation and application of the employment relations law. It may make recommendations regarding amendments to the law and report to the proper legislative committee its view on any pending bill relating to this law. Regular meetings of the committee are held in alternate months and special meetings may be called at other times by the board.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

State Chief Engineer: CHARLES A. HALBERT.

State Architect: ROGER C. KIRCHOFF.

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds: MALCOLM L. BROWN.

State Power Plant Engineer: A. C. BESSERDICH.

Planning Division Director: MARTIN W. TORKELSON.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The state engineering department was established in 1915. Subsequent to that time the duties of the department have been frequently enlarged by legislative enactment. The state chief engineer is the executive officer. He has civil service status and is appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term.

The Bureau of Engineering has charge of all architectural and engineering phases of building construction for the state, of its sewerage and water supply systems, of its power plants, and other improvements. It prepares specifications and supervises the work done under contracts. During the biennium ending June 30, 1951, a substantial portion of the engineering and architectural work for the state was done by private firms. In this period there were completed approximately 250 contracts for new construction and maintenance work amounting to over \$5,750,000. On July 1, 1951, 230 contracts were incompletely. At that time work involving over \$23,000,000 was under construction.

The Bureau of Engineering operates the capitol power plant and has general supervision of all other state-owned plants. It conducts a machine shop for rebuilding and repairing machinery and renders other maintenance and construction services at the state schools and institutions at cost to the department served. The bureau handles the purchase of coal for 30 state institutions. The coal is tested and paid for on a heat unit basis.

A biennial budget report is prepared by the bureau, which recommends maintenance expenditures for state-owned buildings, structures, and equipment. A biennial appraisal of all state-owned buildings and structures is made in connection with the long range building program.

The bureau has charge of the operation and maintenance of the capitol building, the state office building, and the executive residence and the grounds on which they are located. Chapters 563 and 604, Laws of 1949, direct that buildings constructed or leased by the State Building Commission shall also be operated by the bureau. By this authority the state acquired the Milwaukee state office building at 794 North Jefferson Street in April 1950. This building has been remodeled and operated by the bureau since its acquisition. The building houses seven state departments and approximately 175 employes.

Planning Division

Chapter 397, Laws of 1951, assigned to the bureau the functions of the former State Planning Board, the personnel of which now comprise the state planning division of the bureau. During the biennium the staff has continued its work of assisting local governments (towns, villages, cities, and counties) in their problems, which largely concern city planning, including the programming of public works, zoning, and the development of recreational facilities. Recommendations with respect to solutions of vexing traffic problems are often sought. No charge is made for the services rendered, except for such items as blueprinting, mimeographing, etc. The approval of the director of regional planning of land division plats outside of incorporated places (except in Milwaukee County) being required by law as a prerequisite to recording with the register of deeds, he is required to check from 125 to 150 such plats each year for compliance with the statutes.

The staff and its members have also cooperated with a number of state agencies, among them the Legislative Council, the Aeronautics Commission, the Highway Commission, the Conservation Commission, the Division of Departmental Research, the Commission on Interstate Cooperation, and others, in connection with projects where its services were deemed desirable.

FINE ARTS COMMISSION

Members: ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF, state architect; LA VERA POHL, director, Milwaukee Art Institute; JAMES S. WATRUS, art faculty member, University of Wisconsin; MRS. HERBERT V. KOHLER, member of State Historical Society Board of Curators; CHARLES ZADOCK, citizen member.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

This commission was created by Chapter 450, Laws of 1951, in order to receive, properly care for, and maintain the bronze memorial

statue of Major Richard Bong when tendered by the National Guard Association. In addition the Fine Arts Commission shall approve the design, structure, composition, location and arrangement of all monuments, memorials, and works of art which are to become the property of the state. Works of art which are the property of the University of Wisconsin and the State Historical Society are excluded.

The commission consists of the state architect, the director of the Milwaukee Art Institute, a member of the art faculty of the University of Wisconsin, a member of the board of curators of the State Historical Society; and a citizen of the state of recognized standing in the fields of fine arts, architecture, or landscape architecture appointed by the Governor. The commission receives an appropriation of \$5,000.

FLOOD DISASTER COMMITTEE

Members: GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER, JR., *chairman*; SENATOR RUDOLPH M. SCHLABACH; ASSEMBLYMAN G. H. BAKKE; M. W. TORKELSON, director of regional planning; GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, Public Service Commission; NOBLE CLARK, University of Wisconsin.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The 1943 Legislature, by Chapter 467, created this committee to administer and provide emergency relief for victims of the flood of September 17, 1942, in and near the village of Spring Valley. A non-lapsible appropriation of \$50,000 was made to provide relief for victims of the flood and for the execution of the functions of the committee.

The committee proceeded promptly to carry out its duties under the statute, and did a considerable amount of work in the rehabilitation of public facilities damaged or destroyed by the flood, including the replacement of a 140-foot bridge over the Eau Galle River. Chapter 258, Laws of 1951, provides that the unexpended and unincumbered balance of the original appropriation of \$50,000 shall be used to complete the reconstruction of roads and bridges.

The committee consists of the Governor, one senator and one assemblyman appointed by the Governor; the director of regional planning; and one representative of the Public Service Commission and one of the University of Wisconsin.

In addition to emergency relief, the committee is authorized to make expenditures necessary in the interest of public health and welfare for restoration, reconstruction, and repair of residential properties, business establishments, streets, roads, and public utility facilities damaged or destroyed by such flood.

On November 17, 1943 the Attorney General ruled that the state

could not provide flood control through the building of levees or other such work, nor could it engage in the removal of buildings incident to such work. He also ruled that the state could not restore, reconstruct, or repair residential properties, business establishments, public utility facilities, etc. Since the state may not engage in the erection of dams or dikes, it cannot clean or enlarge channels.

STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Members: ERNEST F. SWIFT, executive secretary; E. F. BEAN; C. A. HALBERT.

Office: Conservation Commission, State Office Building.

Publications: None.

The State Geographic Board consists of the conservation director, the state geologist, and the state chief engineer. It was established under section 23.25 of the Wisconsin Statutes for the purpose of determining the correct and most appropriate names for geographic features, by changing, in cooperation with county boards and with their approval, names that are unsuitable or duplicated within the state, by giving names to features for which no generally accepted name has been in use, preparing and publishing an official state dictionary of geographic names, and cooperating with the United States Board on Geographic Names so that there may be no conflict between the state and federal designations of geographic features in the state.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

Commissioners: PETER SKAMSER, chairman; JOHN OSTROM, vice chairman and treasurer; E. W. RICHARDSON, secretary.

Office: Board of Trade Building, Superior.

Publications: No regular publications.

The Grain and Warehouse Commission was organized in 1905 and functions in the city of Superior. Green Bay and La Crosse warehouses are also served by this commission. It is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for three-year terms, without necessity of confirmation. It is supported entirely from its receipts. Earnings in excess of the permitted working surplus of \$60,000 go into the state general fund.

The commission is requested by statute to service all grain warehouses in the city of Superior. The commission may extend its services to warehouses in other cities, except to Milwaukee.

The principal duties of the commission are to inspect all grain

shipped out of Superior; to inspect grain shipped to Superior if the shipper requests it; to weigh all grain passing in and out of Superior and to give official certificates of weight; and, on request, to analyze at its protein laboratory all grain and cereal products offered for inspection. These duties apply only to grain received and shipped from Superior public grain warehouses. The purpose of this service is to develop the grain trade of Wisconsin by insuring a fair deal to the shippers and producers of grain.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Members: STEPHEN E. GAVIN, *president*; SAMUEL L. HENKE, *vice president*; CARL N. NEUPERT, *secretary*; STEPHEN CAHANA; WILLIAM T. CLARK; CARL D. NEIHold; FORRESTER RAINe; WOODRUFF SMITH.

State Health Officer: CARL N. NEUPERT.

Assistant State Health Officer: E. H. JORRIS.

General Administration Section: E. H. JORRIS, *assistant state health officer*; personnel, HENRY KJENTVET, *director*; budget and accounts, FRED E. BROWN, *director*; laboratories, W. D. STOVALL, *director*; vital statistics, PAUL WEIS, *registrar*; dental education, FRANCIS A. BULL, *director*; health education, RALPH KUHLI, *director*; hospital survey and construction, VINCENT F. OTIS, *director*; statistical services, VIVIAN B. HOLLAND, *statistician*; cosmetology, LENORE BRANDON, *supervisor*; barbering, DOROTHY GREENE, *acting supervisor*; funeral directing and embalming, HELEN KJELSON, *supervisor*.

Preventable Disease Section: MILTON FEIG, *director*; communicable diseases, MILTON FEIG, *director*; cancer control, A. L. VAN DUSER, *director*; venereal disease control, A. L. VAN DUSER, *director*; heart disease control, PIERCE D. NELSON, *director*; tuberculosis control, PIERCE D. NELSON, *director*; Wisconsin State Sanatorium, EVERETT E. MOODY, *superintendent*; ELLISON F. WHITE, *medical director*; Lake Tomahawk State Camp, LEONARD H. HEISE, *camp director and counselor*.

Environmental Sanitation Section: O. J. MUEGGE, *state sanitary engineer*; HARVEY WIRTH, *assistant state sanitary engineer*; sanitary engineering, HARVEY WIRTH, *director*; plumbing, WALTER SPENCER, *supervisor*; well drilling, THOMAS CALABRESA, *supervisor*; rendering and slaughtering, ARTHUR F. RIZZI, *supervisor*; water pollution control, T. F. WISNIEWSKI, *director*.

Maternal and Child Health Section: AMY LOUISE HUNTER, *director*; mental health, EUGENIA S. CAMERON, *director*; nutrition, LUCILE K. BILLINGTON, *supervisor*.

Local Health Administration Section: ALLAN FILEK, *director*; public health nursing, JANET JENNINGS, *director*; industrial hygiene, WILLIAM L. LEA, *director*; hotels and restaurants, HAROLD E. OLSEN, *supervisor*; local health administration, ALLAN FILEK, *director*.

District Health Officers: No. 2, Elkhorn, E. E. BERTOLAET; No. 3, Fond du Lac, JOHN C. SWAN; No. 6, Green Bay, GEORGE M. SHINNERS; No. 7, Chippewa Falls, R. E. GRABER; No. 8, Rhinelander, FRANCES A. CLINE; No. 1, Madison; No. 4, Sparta; No. 5, Wisconsin Rapids; No. 9, Ashland all vacant.

Subordinate Boards and Committees

Barbers Examining Board: JOSEPH LANDREE; GEORGE SCHOENFELDT; ALFRED W. SEEFEILT.

Cosmetology Examining Board: MRS. ANN MOCKRUSS; LYDIA SCHNEIDER; MRS. ZELMA SIEBERT.

Advisory Committee in Cosmetology

Appointed pursuant to Chapter 723, 1951

HENRY KJENTVET, *secretary*; MRS. ALMA A. GEHRKE; FLORIAN W. HARVAT; RALPH HATFIELD; MRS. EDNA JENNINGS; MRS. VIVIENNE SCHIBSTED; MRS. EVALYN SORENSEN.

Funeral Directing and Embalming, Committee of Examiners in: GEORGE JOHNSON; E. J. OVERTON; WILLMER G. SCHMIDT.

Plumber Examiners, Board of: CARL M. HOFFMANN; ROBERT T. MORRILL; WALTER SPENCER.

Water Pollution, Committee on: THEODORE F. WISNIEWSKI, *director*; GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, *chairman*; C. A. HALBERT, *vice chairman*; H. T. J. CRAMER; OSWALD J. MUEGGE; CARL N. NEUPERT.

Public Health Nurses, Examining Committee for: A. L. SCHMICH, *chairman*; ALLAN FILEK; WM. C. KAHL.

Advisory Hospital Council: MRS. GEORGE ALBERTS; PAUL BJORKE; WM. L. COFFEY; HAROLD M. COON; GRACE CRAFTS; MRS. OTTO FALK; LEIGH HUNT; E. R. KRUMBIEGEL; CARL N. NEUPERT; W. R. PLATER; FRED PROCTOR; H. A. SINCOCK; JOHN STROBEL; JOHN TRAMBURG.

Nursing Homes Advisory Committee

Appointed pursuant to Chapter 715, 1951

THEDA L. WATERMAN, *chairman*; ALBERT INCANI, *vice chairman*; E. H. JORRIS, *secretary*; MARGARET HEALY; RAYMON HIRSCH; GEORGE M. KEITH; ROBERT B. L. MURPHY; MRS. MOLLIE RAHR; MARGARET SCHLOEMER.

Interdepartmental Mental Health Commission: W. T. CLARK; E. H. JORRIS; F. V. POWELL; W. D. STOVALL; JOHN TRAMBURG.

State Laboratory of Hygiene, Administrative Committee for: E. B. FRED; STEPHEN E. GAVIN; WM. S. MIDDLETON; CARL N. NEUPERT; W. D. STOVALL.

Offices: State Office Building. The district health offices are located in Ashland, Chippewa Falls, Elkhorn, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Madison, Rhinelander, Sparta and Wisconsin Rapids. The State Laboratory of Hygiene is located at the University of Wisconsin, the branch laboratory at Rhinelander, and the cooperative laboratories in Beloit, Green Bay, Kenosha, La Crosse, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Superior, and Wausau.

Publications: Biennial Report; Health, a bimonthly bulletin; special publications which are listed in Yours For The Asking; Health Films, catalog of movies and filmstrips.

Background

The State Board of Health was created by the Wisconsin legislature in 1876 with prescribed powers of regulation and enforcement in matters pertaining to public health. It was the eleventh such agency in the nation and the third in the middle west. The board determines policies for the administration of the department and adopts rules and regulations pertaining to its statutory functions. The seven members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate for seven-year terms. The board selects its own secretary who is also the state health officer.

Nine district health offices assist local boards of health and health officers in all towns, villages, and cities of the state in supplementing the work of the department. Specific functions are performed by the following five main sections: general administration, preventable diseases, environmental sanitation, maternal and child health, and local health administration.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The section on general administration coordinates the activities of the entire department and directs the following divisions of personnel, budgets and accounts, laboratories, vital statistics, dental education, health education, hospital survey and construction, cosmetology, barbering, and funeral directing and embalming.

Laboratories

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene was established slightly less than half a century ago to assist physicians and health officers in the diagnosis, control, and eradication of communicable disease. Eight cooperative laboratories and a branch laboratory have been established. Among the examinations of specimens made to assist in the diagnosis of disease are culture and other tests for tuberculosis and undulant fever; agglutination tests for tularemia, typhoid, and paratyphoid; complete service in Rh factor analysis of blood; biopsy sections and the Papanicolaou screening technique for cancer. Water specimens collected from all parts of the state are analyzed. A new laboratory building is being constructed which will provide needed space for the comprehensive public health laboratory service needed to continue the highest quality health program in Wisconsin.

Vital Statistics

The registration of vital statistics became a statutory obligation in 1852. Original birth, stillbirth, death, marriage, and divorce rec-

ords are maintained in a fireproof record vault in the State Office Building and certified copies of these records may be obtained for a fee by writing the bureau of vital statistics.

Today's statistical public health tabulations are derived from these records and from morbidity reports of local health officers and hospital case records. They furnish a dependable and conclusive measuring stick of public health administration and medical progress. They illustrate the progress in the control of a host of communicable diseases and highlight the fact that, while we save thousands of precious lives through immunization and sanitation, we have yet been unable to control accidents, cancer, and heart disease.

The microfilm laboratory produces microfilm and photostats of birth, death, and marriage certificates or other material. These services are furnished at cost to other state agencies. X-ray films from the state mobile X-ray units are processed.

Statistical Services

Since its organization in 1946 the purpose of this division has been to help administrators, the advisory staff, public health workers at the local level, and lay persons by putting into a readily usable form statistical information to guide them in their work.

Dental Education

The state-wide program of dental health education includes research, control studies of the effects of fluoridation of public water supplies, and demonstration of the topical applications of sodium fluoride. In urban areas 80 Wisconsin communities have adopted a program of fluoridation of public water supplies. For rural areas a two-year demonstration and research program of topical application of sodium fluoride to the teeth of school children has been completed. A dental health hygienist program is carried on in the rural areas of District 3.

Health Education

Special assistance in health education techniques is provided for official and nonofficial agencies interested in health. Periodicals are produced in cooperation with other divisions. Public health information and articles are prepared for the Wisconsin press and the periodicals of other interested organizations. The division produces and participates in the distribution of a variety of folders, charts, pamphlets, catalogs, and booklets. These publications are available without charge to Wisconsin residents.

Local sex education programs are stimulated by health educators who help parents, churches, schools, and community organizations to improve adult guidance of children. Social hygiene pamphlets and visual aids are furnished upon request. Libraries are encouraged to purchase recommended books. Discussions with school

age boys and girls serve as a direct aid to the young people of Wisconsin and as a teaching demonstration for the educators.

The health film library contains 1,291 films with 438 titles. These films are available without charge to any school, organization, or group in the state. Rural demonstrations of health visual aids are conducted in selected counties by the district health offices. They loan projectors and health films to rural schools in a round-robin circuit.

Hospital Survey and Construction

One of the major functions of this division is the development of a long-range state hospital plan for general and allied special hospitals, chronic disease and mental hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoriums, public health centers, and related hospital facilities. A 14-member advisory hospital council assists and is consulted in annual revisions of this plan. An annual inventory of hospitals and related institutions is made to obtain current information. Public Health engineers, dietitians, a hospital nursing consultant, an accountant, and a hospital consultant assist every eligible project sponsor. All institutions upon completion of construction must meet the minimum standards established for the maintenance and operation of the hospital. A good beginning has been made in providing urgently needed general hospital facilities in 21 predominantly rural areas. Separate psychiatric and chronic disease sections are being built as subunits of existing larger general hospitals in major medical centers. Thus, the basic ground work is being laid for greatly needed new facilities and long delayed integrated services with excellent possibilities for expanded research.

A new program, which will require the licensing, regulation, and accreditation of approximately 500 nursing homes and similar institutions became law August 12, 1951. Institutions covered by the act will be inspected annually to determine adherence to minimum standards for their maintenance and operation. Registration will be completed by October 10 and licenses issued on July 1, 1952 and annually thereafter.

In November 1951 an official advisory committee was appointed by the Board of Health to assist in the establishment and review of minimum standards, rules, and regulations governing the licensing and operation of nursing homes.

Cosmetology

The regulation and supervision of schools of cosmetology, the examination and licensing of cosmetologists, the supervision of apprentices, and the inspection and licensing of beauty salons are the functions of this division. An advisory committee in cosmetology, appointed by the State Board of Health, consists of seven members, six representing the practicing cosmetologists and one representing the Board of Health.

Barbering

The functions of this division are the inspection of barber shops and the licensing of all persons engaged in barbering in this state for compensation. A barbers' examining board, appointed by the State Board of Health, conducts all examinations for barber licenses other than apprentices.

Funeral Directing and Embalming

Examining and licensing of funeral directors and embalmers and the inspecting and licensing of funeral homes are the main functions of this division together with the close supervision of apprentices from the time of registration through their training period. The committee of examiners for funeral directors and embalmers consists of four members appointed by the State Board of Health, three representing the practicing funeral directors and embalmers, and one representing the Board of Health.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES

The section on preventable diseases coordinates the work of infectious and degenerative diseases that is carried on by the following divisions:

Bureau of Communicable Diseases

The bureau promotes and encourages activities for the prevention of infectious diseases through local health facilities. Specific immunization by the local physician is encouraged and is supplemented by public programs. In addition to diseases which can be controlled by specific immunization or community sanitation, there is a large group in which isolation and quarantine remain the principal weapons. The new rule amendments still require isolation of cases and quarantine of contacts, but enforcement through the agency of placards has been largely discontinued.

Tuberculosis Control

This division operates mobile photofluorographic X-ray units for the systematic mass survey of entire counties and performs specific duties relative to the finding, treating, and rehabilitating of tuberculous persons. A central register of tuberculosis cases is maintained. Emphasis on case finding by the mobile X-ray units is shifting to take increasing numbers of persons in the older age brackets.

The state sanatorium at Wales was established and is operated for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Any person in an early or slightly advanced stage may be admitted; preference is given to those suffering from the disease in the beginning stage. A recent change was the appointment of a lay hospital administrator with

over-all responsibility for the institution. A medical director was also appointed.

The purpose of Lake Tomahawk State Camp is the physical and vocational rehabilitation of men convalescing from tuberculosis. Under medical supervision and direction the patients at the camp follow a gradually built-up exercise and training program to prepare them to return to work.

Venereal Disease Control

This division's activities include: (1) obtaining from physicians the reports of all known cases; (2) seeing that these individuals receive treatment; (3) investigating the sources and contacts of reported cases to find the unknown infectious case. Although more than 2,000 cases of syphilis are reported yearly, about half in the infectious stages, Wisconsin enjoys as low a rate of syphilis in white persons as does any state in the union.

Cancer Control

Activities of this division consist mainly of education for early diagnosis of cancer directed to the patient or potential patient and his family physician. Films, pamphlets, booklets, news releases, symposia, speakers — all tell the story that early cancer can be cured by surgery, X-ray, and radium. Research of a statistical nature which is helpful to the educational program is carried on. In the field of services the division is primarily concerned with the availability of diagnostic aids for the physician to assist him in finding early cancer.

Heart Disease Control

This division has set up broad objectives for professional and lay education, community research, and service. Two projects of postgraduate medical school education have been organized. Lay education has been promoted by making speakers available at group meetings. Pamphlets pertaining to coronary heart disease and rheumatic fever have been published and are distributed widely throughout the state.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The section on environmental sanitation exercises general supervision and guidance over public health engineering activities in the state.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering

The bureau supervises public water supplies, approves plans for new systems and improvements in existing ones, and cooperates in a program for certifying water supplies used by common carriers. Plans for new construction or improvements in existing sewerage

systems are reviewed, sewage treatment plants being required with all new construction.

In the field of milk sanitation the bureau's activities are primarily educational — advisory service to local health departments, lectures to school and adult groups, in-service training for health department personnel as well as for pasteurization plant operators and employes.. Inspections are made of pasteurization plants supplying milk products to common carriers as well as the certification of all grade A milk supplies shipped interstate.

A law passed by the 1951 Legislature provided for the registration, inspection, and certification of industrial camps in the state. Every owner or operator is required to register an industrial camp. Industrial camps are certified when they conform to adopted regulations.

General sanitation activities include supervision of public swimming pools and bathing places; garbage and refuse disposal; and recreational, trailer, and tourist camps. Advisory service is given to municipalities and individuals on insect and rodent control, housing, and other miscellaneous sanitation problems. Plans for mausoleums are reviewed.

Plumbing

This division supervises plumbing installation and lake and stream platting to protect the public against installations that may be a hazard, to promote adequate and sanitary toilet and washing facilities, and to secure adequate waste disposal systems in rural and other unsewered areas. Plumbers are examined and licensed and apprentices registered.

Well Drilling

The responsibilities of this division are supervision of well construction and control of wells of high capacity. General educational activities are being expanded to bring about a public demand for proper well construction. Private water supplies serving homes insured through the Federal Housing Administration are certified.

Rendering and Slaughtering

The functions of this division are to supervise sanitary construction, maintenance, and operation of slaughterhouses and rendering plants and to issue licenses. New sites are inspected and plans for new plants are examined and approved.

Water Pollution Control

The Committee on Water Pollution was established by an act of the 1927 Legislature. It is composed of a representative of the Public Service Commission, the state chief engineer, a representative of the Conservation Commission, the state health officer, and the state sanitary engineer. General policies and procedures relating

to pollution control have been established by this committee and administrative work is carried out by the State Board of Health through the division of water pollution control. The division conducts pollution surveys, studies trade wastes and other pollution abatement measures, supervises aquatic nuisance control procedures, and renders other services for the committee.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The activities of this section are directed toward helping communities establish services based on local need for improving physical and mental health, encouraging happy wholesome family living, and preventing deaths of mothers and children. Consultation and advice of specialists and such educational materials as literature and visual aids are made available to doctors, hospitals, nurses, teachers, community groups, and interested lay organizations.

Bureau of Maternal and Child Health

The bureau staff is constantly studying current trends in community program for maternal and child health and reviewing needs throughout the state. Statistical data is analyzed and interpreted and new methods and techniques demonstrated.

Medical and Nursing Consultation in Obstetrics and Pediatrics

The changing trend toward hospital care has made it necessary to direct more emphasis to hospital services. A hospital nursing consultant is available to visit hospitals and review their particular problems with the staff. The marked increase in premature deliveries of infants has made it essential to provide incubators for loan to hospitals in areas where needed. These incubators are demonstrated and special training courses in the care of prematures and newborn infants offered to local hospital nurses.

Community activities are carried on and coordinated with the hospital service through a public health nursing consultant in maternal and child health. Joint in-service training activities for public health and hospital nurses are planned. Nurses are encouraged to make use of every opportunity to teach parents about child development and guidance. Parents' classes are becoming popular and are an effective means of reaching more people in the community. Referral of selected individuals by physicians and hospital staff to the public health nurse for special help is recommended.

The bureau works with the State Medical Society in developing postgraduate programs in obstetrics and pediatrics and to increase medical interest in community and hospital staff projects. Doctors, hospitals, and nurses play an important part in helping parents to give the best possible care to their babies.

School Health Education

A consultant on school health and other staff members are made available to assist school administrators, supervisors, and teachers in planning and carrying out more effective health education programs and better school health services. Ways and means of improving the health of the school age child are stressed through individual conferences, institutes, teachers' meetings, and classes. Materials for use in the Wisconsin Cooperative School Health Program are developed and widely distributed. Assistance is given in planning and staffing health education workshops in the teachers colleges and two universities. Because of the importance of teacher training in health education, health instructors in the county rural normal schools, where 80 percent of Wisconsin rural teachers are trained, are given stipends to attend summer health workshops.

Health supervision of the preschool child is encouraged through the promotion of "readiness-for-school" programs. Reference lists and educational aids are also made available to junior and senior high school teachers of infant and child care and family relations courses.

Other Special Services

A three-year demonstration of a hearing conservation program in rural northeastern Wisconsin has just been completed. Its purpose was to stimulate local communities to recognize the factors responsible for hearing loss so as to prevent as many hearing defects as possible; to encourage programs for early detection of hearing loss; and to see that diagnosis is followed with needed treatment and training.

A few counties of lowest economic valuation are given financial assistance in order that they may maintain programs for maternal and child health. Support is also provided for additional nurses in areas around military camps or defense industries in order that health needs of mothers and children may more adequately be met.

Division of Nutrition

Current information on nutrition is made available and its application promoted in home, school, and community. In-service and preservice education in nutrition is provided for professional staffs of health and welfare agencies and schools through group conferences and individual consultation on special problems. County-wide meetings on school lunches are held with school administrators, lunchroom workers, and parent groups. Consideration is given to improvements in nutritional quality, better sanitation, more efficient kitchen facilities and arrangement, and more effective use of the school lunch as a means of improving eating habits. Assistance is given in planning new or remodeled food departments in hospitals. Consultations are held with administrators in small hospitals, tuber-

culosis sanatoria, children's institutions, and camps on food planning and service. Organized community groups are assisted in studying community needs and in planning for dietary improvements.

Division of Mental Health

This division promotes preventive mental health programs as part of the health activities in local areas and assists local communities to establish their own clinical and educational mental hygiene services. Types of work needed to encourage prevention, early recognition, diagnosis, and treatment of emotional or mental disturbances are demonstrated through integration into well-child centers, "readiness-for-school" programs, and professional daily contacts. In-service training is provided through courses, consultations, case conferences, and participation in teaching programs for nurses, teachers, social workers, and physicians. Training facilities for professional workers are supported and coordinated with university resources. Lay education for parents and other interested individuals is provided through literature, films and discussion guides, radio transcriptions, and assistance in organizing programs. Advisory service on mental health matters is made available to all interested agencies and organizations.

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The section on local health administration is the channel of communication between all the local health units and the various bureaus and divisions of the State Board of Health and supervises the work of the following divisions.

Division of Local Health Administration

This division advises and assists with some direct service the 1,801 health officers and local boards of health in the state. These health units, one for each township, city, and village, were begun in 1839 primarily to combat epidemic disease and are not equipped to handle the six basic services every health department ought to provide. These services are: vital statistics; laboratory facilities; maternal and child health; environmental sanitation; communicable disease control; and health education. This division plans for, and assists in, the development of full-time local health departments that could render these services.

The state is divided into nine districts and plans call for each to have a medical director, one or more sanitary engineers, advisory nurse, and, as time goes on, dental hygienists, nutritionists, and health educators.

All maternity homes and maternity wards of hospitals are licensed.

Public Health Nursing

This bureau gives consultant service to public health nurses and to employing bodies of official and voluntary health organizations

regarding public health nursing policies and administration. Advisory service and staff education for local nurses are offered through district advisory public health nurses and specialized nursing consultants. The bureau cooperates with three universities in placing student public health nurses in field practice centers in rural Wisconsin. Assistance is given in the guidance and placement of public health nurses when requested by local agencies.

Industrial Hygiene

Studies in all types of industrial plants are made by this division to evaluate the exposure of employes to toxic materials used in manufacturing processes. It promotes the establishment of plant medical and nursing programs which include pre-employment and periodic physical examinations of employees.

The chief function of the laboratory is the analysis of air samples collected by the field engineers. It also does chemical analysis of body fluids and of solvents for toxic substances.

The industrial nursing consultant assists industrial nurses in the improvement and expansion of the in-plant health services and correlation of these services with local, district, and state health agencies.

The division gives consultation service to industrial medical departments or plant physicians concerning clinical procedures used in the early detection of occupational diseases. Yearly clinics are held among practicing physicians in various regions of the state.

Any of the services of this division are available without charge upon request by plant management, labor, health departments, or members of the medical or nursing departments of industrial concerns.

Hotels and Restaurants

Fieldmen of this division are assigned to district health offices and carry on a continuous program of inspection of hotels and restaurants. Summer resorts, tourist rooms and cabins, roadside stands, taverns that serve food, and eating places at carnivals, fairs, and similar gatherings are also inspected. Special schools are held in cooperation with local health departments to teach the how and why of sanitary measures to food handlers.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Commissioners: JAMES R. LAW,* chairman; RAYMOND E. JENSEN, vice chairman; O. J. HUGHES, secretary.

Central Office Staff: E. L. ROETTIGER, state highway engineer; A. T. BLECK, construction engineer; MAXWELL W. FISHER, maintenance engineer; CHARLES H. KIRCH, bridge engineer; W. B. BLAIR, chief accountant.

*Deceased March 14, 1952.

Division Engineers with Offices:

- Division No. 1, Jos. C. JONES, State Office Building, Madison.
Division No. 2, J. A. STRANSKY, 794 N. Jefferson Street, Milwaukee.
Division No. 3, D. F. CULBERTSON, Nicolet Building, Green Bay.
Division No. 4, W. J. HASELTON, Wisconsin Theatre Building, Wisconsin Rapids.
Division No. 5, T. M. REYNOLDS, Hoeschler Building, La Crosse.
Division No. 6, W. F. BAUMGARTNER, 105-107 Grand Avenue East, Eau Claire.
Division No. 7, S. A. KOSZAREK, Court House, Rhinelander.
Division No. 8, G. I. GERMOND, 1517 Tower Avenue, Superior.
Division No. 9, T. W. REILLY, Lancaster.

General Office: State Office Building: Division Offices: In places given above as addresses of the Division Engineers.

Publications: Biennial reports; Road and Bridge Standard Specifications; highway maps.

The Highway Commission was organized in 1911 and reorganized in 1929. It is headed by three full-time commissioners, appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. The commissioners hold office for six-year terms.

The Highway Commission is charged by law with the duty of administering state functions in maintaining and operating the state trunk highway system and the distribution of the state highway aids to local units of government, all within the limits of the motor fuel taxes and registration fees for the purpose levied at the state level.

The state highway system maintained and operated by the state aggregates approximately 11,000 miles. The commission directs, finances, and supervises the maintenance of traffic service on this system. County highway forces operating under agreements with the commission and on a labor reimbursement and machinery agreement basis perform practically all the maintenance and service operations on the system.

The Highway Commission, subject to the provisions of the statutes, locates, designs, supervises, and finances the improvement of the state trunk highway system.

All federal highway aids apportioned to the state under authorizations of the Federal Highway Act are expended by and through the commission under supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads. Federal highway funds are allocated to the state for the several purposes, including improvements on the portion of the state trunk highway system designated the Federal Aid System; for secondary and feeder roads on state trunk highways not on the Federal Aid System and on primary county and other highways; for railroad grade crossing elimination and protection eligible on public highways on such systems; for national forest roads; and on urban

highways on the Federal Aid System in places of over 5,000 population.

The commission maintains such engineering and clerical personnel as is necessary for laying out, designing, and supervising the construction of roads and bridges, testing of materials, inventory of facilities necessary for determining apportionment of aids to local units, and accounting of funds appropriated to and spent by the state or apportioned to local units of government. Upon request, highway engineering services are made available to local units of government on an actual cost basis.

In addition to operations of maintaining and improving the state trunk system the commission directs and supervises the traffic services, such as snow and ice removal and control, and the signs, signals, and other traffic control devices necessary for the guidance and regulation of traffic.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

Director: CLIFFORD L. LORD.

Chief: American History Research Center, (*vacancy*).

Chief, Administrative Services: WILBUR H. GLOVER.

Librarian: BENTON H. WILCOX.

Archivist: JESSE E. BOELL.

Chief of Research: ALICE E. SMITH.

Publications Supervisor: LIVIA APPEL.

Supervisor of School Services: MRS. MARY T. RYAN.

Assistant to the Director: HARRY HUNTER.

Office: 816 State Street, Madison 5.

Publications: Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); Badger History (monthly September-May); Wisconsin Public Documents, a Checklist (quarterly); What's Going On (monthly); Wisconsin Historical News (monthly); Wisconsin Teacher Newsletter (monthly September-May); State Historical Society Publications (irregular).

The Historical Society was established in 1846 during the state's first constitutional convention. It was reorganized in 1849 and was chartered by the legislature in 1853. It is governed by a Board of Curators consisting of 36 members, 12 of whom are elected at each annual meeting. They select the officers, including the director, who is the administrative head of the society. The Governor, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the president of the university are permanent *ex officio* members of the board. Though it is a membership corporation with a considerable endowment fund of its own, it is also an official state agency and serves some 145,000 citizens of the state annually.

It is now one of the largest state historical societies in the country with a membership of approximately 3,500.

The society is directed by law "To serve as trustee of the state in the preservation and care of all records, printed, written, filmed, or otherwise recorded, and all articles and materials of historic interest and significance placed in its custody, and to interest itself constructively as the agent of the state in the preservation and care of all such materials wherever they may be. To collect by gift, exchange, or purchase, books, periodicals, pamphlets, records, tracts, manuscripts, maps, charts, papers, artifacts, relics, paintings, photographs, and other materials illustrative of the history of this state in particular and of the West in general. To conduct research in the history of Wisconsin in particular and of the West generally. To inculcate through publications, museum extension services, and other media a wider and fuller knowledge and appreciation of their history of Wisconsin and its significance."

Under this mandate and with liberal state support, the society has collected one of the finest and largest libraries of American history in the country. It is the third largest in size of collections and number of users in the state. Its 350,000 bound volumes and 363,000 pamphlets constitute an unusually good reference collection in American and Wisconsin history. Recently enhanced by the acquisition of the noted McCormick Collections, its manuscript collection of 3,472 bound volumes and 1,804,000 pieces is unusually rich. Its newspaper collection of 50,000 bound volumes and 10,700 reels of microfilm is rated the sixth best collection of American newspapers in the country. It boasts an almost complete file of Wisconsin dailies and weeklies from their respective beginnings. Its collection of labor publications, started by the late John R. Commons, America's first historian of organized labor, and currently being augmented by the manuscript records of organized labor in Wisconsin, is said to be the richest and most extensive in the entire country. Its public documents collection — federal, state, and local — rates seventh in the nation, and serves as the depository and central exchange agent for the publications of all state agencies. Its collection of American, Canadian, and British patents is a welcome service to Wisconsin businesses and patent lawyers. Its genealogical reference collection is the best west of the Alleghenies. A special 1951 appropriation established a revolving fund for the microfilming of basic American documentation in potential target areas.

This collection serves the university as its library of American history and has some 60,000 annual users. Its books, except for rare books, books held on reserve for university classes, and bound issues of newspapers, may be borrowed directly or through the traveling library of the Free Library Commission and the bureau of information and program services of the University of Wisconsin.

The library is the nucleus of the American History Research Center, which places the emphasis on its research projects on state

and local history. Under way in the research division are several business histories, the Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography, and a survey of medical records. Recently completed are the Guide To Business Records and the County Agricultural History essays currently appearing in the Department of Agriculture's county crop reports. The society offers the annual D. C. Everest prize for \$1,000 for the best book length work in Wisconsin economic history, and conducts an annual summer institute for local history.

The museum, now in the process of reorganization, traces visually for youth and adult alike, the development of Wisconsin from the days of the Indians down to the present time. It is visited annually by some 80,000 people, including some 25,000 school children. Its special exhibits on the first floor of the society's building are changed every two months. The museum is a supporter of the Wisconsin Archaeological Survey and the depository for the finds of those survey expeditions headed by University of Wisconsin men. It furnishes study collections to the anthropology departments at the University of Wisconsin and other Wisconsin colleges. It conducts an annual photographic competition for documentary shots of the contemporary Wisconsin scene. It annually prepares a series of circulating exhibits to be sent on loan to the schools as part of a state-wide extension service.

The society is also the official depository for the public records of the state. Under the society, the Committee on Public Records, consisting of the director of the society, the Attorney General, and the state auditor, pass upon all requests from other departments or agencies for the destruction of any public records. This committee is specifically charged by law with safeguarding in its records the legal, financial, and historical interests of the state. The committee may approve an application for disposal of state records or may order the records transferred to the society for preservation in the state archives. Certain types of county records, deemed of permanent historical importance must be offered to the society prior to destruction by a county official. Such records, together with local public records, business records, and other manuscript materials are deposited by the society in the regional depositories it is establishing throughout the state, particularly in the libraries of the state colleges. Court records which have been filmed or which have been on file for 75 years or more may be transferred to the society's custody on court order.

The society publishes quarterly the Wisconsin Magazine of History, and irregularly various hard-bound books on Wisconsin material. Six volumes are scheduled for appearance in the next two years. In preparation is a series of biographies of Wisconsin leaders. It also issues, in the fall of each year, an annual historical desk calendar and date book. In addition it prepares mimeographed bulletins of information and a monthly sheet of historical fillers for the newspapers of the state, and publishes annually on micro-card a selection of theses in American history.

For the past five years the society has promoted through the schools of Wisconsin the largest state-wide junior historian's movement in the United States. The 20,000 odd participants in this program receive the monthly magazine Badger History, the monthly Wisconsin Teacher Newsletter, charters, membership buttons, and membership cards. Participating schools have priority in showing the circulating museum exhibits available through the society. The society has published a textbook on Wisconsin history for the intermediate level, and has available a series of five film strips in full color on the history of the state.

The society is cooperating with the Highway Commission and the Conservation Commission in erecting historical markers on state lands throughout Wisconsin. It is cooperating with the Conservation Commission in the preservation and administration of historic sites. It operates the historic Wade House at Greenbush, one of the show places of the entire region. It is developing a period farm museum as part of the restoration of the Nelson Dewey homestead at Nelson Dewey State Park. It is cooperating with the College of Agriculture on a teaching museum of Wisconsin rural life on the university campus.

Regional meetings of those interested in history, a very active women's auxiliary, special exhibits on special occasions around the state and at the state fair, radio work, speeches, historic flights for history-minded Wisconsin pilots, and the work of its 47 affiliated county and local historical societies complete the program of this service institution — a program which was voted in 1951 a special award by the American Association for State and Local History as the outstanding program of any state historical society in the country.

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Members: SIDNEY L. GOLDSFINE, *chairman*; AUGUST REISWEBER and A. W. ZELLMER, *vice chairmen*; L. F. NELSON, *treasurer*; MRS. GEORGE THOMPSON, *secretary*; L. H. ADOLFSON; MRS. ERNEST ANDERSON; RABBI JOSEPH L. BARON; BRUNO V. BITKER; BERT C. BROUDE; JOHN B. CHAPPLE; MARGARET CHENOWETH; MRS. THEODORE COGGS; JAMES W. DORSEY; T. A. DUCKWORTH; JAMES FRECHETTE; STANLEY GREENE; MRS. HARRY HAMILTON; MRS. HARMON HULL; REV. T. PARRY JONES; REV. FRANKLIN J. KENNEDY; LEONARD J. KLECZKA; V. J. LUCANELI; ALLAN MCANDREWS; REV. FRANCIS L. McDONNELL; PETER PAPPAS; SELIG PERLMAN; FRANK H. RANNEY; S. B. SCHEIN; HERMAN STEFFES; WALTER STRONG; REV. ALFRED W. SWAN; MAURICE H. TERRY; MRS. LOUIS WEISFELDT; ROBERT C. WILLIAMS.

Director: REBECCA CHALMERS BARTON.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Semi-annual reports of the director; monthly newsletters; mimeographed reports on a variety of subjects; printed articles; Wisconsin Laws for Human Rights; We Hold These Rights; Migratory Agricultural Workers in Wisconsin: A Problem in Human Rights; Book Bridges.

On April 24, 1945 Governor Goodland appointed a voluntary Governor's Commission on Human Rights consisting of 18 members. The 1947 Legislature confirmed this action by statute and enlarged the membership to 35. The 1949 Legislature made the first appropriation to the commission and a director was appointed in July 1949.

The Governor's Commission on Human Rights was created by Chapter 296, Laws of 1947. According to section 15.85, Wisconsin Statutes: "There is created the governor's commission on human rights to consist of not to exceed 35 members who shall be appointed by the Governor for terms of 3 years each without the advice or consent of the senate. Members shall be appointed from the entire state and shall be representative of all races, creeds, groups, organizations and fields of endeavor. They shall receive no compensation for their services. It shall be the duty of the commission to disseminate information and to attempt by means of discussion as well as other proper means to educate the people of the state to a greater understanding, appreciation and practice of tolerance, to the end that Wisconsin will be a better place in which to live."

The commission carries out the various aspects of its work by means of standing committees which meet periodically. In addition to the executive committee, these committees have such functional titles as: civil liberties, intercultural education, survey of laws, interracial and interfaith, affiliated groups, and public relations.

Special committees for special projects are set up at need, for example, the Bowling Committee which helped remove discriminatory policies in the sport of bowling; the By-Laws Committee; the Resorts Committee which initiated an extensive educational program, with the help of neighboring states and other state agencies, to "make Wisconsin a vacation land for all".

In addition, the commission relies upon the cooperation of various state departments in helping to solve the problem situations brought to the attention of the commission. This involves work with several interagency committees, such as the Interagency Committee on Migratory Labor and the Wisconsin Community Organization Committee. It works with both state departments and civic organizations on the Wisconsin Committee for Children and Youth towards furthering the objective of the 1950 White House Conference for Children and Youth: equal opportunity for every child and youth, regardless of race, creed, or color.

The Governor's Commission on Human Rights is assigned the special task of setting up a state-wide program of education to promote understanding and appreciation between people regardless of race, color, or creed. By using the radio, press, films, study packets, exhibits, lectures, discussions, work shops, conferences, and publications, the commission seeks to help the citizens of the state analyze the causes of prejudice and the techniques for handling it.

The commission's annual spring conference draws several hundred community leaders to the capital city to hear keynote speakers, including the Governor of the state, and to take part in mutual study and deliberation.

The commission members work on the theory that a long-range plan of education is the best way to control prejudices before they manifest themselves in overt acts of discrimination against those regarded as "inferior" or "different" in religious faith, national origin, or skin color. A commission on human rights can help supply information, methods, and a "climate of opinion" for better human relations. Offers of help in this plan come from churches, schools, colleges, civic clubs, service groups, labor groups, and existing agencies in the field of race relations. Without this voluntary cooperation the Governor's Commission on Human Rights could not function effectively. It seeks to systematize, coordinate and, in general, act as a clearing house for all this goodwill and good work in order to gain the utmost benefit for even the smallest and most isolated communities in the state.

Depending upon the voluntary cooperation of other groups is regarded as the only practical way to insure contacts with all sections of the state. It is also the only way to keep a "grass roots" approach to the people concerned. The Governor's Commission on Human Rights believes that each local community is in the best position to understand and solve its own problems involving inter-group living. The necessary resources in goodwill, intelligence, and leadership are everywhere. The function of the Governor's Commission on Human Rights is merely to enlighten and enliven this process of democracy.

For this reason the Governor's Commission on Human Rights encourages and promotes the formation of responsible local committees specifically designed to handle programs of human rights. Local councils or commissions are already organized in Appleton, Durand, Janesville, Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan, Waupun, and Wisconsin Rapids. All these organizations have complete local autonomy and take the responsibility, in the final analysis, for their own programs and procedures, while co-operating with the Governor's Commission on Human Rights towards the same objectives.

Illustrative of its preventive program and remedial aims, the commission has spearheaded efforts to improve conditions for Wis-

consin's annual quota of 12,000 migrant workers. The following six-point program, which it formulated in 1949, is being systematically carried out in the state through the joint efforts of many individuals and groups: (1) research and fact-finding with subsequent publication and distribution of information; (2) an inter-agency state committee for coordination of information and resources; (3) demonstration projects in communities, such as recreational programs and summer schools for the migrant children; (4) community organization for migrant welfare; (5) use of conferences, radio, and press as educational media; (6) remedial legislation.

The commission is helping to establish local migrant committees and is providing materials and consultant services to an increasing number of communities. At the same time, it is acting as a co-ordinator and a clearing house of information for interested groups and organizations. Its informational bulletin on the migrant has had wide circulation.

The Governor's Commission on Human Rights is an educational and not a prosecuting agency, but the Attorney General has given special attention to cases in which the laws guarding the equal rights of Wisconsin citizens seem to have been infringed. The Governor's Commission on Human Rights recognizes the fact that upholding a civil rights law is a form of education for the citizenry as well as a safeguard for the individual whose rights are at stake. Therefore, it does a great deal of informal conciliation and mediation.

Since public opinion and law are regarded by the Governor's Commission on Human Rights as operating mutually on each other rather than as existing in a cause and effect relationship, it believes that it has the dual responsibility of implementing the existing human rights statutes and of making recommendations when necessary for improved or increased legislation in this field. Therefore it initiates study and research toward this end.

Research is regarded as an essential part of the plan of education throughout. With the cooperation of the university, colleges, schools, and libraries, the commission is initiating studies and surveys to determine the actual status of minority groups in this state. It is felt that only by checking with the ascertainable facts can educational programs move towards constructive ends for the people concerned. This fact-finding eventuates periodically in studies and publications.

The work of the Governor's Commission on Human Rights is based on the premise that each individual should be judged on his own merit alone and should be accorded suitable opportunities in light of his particular abilities. For this reason, the Governor's Commission on November 7, 1945 adopted the following declaration of policy which remains current:

- "I. We affirm our allegiance to our American ideals as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, that without distinction as to race, national origin, economic or social status, political or religious creed, all men are created free and equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among them being life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
- "II. We welcome the cultural variety of our country, enriched by people from many lands, and conceive the social health of the nation to depend on mutual understanding of differences, and on safeguarding the right to differ in cultural tastes, political loyalties and religious faiths.
- "III. We condemn attacks upon any persons or groups, incited by prejudice, discrimination or false propaganda, which seek to restrict their liberties, and thereby threaten our own and our children's peace and concord, as well as the peace of the world.
- "IV. We dedicate all our energies to the elimination of all discriminatory practices;
We propose to sustain with vigor the free exercise of human rights by all people everywhere; and we call upon civic, commercial, industrial, governmental, education, labor, and religious agencies, and all peoples to foster those sentiments and practices which will preserve our unity, and make us a strong and contented people."

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Commissioners: VOYTA WRABETZ, *chairman*; HARRY J. BURCZYK; REUBEN G. KNUTSON.

Secretary: HELEN E. GILL.

Apprenticeship Department: W. F. SIMON, *director*.

Employment Service: HARRY LIPPART, *director*.

Advisory Committee on the Employment Service: R. G. KNUTSON, *chairman*; WILLIAM CONNORS; GEORGE A. HABERMAN, JOHN SORENSEN, representing labor; RICHARD S. FALK, E. R. KLASSY, RALPH G. KLINEFORTH, representing management; MRS. KARL HENRICH, E. J. McKEAN, BYRON SANDERS, GUIDO SCHROEDER, WILLIAM SEFFERN, C. W. ZAMJAHN, representing the public.

Fair Employment Practice: VIRGINIA HUEBNER, *administrative assistant*.

Fair Employment Advisory Committee

Appointed by the Governor pursuant to section 111.34 of the statutes.

GEORGE HALL, JOHN SORENSEN, representing labor; HARRY G. BRAGARNICK, WM. D. MCINTYRE, representing management; ALLEN W. CADWELL, JAMES DORSEY, THOMAS E. SULLIVAN, representing the public.

Safety and Sanitation: O. T. NELSON, *director*; C. J. CADDELL, *building engineer*; JOHN E. WISE, *electrical engineer*; A. W. USADEL, *mining engineer*; W. J. KILPATRICK, *supervisor, factory inspection*; FRANK BISHOP, *supervisor, boiler inspection*; I. F. STATZ, *supervisor, fire prevention*.

Statistical Department: ORRIN A. FRIED, *chief statistician*.

Unemployment Compensation: PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *director*.

Unemployment Compensation Advisory Committee

Appointed pursuant to section 108.14 of the statutes.

PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *presiding chairman*; J. F. FRIEDRICK, GEORGE A. HABERMAN, WALTER JENSEN, HAROLD THOMPSON, representing labor; P. M. CHIUMINATTO, B. A. KRAWCZYK, GEORGE F. KULL, H. J. MELLUM, representing employers.

Woman and Child Labor Department: MAUD SWETT, *director*; CLARA M. HOSKINS, *administrative assistant*.

Workmen's Compensation: H. A. NELSON, *director*.

Advisory Committee on Workmen's Compensation Legislation

Appointed pursuant to section 101.10 (1) of the statutes.

J. F. FRIEDRICK, GEORGE A. HABERMAN, GEORGE HALL, JOHN SORENSEN, representing labor; E. E. DRUNAM, B. A. KRAWCZYK, H. J. MELLUM, MARVIN P. VERHULST, ROBERT WOLLANGK, representing management; R. G. KNUTSON, MILES LAMBERT, E. E. LANGWORTHY, representing insurance carriers; ROBERT A. EWENS, representing the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association; MORTIMER LEVITAN, representing the Attorney General's office.

General Office: State Office Building; Milwaukee office, 623 North Second Street; unemployment compensation division, 137 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Publications: Biennial Report; Workmen's Compensation Report; The Wisconsin Labor Market; Farm Labor Bulletin, reprints of the laws administered by the commission; safety codes on the different subjects on which the commission has issued orders.

HISTORY

The Industrial Commission is the labor department of the state. Since the first labor law was passed in 1867, new laws on the subject have been enacted at every session of the legislature. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was created in 1887 to enforce all labor laws, but in 1911, when the Workmen's Compensation Law was passed, it was replaced by the Industrial Commission. This commission is composed of three persons appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate.

The commission's activities are carried out by the following divisions:

APPRENTICESHIP DIVISION

The Wisconsin apprenticeship law, enacted in 1911, is designed to encourage employment and training of young people in the skilled trades and to protect interests of apprentices during their term of training. This state considers trade training, like education, a matter of public concern.

A written contract is entered into between the learner and the employer on standard forms issued by the Industrial Commission. This agreement, or indenture, specifies all the conditions of the apprenticeship, such as term of training, schedule of processes or parts of the trade to be learned, part-time school attendance, and a progressive wage rate. Each such indenture is first passed upon and approved by the apprenticeship division before it can be considered binding on the parties to it. Thereafter, the apprenticeship division supervises the apprentice periodically and upon completion of training issues a certificate of journeymanship to the graduate.

Because the administration of the apprenticeship program must be concerned with wages, ratio, qualifications of individual employers, related instruction, etc., the apprenticeship division constantly works with trade unions, employers, associations of employers, educators, and joint apprenticeship committees. There are presently about 250 local or area committees in the state. These committees are composed of an equal number of employers and employees. In the construction trades, for example, most of the apprentices are indentured to these committees. To enable acquirement of diversified training and to keep apprentices steadily employed, these committees assume the responsibility of transferring the apprentice from one employer to another during the term of training.

Through its apprenticeship program Wisconsin has been able to keep pace with the greatly increased demands for skilled workmen.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The purpose of the employment service is to facilitate full employment and to promote employment stability in communities throughout the state, as well as to administer the "work test" to claimants for unemployment compensation.

By applying the principles of a "six point program", which includes the placement of job seekers, special services to veterans, employment counseling and selective placement, labor market information, industrial services, and cooperation with local groups, the employment service gears its activities to the needs of workers, employers, and the community. At the present time the Industrial Commission maintains 26 district employment service offices in as many of the state's key cities. Over 100 other Wisconsin communities are extended a part-time employment service through the itinerant service program.

Key operating divisions of the employment service include: the farm placement section which is responsible for the recruitment and placement of year-round farm workers and seasonal agricultural and food-processing workers. In connection with this activity, this section publishes a weekly farm labor bulletin and a bi-weekly inventory of farm job openings. The farm placement section is also responsible for the approval and certification of out-of-state migratory and foreign workers. The teachers' placement section, since its inception in 1934, has steadily increased its referral and placement service to members of the teaching profession, school boards, and hiring principals and superintendents. The technical services section provides such specialized employer and job applicant service as testing, job analysis, counseling, and labor market information.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

The Wisconsin Fair Employment Act was enacted by the 1945 Legislature and became effective on July 25 of that year. It is administered by the Industrial Commission which established the fair employment division in Milwaukee for that purpose.

The act is aimed at eliminating "discrimination because of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry, by an employer individually, or in concert with others, against any employee or any applicant for employment, in regard to his hire, tenure or term, condition or privilege of employment, and by any labor organization against any member or applicant for membership . . .".

By virtue of the Fair Employment Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to receive and investigate alleged complaints of discrimination in employment on account of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, and in this connection has the right to hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, take testimony, and give publicity to its findings.

The act also provides for the appointment of a seven-member advisory committee to which the Industrial Commission may refer for "study and advice on any matter relating to fair employment." In addition, the advisory committee "shall give consideration to the practical operation and application" of the fair employment chapter, "and may report to the proper legislative committee its view on any pending bill relating to the subject . . .". The seven members are subject to appointment by the Governor. The term of members is three years.

SAFETY AND SANITATION

This division enforces all regulations pertaining to safety and sanitation in places of employment and public buildings, such as factories, mercantile establishments, schools, theaters, and assembly halls, apartments and hotels, as well as in mines, quarries, and similar places. The statutes do not prescribe in detail the safety requirements but merely provide that all employers and all owners

of public buildings shall provide places that are safe for employes and frequenters. It is the duty of the Industrial Commission to determine what is safe and with that purpose in mind it has adopted approximately 1,400 regulations. These regulations were drafted by advisory committees consisting of representatives of employers, labor, insurance carriers, the public, and other interested organizations.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

Through its statistical department the Industrial Commission collects, analyzes, and publishes statistics relating to industrial conditions, including statistics on employment, industrial accidents, and child labor. Index numbers of the volume of employment and pay rolls are compiled monthly from reports voluntarily made by many employers, which are the best gauge of industrial conditions obtainable.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Wisconsin enacted its pioneer unemployment compensation law in January 1932 — three years earlier than any other state.

The present law covers 22,000 employers of six or more persons, and about 800,000 workers. Contributions have been paid by covered employers since July 1934. Unemployment benefits have been paid to eligible workers since August 1936. Through September 1951, benefit payments had totalled \$87,000,000.

To secure benefits under the law, each unemployed worker must register for work and report weekly at a public employment office. Benefits due under the law, for weeks of unemployment, are paid by check, mailed to the worker at his home address. Each unemployed worker's weekly benefit is based on his own average weekly wage. The resulting weekly payments for total unemployment range from \$9 to \$30. How long a worker may draw benefits depends on how long he has recently worked in "covered" employment. Based on 38 or more weeks of covered employment within the past year, he may draw up to 26½ weeks of benefits, if he stays jobless and eligible.

Each employer's contributions are credited to his separate account in the state's unemployment reserve fund. Under Wisconsin's experience rating system, each employer's contribution rate depends on his own experience, as shown by the contributions credited and the benefits charged to his separate account. Steadier employment means lower contribution rates.

Wisconsin's unemployment fund as of September 30, 1951 amounted to \$234,000,000. By state and federal law, this fund can be used for only one purpose — to pay unemployment benefits to Wisconsin workers.

The Industrial Commission's expenses in administering the state law (collecting contributions, receiving claims at employment of-

fices, and paying benefits) are financed separately, from federal funds granted under the Social Security Act.

Wisconsin's advisory committee on unemployment compensation assists the Industrial Commission in administering and carrying out the purposes of the unemployment compensation law.

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR; WAGE COLLECTION

This division administers eight laws which affect employment of men, women, and children. They are:

Woman's hours, minimum wage, home work, one day of rest in seven, child labor, street trades, wage payment and collection, and private employment agency laws.

The woman's hours law regulates the hours of work in the places of employment named in the law; namely, manufacturers, mechanical or mercantile establishments, beauty parlors, laundries, restaurants, confectionery stores, telegraph or telephone offices or exchanges, express or transportation establishments, and hotels. In places of employment not named, the hours of labor of women 18 years of age or over are not regulated.

The minimum wage law makes it the responsibility of the commission to determine, fix, and enforce wage rates payable to women and minors which are not less than a living wage. The last minimum wage order which became effective February 10, 1947 set the following rates:

In cities and villages with a population of

3,500 or more 45¢

In cities and villages with a population of

1,000 or more but less than 3,500 40¢

Elsewhere in the state 38¢

The home work law provides that a permit to engage in home work manufacture shall be secured from the Industrial Commission.

The one day of rest in seven law provides that employees of factories and mercantile establishments with exceptions named in the law shall receive at least 24 consecutive hours of rest in every seven consecutive days.

The child labor law requires permits for the employment of minors under 18 years of age except in agricultural pursuits and work usual to the home of the employer during vacations and outside the hours during which the full-time schools are in session. The law fixes a minimum age of 14 years for gainful employment, regulates hours of work, and lists the employments and places of employment deemed to be dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety, or welfare of minors or females under the ages specified.

The street trades law which regulates the employment of minors in the distribution of newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and other street trades work fixes the minimum ages of employment at 13

years for boys and 18 years for girls. During the war emergency permits may be issued for boys 12 years of age in house to house street trades in residential areas.

In its administration of the child labor and street trades laws the commission has designated approximately 475 permit officers to assist in the issuance of permits. Permit officers are located in cities and villages having a population of 1,000 or more and in less populous communities which offer employment opportunities to minors.

Under the wage payment and collection law the commission may investigate and attempt to adjust wage controversies between employers and employees if the work was performed for a person, firm, or corporation engaged in enterprise or business for pecuniary profit with specified exemptions and if the claims are not in excess of \$100.

Before engaging in the business of an employment agent the person, firm, corporation, or association is required to obtain a license from the Industrial Commission.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The Workmen's Compensation Act provides for payment of compensation and for all necessary medical treatment to injured employees of employers subject to the compensation act, also for compensation to dependents of employees whose injuries result in deaths. During the year ended June 30, 1950, 54,000 industrial accidents and diseases were reported, of which 50,000 were found to call for payment of compensation over and above medical benefits. In about 90 percent of these cases payments were made without formal order of the commission. In about 10 percent, which involved more than one-half the total benefits paid during the year, the commission made formal order, either upon agreement of the parties or following hearing. Hearings are held in or near places where accidents occur or where the injured person resides. These hearings are conducted by examiners of the commission who draw orders, from which appeal may be taken to the commission as a body.

The advisory committee on workmen's compensation legislation advises with the commission on legislation affecting the workmen's compensation law. The committee consists of representatives of labor, employers, compensation insurance groups, and the public. It is appointed by the Industrial Commission and meets upon call of the commission.

WISCONSIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Board of Regents: JOHN P. LACKE, president; MRS. AUGUSTA V. KUSTER; GEORGE E. WATSON.

President: MILTON A. MELCHER.

Location: Platteville.

Publications: Bulletin of the Wisconsin Institute of Technology.

The Wisconsin Institute of Technology was established by act of the legislature of 1907 as a mining trade school with a two-year course of instruction. The course was increased in length and scope in 1915 and again in 1939.

Control and management of the institute is in a board of regents. The board consists of three members, two residents of the mining district in the southwestern part of the state, appointed by the Governor; and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*. The appointments are for terms of four years; one each in alternate bienniums.

The functions of the Institute of Technology as given in the statutes are twofold: to train students in practical and theoretical general engineering; and to collect, maintain, and classify a complete collection of the minerals of the lead and zinc region of Wisconsin.

COURSES OF STUDY

The statutes provide that courses of instruction shall be three and four years. The three-year curricula in mining and highway engineering are available to both high school and non-high school graduates. A diploma is the present certificate awarded upon completion of either of these courses. The four-year curricula are restricted to graduates of high schools or equivalents. A Bachelor of Science degree is conferred upon a student who meets the requirements of the four-year courses in mining or civil engineering. The four-year courses conform to the requirements of most university curricula for parallel work. A student who completes one or two years of the four-year curriculum may transfer to another school to obtain his degree; or, if he desires he may have his credits transferred to another branch of engineering. The expansion of the curricula to four years was completed in the fall of 1951. The first degrees were granted in May 1952.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Admission of both high school graduates and those who are not high school graduates is permitted. In general, a high school graduate is given college credits which are acceptable toward requirements for a degree if such credits are of "C" grade or higher. A non-high school graduate is given credit equivalents which are not acceptable toward requirements for a degree. Much of the work completed by a non-high school graduate may later become acceptable for college credit if his high school requirements or equivalents are satisfied. To facilitate such matters, each student is assigned to a faculty advisor who acts as his counselor during his attendance.

EVALUATION OF CREDITS FOR VETERANS

Veterans who are high school graduates are given credit for college work completed before their entrance into the armed service. In recognition of the completion of basic training in the armed service, six semester hours of credit are granted. These credits may be applied as elective courses only.

Appropriate credit is granted for college courses pursued by the veteran while in service. "A Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Services" by the American Council on Education is used as a guide in this matter. The veteran may choose either the blanket six credits, or the evaluated credits, but in no event both of them.

COLLEGE YEAR

The Wisconsin Institute of Technology year consists of two semesters of 18 weeks each. There are six instruction days per week. Because of the specialization not very much flexibility is permitted; hence the average academic load is 17 to 19 credit hours per semester.

TUITION AND FEES

No student who has been a resident of the state for one year next preceding his admission to the school is required to pay tuition. The tuition for students who are not residents has been fixed at \$60 per term. All students pay nominal laboratory fees and a \$5 matriculation fee.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Insurance: JOHN R. LANGE.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Annual reports; insurance laws.

For eight years following the beginning of the Insurance Department in 1870, the Secretary of State was *ex officio* Insurance Commissioner. From 1878 until 1911 the commissioner was an elective officer. Since that time he has been appointed by the Governor for a four-year term, subject to confirmation by the senate.

The Insurance Department administers the laws relating to fire, marine, life, disability, liability, steam boiler, fidelity, title, credit, burglary, plate glass, sprinkler leakage, elevator, livestock, automobile, workmen's compensation, medical payments, and other casualty insurance, which comprise the 18 forms recognized by the Wisconsin Statutes.

In 1951 there were 280 Wisconsin companies licensed. A program of examining these companies every three years has been

established. Also 478 foreign companies were licensed to do business in this state during the year 1951. Special examinations of either foreign or domestic companies may be made whenever the commissioner deems it advisable.

All companies file annual statements which are examined in detail prior to licensing or relicensing. When a foreign company has been determined unsound or has violated any laws of the state its license can be revoked by the commissioner, and if a similar situation arises in regard to a domestic company, proceedings may be started to take over its business.

All insurance policy forms used in the state and the methods for computing reserve liabilities must be approved by the commissioner. The department licenses rating bureaus, insurance adjusters, and resident and nonresident agents numbering over 60,000. Approximately \$5,306,000 in fees, insurance taxes, and fire department dues are collected each year. The fire department dues which amount to more than \$490,000 a year are distributed to cities, towns, and villages for the support of their fire departments. The department may investigate, either on complaint or its own initiative, to determine whether the insurance laws are being complied with; and it may revise rates, rules, and classifications, if they are unreasonable or discriminatory.

The State Insurance Fund established in 1903 and the State Life Fund established in 1911 are managed and operated by the Insurance Department. The State Insurance Fund insures state-owned property and that of political subdivisions of the state which wish to insure with it. The State Life Fund insures citizens of Wisconsin after satisfactory evidence of insurability is furnished.

In 1911 the Commissioner of Insurance was also made *ex officio* State Fire Marshal, and at the present time the staff consists of seven deputy fire marshals who are located in various districts throughout the state. The duties of the deputies are to investigate fires of suspicious origin, to assist in the apprehension and prosecution of arson cases, and to collect statistics on fire losses.

In 1933 a law was passed abolishing the Compensation Board and its functions were transferred to the Insurance Department. These added duties include the establishment of minimum rates for all classes of compensation risks, investigation as to the solvency of all companies in this field, and prevention of discrimination between employers through checking all inspection reports and rates upon individual risks which the companies must file with the department. The commissioner consults with the Industrial Commission but the legal responsibility in the discharge of his duties remains with him.

To conform to the provisions of Public Law No. 15 as passed by Congress on March 9, 1945, the 1947 Legislature enacted legislation which requires the Commissioner of Insurance to regulate rates for fire and casualty insurance to the end that they shall not be

excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. A fair trade practices act was also enacted by the 1947 Legislature which is applicable to the insurance business transacted in this state.

A law passed by the 1949 Legislature which became effective on May 1, 1950 provides that new life insurance agents must pass a written examination. A law passed in 1951 provides that after November 1, 1951 fire and casualty agents of all such companies except town mutuals shall be required to hold a license issued by the Commissioner of Insurance. Previously they held only a certificate of authority issued by the appointing company and representatives of mutual companies organized in Wisconsin were exempt from even this requirement.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Members: SENATORS FRANK E. PANZER, *chairman*; WARREN P. KNOWLES; J. EARL LEVERICH; ASSEMBLYMEN ORA R. RICE, *vice chairman*; FRANK N. GRAASS; ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN; M. G. TOEPEL, Legislative Reference Library; WILLIAM H. YOUNG, Executive Office; M. W. TORKELSON, Bureau of Engineering; GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER, JR., *ex officio*.

Office: State Office Building.

Publications: None.

The Commission on Interstate Cooperation was created by Chapter 273, Laws of 1937. It consists of three senators and three assemblymen appointed as are standing committees of the respective houses, at the beginning of each legislative session, and three state officials designated by the Governor. The Governor serves as an *ex officio* and nonvoting member. The functions of the commission are to carry forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments; to encourage and assist the legislative, executive, administrative, and judicial officers and employes of the state to develop and maintain friendly relations with officials and employes of other states, the federal government, and local units of government; to promote cooperation between this state and other units of government in various ways specified in the statutes; all with a view of enabling this state to do its proper part in forming a more perfect union among the various governments in the Union. The commission has an annual appropriation of \$10,500 for the execution of its functions.

Chapter 387, Laws of 1951, created within the commission a committee of two members, one an Indian, to represent the state on the Governor's Interstate Indian Council.

STATE OF WISCONSIN INVESTMENT BOARD

Members: WALTER J. KOHLER, JR., *chairman*; STANLEY L. REWEY, *vice chairman*; E. C. GIessel, director of budget and accounts, *ex officio*; FRANK M. GRANER; EDWARD HAMILTON; J. C. HOWDLE; FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN.

State Investment Commission: ALBERT TRATHEN, *chairman*; CHARLES F. JACOBSON, JR., *vice chairman*; JOHN C. LOBB, *secretary*.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

Prior to 1951 the investment of most state funds and trust funds rested in the hands of the Annuity and Investment Board which also administered the teachers' retirement system. By Chapter 511, Laws of 1951 the legislature abolished the Annuity and Investment Board and divided its functions between two agencies. The administration of the teachers' retirement system was assigned to the State Retirement System Administration Board which thus acquired much the same position regarding the operation of the teachers' retirement system as the Wisconsin Retirement Fund occupies in the operation of the several public employes' retirement systems. The investment function was assigned to a newly-created State of Wisconsin Investment Board.

The Investment Board is a part time policy-making body composed of the Governor as *ex officio* chairman, the director of the budget as an *ex officio* member, and five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate for terms of six years. Of these, one shall be an active teacher in the state school system and a member or former member of the state retirement system, one shall be a participating employe or former participating employe under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, and the other three shall be persons with at least 10 years experience in making investments. The State Treasurer is *ex officio* treasurer of the board.

The principal duty of the Investment Board is to invest the balances of the various funds of the state other than those under the control of the Commissioners of Public Lands and the regents of the university, in authorized securities and to dispose of and reinvest when, in the judgment of the board, it is in the best interests of the funds to do so. In addition to the funds of the teachers' retirement system and the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, it has the duty of investing some 24 other state funds including the life fund, the state insurance fund, postwar rehabilitation trust fund, post-war construction and improvement fund, general fund, conservation fund, and others. As of August 1, 1951 the total investments under the control of the board was \$347,000,000.

The Investment Board has also assumed the duties of the Board of Deposits of Wisconsin which was abolished by Chapter 511, Laws of 1951. All governmental units in the state are required to pay

quarterly fees to the state deposit funds, based on the average deposits in banks, at the rate of one-tenth of one percent, fixed by the Investment Board, provided that such part of each deposit which is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall be exempt from any payment. In return the state deposit fund is to reimburse the governmental units for losses resulting from bank failures. About five million dollars are now in the fund.

Under the Investment Board is the State Investment Commission, made up of three members selected by the board from the classified service with a two-year probationary period. The executive and administrative functions of the Investment Board are vested in this commission.

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Commissioners: JOHN R. BARTON, *chairman*; CLIFFORD L. LORD, *vice chairman*; HILDA CAVANAUGH; EDWIN B. FRED; LAURA M. KLINE-FELTER; ELLA M. VESLAK; GEORGE E. WATSON.

Secretary: WALTER S. BOTSFORD.

Legislative Reference Library: MARINUS G. TOEPEL, *chief*.

Traveling Library and Extension: ORRILLA T. BLACKSHEAR; ELIZABETH BURR; ANNE FARRINGTON; HELEN KREMER.

Secretary's office and Legislative Reference Library: State Capitol;
Traveling Library and Extension Department: State Office Building.

Publications: Wisconsin Library Bulletin (bi-monthly); Book lists and manuals; Wisconsin Legislative Newsletter; intermittent research and informational bulletins.

History and Administration

The Free Library Commission was organized in 1895 to assist in the development of local libraries. It offers direct service from its Traveling Library and Legislative Reference Library. The commission sends expert librarians to advise with the city, village, and county librarians, provides assistance to legislators and others who wish to draft bills or study legislative problems, and sends books and other library materials to libraries, schools, communities, and to individuals without local library service. In addition the commission organized and operated the university library school until 1939, and since 1950 has assisted the university in the development of library training in university extension centers.

In order to provide the best type of planning the commission is composed of the president of the university or his designated representative, Lorentz H. Adolfson, the director of the Historical Society, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and four other leaders appointed for five years by the Governor. Terms of ap-

pointed commissioners overlap so that policy may have continuity. The commission employs a permanent secretary who is administrator of the department.

Development of Library Service

Through assistance of the commission and its staff the number of public libraries has grown from 28 in 1895 to over 300 in 1951. Despite this growth there are approximately 760,000 rural residents who have no access to public libraries. It is for this reason that the legislature set aside funds for three years so that the commission could provide a demonstration of rural library service. Door and Kewaunee Counties agreed to share the costs, and in 1950 the library was established to give service to all residents of the two counties. As library costs for this county service are about the same as library costs in most cities, many other counties have expressed interest in the demonstration that has proven much to those interested in rural library development.

Traveling Library and Extension Department

Library. The library was organized to supply the books and other library materials to residents who had inadequate library service, and to supplement the small book collections found in many village and school libraries. In addition it is asked to answer thousands of reference questions whose answers lie in the excellent book collections at the traveling library, the historical library, and the university library. Today books are sent for long-term loans to hundreds of small schools, libraries, and to community groups, and additional thousands of books are sent by parcel post to individuals. Foreign language books are purchased for many immigrant groups and individuals, and the commission works closely with the Governor's Committee on Resettlement of Displaced Persons in planning purchase and circulation. In the past year the library served 500 schools, 150 libraries, 175 community groups, and many thousands of borrowers from a library collection of 125,000 books.

Extension. The term refers to the fact that the commission extends its plans and its policies directly to librarians and their boards, and to city, town, and village officials, to the supervisors of county boards, and to the thousands of others who are interested in public library development. The extension staff consists of skilled librarians who advise with these people on their library plans, and further assist by giving technical advice to librarians.

The Legislative Reference Library

Organized in 1901 at the suggestion of Mr. Frank Hutchins, then secretary of the commission, the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, under the leadership of its first chief, Charles McCarthy, developed a nationwide reputation for a major contribution to the science of government. The concept of service initiated by McCarthy and continued by his successors is well expressed in the fol-

lowing quotation contained in a plaque in the assembly chamber honoring McCarthy: "...The kindly people of the state stretched out welcoming hands and gave me a man's work to do." In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of this agency, the National Legislative Services Conference was held in Madison in 1951.

The reference library performs four major services for legislators, administrative departments, citizens of the state, and others. It maintains a working library of approximately 80,000 items and a collection of more than 100,000 clippings on matters of state and local concern regarding Wisconsin and other states. Organized under a variation of the Dewey Decimal System, an abnormally detailed breakdown of classification is provided in order that some information on most subjects may be found quickly. The materials collected may be used in the library or generally may be borrowed for limited periods of time.

In order to sift the mass of information and bring the facts into short, readable accounts, a research staff is maintained. Approximately 100 formal requests are processed each month by this staff.

Throughout the year and especially during legislative sessions a free confidential bill drafting service by qualified lawyers is provided for legislators, legislative committees, the Legislative Council, administrative departments and, upon the request of legislators, for others. The overwhelming proportion of proposals introduced in each session of the legislature are drafted or checked by these men.

Biennially the library edits the Wisconsin Blue Book which provides a well-rounded picture of the agencies and activities of Wisconsin state and local government. Approximately 45,000 copies of this book are published and distributed by the Bureau of Purchases in accordance with provisions of the statutes.

The chief of the library is designated by statute along with the Revisor of Statutes to represent the state in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and he is an appointed member of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

STATE LIBRARY

Board of Trustees: GROVER L. BROADFOOT, TIMOTHY BROWN, GEORGE CURRIE, EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD, OSCAR M. FRITZ, EDWARD J. GEHL, JOHN E. MARTIN, Justices of the Supreme court, *ex officio*; VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General, *ex officio*.

State Librarian: GILSON G. GLASIER.

Assistant: EDWIN C. JENSEN.

Location: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The State Library is the oldest state institution, dating from the act of Congress which organized the territory of Wisconsin in 1836. Until 1876 the librarian was appointed by the Governor. Since then the State Library has been under the control of a board of trustees consisting of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General. The trustees select the state librarian, the administrative head of the library, and the library staff.

The State Library is often referred to as the "law library," because its collection consists mainly of legal publications. Even from the beginning and especially since 1876, it has specialized in the acquisition of law books, leaving the general field of knowledge to other state-supported libraries, such as the historical and the legislative reference libraries.

Because of its early beginning, the State Library is especially rich in early English and American court reports, session laws, statutes, legal treatises, and periodicals. This material has been carefully added to and brought down to date so that the library is now reputed to be one of the most complete law libraries in the Middle West. It consists of about 110,000 volumes.

The collection includes not only the original court reports of all states and territories in the United States but also the complete set of the so-called "Reporter System" with accompanying digests and indexes. More recently, the library is subscribing for many of the so-called "loose leaf services" covering some of the more important new developments in law, such as taxation, labor, administrative law, etc.

The collection of session laws and statutes extends not only to the United States and England but covers also the Canadian and Australian federal and provincial reports and some of the South African provinces.

In addition it has a large collection of documentary material acquired by exchange with other state libraries over a period of many years. It is essentially a reference library of law. It is used very largely by the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General and his assistants, judges of the lower courts; attorneys throughout the state when in Madison; and to a lesser degree by state departments, and to some extent by the public. Its books are loaned and circulated only within the state departments at Madison.

Its facilities are, of course, freely open to members of the legislature including the privilege of borrowing.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: B. L. MARCUS.

Registration and Licensing Division: MELVIN O. LARSON, *director.*

Inspection and Enforcement Division: (vacancy).

Highway Safety Promotion Division: R. C. SALISBURY, *director.*

General Office: State Office Building, Madison; branch office: Milwaukee.

Publications: Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Laws, Motor Vehicle Registration Lists; Official Motor Vehicle Department Bulletin, (monthly); Wisconsin's Manual for Motorists; Official Manual — Wisconsin School Safety Patrols; Examiners Newsletter; Examiners Manual; Motor Vehicle Lighting Law; Required Signals for Turning and Stopping Motor Vehicles; Wisconsin School Bus Regulations; Wisconsin Accident Facts (annual); Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatalities, (monthly); Driver Education Procedure; Man and the Motor Car (Wisconsin edition); Step by Step; Bicyclists' Handbook; Traffic Quiz; Winter Driving Facts; Facts About Your License to Drive; Your Driving Record; A Digest of the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Law; Wisconsin's Catalogue of Traffic Safety Films; Two Rules for Turning; Law Breakers are Accident Makers; A Report to Industry; Justice for All; Driver Education, (periodic); Wisconsin Bicycle Facts; A Railroad Grade Crossing Accident Study, 1945-1950; Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Fleet Safety, (quarterly).

HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

The Motor Vehicle Department was created in 1939 and integrated certain functions of these five departments: Highway Commission, Industrial Commission, state inspection bureau, Public Service Commission, and Secretary of State.

The department has three administrative divisions: registration and licensing; inspection and enforcement, and highway safety promotion.

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

The registration and licensing division registers all motor vehicles in Wisconsin, issues certificates of title to owners of vehicles, issues automobile dealers' and salesmen's licenses, issues motor carrier permits, and collects taxes imposed on motor carriers.

In the fiscal year ending July 1951, Wisconsin had 1,273,042 registered vehicles. Drivers' licenses issued totaled 562,315. In the single fiscal year, licenses were issued to 2,890 auto dealers and 8,663 auto salesmen. Special peddler licenses were granted to 1,176 persons in connection with traveling circuses, carnivals, and shows.

Gross receipts for the fiscal year 1950-1951 were \$28,076,558.72. Department operating costs required only six and one-half percent of the moneys taken in. The great bulk of revenues goes to the state highway fund for purpose of highway construction and maintenance.

Motor Vehicle Licenses

The 1945 Legislature authorized a staggered system of monthly automobile registration whereby approximately 1/12 of the licenses become due each month. This system has received favorable comment from other states and Missouri and Oregon have adopted similar plans. Beginning in January 1952 two license plates will be issued annually to each motor vehicle owner unless the Emergency Board determines that the issuance of annual plates would be affected by a shortage of metal in a national emergency. If a shortage of materials does occur, the present system of providing a yearly insert tag may be used. Passenger vehicle plates remain with the owner, not the car. When a different car is procured, the owner transfers the plates to the new car and has his registration transferred. When plates become illegible through mutilation or age or are lost, duplicate plates may be obtained for a fee of one dollar.

A triangular plate attachment with the wording, "Disabled Veteran", is obtainable from the department without cost by veterans who qualify under a state law allowing them special parking privileges. The yellow-and-black tab is limited to veterans who are paraplegics, who have lost a limb, or who have less than 20/200 visual acuity.

Chapter 80, Laws of 1951, provides that beginning January 1, 1952 in addition to an annual issue, a new form of license plate for automobiles shall be provided. It will contain a three-letter abbreviation for the month of registration, the year of registration, the words Wisconsin or Wis. and America's Dairyland, and an identifying symbol containing a one-letter prefix and a series of numbers.

A law passed by the 1951 Legislature provides that trucks, trailers, or semitrailers having gross weight of less than 8,000 pounds, and all farm trucks will be registered in January instead of July. The new law, effective January 1, 1953, will take about 180,000 trucks away from July registration into January registration. About 40,000 trucks are registered on a quarterly basis, this procedure being allowed for trucks with a gross weight over 8,000 pounds. This additional service is provided for \$1 per quarter which results in a saving to the owner if the vehicle is not used in a quarter. About 250,000 trucks are registered each year in Wisconsin.

Vehicle owners are urged to make payments by check or money order, not cash. The check stub or money order receipt then is evidence of payment on the part of an applicant until his registration plates or driver's license is received.

Drivers' Licenses

Approximately a million and a half persons in Wisconsin are licensed motor vehicle operators. Licenses are renewable once every four years. Renewals are handled on a staggered basis of

from 30 to 40 thousand per month. Applicants for a driver's license must pass a four-part examination covering knowledge of traffic laws, vision, ability to identify road signs, and practical drivers' tests. Starting in 1951 Wisconsin's written test included 50 questions instead of the previous 15. Before being allowed to take a written test, the applicant must read a state manual on rules of the road.

To obtain an unrestricted driver's license, the applicant must possess visual acuity of 20/40. Persons who possess between 20/40 and 20/100 visual acuity may be granted licenses restricted to daytime driving, over secondary roads or to a limited area. A check is made to determine whether the applicant is color blind, and if he is, he is warned to take extra care in noting movement of traffic about him. Hearing is noted as either satisfactory, fair, or deaf. Deaf drivers are asked to equip their vehicles with an outside rear-view mirror.

A school bus operator, in addition to qualifying for a regular driver's license, must be at least 21 years of age, of good moral character, and must have the use of both hands and the foot normally employed for operating brake and accelerator. Wisconsin has over 3,000 school bus drivers.

Financial Responsibility

The Motor Vehicle Department administers the financial and safety responsibility laws, which affect motorists who lose their operators' licenses through revocation or suspension of driving privileges, and drivers who have become involved in reportable accidents.

If a driver cannot furnish a bond in the amount of damages in the accident or secure releases of liability from the owner of the other vehicle and all injured parties in both vehicles, he faces suspension of his driving privileges. The suspension remains in effect until he furnishes a bond or release, filing it with the Motor Vehicle Department. If no legal action is begun for the collection of damages within one year from the date of the accident, the driver is entitled to reinstatement of his license. A reportable accident is one which results in death, injury or property damage totaling \$100 or more. Reports must be made to local authorities and within 10 days to the state on forms which may be obtained from insurance agencies, and local and county law enforcement officers.

Driver record files are maintained, in which are listed court convictions, revocations, suspensions, or traffic mishaps involving an individual driver. Special letters are sent to drivers whose records indicate a need for warning. The commissioner is authorized to suspend licenses of those who are habitual violators.

From 65 to 70 thousand conviction records annually are forwarded to the department from courts in which the convictions arose. More than 95,000 accident reports a year are received by

the department. Approximately 15,000 drivers have their driving privileges revoked or suspended each year in Wisconsin.

INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

The state traffic patrol is a force of 70 men charged with the task of enforcing the motor vehicle laws and regulations. An administrative staff at Madison handles office work required by the patrol. Six captains are in charge of their respective districts in the state.

Twenty-five men on the patrol are assigned by law to the truck weighing and inspection program. School busses are annually inspected by the traffic patrol for compliance with safety standards. Pupil transportation routes are determined by the Department of Public Instruction.

The patrol's radio station, WIZR, makes possible the control and direction of activities of the officers, whose patrol cars are equipped with three-way mobile transmitter-receiver units. FM police radio transmitter stations are located at Baraboo, Delafield, Hayward, and Tomahawk. Booster stations are established near Black River Falls, Elk Mound, and De Pere.

The state radio system provides communication facilities for county and municipal police radio stations, enabling local enforcement officers to obtain vehicle registration and driver license data on short notice, day or night, from the files of the Motor Vehicle Department. A list of police radio stations will be found in another section of the Blue Book. The police radio stations in Wisconsin make it possible to contact members of the traffic control for license numbers on cars, etc. Contact by radio also is possible with other states, to transmit or receive important urgent messages to or from their state police or traffic patrol experts.

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROMOTION

Information on accident reports submitted by drivers is coded and tabulated in the safety division. Monthly summaries are prepared on fatal accidents. Annually, the division publishes Wisconsin Accident Facts, giving numerous tables of information regarding types of accidents; ages and sex of the drivers, cyclists and pedestrians involved; actions and condition of the drivers and persons on foot; time and day of occurrence; road conditions; type of weather prevailing at time of accident, and other data.

Special studies are made of the various types of accidents. The State Highway Commission uses these accident reports for spotting location of accidents on county maps, so that danger points can be noted and measures taken to improve conditions which call for engineering changes. The accident spot maps also yield information helpful for education and enforcement on a selective basis. Frequent releases are prepared for press and radio use, so that the

public is constantly being informed as to the accident experience on our streets and highways.

Weekly radio talks and spot announcements are prepared by the division. The Milwaukee Journal's television station, WTMJ-TV, utilizes safety appeals prepared by the division. Outdoor advertising operators, theater managers, safety councils and commissions, state trade associations, and civic groups lend their aid and assistance in helping conduct special emphasis programs of public safety education. Various themes are stressed, depending on the season of the year, whether or not schools are in session, and for other reasons as the need arises.

Wisconsin as a state, and eligible cities, are enrolled in two national safety programs. These are the Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities, conducted by the National Safety Council, and the National Pedestrian Protection Contest, sponsored by the American Automobile Association. Reports are studied by the headquarters staffs of these two national organizations, and analyses of the state-level and local-level programs are prepared for all states and cities in the country upon request from the proper officials.

The reports cover death and injury records for the year, accident records, school safety, public information, traffic courts, legislation, law enforcement, highway engineering, and safety organization. Annual awards are bestowed upon states and cities judged on the basis of their death and injury record and over-all safety program report. Wisconsin and many of her cities have been honored in these two national programs.

Driver education is presented as a classroom course in the majority of Wisconsin's high schools. Wisconsin has been a pioneer in this field. For a dozen years, the safety division of the Motor Vehicle Department has worked jointly with the Department of Public Instruction in encouraging the teaching of driver education. Materials for elementary and high schools are prepared and provided without cost to teachers for use in safety education. A film library is maintained, allowing interested groups of persons to obtain latest traffic safety motion pictures on a free loan basis.

The school safety patrol program in the state is conducted in cooperation with the Wisconsin Division, American Automobile Association, and local sponsoring groups and police and county traffic departments. About 15,000 boys and girls serve on patrol duty annually. On June 1-2, 1951, the eighth Wisconsin Congress of School Safety Patrols was held at Wisconsin Dells. It attracted approximately 3,000 delegates. About 100 delegates from Wisconsin each year go to Washington, D. C., for the national gathering sponsored by the AAA.

A motor vehicle fleet safety program is conducted by the safety division, with a quarterly bulletin published listing standings of fleets in 22 business classifications. At the close of each year certificates of honor are awarded to winning fleets, and those drivers

who completed the year without a mishap are entitled to no-accident driver award cards.

Only by the continued cooperation of many persons and groups, representing local, county, state, and national interests, can a united front against the accident menace be maintained and improved upon, assuring citizens that traffic problems are being dealt with soundly and wisely. Good laws, adequate enforcement, sound engineering, wise school and public education, impartial traffic court treatment of offenders, and good safety organization are imperative.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

Commander in Chief: GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER, JR.

The Adjutant General's Department

The Adjutant General: Maj. Gen. RALPH J. OLSON.

Assistant Adjutant General: Col. GEORGE C. SHERMAN.

Executive Office: Col. E. DEE INGOLD (currently on extended active duty)

Administrative Assistant: THOR H. HANSON.

Quartermaster Corps

Chief Quartermaster: Col. HARRY G. WILLIAMS.

Medical Department

Chief Surgeon: Col. MARC J. MUSSER, JR.

The Adjutant General's office: State Capitol; Chief Quartermaster's office: Camp Douglas.

State Military Reservation: Camp Williams (Post Office, Camp Douglas).

Publications: Biennial report; Roster of units and commissioned officers.

The National Guard

The Wisconsin National Guard came into existence in 1894. The present organization functions under articles of the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended.

The National Guard is basically a civilian organization composed of commissioned officers and enlisted men who volunteer to serve the State of Wisconsin and the United States during their appointment or term of enlistment. Each officer and enlisted man must meet the same qualifications for membership in the National Guard as are required for the regular army. They are required to attend periods of armory training one night of each week and to attend a 15-day summer training period each year. The Federal Government is responsible for furnishing pay, uniforms, arms and equipment,

ammunition, and summer training sites. The state furnishes armory facilities and personnel. The 15-day summer training camp for State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, and the 32d Infantry Division for 1951 was held at Camp Ripley, Minnesota, with more than 94 percent of the current strength of those units in attendance.

The units of the Wisconsin National Guard consist of the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, the 32d Infantry Division, the 128th Fighter Interceptor Wing, and the 128th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron. The 128th Fighter Interceptor Wing was inducted into federal service in the spring of 1951, and the 128th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron was inducted into federal service on September 1, 1951. These units are still on active federal service.

The authorized strength of the 32d Infantry Division is 939 officers, 164 warrant officers, and 13,703 enlisted men. The actual strength as of September 1, 1951 was 621 officers, 116 warrant officers, and 7,383 enlisted men.

Although the National Guard is fundamentally a civilian and democratic military organization, its efficiency is comparable to that of a professional military machine. Most of its commissioned officers and many of the enlisted men are veterans of World War II. Their pride in the organization dates back to actual achievements. The National Guard always stands ready to carry out instructions of the Governor, its commander in chief, and to fulfill any duty which federal laws and Wisconsin statutes may call upon it to perform.

Camp Williams, which is located near Camp Douglas in Juneau County, is the Wisconsin military reservation. It serves as headquarters for the Chief Quartermaster, and as the summer training ground for the National Guard. Camp McCoy, near Sparta, and Truax Field, near Madison, are bases for the U. S. Army and the U. S. Army Air Force, respectively.

The Adjutant General

The Adjutant General is chief of the military staff of the Governor and commanding officer of the military and naval forces of the state. These include the National Guard, the naval militia, and when the National Guard is called into federal service, the State Guard. The Adjutant General keeps the military records of the state. Through the Chief Quartermaster, the Adjutant General has charge and control of all armories provided for National Guard use and of all military supplies and equipment.

The Adjutant General is responsible for meeting emergencies when the National Guard is called into service by the Governor in case of war, riot, or great public calamity. He is an *ex officio* member of the Armory Board which is in charge of the construction and acquisition of armories.

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE OF STATE AGENCIES

Members: GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER, *ex officio*, chairman; ERNEST F. SWIFT, Conservation Commission, *vice chairman*; M. W. TORKELSON, Bureau of Engineering, *secretary*; E. C. WILCOX and E. L. CHAMBERS, Department of Agriculture; VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General; GEORGE W. SPRECHER, Conservation Commission; O. J. MUEGGE, Board of Health; SENATOR GORDON A. BUBOLZ and ASSEMBLYMAN HARVEY R. ABRAHAM, Legislative Council; GEORGE P. STEINMETZ and WARREN OKEY, Public Service Commission; HARRY M. SCHUYLER, State Soil Conservation Committee; VICE PRESIDENT IRA L. BALDWIN and PROF. RAYMOND J. PENN, University of Wisconsin.

Office: State Office Building.

Publications: None.

Chapter 203, Laws of 1951 created this committee, with the purpose of providing a method of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting information and of making recommendations to the several state agencies on matters relating to the soils, waters, forests, fish, wildlife, and other natural resources of the state and to coordinate activities in these fields.

The members of the committee are the Governor, who is chairman; and two members of these state agencies: Department of Agriculture; Conservation Commission; Joint Legislative Council; Public Service Commission; and the University of Wisconsin; and one representative from the Attorney General's office; Board of Health; planning division; and State Soil Conservation Committee.

The committee shall report to each regular session of the legislature and upon request additional reports shall be made to the legislature and to the Joint Legislative Council. If the committee desires it may make reports to other state departments and agencies.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF NURSES

Members of Board: EVELYN MERCER, *chairman*; RUTH COE, *vice chairman*; ADELE STAHL, *secretary*; SISTER M. SMITH; MONSIGNOR EDMUND J. GOEBEL; JANET JENNINGS; CARL N. NEUPERT; SISTER M. REGULA, PONGRATZ; HENRY SINCOCK; REVEREND WILLIAM G. SODT.

Director of Nursing Education: ADELE G. STAHL.

Assistant Director of Nursing Education: JOSEPHINE BALATY.

Committee of Examiners for Nurses: MARGARET EMANUEL, *chairman*; SISTER M. ETHELREDA, EBEL, *vice chairman*; ADELE STAHL, *secretary*; ELLEN M. EVANS; ALICE D. SCHMITT.

Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses: LORRAINE REGENFUSS, chairman; MRS. DORIS HANSON, vice chairman; ADELE G. STAHL, secretary; MRS. RUTH MACKENZIE; MRS. ETHEL MC-TRUSTY; T. D. SMITH; SHIRLEY WATSON.

Office: 119 Monona Avenue, Madison.

Publications: Requirements and Recommendations For Accredited Schools of Nursing; Requirements, Recommendations and Policies Governing Approved Schools For Trained Practical Nurses; List of Accredited Schools of Nursing.

The State Department of Nurses was created by Chapter 402, Laws of 1949. The department operates under a board of 10 members consisting of the state health officer or his representative, the director of nursing education, and eight members appointed by the Governor with senate confirmation. These eight members consist of two from the state nurses' association, two from the state league of nursing, one from the state hospital association, one from the Wisconsin conference of the Catholic hospital association, one from the state medical society, and one from the public health nursing bureau of the Board of Health. Members serve for four years. The director of nursing education, who is the administrative officer, is appointed by the state board of nursing. The department licenses graduate nurses and trained practical nurses and surveys schools of nursing.

The power and duties of the board are regulatory, advisory, and policy-forming. It is authorized to establish minimum standards for schools for nurses and schools for trained practical nurses. The board is directed to place qualified schools on the accredited list; to make a study of nursing education; and to initiate rules, regulations, and policies to improve nursing education.

The board may promote the professional education of graduate nurses through the creation of scholarships and professorships in Wisconsin colleges and universities; and by conducting educational meetings, seminars, lectures, and other activities to improve the standards of the nursing profession.

The committee of examiners for nurses consists of the director of nursing education, and four registered nurses. Members serve for three years. This committee prepares written questions and prescribes rules and regulations for conducting examinations for nurses.

The committee of examiners for trained practical nurses consists of one registered nurse, three licensed trained practical nurses, one faculty member of an accredited school for practical nurses who is a registered nurse, the director of nursing education, and a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the state. This committee prepares written examinations and prescribes rules and regulations for the conducting of examinations for trained practical nurses.

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

Members of Personnel Board: WILLIAM AHNRENS, *chairman*; MRS. JANE B. HARVEY; CLIFFORD MATHYS.

Director: VOLMER H. SORENSEN.

Assistant Director: A. J. OPSTEDAL.

Chief, Examination and Recruitment Division: MRS. HELEN MORGAN.

Chief, Classification and Compensation Division: WILLIAM A. MATSON.

Chief, Administration Division: THOMAS M. DONAHUE.

Chief, Staff Services Division: FRANCIS J. WALSH.

Civil Service Advisory Committee

Appointed by the Governor pursuant to section 16.051 of the statutes.

Voya Wrabetz, Industrial Commission, *chairman*; Carl Neupert, Board of Health, *vice chairman*; A. W. Bayley, Department of Public Welfare, *secretary*; E. C. Giessel, Department of Budget and Accounts; Charles Halbert, Bureau of Engineering; Harry W. Harder, Department of Taxation; A. W. Peterson, University of Wisconsin; Ernest F. Swift, Conservation Department; A. E. Wegner, Executive Department.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial reports; Civil Service Law and Rules.

The Bureau of Personnel is a service department responsible for administering a variety of functions in the state's personnel program. These functions include recruiting applicants for state jobs in the classified service; developing and administering examinations to insure that appointments are made on a basis of merit and fitness; processing appointments to state service; promotions; transfers and separations to check for adherence to law and regulation as well as the protection of the rights of individuals; classifying positions in state service to maintain the principle of equal pay for equal work; administering the state's pay plan; and conducting personnel research in a continuing effort to improve personnel practices.

The Wisconsin civil service law, (Chapter 16 of the statutes) was originally enacted in 1905. It provided for a Civil Service Commission, a part-time body employing a full-time secretary and chief examiner. In 1929 the commission was reorganized as the Bureau of Personnel within the Executive Department under the direction of a full-time director of personnel.

The director of personnel, who is the administrative head of the department, is appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term from a list of eligibles obtained through competitive examination. He is subject to removal by the Governor with the approval of the Personnel Board.

The Personnel Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, with the approval of the senate. Board members must be Wisconsin residents who have a recognized sympathy for and knowledge of the application of merit principles in public employment. The board serves part-time, holding meetings an average of twice a month. It is responsible for adopting and amending rules for the administration of the civil service law on the recommendation of the director, and subject to the approval of the Governor; for investigating matters touching the enforcement and effect of the civil service law; and as a quasi-judicial body, for hearing appeals from personnel actions taken by operating state departments and the bureau.

In practice the Personnel Board considers and rules on questions affecting the state's civil service policies. Revisions of salary ranges, the granting of interim salary increases, the extending of a register or list of eligible applicants beyond its normal six-month life, the establishment of new classifications or major revisions of existing classifications are some of the matters which require Personnel Board approval before adoption.

The Civil Service Advisory Committee, created by Chapter 611, Laws of 1947, meets with the Personnel Board at least once each month. It consists of nine department heads appointed by the Governor for overlapping three-year terms. The purpose of the committee is to represent the several state agencies and to advise the Personnel Board and the director on matters which affect personnel administration.

For efficient administration the work of the Bureau of Personnel is divided into four divisions: examination and recruitment, classification and compensation, administration, and staff services.

Examination and Recruitment

Whenever a vacancy occurs or a new position is to be filled, the department head requests the Bureau of Personnel to certify a list of eligible applicants. He must make his selection from among the highest on the appropriate civil service list prepared from the results of competitive examinations. It is the responsibility of the examination and recruitment division to perform the various duties associated with filling the position. These include such recruiting activities as the development and promotion of a positive program to attract the most able and best-qualified potential applicants into state service, and the preparation of examination announcements and related recruitment publicity. This division reviews applications for examination to insure that applicants possess the necessary qualifications for the work, and prepares, administers, and scores the examinations. Examinations are given in Madison and in other centers throughout the state. For a few highly technical positions non-assembled examinations are given. Oral examinations to test suitability and aptitude for the job may be given in addition to

written tests for certain high level positions and positions involving contact with the public. Lists of eligible applicants in rank order by examination grade are prepared and applicants are notified of the results of the tests.

Through this division, the Bureau of Personnel provides examination services to Wisconsin cities and counties or other local government units.

Classification and Compensation

There are approximately 12,000 classified positions in the state service. Each of these positions is allocated to one of approximately 800 classifications representing different kinds of work or work differing in requirements, responsibilities, or authority. The classification and compensation division is responsible for activities affecting the classification and pay of state positions. It prepares and revises class specifications or descriptions which set forth the nature of work, necessary knowledges and abilities for its performance and the desirable training and experience. Studies of individual jobs and groups of jobs are made, either at the request of the state departments or as part of a continuing survey program to insure that state jobs are properly classified. On the basis of this work, positions are allocated to the proper classifications and new classes are established as the needs of the state service require.

All classified positions are allocated to salary ranges, each with a minimum and maximum rate of pay. The establishment and revision of salary rates and ranges is an important responsibility of this division. Each biennium the Bureau of Personnel must submit for approval a schedule of state salary ranges to the Joint Committee on Finance of the legislature. The bureau's recommendations for changes in salary ranges are based upon detailed studies and careful analysis of the factors which the legislature has specified be considered in state salary administration. These considerations are: experience in recruiting the service, prevailing market rates, costs and standards of living, the state's employment policies, the state's financial resources and needs, and the relationships that exist between comparable classes in state service.

Through this division the Bureau of Personnel provides assistance to Wisconsin counties and cities wishing to set up local civil service plans. This service is available to local units of government under the provisions of section 16.055 of the statutes. Charges made to local government units are limited to the actual costs of the services rendered. Services include position surveys, preparation of civil service rules, salary schedules, and position classification plans.

Administration

The administrative division is responsible for a variety of activities related to the hiring of state employes, the changing of an employe's status or rate of pay, and the separation of an employe.

These responsibilities include the certification of eligibles to job openings, the approval of applicants for custodial or labor positions for which formal written examinations are not required, the processing of transfers, leaves of absence, and disciplinary actions including suspensions, demotions, and reductions in pay, and the processing of actions related to separation from the service, such as resignations, layoffs, and dismissals.

The Wisconsin civil service law requires that the Bureau of Personnel certify all payrolls of the state classified service to insure that employes have been hired according to law and that their salary rates are within the salary ranges established. This function, as well as the maintenance of a complete roster of the classified service, also required by law, is an administrative division responsibility.

All Bureau of Personnel internal office management operations such as budget control and bookkeeping, mail distribution, procurement of supplies and services, and the maintenance of records and files are handled in this division.

Staff Services

As a service unit, this division provides special personnel services to state departments and operates as the research and development arm of the Bureau of Personnel. Important among its responsibilities is the planning, organization, and direction of state-wide in-service training programs. The staff services division assists operating departments in determining needs for training and stimulates the establishment of such specific training programs as orientation, advancement, refresher, procedural, and supervisory training activities. Assistance to the departments in planning and operating the actual training program are made available through this division.

Continual alertness to discover the personnel needs of the departments, to find ways of improving personnel practices and procedures and to suggest solutions to personnel problems is needed if the bureau's objective of service is to be obtained. This division conducts studies of Bureau of Personnel activities and recommends changes in procedures, forms, and practices, in accordance with the changing needs of the service. The division is also responsible for the development of handbooks, manuals, and general information materials, the administration of the annual salary merit increase program, the investigation of special problems concerning personnel actions, grievances, and appeals, and the administration of the state-wide program for the evaluation of the job performance of state employees.

PORTEAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

Commissioners: WILLIAM L. MOHR, *chairman*; CHARLES CLEMMONS; THOMAS MEILKE.

Office: Portage.

Publications: None.

The Portage Levee Commission has charge of the operation and maintenance of the system of levees on the Wisconsin River in Sauk and Columbia Counties in the vicinity of Portage. The system includes about eight miles of earth levees on the north side of the Wisconsin River which protect not only a part of the city of Portage but also the entire Fox River Valley from Portage to Lake Winnebago from flood waters of the Wisconsin River, and nine miles of levees on the south side of the river for the protection of property, highways, and bridges between the Wisconsin and Baraboo Rivers.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

Commissioners: JOHN C. DOERFER, *chairman*; JAMES R. DURFEE; W. F. WHITNEY.

Secretary: EDWARD T. KAVENY.

Assistant Secretary: ALVIN H. OLSON.

Administration Department: EDWARD T. KAVENY, *chief*; ALVIN H. OLSON, *assistant chief*.

Legal Department: WILLIAM E. TORKELSON, *chief counsel*.

Engineering Department: GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, *chief engineer*; WARREN OAKLEY, *assistant chief*.

Accounts and Finance Department: A. R. COLBERT, *chief*; RALPH S. BUTLER, *assistant chief*.

Rates and Research Department: HENRY J. O'LEARY, *chief*; E. M. DOWNEY, *assistant chief*.

Transportation Department: A. WILFORD LARSON, *chief*.

Office: State Office Building.

Publications: Commission reports of opinions, decisions, and orders; biennial reports; statistical bulletins.

History of Commission

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin is one of the pioneer state utility regulatory bodies and has broad supervision over public utilities, railroads, motor carrier, and water power operators. Regulation of public service companies in Wisconsin dates back to 1874, when railroads were first regulated by a three-man Board of Railroad Commissioners. In 1876 a single Railroad Commissioner replaced this board, and in 1881 the office became elective. The single commissioner system was used until 1905, when the three-

member Railroad Commission was created. In 1931 the present Public Service Commission succeeded the Railroad Commission. Regulation of gas, electric, telephone, and water utilities began in Wisconsin in 1907; of water power in 1915; and of common motor carriers in 1927. A more comprehensive law for the regulation of busses and trucks was created in 1933.

Organization and Procedure

The commission is comprised of three commissioners appointed by the Governor for six-year terms and confirmed by the senate. The terms consecutively expire in March of each odd-numbered year. The Governor names one of the commissioners to serve as chairman. The statutory secretary serves under civil service for an indefinite period.

Commission meetings are held daily. They are attended by the three commissioners and continue from one-half hour to five or six hours, depending upon the volume of work requiring direct commission action. All orders, opinions, and decisions must be reviewed and signed by the commissioners.

Functions

The commission has jurisdiction over approximately 1,100 public utilities, 20 steam railroads, one express company, one interurban electric railway, one urban electric railway, two urban trackless-trolley systems, 10,437 common and contract motor carriers, 1,078 dams, and one telegraph company. It is charged with the responsibility of requiring every public utility to furnish reasonably adequate service and facilities. The law requires that the rate which any public utility charges for heat, light, water, or power, or for any telephone message or supplementary service must be reasonable and just.

Whenever the commission, after an investigation made in accordance with the statutes, finds rates, tolls, charges, or schedules unjust, unreasonable, insufficient, or unjustly discriminatory, it determines and fixes by order reasonable charges to replace those found to be unreasonable and unlawful. The commission is directed by law to fix reasonable requirements to replace any regulations, measurements, practices, acts, or services which it finds unjust, unreasonable, inadequate, or unlawful.

Each citizen is daily affected by activities of the Public Service Commission. The telephone he uses, the electricity he purchases, and the water he drinks are sold at rates regulated by the commission. The food served in Wisconsin, the clothes worn by residents, and the material from which homes are constructed, are sold at prices influenced by transportation charges under commission jurisdiction. The bus one rides to work, the train one takes to reach distant cities, the dams which make hydroelectric generation possible, all are subject to commission regulation.

Most of the utility and railroad regulation by the commission is financed from direct assessment of costs against investigated utilities or railroads and from the general assessment of remaining costs, at the close of the fiscal year, against all state utilities and railroads on the basis of gross intrastate operating revenues. Other activities of the commission are financed by an annual appropriation of approximately \$227,000.

The commission is divided into five coordinated departments under the administrative supervision of the secretary. These are: the administration department, legal department, engineering department, rates and research department, and accounts and finance department.

Administration Department

The main office section coordinates the administrative activities and conducts the general information bureau of the commission.

The cost accounting section makes monthly and annual assessments of regulatory expense against the utilities or railroads involved, prepares budgets and pay rolls, audits expenditures, collects and deposits receipts, maintains records of commission finances and personnel, coordinates travel of staff members, and issues and inventories equipment and supplies.

The filing section keeps all files and records of the commission's work except finance and personnel, employs a follow-up system on files and correspondence, and handles mailing and distribution of commission notices and orders.

The editorial and index digest section prepares material for publication and digests and indexes orders for printing in book form.

The reporting section records the official word-by-word proceedings at hearings and prepares transcripts for commission and public use.

The tariffs section is charged with keeping accurate and complete tariff files of the steam and electric railroads, common motor carriers of passengers, and common and contract motor carriers of property. Yearly, it also audits approximately 8,500 freight, truck, and express bills for various state institutions and shippers, and acts informally on approximately 450 railroad and motor carrier applications for rate and tariff changes. Part of the tariff work is investigational, including preparation and presentation of rate exhibits and other data in formal cases before the commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The tariffs section participates in numerous intrastate rail transportation rate cases involving shipments of coal, lumber, and pulpwood moving entirely within Wisconsin. It also participates in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission of vital interest to Wisconsin industry and shippers.

The statistics section is responsible for statistics and supervises accounts of transportation agencies. The major work of this section

is the adaptation of statistics and accounts to develop financial, traffic, and cost analyses for commission use. The section maintains extensive files of statistical material which is used by persons interested in transportation. Other activities of the transportation statistical section comprise statewide or nationwide investigations of the level of rates in general, investigations of the rates for a particular service, such as switching, and investigations in connection with carrier proposals to curtail service by the closing or abandonment of branch lines. The section makes numerous financial and statistical studies of transportation matters, and is called upon by the Attorney General, the Department of Taxation, and by other state agencies for assistance in transportation matters.

The motor carrier section handles preliminary work in connection with motor carrier authorities, complaints, and liaison with other sections of the commission and with state departments, involving motor carrier regulations. It also centralizes and coordinates motor carrier functions.

Legal Department

The legal department advises the commission as to procedure in all cases pending before it; conducts formal hearings; prepares notices of hearings; checks all orders issued by the commission for conformity with legal requirements and as to their validity; handles all litigation in which the commission may be a party; assists in the participation by the commission in proceedings before federal agencies and departments involving subject matters under the commission's jurisdiction; advises and assists the commission's staff in the preparation and presentation of evidence in proceedings before the commission or such federal agencies.

Representatives of this department, commissioners, and the secretary also sit as members of Interstate Commerce Commission joint boards.

Engineering Department

The engineering department has five sections: general, service, railroad, valuation, and water power engineering. In cooperation with the University of Wisconsin the engineering department maintains an electric standards laboratory at the university.

The general engineering section reviews the proposals by utilities for the construction and alteration of plants. Its duties include preparation of utility service rules and electrical safety codes. Considerable work is done for other state departments, such as preparing plans and specifications for lighting bridges for the Highway Commission, valuations for the Department of Securities, and designing hydraulic structures for the Conservation Department. The engineering department also provides services in connection with power contracts, wholesale rates, plant allocations, and estimates for the cost of extending utility service.

The service section examines the quality of utility, railroad, and motor carrier service, investigates complaints, and makes tests to insure compliance with commission requirements and the statutes.

The railroad section makes systematic inspections of the transportation facilities to promote public safety. Plans for construction and changes in interlocking plants at the crossing of two railroads and plans for crossing protection at railroad and highway intersections, are reviewed and approved. Records are kept of railroad accidents, and recommendations are made for the installation or alteration of safety devices.

The valuation section prepares appraisals of utility property for rate, acquisition, and securities purposes, and it assists in the installation of continuous inventory or continuing property-record systems in the larger state electric and gas utilities.

The water power section of the engineering department reviews plans for the construction and repair of all dams and other hydraulic structures and periodically makes safety checks. It determines the maximum and minimum volume of water that may be impounded by any dam, and recommends to the commission where fishways, boatlocks, piers, and other protection works should be maintained. This section also determines the water power value at which the state or a municipality may recapture certain projects. The water power section assists the commission in its jurisdiction over navigable lakes and their normal levels, construction of dams to maintain those levels, and permanent records pertaining to the same. It advises the commission regarding the raising or enlarging of existing dams and the diversion of surplus water from one watershed to another to restore and maintain normal water levels.

Other duties of the commission in relation to water power include: authorization of construction and maintenance of private bridges across navigable waters; issuance of contracts on behalf of the state authorizing removal of sand, gravel, marl, and other materials from the beds of navigable lakes and determination of compensation to the state for the same; investigation of complaints concerning obstructions in navigable waters; engineering service such as establishing bench marks, running levels, preparing maps, and investigating causes of erosion below dams; consideration of city, village, and town ordinances establishing new shore or dock lines in navigable waters; approval of plans for all dams and other structures of the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company and the Chippewa and Flambeau Improvement Company and determination of tolls charged against water powers benefited by the release of water from the reservoirs maintained by those corporations. The commission may also establish the maximum level at which navigable waters are to be maintained in drainage districts in order not to impair the navigability of any navigable water or impair the public rights or uses therein.

The federal government, through the water resources branch of the United States Geological Survey, and water section of the Public

Service Commission cooperate in the water power work which includes stream gaging and maintenance of discharge records for use of federal and state agencies as well as for public use. Nearly 100 stream gaging stations are operated jointly.

Rates and Research Department

The title, rates, and research department is descriptive of its principal functions. The rate work falls into two broad classifications: formal rate proceedings, negotiations, and complaints; and informal proceedings.

In formal utility rate cases the department prepares technical reports, analyses, and recommendations for the commissioners, the examining section, and the legal department. Staff members also present testimony in certain formal hearings.

The department is continuously engaged in informal rate matters. Most revisions in rates for electric, water, gas, and telephone utilities are made informally without hearings. In these cases the staff investigates and designs rates and rules, and analyses costs. Staff members frequently confer with utility representatives and customers concerning rate-structure changes and regulations under which utility service is furnished. Because it has access to the divergent views of the utilities and their customers, the rates and research department, in effect, is a clearing house for interchange of ideas and information.

The rates and research department investigates approximately 200 informal complaints and inquiries monthly. The general character of the complaints is rather closely attuned to prevailing economic conditions. During the depression most complaints concerned alleged excessive rates, unduly burdensome rules and regulations, and collection practices. More recently numerous complaints relate to conditions under which service may be obtained and to alleged delays in extension of service.

Research activities include preparation of periodic statistical bulletins, special cost studies and analyses, and compilation of data in reply to inquiries. The periodic bulletins prepared by the department make available information comparable to that in the trade publications and statistical reports of various industrial associations. Utilities, federal agencies, and educational institutions use them extensively.

Accounts and Finance Department

Accounting and financial jurisdiction of the commission is assigned to the accounts and finance department. The duties of this department include preparation of accounting rules for utilities and supervision over utility accounts. The commission has developed uniform accounting systems for all electric, gas, water, and telephone utilities except extremely small ones from which only a simple annual report is required. The utilities are required to adhere to

these systems and to present annually a report of all operating and financial transactions. The department thoroughly checks these reports.

The accounts and finance department also frequently makes special audits and investigations of accounts of utilities. These include audits made in connection with rate investigations, with applications for issuance of securities, or upon complaints.

The accounts and finance department has also investigated and determined reasonable depreciation rates applicable to the property of all the larger utilities in the state and certifications of these rates have been made by the commission to the utilities. Wisconsin is the first state in which all utilities, through adequate and correct depreciation accounting, are estimating the cost of depreciation on their property in service.

Advice is frequently given to utilities in connection with their accounts. Many requests are received from small utilities without large accounting staffs, particularly when annual audits and preparation of governmental reports are in process. Requests are handled by correspondence or by personal contact with utility representatives. Numerous field trips are made to the smaller utilities to revise their accounts and to give assistance in the proper maintenance of records.

The statutes relating to issuance of securities by public service corporations require that a certificate of authority must be obtained from the commission before securities may be issued by such corporations. After the accounts and finance department makes its recommendation the commission then decides the question of granting authority. The department likewise investigates all mergers and consolidations of utilities which involve the issuance of securities.

Motor Carrier Regulation

The 10,437 motor carriers under commission jurisdiction are divided into common motor carriers and contract motor carriers. A common carrier renders public transportation service between fixed termini or over regular routes carrying passengers or property. However, one who transports only livestock, fluid milk, or other agricultural products or supplies, to or from farms, is classified as a contract motor carrier even though he hauls such commodities for the public over regular routes. A contract motor carrier transports property under contract with individual shippers or for the public only over irregular routes, except as stated. Both must obtain authority from the Public Service Commission to operate.

The commission, upon the filing of an application for a certificate or license issues a notice of hearing. The commission has the power to grant or to refuse such certificate, as public interest may dictate, upon a finding of public convenience and necessity in the case of common carriers and public contract carriers, and of convenience and necessity in the case of other contract carriers. The

commission may impose terms and conditions which it deems the public interest requires. Before granting a certificate to a common motor carrier or a license to a contract carrier the commission must consider existing transportation facilities of other public carriers in the territory proposed to be served.

Under the motor vehicle transportation act the commission is empowered to fix, alter, regulate, and determine just, fair, reasonable, and sufficient rates, fares, charges, and classifications for common motor carriers; to designate the public highways as routes over which they may or may not operate; to regulate the facilities and services of these carriers; to regulate operating and time schedules and routes to meet the needs of any community; to insure adequate transportation services and to prevent unnecessary duplication between carriers; to require coordination of service and schedules of common motor carriers and electric or steam railroads; to require the filing of reports, tariffs, and schedules; to supervise and regulate common motor carriers in matters affecting their relationship with the public and each other so that adequate service at reasonable rates shall be afforded; and to carefully preserve, foster, and regulate transportation and to permit coordination of such facilities.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Members of Board: WILLIAM D. STOVALL, *chairman*; HAROLD W. STORY, *vice chairman*; MRS. C. R. BECK, *secretary*; MRS. H. L. GARNER; EARL M. HALE; LEO T. JELINSKE; MRS. KARL KLEINPELL; WILLIAM H. STUDLEY; RALPH A. UIHLEIN.

Director: JOHN W. TRAMBURG.

Director of Business Management: WILBUR J. SCHMIDT.

Director of Children and Youth: P. FREDERICK DELLIQUADRI.

Director of Corrections: RUSSELL G. OSWALD.

Director of Mental Hygiene: LESLIE A. OSBORN.

Director of Public Assistance: GEORGE M. KEITH.

Superintendents of State Institutions:

Mendota State Hospital: W. J. URBEN, Mendota.

Winnebago State Hospital: JOHN T. PETERSIK (*acting*), Winnebago.

Central State Hospital: JEFFERSON F. KLEPFER, Waupun.

Northern Colony and Training School: J. H. MURPHY, Chippewa Falls.

Southern Colony and Training School: HARVEY A. STEVENS, Union Grove.

State Prison: JOHN C. BURKE, *warden*, Waupun.

State Reformatory: SANGER B. POWERS, Green Bay.

Wisconsin Home for Women: MRS. MARCIA SIMPSON, Taycheedah.

Wisconsin School for Boys: MARVIN R. McMAHON, Waukesha.

Wisconsin School for Girls: vacancy, Oregon.

Wisconsin Child Center: FRANKLIN R. KING, Sparta.

Joint Committee on County Institution Standards

Established in 1951 pursuant to 49.50 (10).

Appointed by the Governor: ELLEN HEMSTREET, county superintendent member; FRANK E. PANZER, county board member; WILLIAM RYHME, county trustee member.

Appointed by State Board of Public Welfare: LEO T. JELINSKE, Shawano, *chairman*; MRS. KARL KLEINPEILL, Cassville; WILLIAM STUDLEY, Milwaukee.

Offices: State Capitol and Public Welfare Building, Madison; district offices in Ashland; Eau Claire; Fond du Lac; Green Bay; La Crosse; Milwaukee; Rhinelander; Stevens Point; and all institutions.

Publications: Handbook of laws and rules; monthly population reports; quarterly reports; survey reports.

The State Department of Public Welfare consists of a State Board of Public Welfare comprised of nine members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate, and a director of the department, together with this staff. The board is an advisory, policy-forming, part-time body; the director, who is appointed by the board for an indefinite term, is administrator of the department.

The department is a body corporate charged with responsibility for more than \$30,000,000 worth of state property and has varied responsibility and authority in the expenditure annually of approximately \$60,000,000 of federal, state and local funds.

All of the powers, functions, and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Control, the Pension Department, and the Public Welfare Department are vested in the director, subject to the policies adopted by the State Board of Public Welfare. Divisions of the department are business management, corrections, mental hygiene, public assistance, and children and youth.

The objectives and duties of the department are to secure the just, humane and economical administration of the laws concerning the charitable, curative, correctional and penal institutions and services of the state and administration of the laws concerning old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and relief.

Through a bureau of collections and deportation the department collects the cost of care and maintenance of patients in state and county institutions, including the Wisconsin General Hospital. It is also responsible for deportation proceedings involving nonresident mentally diseased and mentally deficient persons, the determination of state aid to county hospitals and asylums, and the collection of the bills against the several counties for care and maintenance. This bureau also prepares orders for transfer of patients between state and county institutions, acts for the department in sterilization proceedings, and maintains a central index of all patients and inmates.

The department exercises managerial control over 11 state penal, curative, and correctional institutions, and also has inspectional powers over 37 county hospitals, one county mental institution, 45 county homes and the various county jails and police lockups.

The 1951 Legislature established a Joint Committee on County Institution Standards which shall develop minimum uniform standards for county institutions. Annually between January 1 and June 1 this committee shall review minimum standards, rules, and regulations for county institutions and recommend any changes to the State Board of Public Welfare. Such changes shall be effective July 1 annually. If any county home or infirmary fails to comply within 90 days in a manner satisfactory to the department it may suspend state aid.

DIVISION OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

The division of business management is concerned primarily with operational supervision of the various institutions and services. It is in charge of budget-making, keeping expenditures within the budget, institutional management, personnel, engineering, and farm problems. This division includes five sections — accounting, statistical, farm, personnel, and engineering.

Accounting

A centralized accounting system including all receipts and expenditures of the department, embracing all institutions, divisions, and extra-institutional services, is maintained by this section. It also supervises purchases, makes cost studies, prepares material for the budget, and checks the inventories of the state institutions.

Due to the large amount of accounting in social security aids, the division of public assistance has an additional auditing section to handle social security aids, and reimbursement and financial records. Field auditors audit expenditures in the various counties.

Statistical

Statistical data relating to defectives, criminals, and delinquents is collected and tabulated by the statistical section. Monthly population reports are compiled.

Research studies, together with federal reports on social security aids and welfare problems, are made by the section on research and statistics in the division of public assistance.

Farm Section

The Department of Public Welfare employs a general farm supervisor who directs and coordinates farming activities at the institutions. The department supervisor also directs farm operations only at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped. Centralized control and supervision of the farming activities at the various state curative, penal,

and correctional institutions has resulted in benefits not only to the inmates but to the taxpayer.

The farm program is threefold in purpose. (1) It aids the patient, as work on land and out-of-doors has been found to contribute to the recovery of persons suffering from mental diseases. Educational in nature, it provides training in farming and dairying which may be utilized by the individual on his release from the institution. (2) It enables the production of a wide variety of field and garden crops and fruit, and a supply of pure dairy products for use in the institutions. (3) It is of service to taxpayers as the farm products raised substantially reduce the cost of food for the institutional population.

Lands owned or rented by the state for the institutions comprise almost 14,000 acres. Approximately 10,500 acres are under cultivation, the remainder consisting of institution grounds, pasture, woods, and swampland. There has been an intensified farm and garden program. Thousands of gallons of vegetables and fruits are canned each year. During 1949-51, an average of 815 cows produced 22,188,746 pounds of milk for institution use. Milk production records made by the state herds, and the champions placed at cattle show competitions throughout the states, have helped to establish Wisconsin as a national leader in the dairy industry.

DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS

The division of corrections has supervision over the state penal and correctional institutions and field services. While the policies of these institutions are determined by the Board of Public Welfare and the operation and maintenance are supervised by the department, the divisional staff members are concerned primarily with the welfare of the inmates.

Educational, vocational, and work programs, rehabilitative in nature, are provided to correct asocial traits and to prepare the prisoners to make adjustments in free society and to be law-abiding citizens.

Routinely, all admissions and parole applicants at the Wisconsin Home for Women, Wisconsin School for Boys, Wisconsin School for Girls, Wisconsin State Prison, and the Wisconsin State Reformatory, are observed by the supervisor of the psychiatric field service and applicants for parole at the Milwaukee County House of Correction are also appraised.

The psychiatric examination of the inmates serves several purposes. (1) In the case of admissions, the vocational and work aptitudes and adaptations are determined, and institutional pursuits suggested accordingly. (2) In the case of applicants for parole or pardon the psychiatrist appraises the possible future stabilization of the individual in free society, suggests the environment and occupation which would most likely insure such stabilization, and advises whether or not such individual would benefit by parole.

The supervisor of the psychiatric field service also sits on commissions in lunacy for the department, on request determines the feasibility of sterilization of patients at the colonies for the mental deficient whose release is under consideration, and also cooperates with the bureau of probation and parole in making occasional examinations of probationers.

The division's detention inspector makes periodic inspections of all county and local places of detention to assure conformance to safety and sanitary standards.

Bureau of Probation and Parole

The central office of the bureau of probation and parole is located in Madison, with regional offices in Eau Claire, Green Bay, Madison, Milwaukee, and Rhinelander. Fifty-six officers located in strategic parts of the state supervise law violators placed on probation by the courts of the state, and men and women, boys and girls paroled from the state penal and correctional institutions. More than 2,900 men, women, and children are under supervision of the bureau at all times.

DIVISION OF MENTAL HYGIENE

This division supervises the medical and therapeutic treatment of patients in three hospitals for mental diseases, Mendota, Central State Hospital, and Winnebago; two colonies for the mentally deficient, Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls, and the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Union Grove; and the county hospitals for the mentally ill.

Visits are made to the county charitable, curative, and custodial institutions at regular intervals by an inspector in order to aid in securing the best sanitary and housing conditions in all such institutions and to advise on matters relating to the protection and welfare of patients.

The state bureau of alcohol studies also is incorporated in the division of mental hygiene. The law directs the bureau to cooperate with governmental units, public and private agencies, groups, organizations, and individuals in the prevention and control of alcoholism or its treatment; to promote, conduct, and finance studies and research concerning the treatment of alcoholism and to make recommendations to the legislature on this subject; to promote the establishment of facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics and to establish standards for their treatment and rehabilitation; and to give financial aid for the maintenance and operation of county or municipal facilities for the treatment of alcoholics under conditions specified in the law.

The division will also have supervision over a diagnostic center,

now being erected in Madison, which will provide diagnostic and psychiatric services for the entire department.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The division of public assistance carries out all the responsibilities of the department relating to public assistance or non-institutional relief. Since the programs are financed from federal, state, and local funds jointly in varying combinations, the duties of the division in regard to each program also vary.

The division is responsible for supervising the administration of the social security aids — old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. Both the federal government, through the Social Security Administration, and all the 71 counties participate actively in administration. The Social Security Administration participates by interpretation of the federal Social Security Act, by auditing, by administrative reviews, and by technical advice to the state department. The county departments, which select their personnel according to a merit rule for the counties, are supervised by the division of public assistance in the actual work of taking and investigating applications, determining the amounts of individual grants, and rendering services to clients. Technical assistance in solving accounting, legal, statistical, and case work problems is furnished to the county departments by the division through manuals on procedures and by staff members in the field.

The division supervises the administration of a program of assistance to needy persons found by medical authority to be so totally and permanently disabled physically as to require constant and continuous care. The law provides that the program shall be administered by the county agencies administering the social security aids, and that the county board shall appropriate money sufficient to carry out the provisions of the law. The county receives 50 percent reimbursement from the state for aid granted.

The functions of the department are definitely limited as regards the administration of general relief. Responsibility for administration of this form of assistance rests entirely with local units of government except for reimbursement of counties for aid to state dependents as provided by the legislature in 1945. The division of public assistance also performs the following functions in aiding the local units: it investigates the need of local units for state aid in meeting general relief obligations; prepares recommendations of the department to the Emergency Board; and distributes whatever aid is approved by the Emergency Board. Disputes between municipalities as to responsibility for the support of general relief recipients are adjudicated. The division collects and prepares for publication statistical data on cases and costs of general relief in the state.

Student Loans

Administration of the student loan fund for needy college students is another function of the division. In addition, the division has cooperated in carrying out various federal programs, including aid to families of interned enemy aliens and others affected by restrictive action of the federal government, and to repatriates returning to this country after the war. It has also cooperated with the various state departments where interchange of services is possible.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS AND EXPENDITURES IN WISCONSIN

Fiscal Year 1950-1951

Program	Total No. of Monthly Grants	Ave. No. of Grants per Month	Total Expendi- tures	Source of Funds		
				Federal	State	Local
Total	862,468	71,873	\$52,145,963	\$21,991,564	\$14,689,644	\$15,464,755
Old-Age Assistance	630,413	52,534	32,164,826	16,564,046	9,606,684	5,994,096
Aid to Dependent Children						
In own or relative's home	107,827	8,986	11,964,914	4,748,219	4,019,667	3,197,028
In foster home	17,862	1,489	864,209	.....	280,878	583,331
Aid to the Blind	16,714	1,393	922,747	474,773	285,356	162,618
Aid to Totally and Permanently Disabled	8,927	744	648,451	204,526	291,909	152,016
General Relief and Service	80,725	6,727	5,580,816	.....	205,150	5,375,666

Public assistance programs during the 1949-1951 biennium continued to function primarily for the aid of those in need because of total or partial incapacitation due to age, illness, blindness, or because of the absence of a wage earner in the home. The volume of financial expenditures from federal, state, and local funds, while only about one-fourth of the expenditures during some of the depression years when unemployment was a problem of paramount importance, increased considerably during this fiscal year because of rapidly increasing living costs necessitating sharp increases in grants to individual cases.

The general relief program which is the source of aid for persons in need because of unemployment or insufficient means, and who are not eligible for other types of public aid, continued to decrease in the number of cases aided throughout the fiscal year because expected postwar unemployment did not materialize, and liberalizing features of 1945 legislation resulted in the transfer of many general relief cases to the social security aid programs. It is probable that the general relief program will continue at its present low level unless severe unemployment should develop.

Program For Adult Blind

A program for adult blind includes a workshop for adult male blind persons, a field service, an employment service, a homework bureau, and a vending stand program.

A supervised workshop for the blind at Milwaukee furnishes employment to blind men of Wisconsin and gives them the opportunity to be self-supporting and contributing members of society. Any blind male resident of the state is privileged to apply for admittance. The workers usually are trained on the job. For the most part the men at the shop are paid at a piece rate. Many jobs can be handled by totally blind men. Others require varied degrees of sight and thus provide employment for men who because of their limited vision are unable to secure jobs in private industry. Wisconsin is the first state to set up for the blind an industry with a modern production line.

The field agency for the blind is charged with making and keeping a complete census of the blind, making investigations of the blind in their homes to learn the cause of blindness, investigating the physical health and the capacity of the individual for training and employment, and giving educational and vocational instruction. As not more than 25 percent of the blind population make practical use of the Braille system, the talking book machine, an instrument which plays recordings of all types of literature, has been made available to the blind by the United States government. Several hundred of these machines have been placed in the homes of blind persons throughout the state.

Since the workshop makes no provision for blind women, they and the blind men who are unable to work in the shop, are assigned homework. Consideration is given not only to the person's skill, but also to the need of employment. Raw materials are sent to the homeworkers who make them into the finished product. Among the homework products are brooms, mops, rugs, leather belts, suspenders, purses, hearth brooms, and aprons. Dish cloths, mangle covers, and linen and turkish towels are hemmed on sewing machines by blind women in their homes. Woodworking and assembling are other home industries.

Vending stands are being operated in public and private buildings in the larger cities of the state. As a result of the enactment of a federal law permitting it, such stands have also been established in federal buildings in recent years. Operated by blind persons, these stands are managed by the "complete control" method under which the state division owns and controls all the stock and fixtures, collects gross receipts from the operators, and returns the net profits to them.

In all its blind activities the department has the advice of an advisory committee of three blind persons appointed by the board under statutory direction.

DIVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

By action of the legislature in 1949 the division of child welfare and the division of youth service were consolidated as the division of child welfare and youth service; in 1951 the latter became by law the division for children and youth.

In the field of child welfare the division carries on a program of education and the development of standards for child welfare services. Only cases of necessity are handled by the division. Among these are some requested by the courts, some which present serious emergency conditions where there is no local welfare agency, and some for the development of child welfare services in rural areas carried by county children's workers.

The staff gives consultive and advisory service in developing programs with lay groups, individual citizens, officials, and private child welfare agencies designed to make the state and the counties more aware of the needs of children and methods of caring for them. Special emphasis is placed upon the prevention of delinquency and family disintegration by means of preventive programs in each county.

In general, the division has the following duties:

- (1) It shall promote the enforcement of all laws for the protection of mentally deficient, illegitimate, dependent, neglected, and delinquent children.
- (2) It shall take the initiative in all matters involving the interest of such children, where it appears such provision is not going to be made.
- (3) It shall cooperate with the juvenile courts and all licensed child welfare agencies.
- (4) It shall look after the interests of illegitimate children.
- (5) It shall see that no child is kept in a county institution or jail.
- (6) It shall license all private child welfare agencies.
- (7) It shall issue permits to people giving foster home care to children.
- (8) It shall approve the importation and exportation of children in foster homes.
- (9) It shall make investigations for all adoptions when requested by the county court, and shall give consent to adoptions under certain conditions.
- (10) It shall certify all maternity homes which are for the unmarried mothers and illegitimate children.
- (11) It may assist counties in developing county children's boards. Due to the passage of the Social Security Act the division, under the direction of the U. S. Children's Bureau, develops child welfare services in rural areas.

Under a contract entered into between the State of Wisconsin and the Office of Indian Affairs of the federal government the division is looking after the interests of Indian children in Wisconsin.

Under the youth service provisions of the statutes the division is instructed by law to serve all the youth of the state more effectively; prevent delinquency; and inaugurate modern, scientific methods of treatment and correctional training for the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

THE BUREAU OF PURCHASES

Director of Purchases: F. X. RITGER.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: List of State Publications Available for Distribution (irregular); printing laws.

Background

Prior to 1929 the function of purchasing for the state was diffused among the Department of Public Property, the Printing Board, and the Cement Purchasing Commission. The Department of Public Property also controlled the certain state public buildings. By Chapter 468, Laws of 1929, a Bureau of Purchases was established under the director of purchases appointed by the Governor under the merit system. This bureau was assigned the task of administering all state purchasing and state printing. The function of maintaining the state buildings was assigned to the newly created Bureau of Engineering.

Method of Procuring Supplies

The Bureau of Purchases uses three methods of procuring materials for state agencies. As a result of requisitions from state agencies or estimated need of such agencies it purchases various materials. In addition, it may authorize certain state agencies to do their own purchasing under the general supervision of the bureau. In the third place it may make a contract for a particular commodity and require that all agencies needing that commodity purchase it under the state contract. This is used for such materials as coal, road oil, salt, and calcium chloride.

The law requires that when the estimated value of the proposed purchase exceeds \$3,000, sealed bids must be secured by advertising the proposed purchase. Since 1945, however, this requirement can be waived with the approval of the Governor if it is clear that it is in the best interests of the state to do so. During the past several years this arrangement has made it possible to make certain purchases from the federal government and from vendors of critical materials which would have been impossible had it been necessary to advertise for sealed bids.

What is Purchased?

The purchases of the state vary from acid to zinc and from one small book to 130,000 tons of coal and over 300,000 pounds of soap and cleaners. In general it may be said that the bureau handles purchases of such a wide variety of things as office supplies, stationery, postage stamps, furniture, equipment, contractual services such as typewriter repairs and rental agreements for equipment and office space. While much has been done to standardize purchases, state departments have considerable latitude in specifying what they want, subject to review of the director. All purchases made through the bureau are charged to the requesting department.

State Printing

Another major function of the Bureau of Purchases is to handle all printing for the state. This involves such things as securing 1,000 copies of every legislative bill of which more than 1,500 were introduced in 1951, the biennial printing of the 3,500 page statutes, over 45,000 copies of the Blue Book and more than a million copies of fish and game rules as well as other legislative printing, and reports of the many state agencies. While the form and quantity of many printing projects are determined by law, the Bureau of Purchases was given authority in 1951 to determine the form, style, quantity, and method of reproduction of other printing. The bureau maintains a duplicating department to do mimeographing and multilithing for various state agencies.

Other Functions

The bureau also maintains a stock room to provide departments with the ordinary items of office supplies upon request, a document sales office to sell state publications, and a shipping room. It also aids in the acquisition of federal surplus property and in the disposition of saleable state surplus property.

The scope of the activities of the bureau may be seen from the fact that in recent years the money value of commodities purchased on contracts has approximated \$10,000,000 a year, and the purchase of paper alone has run approximately \$1,000,000 a year.

STATE RADIO COUNCIL

Members: H. L. EWBANK, *chairman*; LORENZ H. ADOLFSON; I. L. BALDWIN; WARREN W. CLARK; JOHN GUY FOWLKES; E. B. FRED; CLARENCE L. GREIBER; WALTER J. KOHLER, JR.; DONALD N. McDOWELL; E. R. MCPHEE; GEORGE E. WATSON; all *ex officio*.

Executive Director: HAROLD B. McCARTY.

Offices: Radio Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Publications: Monthly program bulletin.

The State Radio Council was created by Chapter 570, Laws of 1945. The council was established to comply with the suggestion of the Federal Communications Commission inviting state educational authorities to present a coordinated plan for the use of FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting channels which have been reserved for educational noncommercial purposes, and to provide for the development of such a plan in Wisconsin to give educational radio service throughout the state.

The law authorizes and directs the council to plan, construct, and develop a state system of radio broadcasting for the presentation of educational, informational, and public service programs; to formulate policies regulating the operation of such a state system; and to coordinate the radio activities of the various educational and informational agencies, civic groups, and citizens having contributions to make to the public interest and welfare.

Council membership consists of the Governor, the president of the University of Wisconsin, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the secretary of the Board of Regents of State Colleges, the director of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, the director of the State Department of Agriculture, the administrative head of the University of Wisconsin extension division, the administrative head of the University of Wisconsin agricultural extension, the dean of the school of education of the University of Wisconsin, the director of the department of public service of the University of Wisconsin, and the chairman of the radio committee, University of Wisconsin.

The over-all radio plan embodies the use of eight frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting stations which, broadcasting simultaneously, will blanket the state. The 1945 Legislature appropriated funds for the first two stations. The 1947 and 1949 Legislatures each provided for the construction of two additional units. The 1951 Legislature appropriated funds for the construction of the final two stations needed to complete the network.

As of July 1951 six stations are in operation and negotiations are underway with the Federal Communications Commission, equipment suppliers and contractors for the construction of stations number 7 and number 8. They are expected to be in full operation early in 1952. The stations are:

WHA-FM	Madison	88.7 megacycles
WHAD	Delafield	90.7 megacycles
WHKW	Chilton	89.3 megacycles
WHLA	W. Salem	90.3 megacycles
WHRM	Rib Mt.	91.9 megacycles
WHWC	Colfax	88.3 megacycles
WHHI	Highland	(future)
WHSA	Superior-Ashland	(future)

The FM network stations are on the air 16 hours daily — from 7:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. Radio Hall, on the University of Wisconsin campus, is the originating point for the major part of the

program service, though all transmitters are equipped with magnetic tape recorders which makes possible the origination of programs throughout the state. The network service embodies the daytime program output of WHA, the University of Wisconsin station. In this way there is an economy in physical facilities and the use of the radio-skilled personnel available at the University. WLBL, which like WHA is a daytime station, also carries the same programs.

The state broadcasting service operates noncommercially and provides a program service which is tailor-made for Wisconsin. It is an extension device which takes the benefits of the state's service agencies quickly and directly to the people and provides a varied schedule of educational, informational, and public service programs. Included in the program schedule are broadcasts for schools, adult education features, university lecture courses, agricultural information, homemaker's programs, legislative broadcasts, political education series, literature, fine music, and a variety of special-interest features which would not otherwise be available to Wisconsin listeners.

The 1951 Wisconsin Legislature transferred to the State Radio Council the management and operation of Station WLBL, Auburndale. This station was started in 1922 at Waupaca as WPAH, a crop and market report station, under the State Department of Agriculture. Later it was moved to Stevens Point. It is a 5,000 watt amplitude modulation (AM) station on 930 kilocycles and is limited to daylight hours of operation.

WISCONSIN REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

Members: LESTER E. GRUBE, president; J. S. MILLER, vice president; OSCAR A. SWENBY, treasurer.

Secretary: ROGER S. BESSEY.

Office: 794 North Jefferson Street, Milwaukee 2.

Publications: Roster of Licensed Real Estate and Business Opportunity Brokers and Salesmen; Wisconsin Real Estate Law.

The Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Board was created by the legislature in 1919 for the purpose of creating a licensing authority for those engaged in real estate brokerage activities in the state. The law was subsequently enlarged to cover individuals, firms, or corporations who buy and sell real estate as a business or who act as real estate loan procurers. In 1947 the board was given jurisdiction to license those engaged in the activity of buying or selling business opportunities, including the good will, inventory, fixtures of the business, and any interest therein. The board also acts to license real estate and business opportunity salesmen, those persons employed by and acting for brokers.

The Real Estate Brokers' Board consists of three members appointed for two-year terms by the Governor with confirmation by the senate. At least two of the members must be licensed real estate brokers.

The procedure and rules of the Real Estate Brokers' Board require every applicant for a broker's or salesman's license to take a written examination for the purpose of establishing the competency of the applicant. Each applicant, who must also prove his trustworthiness, is reviewed as may be necessary in each case by the board's investigational staff. Applications for brokers' and salesmen's licenses are denied if competency and trustworthiness are not established.

The board receives complaints against brokers and salesmen and causes investigations to be made into the transactions where an improper practice by a broker or salesman is alleged. Upon due cause, and after hearing, a license may be revoked on the grounds of demonstrated incompetency or untrustworthiness.

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT FUND

Board of Trustees: finance trustee, IRVIN F. KNOEBEL, *chairman*; municipal employee trustee, HERBERT F. WECKWERTH, *vice chairman*; county employee trustee, GEORGE F. REINKE, *secretary*; city or village trustee, HENRY J. AHRENS; county or town trustee, FRANK E. PANZER; clerk trustee, MARGARET L. CLARK; JOSEPH J. MCCORMICK, *ex officio*; state employee trustee, CLYDE M. JOHNSTON; state trustee, JOHN L. SONDEREGGER.

Executive Director: FREDERICK M. MACMILLIN.

Actuary: ARTHUR S. HANSEN.

Office: 116½ East Main Street, Madison 3; Public Employes Social Security Fund, 1 South Pinckney Street, Madison 3.

Publications: Handbook of Information; Annual Statement; Rules and Regulations; Instructions to Participating Municipalities; The Inclusion of Public Employes in Wisconsin Under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance System, Instructions to Public Agencies in Wisconsin which have Acted to be Included Under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance System.

The Wisconsin Retirement Fund is administered by a board of trustees consisting of the Commissioner of Insurance or a departmental actuary designated by him, and eight appointees of the Governor, comprising two other state representatives, three city or village representatives, and three county or town representatives. The funds are invested by the State Investment Board as a trust fund.

The Wisconsin Retirement Fund, established by the 1943 Legislature, is the basic retirement system for public employees in Wisconsin, and eventually will supersede other systems previously established for public employees with the exception of teachers and those under the separate systems for the city of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County. The system is optional with each governmental unit other than policemen and full-time firemen in cities of the second, third, and fourth class.

In 1951 there were included under the system all eligible employees of the state, 77 cities, 15 villages, 37 counties, one town, 31 school districts (exclusive of teaching personnel), two metropolitan sewerage districts, one joint sewerage system, and one city-county hospital. There were also included on a mandatory basis all eligible policemen and full-time firemen in 85 cities not covered under a police or firemen's pension fund.

As of January 1, 1951 there were 26,777 active employees included under the retirement plan, and there were 4,115 inactive accounts of persons who were no longer currently in eligible employment. The fund now comprises the largest number of active participants of any public retirement system in Wisconsin.

The active participants were distributed as follows: state, 10,708; city, 9,157; county, 6,028; village, 333; school, 213; town, 64; metropolitan sewerage district, 54; joint sewerage system, 12; city-county hospital, 24; and policemen and firemen in fourth class cities, 184.

A retirement annuity varies with the length of employment by a participating governmental unit, the employe's earnings, the age at retirement, and the interest earned, and cannot now exceed half pay, or \$175 a month, unless the individual makes additional contributions.

A participant is certain that either he or his beneficiaries will recover all of his own payments with interest, while no payment by the governmental unit can ever be used by an employe except to finance an annuity.

A person who is eligible for retirement has three choices: (1) a life annuity only; (2) a life annuity with 180 payments guaranteed which operates to reduce the amount of the annuity; or (3) a joint survivorship annuity with 75 percent of the annuity continuing if the beneficiary survives the annuitant.

Rates are established to enable the average person included from age 30 to age 65 to receive an annuity equal to half pay. Retirement is optional after age 55 and compulsory at 65 with certain exceptions, unless extended by the governmental employer. The minimum death benefit is \$500, and after participating for five years for any governmental unit all the credits in his account will be available for a closely related beneficiary if the participant dies while still employed. An annuity is payable for total and permanent disability.

Employes contribute five percent, except that the rate for policemen, firemen, state forest rangers, state traffic patrol, and conserva-

tion wardens is seven percent to enable a maximum annuity at an earlier age and for Supreme Court Justices and circuit judges to provide larger annuities (and may be adopted by any county for deputy sheriffs and traffic policemen). The governmental unit matches the normal contributions of those who retire, and also pays the entire cost of prior service credits, the guarantee portion of disability annuities and death benefits, and all administration expense.

Special provisions were enacted by the legislature for Supreme Court Justices and circuit judges, who become eligible for inclusion on January 1, 1952, with respect to contributions, basis of computing annuities, compulsory retirement, optional type of annuity, etc.

On July 1, 1951 there were 1,614 persons receiving retirement annuities aggregating \$75,337.79 per month, while 66 persons were receiving disability annuities amounting to \$3,285.51. Since January 1, 1944, 277 persons have died who were receiving retirement annuities, and 23 who were receiving disability annuities. To date, death benefits have been paid in 883 cases, and 9,600 persons have received separation benefits.

Additional contributions are being made by 792 persons.

Public Employes Social Security Fund

The 1951 Legislature enacted by Chapters 60, 388, and 631, an enabling statute accepting upon behalf of the state the 1950 amendment to the Federal Social Security Act permitting on an optional basis the inclusion of public personnel under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance System. Relatively few state employees and officers not under any retirement system were included by this law. Any other governmental unit in the state can by action of its governing body act to include eligible personnel not under an existing retirement system. Such action became effective through an agreement between the state and the federal Commissioner for Social Security.

On September 12, 1951 agreements had been concluded covering, in addition to certain state personnel, the eligible personnel of 29 counties, 38 cities, 53 villages, 64 towns, 20 school districts (for nonteaching personnel), and one housing authority. In addition action had been taken by 114 other public agencies to cover their personnel and such will be included under subsequent agreements.

The executive director of the Wisconsin Retirement Fund was made responsible for the administration of the fund. This state agency acts as a liaison between public agencies and the federal authorities in the transmission of payroll reports, contributions, etc., but public employes who are covered procure information as to their accounts, benefits, etc. from their Social Security field office in the same manner as those in private employment.

STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION BOARD

Members: MARK H. INGRAHAM, *chairman*; WILLIAM T. DARLING, *vice chairman*; BEN G. ELLIOTT, *secretary*; RUDOLPH A. KARGES; EMERY W. LEAMER; GEORGE O. SAVAGE.

Executive Secretary: RAY L. LILLYWHITE.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The first teachers' retirement law was passed in 1911 and was administered as the Teachers' Retirement and Insurance Fund. In 1921 this law was completely revised and the state retirement system was established. In 1929 the board was once more reorganized and its name changed to the Annuity and Investment Board. At the same time its functions were enlarged, so that in addition to administering and investing the teachers' retirement fund, it was also charged with the investment of most of the state's investment funds.

In 1951 by Chapter 511, the Annuity and Investment Board was abolished. Its investment functions were assigned to the State Investment Board and the administration of the teachers' retirement system was assigned to the State Retirement System Administration Board.

The board is composed of six members. The original members were appointed by the Governor for terms ending in November 1952 and 1953. Two of these members shall be members of and represent the public school retirement association, two shall be members of and represent the normal school retirement association, and two shall be members of and represent the university retirement association. In subsequent appointments the representatives of the several retirement systems are to be elected by the members of their respective retirement systems prior to the beginning of their terms and in such manner and at such time as is provided in the by-laws of the respective associations. The Governor, however, fills all vacancies. The State Treasurer is *ex officio* treasurer of the board. The executive head of the board is the executive secretary, appointed by the board under the classified service.

The teachers' retirement law applies to all teachers over 25 years of age except those in the city of Milwaukee which has its own retirement system, and to certain of the older university professors who are under the noncontributory retirement plan of the Carnegie Foundation. Six percent of the salaries of all teachers subject to the law is deducted and paid over to the retirement fund. The state's contribution consists of a sum equal to 50 percent of the teacher's deposit plus five percent for each year of teaching experience not including the current year plus \$25 if the teacher

is employed 120 days or more. In addition provision is made for the payment of annuities on account of teaching service prior to June 30, 1921. Additional annuity increases were provided the older teachers by Chapter 463, Laws of 1947 and Chapter 556, Laws of 1951. The source of these state contributions is a surtax on incomes over \$3,000. The rate imposed on these incomes is one-sixth the normal rate on incomes. In recent years the returns from this tax have far exceeded the requirements of the retirement system, and the surplus has reverted to the state general fund.

Teachers coming under the retirement system are members of the Public School Retirement Association, the Normal School Retirement Association, and the University Retirement Association.

The State Retirement System Administration Board keeps individual accounts with all teachers, with a separate record of the member's and the state's deposits. Interest is credited to each of these accounts annually on June 30 at the rate earned by the fund. Members withdrawing from teaching service can get back all the money they deposited, with interest, at any time subsequent to six months after application. The state's deposits to a teacher's credit cannot be withdrawn until the teacher reaches the age of 50 years, after which they may be withdrawn as a flat sum if less than \$1,000 or, if over \$1,000 as an annuity or allowed to accumulate with interest to the member's credit or that of his beneficiaries. The annuities payable are determined by the amount standing to the teacher's credit from both his own and the state's deposits, by the years of teaching experience, or by the average salary earned during the last five years of teaching experience, as determined by the board. In the event of a teacher's death prior to retirement, his beneficiaries receive the amount deposited to the teacher's credit by both the teacher and the state.

About 20,000 teachers are paying into the fund annually and the total reserve funds accumulated by the fund as of June 30, 1951 were approximately \$109,000,000. The investment of these funds is supervised and directed by the State Investment Board.

REVISOR OF STATUTES

Revisor of Statutes: JOHN E. CONWAY.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Statutes Relating to Local and County Government; Wisconsin Practice Codes; Wisconsin Administrative Rules.

Wisconsin System of Continuous Revision

Wisconsin pioneered by adopting a plan for continuous revision of statutes in 1909. Before that time the entire body of statutes had been revised at long intervals — in 1849, 1858, 1878, and

1898. Since the creation of the revisor's office in 1909, there have been no more "bulk" revisions; instead, each legislature has passed acts which revise several chapters or topics. The method of continuous, topical revision makes the work of the legislature easier and keeps the statutes constantly up-to-date. The purpose of revision is to take out obsolete provisions, to eliminate repetitions, to substitute plain, present-day English for ambiguity and wordiness wherever the latter are found in the statutes. Were it not for the revision work that has been done since the office was created, the Wisconsin Statutes would now be several times their present size. From 1911 to 1951 each volume of Session Laws has run about 1,000 pages; for the same period each edition of the statutes has been only 35 pages longer than the last. The fact that the increase of pages of the statutes is so small is largely the effect of revision.

The correction bill is an important aid in revision. During each session of the legislature there are several statutes amended by more than one act. Often these acts conflict. Many such conflicts are reconciled by correction bills prepared by the revisor for the legislature so that the conflicts do not appear in the statutes. Between sessions a bill is prepared to correct any errors found after the legislature has adjourned.

Wisconsin Statutes

Immediately after each general legislative session, the revisor prepares printer's copy for a new edition of the Wisconsin Statutes. Each new edition is a complete book; it shows not only all new laws and changes in general law made by the last legislature but also reprints all the general laws which were not changed. Each legislature now makes well over 2,000 additions and changes. Within 10 days after the last act passed at the session is available, copy for the entire text of the statutes is sent to the printer. The revisor is responsible for the order and arrangement of the material in the statute volume. The 1951 Wisconsin Statutes is the 21st biennial edition.

Wisconsin Annotations

The revisor makes brief notes of Supreme Court decisions and Attorney General's opinions construing the statutes; these notes, arranged according to the section they apply to, are published in a separate volume called Wisconsin Annotations 1950. Continuations of these notes are carried after the proper section in the Wisconsin Statutes of 1951.

Wisconsin Statutes Relating to Local and County Government

Following publication of the statutes, Wisconsin Statutes Relating to Local and County Government is printed from the same plates used for printing the statutes. This book contains all the statutes which are administered locally together with forms for

use in the administration of those laws and an index. The forms and the index are revised for each edition. Prior to 1951 this publication was entitled Town Laws.

Administrative Rules

Section 35.93 of the statutes directs the revisor to publish the rules which have been promulgated by all state agencies.

Uniform State Laws; Judicial Council

The revisor and the chief of the legislative reference library represent the state in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. They attend the annual conferences and assist in drafting such laws; they then prepare the uniform laws as bills for introduction in the legislature. Each recent legislature has passed several such uniform laws. The revisor is also a member of the Judicial Council. The revisor is appointed by the Trustees of the State Library who are the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.

SAVINGS AND LOAN DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: ROBERT C. SCHISSLER.

Supervisor: C. P. DIGGLES.

Savings and Loan Advisory Committee: U. A. PILON, *chairman*; A. C. STEINHAUER, *vice chairman*; C. P. DIGGLES, *secretary*; A. A. ABRAHAM; A. E. FONS; A. H. KOEPKE; C. M. PORS; F. H. SCHULZ.

Office: State Office Building.

Publications: Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations; Savings and Loan Laws.

The first law relating to building and loan associations was enacted in 1850. No record has ever been found where any associations were chartered pursuant to this act. About 1873 the law was amended and a number of associations were organized. Again in 1897 the act was further amended making considerable changes. A great many provisions of this act are still on the statute books.

Prior to 1897 associations were supervised by the Insurance Department and the Secretary of State. The act of 1897 transferred the supervision of these associations to the State Banking Department and they remained under its supervision until July 17, 1947, at which time the legislature provided for a separate department for the supervision of savings and loan associations.

Chapter 215 of the statutes provides for a commissioner who shall enforce or cause to be enforced the laws relating to the supervision and control of savings and loan associations, and a supervisor who shall act in the capacity of a deputy during the commissioner's absence or inability to act, or during a vacancy of

this office. The commissioner is appointed by the Governor for a term of six years, and the supervisor is a civil service employee. The commissioner is also aided by an advisory committee consisting of seven practical savings and loan executives appointed by the Governor for terms of four years.

Among the duties with which the commissioner is charged are the issuing of orders regulating the manner in which the business of the associations is to be conducted, the examining of each association at least once annually, and the administering of the residual assets of liquidated savings (building) and loan associations. He also administers the unclaimed funds of shareholders of liquidated associations, which on December 31, 1950, amounted to approximately \$52,600. On December 31, 1950 there were 113 state chartered savings and loan associations with insurable accounts in excess of 134,000 and a borrowing membership with loans in excess of 51,000. Total assets were in excess of \$263,000,000 with a total paid in capital amounting to approximately \$209,000,000. On that date the general reserves and undivided profits in proportion to net assets of all associations were 9.3 percent, and in proportion to share investments 11.2 percent.

On July 31, 1951, 94 of the 113 state chartered savings and loan associations were members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, a reserve institution set up to provide credit and liquidity for these organizations; and the accounts of the members of 76 associations were insured up to a limit of \$10,000 by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, an instrumentality of the Federal Government.

STATE BOARD FOR THE PRESERVATION OF SCIENTIFIC AREAS

Members: JOHN T. CURTIS, University of Wisconsin, *chairman*; C. L. HARRINGTON, Conservation Commission, *secretary and executive officer*; ALBERT M. FULLER, Milwaukee Public Museum; ALVIN THRONE, State Colleges; GEORGE E. WATSON, Department of Public Instruction; CARL WELTY, Beloit College, representing the private colleges.

Office: State Office Building.

Publications: None.

This board was created by Chapter 566, Laws of 1951, for the purpose of formulating policies for the preservation, selection, acquisition, and management of areas necessary for scientific research, the teaching of conservation and natural history, and the preservation of rare or valuable plant and animal species and communities of special interest.

The board consists of one representative from the Conservation Commission; Milwaukee Public Museum; Department of Public In-

struction; State Colleges; University of Wisconsin; and the private colleges of the state, to be appointed by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters. Meetings are to be held at least once a year, or oftener upon request of two members.

DEPARTMENT OF SECURITIES

Director: EDWARD J. SAMP.

Assistant Director: I. E. KARSTEN.

Office: State Office Building.

Publications: Annual report; monthly bulletin to dealers; securities laws.

The Department of Securities was created by Chapter 68, Laws of 1939, which became effective June 10, 1939. Previously, the administration of the securities law had, at various times, been committed to the Public Service Commission and the Banking Commission. Now all administrative and executive powers and duties of the department are vested in a director.

The duties of the department are to administer and enforce the Wisconsin securities law. Among these are the investigation of issues of securities, not exempt, which are sold within the state, and the registration of such securities as meet statutory requirements; the licensing of securities dealers and agents; examination of the businesses of dealers; and the investigation and prosecution of securities law violations.

SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Members: W. W. CLARK, *ex officio, chairman*; GEORGE NYGAARD, *vice chairman*; ORRIE SHIFFER, *secretary*; R. J. MUCKENHIRN, *ex officio*; HARRY SCHUYLER; M. F. SCHWEERS, *advisory member*.

Executive Secretary: BEN F. RUSY.

Office: Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin.

Publications: None.

The State Soil Conservation Committee was created by Chapter 341, Laws of 1937. Three farmer members are appointed by the Governor, and there are two *ex officio* members — the director of agricultural extension of the College of Agriculture, or at his designation the associate director of agricultural extension, and the director of the state agricultural experiment station, or at his designation the associate director of the state agricultural experiment station. The committee may elect to name the state coordinator of the federal Soil Conservation Service as an advisory member. The committee serves without pay except that the three farmer members receive \$10 a day for time actually spent on the work of the committee.

The function of the committee is to promote the conservation of the soil resources of the state, particularly as regards the control of soil erosion. A major activity is the provision of assistance in the establishment and operation of soil conservation districts in areas where soil erosion is an important problem. The 1939 Legislature amended the act creating the State Soil Conservation Committee so that it is now possible for a county board of supervisors, when there is evidence that such is the desire of the people living outside of the villages and cities in the county, to pass a resolution setting up a soil conservation district for the county. The members of the agricultural committee of the county board of supervisors are designated as supervisors of the county soil conservation district.

The State Soil Conservation Committee cooperates with the local soil conservation districts in securing group and community action in combating soil erosion. The committee also helps the district obtain assistance from various federal agencies in carrying forward erosion control programs. The State Soil Conservation Committee maintains a field personnel of three erosion control agents, a soil conservation education leader, and one clerk. The committee works closely with the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, the federal Soil Conservation Service, and the State Department of Public Instruction, in the development of a youth educational program in soil conservation, as well as continuing its service in the adult educational field.

WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGES

Board of Regents of State Colleges: W. D. MCINTYRE, president; ELTON S. KARRMANN, vice president; HAROLD G. ANDERSEN; BARNEY B. BARSTOW; CHALMER DAVEE; WILSON S. DELZELL; MRS. ROBERT EBY; LEWIS C. MAGNUSEN; MRS. DORRIS MARKS; EUGENE W. MURPHY; GEORGE E. WATSON.

Director and Secretary: EUGENE R. MCPHEE.

Wisconsin State Colleges

Location	Date Opened	President
Eau Claire	1916	William R. Davies
La Crosse	1909	Rexford S. Mitchell
Milwaukee	1885	J. Martin Klotsche
Oshkosh	1871	Forrest R. Polk
Platteville	1866	Chester O. Newlun
River Falls	1875	Eugene H. Kleinpell
Stevens Point	1894	William C. Hansen
Superior	1896	Jim Dan Hill
Whitewater	1868	Robert C. Williams

The government of the Wisconsin State Colleges is vested in the Board of Regents of State Colleges of 11 members composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as *ex officio* regent, and of 10 appointed regents. These are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate, and serve for a term of five years.

The Legislature of 1951 established the Board of Regents of State Colleges to succeed the Board of Regents of Normal Schools which was originally established in 1866. In the same statute the legislature changed the names of the schools under the control of this agency from State Teachers Colleges to State Colleges.

The director of state colleges and secretary of the board is selected by the board and serves as its executive officer. Presidents of the colleges are likewise selected by the board. Teachers and other employees are selected by the presidents of individual schools and are confirmed by board action. After a probationary period of four years, teachers have permanent tenure and can be removed only for cause.

In their early history, the schools were limited to offerings which would contribute to the preparation of teachers. Since the turn of the present century, the colleges, with the consent of the legislature, have gradually broadened their educational objectives. In 1927 degrees in education were authorized, and in 1949 the privilege of granting liberal arts degrees was given to the board by the legislature. Graduate work in education has been authorized but to date such work is given only at Milwaukee and Superior.

As in the past, the training of teachers will continue to be the prime responsibility of the Wisconsin State Colleges, and each college will continue to offer major courses in education which lead to the degree. Two-year courses to prepare teachers of rural schools will be offered.

While each state college offers basic courses to train teachers for elementary and secondary schools, teachers of special subjects are also trained. State colleges offering majors in special subjects are:

Agriculture — Platteville, River Falls

Art — Milwaukee, Superior

Commercial — Whitewater

Conservation — Stevens Point

Handicapped children — Milwaukee

Home economics — Stevens Point

Industrial arts — Platteville

Music — Eau Claire, Milwaukee, River Falls, Superior

Physical education — La Crosse

In response to the demands upon modern educational institutions, the board expanded the curricula of the state colleges in order to permit students to fulfill the requirements for the liberal arts

degree. All of the state colleges will enroll students with this educational objective in September, 1951.

The average enrollment of the state colleges for the last five years has been 11,000 of which 2,400 were children enrolled in the campus training schools. Approximately 2,000 teachers in service take off-campus courses during the regular school year to improve their educational preparation in order to meet requirements for certification. The summer session enrollments average 6,500 with almost all of this number being teachers in service. Included in the regular school enrollment for the past five years have been an average of 2,600 veteran students who qualified for educational training through military service during the second world war.

Elementary schools, usually termed "training schools", ranging from the kindergarten through the ninth grade, are operated on the campuses of each of the state colleges. These schools provide laboratory facilities where students who are training to be teachers are given an opportunity to work with school children in the classroom. The state college at Whitewater, in addition to the elementary training school, operates a 4-year high school so that students who are training to be teachers of commercial subjects in the high school may gain some experience in working in high school classrooms. Farms are operated at Platteville and River Falls in order to provide laboratory facilities for students majoring in agriculture.

For admission in all courses of the colleges, graduation from high school is required. Tuition is free to all residents of the state, but out-of-state students are required to pay a nonresident fee. There is an incidental fee of \$33 per semester for each student.

All moneys collected by the state colleges, including the incidental fees collected from the students, are deposited in the general fund of the state treasury. The incidental fees are appropriated to the Board of Regents of State Colleges. Funds which come from the self-supporting activities are deposited as revolving funds, to the credit of the activity which produces them, and are automatically appropriated to such activities. Additional moneys necessary for the operation and maintenance of the colleges comes through legislative appropriations from the general fund of the state.

About 80 percent of the funds so appropriated come from tax sources. The Legislature of 1857 created a normal school fund to be built up from the sale of swamp lands. This fund now amounts to more than \$5,375,000 and produces an income of about \$125,000 which goes into the general fund of the state and must be reappropriated to the Board of Regents. Legislative appropriations for the current biennium are \$4,000,000 annually. A separate building appropriation amounting to \$5,250,000 has also been made for the 1951-1953 biennium.

A long-range building program for the state colleges was outlined in 1949. When carried out, this program will provide each college with adequate library facilities, dormitory accommodations for stu-

dents, classroom space, physical education and health buildings, and a student union. The estimated value of the present buildings and their contents is approximately \$15,000,000.

At present major buildings are under construction at Eau Claire and Whitewater. Residence halls are under construction at La Crosse, Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, and Superior. The 1951 appropriation will provide major buildings at Milwaukee, Platteville, River Falls, and Stevens Point.

STOUT INSTITUTE

Board of Trustees of the Stout Institute: ROBERT L. PIERCE, president; JOHN LAST, vice president; E. R. FRANSWAY; CLARENCE GREIBER; THOMAS E. HAMILTON; FRANK C. HORYZA; JOHN LAST; A. A. LAUN; EMIL WALDOW, GEORGE E. WATSON; ELMER WILKINS; VOYTA WRABETZ.

Secretary of the Board: LLOYD E. BERRY.

Officers of Administration: VERNE C. FRYKLUND, president; CLYDE A. BOWMAN, dean, division of industrial education and director of summer session; ALICE J. KIRK, dean, division of home economics; RAY A. WIGEN, director of graduate studies; RALPH G. IVERSON, director of student personnel services; KETURAH ANTRIM, dean of women; MERLE M. PRICE, dean of men.

Location: Menomonie.

Publications: Bulletin of Stout Institute (published quarterly), one number of which each year is the annual catalog of the institute and another, the summer session announcement; Stoutonia, the weekly student paper; and the Tower, the college annual.

Through the encouragement and financial support of James H. Stout, who later became a state senator, manual training and domestic science were incorporated in the public schools of Menomonie, where for the first time in the history of education these subjects became a part of the curriculum in the lower grades as well as in the high school. In 1893 the results of this experiment justified the organization of the Stout Manual Training School which was operated in connection with and under the administration of the city board of education. In 1903 this connection with the public schools was broken and the Stout Training School placed new emphasis on the training of teachers of manual training and domestic science. In 1908 the Stout Manual Training School became the Stout Institute and teacher training became the school's major interest.

In 1911, following the death of Senator Stout, the institution was taken over by the state and placed under the management of the Board of Trustees of the Stout Institute. This board of trustees is identical in personnel with the membership of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education; each board has its own officers

and each is distinctly independent of the other. In 1917 by a special act of the legislature, the Stout Institute was empowered to grant the bachelor of science degree and in 1937 by similar act it was authorized to give graduate work and to grant the master of science degree.

The Stout Institute is the only college in the country devoted exclusively to teacher training in the special fields of home economics and industrial education. It is nationally known and its graduates are widely distributed.

The courses in home economics, and industrial and vocational education cover four years. A strong liberal arts department is maintained to supplement these courses. Graduation requirements are 60 semester credits in liberal arts, 26 in education, and 42 in shops or laboratories. The entrance requirement is high school graduation. On the completion of the work required for the B.S. degree and after two years of successful teaching, graduates are eligible for life certificates to teach in Wisconsin. The master's degree requirements are similar to those of other colleges, except that major emphasis is placed on the fields of education in which Stout specializes.

WISCONSIN BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

Members: C. L. FINCH; SAMUEL B. SCHEIN; WILLIAM E. THURSTON.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial Report, Volumes 1, 2 and 3 of official decisions (WBTA); Rules of Practice and Procedure.

The Board of Tax Appeals functions as a quasi-judicial tribunal for the purpose of hearing, considering, and determining tax appeals relating to the assessment of individual and corporation income taxes, gift taxes, privilege dividend taxes, and the taxes imposed on the intrastate operating property of railway companies, express companies, sleeping car companies, light, heat, and power companies, telegraph companies, air carriers, pipe line companies, conservation and regulation companies, and also appeals with respect to assessments made against freight line companies. The board also reviews denials of claims for refund whenever aggrieved taxpayers pursue their statutory right of review.

The board has prepared and promulgated rules of practice and procedure, with the idea that simplicity of operation and procedure adds materially in carrying out its functions. These rules are supplementary to the provisions made by the statutes. The rules of the board appear in the Wisconsin Red Book: Administrative Rules and Orders. They are also printed in pamphlet form and are available upon request.

In all cases determined by the board, written findings of fact

are made, as well as written opinions and decisions. Copies of these decisions are forwarded to all interested parties. Thus the taxpayers and the Department of Taxation are fully informed as to the basic reasons for the board's determinations, and its decisions serve as a guide to Wisconsin taxpayers and taxing authorities in solving future tax problems. All opinions of the Board of Tax Appeals are printed in the local tax services published for this state, and are annotated and reported in Mason's Wisconsin Annotations and in Shepard's Wisconsin Citator.

Volumes 1, 2 and 3 of appeals determined by the board have been issued. The publication contains official reports of decisions and orders, together with complete tables of cases and statutes cited. Copies of these volumes may be purchased from the Bureau of Purchases.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

Commissioner of Taxation: H. W. HARDER.

Administrative Assistant: JANE AHERN.

Tax Counsel: ARTHUR B. BARBER.

General Property Taxation: FORREST W. GILLETT.

Income Taxation: H. D. KUENTZ.

Inheritance and Gift Taxation: NEIL CONWAY.

Utility and Railroad Taxation: C. M. CHAPMAN.

Petroleum Products (Motor Fuel and Oil Inspection): D. W. MACK.

Beverage and Cigarette Taxation: D. H. PRICHARD.

Office: State Office Building.

Publications: Biennial Report; bulletins on assessments, taxes; various special reports on taxation.

History

Just after the Civil war, in 1868, a State Board of Assessments, comprised of the several constitutional officers performed the taxing functions of the state. The property tax was then the primary source of state tax revenue. The 1899 Legislature provided for a permanent Tax Commission, composed of a commissioner and two assistant commissioners. This did not replace the old Board of Assessments, but the two agencies were coordinated when the tax commissioner was made chairman of the State Board of Assessments. In 1901 the three officers became the State Board of Assessments. A permanent Tax Commission consisting of three members was created by Chapter 380, Laws of 1905. This commission existed until the 1939 Legislature abolished it by Chapter 412, and created a Department of Taxation in charge of a commissioner of taxation. The same legislature, by Chapter 17, transferred the administration of the beverage and cigarette taxes, oil inspection, and anti-gambling law to the Department of Taxation.

Organization

Under the direction and general supervision of the commissioner of taxation, appointed by the Governor, the Department of Taxation operates under several functional divisions.

The functions can be roughly grouped into: general administration, taxation of general property, taxation of public service corporations, taxation of inheritances and gifts, taxation of incomes, taxation of motor vehicle fuel, taxation of beverages and cigarettes, and oil inspection.

Those functions which lend themselves to a central office administration on a state-wide basis are performed through personnel in the main office at Madison. Those functions that lend themselves more readily to administration within smaller areas are performed by personnel in local offices established in convenient centers centrally located within the areas.

Duties and Functions

The Department of Taxation, through its commissioner, exercises general supervision over the assessment and tax laws of the state.

By its supervisors of assessments the department's general property division works with the local assessors and the boards of review in the administrative procedure of the state's general property tax law. Through its public service corporation division it assesses the ad valorem tax on railroads, street railways, light, heat, and power companies, telegraph companies, sleeping car companies, air carriers, pipe line companies, and express companies. Through its inheritance and gift tax division, it makes final determination of the tax on gifts and makes its staff and records available to the county court in the determination of the inheritance tax. Through its division of income taxation it determines the tax on incomes of individuals, corporations, trusts, and estates. Its petroleum products division collects the tax on motor vehicle fuel, inspects oil products in the state, and refunds taxes paid on non-highway fuels. Through its beverage and cigarette tax division, it collects taxes on beverages and cigarettes and regulates gambling and tavern sales and hours.

Taxation of General Property

The general property tax, as a unit in the Wisconsin tax group, is the major source of revenue and yields nearly one-half of all taxes raised by the state and its political subdivisions. General property taxes are levied upon all general property in this state except such as is exempted therefrom and is composed of two major classes — real property and personal property. Real property as defined for taxation purposes includes "all land with all buildings and improvements thereon and all fixtures and rights and privileges appertaining thereto." Personal property includes "all

goods, wares, merchandise, chattels and effects of every nature and description having any real or marketable value and not included in the term 'real estate.'

Real estate and personal property are assessed by classes, based upon use. The several classes of real estate are: residential, mercantile, manufacturing, agriculture, swamp, cutover and waste, and timber. Through its supervisors of assessment, the Department of Taxation is ready to assist in assessment procedure and make available to the local assessors any information in its files.

Under the Wisconsin system there are four principal tax-levying bodies — local units of government, school districts, county boards, and the legislature; and three assessing bodies — the local assessor, the county board, and the state.

Using as a basis the figures compiled by the staff assigned to property work, the Department of Taxation compiles an equalized state assessment from which it determines the average state rate which it applies in the taxation of railroads and other utility properties.

Summary of 1950 Assessment

	<i>Local Assessment</i>	<i>State Assessment</i>
Real Estate	\$4,763,733,076	\$7,701,238,820
Personal Property	1,175,509,389	1,499,515,115
Total	\$5,939,242,465	\$9,200,753,935

Summary of Tax Levies

	<i>1949</i>	<i>1950</i>
School*	\$ 79,589,626	\$ 86,005,104
Local	62,829,959	68,446,873
County	65,250,732	69,331,300
State	1,685,679	1,826,767
Total	\$209,355,996	\$225,610,044

*Includes amount levied for school debt service.

Taxation of Public Service Corporations

The commissioner of taxation is required by law to make an annual assessment of the operating property of each railroad company, street railway company, light, heat and power company, telegraph company, conservation and regulation company, sleeping car company, express company, air carrier company, and pipe line company.

While real and personal property which is not devoted to utility use is assessed according to the value of each individual description or parcel, all operating property of a public service corporation,

whether real or personal, and including whatever intangible value that may exist, is assessed as one item or unit and as personal property.

After the assessments have been determined, the average state rate of taxation is applied thereto to determine the taxes which must be paid directly by the public service corporations to the state treasurer. The rate of taxation is an equalized rate determined by dividing all real and personal property taxes levied locally in the entire state by the state assessment of general property as determined by the Department of Taxation.

In addition to the ad valorem assessments, freight line companies are assessed a tax based upon six percent of gross earnings in this state; rural electric cooperatives are taxed at three percent of their gross receipts; and telephone companies are taxed at rates graduated from two and one-half to six percent on local and rural exchange revenues depending on the amount of revenues derived from each exchange and on total toll revenues at rates varying between two and one-half and eight percent depending upon the total amount of such revenues.

Excepting for taxes on railroad operating property used in transferring freight or passengers between cars and vessels, railroad taxes are used for general state purposes. The terminal portion of railroad taxes is remitted to the lakeport cities in which the terminal properties are located.

All of the taxes paid by telegraph companies, express companies, sleeping car companies, and freight line companies remain in the state treasury for general state purposes.

Sixty-five percent of the taxes paid by street railway companies, light, heat and power companies, and conservation and regulation companies is apportioned to the towns, villages, and cities on the basis of the amount of utility property located and gross retail business transacted in each such community. Twenty percent of such taxes is apportioned to the counties on the same basis, and fifteen percent thereof remains in the state treasury for general state purposes.

After deducting the cost of administration, the remainder of rural electric cooperative taxes are distributed to towns, villages, cities, and counties partly on the basis of property located and partly on the basis of revenues.

All of the taxes on toll revenue of telephone companies are paid to the state and fifteen percent of the taxes on local and rural exchange service is also paid to the state. Eighty-five percent of the taxes on local and rural exchange revenues are paid directly to the treasurers of the towns, villages, and cities where such service is rendered. No amount of such taxes is paid to the counties.

In the case of air carriers, 15 percent of the taxes is retained by the state, and the remainder is apportioned to the municipalities owning or maintaining the airport facilities used by the air carriers

in proportion to the business originating and property located at each such airport.

In the case of pipe line companies, 25 percent of the taxes is allocated to the areas served by the distributing gas utilities in proportion to the wholesale sales to such gas utilities. The remainder of the taxes is distributed 15 percent to the state, 65 percent to the towns, villages, and cities, and 20 percent to the counties in proportion to the amount of pipe line property located in each municipality.

	Total 1950 Taxes @ .0261775	DISPOSITION OF TAXES			Towns, Villages, and Cities
		State	Counties		
Railroads	\$ 5,489,188.86	\$5,009,956.54	\$.....	\$ 479,232.32	
Street Railways	316,286.30	47,442.94	63,257.26	205,586.10	
Light, Heat and Power Companies:					
Privately owned	10,004,548.83	1,500,682.32	2,000,909.77	6,502,956.74	
Municipally owned ...	59,608.56	8,941.28	11,921.72	38,745.56	
Conservation and Regula- tion Companies	78,424.21	11,763.63	15,684.84	50,975.74	
Rural Electric Cooperatives	259,255.27	2,557.00	44,446.57	212,251.70	
Telegraph Companies	39,458.72	39,458.72	.....	.....
Sleeping Car Companies ...	24,661.70	24,661.70	.....	.....
Express Companies	15,413.56	15,413.56	.....	.....
Freight Line Companies	130,441.03	130,441.03	.....	.....
Air Carriers	47,103.85	7,085.58	30,317.61	9,720.66	
Pipe Lines	123,308.50	16,184.24	21,578.99	85,545.27	
Telephones (A)	1,843,769.79	1,843,769.79	.....	.....
Total	\$18,431,469.18	\$8,658,338.33	\$2,188,116.76	\$7,585,014.09	

(A) Represents only state collected license fees. Reported payments to municipalities totaled \$1,851,092.17.

Taxation of Inheritance and Gifts

The terms "inheritance tax" and "estates tax" are widely used in the United States to designate systems of taxes levied upon the transfer or passing of property from the dead to the living.

All but a few of the states have chosen the inheritance tax. Wisconsin was among the first, and our inheritance tax law has been in effect since April 1, 1903.

The tax is assessed by the court in which the estate of the decedent is administered, the proceeding to determine the tax being a part of the regular probate procedure. At the inception of the probate proceedings in any estate, the Department of Taxation is notified thereof, and thereafter it follows the progress of each estate toward final settlement until the tax is determined and paid.

The inheritance taxes collected are apportioned between the state and the counties.

Inheritance Taxes Collected

Fiscal Year Ending	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1951
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Net Taxes (including emergency tax)	\$4,799,932	\$5,472,664
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The gift tax is an emergency measure adopted in 1933 and was the first attempt by any state to impose such a tax. Unlike the inheritance tax, this tax is imposed upon the value of the property annually transferred by a donor during his lifetime.

The rates, with certain exceptions, are the same as those of the inheritance tax but apply separately to transfers in different calendar years. Property so transferred in any calendar year at the value of \$1,000 is exempt. In addition, property up to the value of \$15,000 transferred by the donor to his wife, and property up to the value of \$5,000 transferred by the donor to her husband, and property up to the value of \$2,000 transferred by the donor to a lineal descendant is exempt, but such additional exemptions shall be allowed but once. The value of the property transferred by a donor shall be aggregated from year to year until the aggregate value equals the exemption.

The tax is collected and handled by the district offices of the department. Collections in the most recent fiscal years follow:

1943	\$384,711
1944	285,915
1945	310,527
1946	510,535
1947	381,224
1948	792,768
1949	647,281
1950	543,531
1951	894,716

Taxation of Incomes

The state levies an income tax on the net incomes of corporations, individuals, trusts, and estates. The tax on corporations is collected and administered by the department's corporation division located in the State Office Building in Madison. The tax on persons other than corporations is collected and administered in four district offices; each of which is under the immediate supervision of an assessor of incomes, but all under the general supervision of the department's administrative office and under the direction of the commissioner of taxation. The locations of the district offices are: Appleton, Eau Claire, Madison, Milwaukee.

Under the 1951 Statutes three specific taxes are imposed on incomes or on the distributions made therefrom: a normal tax on incomes of both corporations and persons other than corporations at graduated rates ranging from two percent on the first thousand to six percent over \$6,000 of taxable incomes of corporations, and one percent on the first thousand to seven percent over \$12,000 of taxable incomes of individuals, trusts, and estates; a teachers' retirement fund surtax on the taxable incomes of all persons, equal to one-sixth of the normal tax after the elimination of the equivalent of the normal tax on the first \$3,000 of net taxable income; and a

privilege dividend tax of three percent of dividends declared and paid by corporations out of income derived from property located and business transacted in Wisconsin. The dividend tax law expired December 31, 1951.

Though income tax collections fluctuate somewhat from year to year, depending upon general economic conditions, they have become a substantial part of the revenues of the state and its political subdivisions. Gross collections of income taxes and privilege dividend taxes for the last nine fiscal years were as follows:

<i>Fiscal Year Ending June 30</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1943	\$ 51,803,233
1944	62,424,086
1945	63,434,722
1946	58,067,021
1947	62,908,417
1948	79,769,715
1949	87,913,027
1950	86,124,950
1951	110,297,239

Forty percent of the normal income tax revenues are retained by the state. Ten percent thereof is paid to the counties, and the remaining 50 percent is distributed to the towns, cities, and villages. The distribution of normal income taxes to the several counties, towns, cities, and villages is made in proportion to the respective amounts of taxable income attributable to each. The revenues from the teachers' surtax are paid into the general fund of the state treasury and set apart for the teachers' retirement deposit fund. The privilege dividend tax collections are also retained by the state.

Taxation of Motor Vehicle Fuel

The motor fuel tax division of the Department of Taxation collects motor fuel tax from licensed wholesalers on Class 1 motor fuel received by them in this state and on Class 2 motor fuel sold for use in this state for a taxable purpose. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, the tax collected amounted to \$36,290,413 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, \$38,897,661. By statute the department refunds motor fuel tax to claimants who have used tax-paid motor fuel for nontaxable purposes. For the past fiscal year \$5,040,217 was paid out on approximately 203,500 claims.

Inspection of Petroleum Products

The inspection of gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products is twofold: for purposes of safety in the point of combustion particularly in heating oils, and for purposes of quality more especially in motor fuels.

Beverage and Cigarette Taxation

Since its creation, the beverage and cigarette tax division has

been given the responsibility of the collection of the state tax on fermented malt beverages, intoxicating liquor, wine, and tobacco products, as well as the enforcement of the various statutory provisions applying to these commodities. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950, a total tax of \$21,227,673 was collected of which \$3,865,042 was returned proportionately to 1,809 municipalities in the state. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 a total of \$23,905,186 was collected of which \$4,693,744 was returned to the municipalities.

In 1945, the legislature enacted the Thomson Anti-Gambling Law. The enforcement of this law was also transferred to the Department of Taxation by Chapter 17, Laws of 1949.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Administration

Board of Regents of the University: FRANK J. SENSENBRENNER, president; A. MATT. WERNER, vice president; R. G. ARVESON; W. J. CAMPBELL; CHARLES D. GELATT; JOHN D. JONES, JR.; LEONARD J. KLECKZA; MRS. HELEN C. LAIRD; WILBUR N. RENK; GEORGE E. WATSON, *ex officio*.

Secretary, Board of Regents: CLARKE SMITH.

Board of Visitors:

Appointed by the Governor: MRS. GEORGE P. CHATTERTON; Col. EMOBY W. KRAUTHOFER; KENFORD R. NELSON.

Appointed by the Board of Regents: CLOUGH GATES; A. J. GOEDJEN; MRS. EMERY OWENS.

Appointed by the Wisconsin Alumni Association: ABNER A. HEALD; MRS. MARCUS HOBART; JOSEPH W. JACKSON; MARC A. LAW; BEN S. REYNOLDS; GRETCHEN B. SCHOENLEBER.

Administrative Officers:

President of the University: EDWIN B. FRED.

Vice President of Business and Finance: ALFRED W. PETERSON.

Vice President of Academic Affairs: IRA L. BALDWIN.

Vice President of Student Affairs: KENNETH LITTLE.

Assistant to the President: LE ROY E. LUBERG.

Dean of Men: THEODORE W. ZILLMAN.

Dean of Women: MRS. LOUISE TROXELL.

Secretary of the Faculty: ALDEN WHITE.

University Librarian: GILBERT H. DOANE.

Commandant (Department of Military Science): Col. WINFRED G. SKELTON.

Commanding Officer (Naval Science): Capt. ROBERT E. BLUE.

Commanding Officer (Air Science): Lt. Col. GLENN A. STELL.

Director, Department of Student Health: JOHN W. BROWN.

Director of Intercollegiate Athletics: GUY SUNDT.

Director of Physical Plant Planning: ALBERT F. GALLISTEL.

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds: A. F. AHEARN.
Director of Wisconsin Union: PORTER BUTTS.

Director of Residence Halls: S. LEE BURNS.
Director of the News Service: ROBERT TAYLOR.
Controller: NEIL G. CAFFERTY.

Educational Divisions

College of Letters and Science: MARK H. INGRAHAM, *dean.*

School of Journalism: RALPH O. NAFZIGER, *director.*

Library School: RACHEL SCHENK, *director.*

School of Music: LELAND A. COON, *chairman.*

College of Engineering: MORTON O. WITHEY, *dean.*

College of Agriculture: RUDOLPH K. FROKER, *dean.*

Agricultural Experiment Stations: RUDOLPH K. FROKER, *director.*

Agricultural Extension: RUDOLPH K. FROKER, *director.*

Short Course: J. F. WILKINSON, *director.*

School of Home Economics: FRANCES L. ZUILL, *associate dean.*

Law School: OLIVER S. RUNDELL, *dean.*

Medical School: W. F. MIDDLETON, *dean.*

School of Nursing: MARGERY J. McLACHLAN, *associate dean.*

School of Education: JOHN G. FOWLKES, *dean.*

School of Pharmacy: ARTHUR H. UHL, *dean.*

Graduate School: CONRAD A. ELVEHJEM, *dean.*

Institue for Enzyme Research: D. E. GREEN and HENRY A. LARDY,
co-directors.

University Press: THOMPSON WEBB, JR., *director.*

Extension Division: LORENTZ H. ADOLFSON, *director.*

Extension Centers: WILBUR M. HANLEY, *director.*

Milwaukee Extension Division: G. A. PARKINSON, *director.*

Correspondence Study: WILSON B. THIEDE, *director.*

Special Classes: THEODORE J. SHANNON, *director.*

Field Organization: CHESTER ALLEN, *director.*

Summer Session: JOHN GUY FOWLKES, *director.*

Attached Services

Besides its duty of educating the youth of the state, the university carries on many services for the benefit of the state's citizens. These services are carried on in the following major institutions which are connected with or are part of the university.

Wisconsin General Hospital: H. M. COON, *superintendent;* ERWIN R. SCHMIDT, *chief surgeon.*

Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children: H. M. COON, *superintendent.*

Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute: WILLIAM F. LORENZ, *director.*

State Laboratory of Hygiene: WILLIAM D. STOVAL, *director.*

State Geologist: E. F. BEAN.

Radio Station WHA: HAROLD B. McCARTY, *director.*

Location: With the exceptions noted below all departments of the university are located at Madison. The Extension Division, the general office of which is at Madison, has centers at Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menasha, Milwaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, and Wausau. The branch Agricultural Experiment Stations are at Ashland, Coddington, Hancock, Marshfield, Spooner, and Sturgeon Bay. Representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service are located at the county seat of each county. The university also cooperates with the federal government in operating a soil conservation station at La Crosse.

Publications: Annual Report of the Director of Business and Finance; Annual Report of the President; Memo; Inside Extension; Staff News; Badger Report; bulletins (catalogs and departmental publications); Agricultural Experimental Station Reports (semiannual); Agricultural Extension Service reports, bulletins, and circulars; Wisconsin Law Review (quarterly); Monatsheft (monthly) by Department of German; books by the University of Wisconsin Press; Journal of Land Economics (quarterly).

History

Although the University of Wisconsin was actually established by law when Wisconsin was admitted to statehood in 1848, it was conceived just 10 years earlier and was provided for by law by the Council of the Territory of Wisconsin in 1838. The university has always celebrated its Founders' Day on the anniversary of the opening of its first class in a little red brick building on February 5, 1849.

The new institution grew from academy to college to university during those early years, but its growth was slow and struggling. Two young men received their degrees at the first commencement in 1854.

The material beginning of the university may fairly be said to be the grant under the Morrill Act of 1862, for the support of a college of agriculture and mechanic arts "without excluding other scientific and classical studies." The state legislature followed up this act with a statute in 1866 providing for the reorganization of the university so that its work could be expanded.

As the university grew and developed, scholars were drawn from all parts of the country to add distinction to its faculty. By the first decade of the present century Wisconsin was attracting nationwide attention as a center of learning and for the strong sense of cooperation between faculty, students, and citizens of the state at large.

Since the beginning of the twentieth century the university has grown from 2,313 students to one of the ten largest educational

institutions in the world with some 20,000 students preparing for their life careers at Madison and at extension centers.

The University of Wisconsin has had 12 presidents during its first hundred years of education, research, and public service. John H. Lathrop, first president, served from 1849 to 1858. Following him were Henry Barnard, 1858-1867; Paul A. Chadbourne, 1867-1870; John H. Twombly, 1871-1874; John Bascom, 1874-1887; Thomas C. Chamberlain, 1887-1892; Charles K. Adams, 1892-1901; Charles R. Van Hise, 1903-1918; Edward A. Birge, 1919-1925; Glenn Frank, 1925-1937; and Clarence A. Dykstra, 1937-1945. Edwin B. Fred became the twelfth president of the university on February 15, 1945.

Finances

The University of Wisconsin, like other branches of the state, is dependent on the legislature for support. This does not mean, that Wisconsin taxpayers alone pay the entire cost. Although the biggest single source of revenue available to the university comes from appropriations made by the legislature, only about one-third of the total operating budget of the university comes from state tax funds. The balance comes from direct income, including student fees, gifts, charges for room and meals; and appropriations by the federal government.

Physical Plant

The university is a considerable city in itself. The value of the buildings and equipment runs to more than \$55,821,161 and its main campus in and adjoining Madison occupies a land area together with farms of some 3,050 acres, or nearly five square miles. The campus, considered one of the most beautiful in America, has a lake shore line of 20,700 feet on Lake Mendota plus 11,600 feet on Lake Wingra (Arboretum). Its utilities and physical plant make it equivalent to a city of the fourth class — four miles of utility tunnels, 2½ miles of conduit, 9½ miles of water mains, 13 miles of improved roads and drives, and 10 miles of concrete sidewalks.

The university has more than 217 major buildings on the campus. In addition there are 28 temporary frame buildings and nine quonset huts, built to serve as emergency classrooms and laboratories while brick and mortar buildings are constructed.

To meet the demands of the postwar enrollment bulge and to prepare for the "war baby" crop which will hit the campus in the next decade, the university, through legislative action, embarked on a much-needed building program. Now completed or under way are:

Memorial library, the university's "heart"; three additional wings to Wisconsin General Hospital; heart research laboratory; State Laboratory of Hygiene; enzyme institute; nuclear research labora-

tory; general engineering building for electrical engineering and mechanics; chemical engineering building; Babcock Hall, to house dairy industry and food technology; home economics addition; farm short course dormitories; intern-resident dormitory; Slichter Hall, men's dormitory, the first permanent postwar construction project; community building at the Spooner branch experiment station; and an addition of 7,700 seats to Camp Randall Stadium.

Teaching

The fall of 1950 saw the university enrollment continue to decline from the peak caused by the return of veterans of World War II. The enrollment on the campus approximated 15,800. Of the total, about 34 percent were veterans, although their number was very small in the lower classes. The trend continued in the fall of 1951 with a registration of 13,500, of which not more than 25 percent were veterans. Extension centers enrolled 2,600 students in 1950, a slight decline from the previous year, and in 1951 the extension enrollment in 10 state centers hit 2,140. Summer session registration ran to more than 7,000 in 1950 and 6,600 in 1951. Approximately 35,000 others, mostly adult citizens, took part-time work through correspondence study and extension classes.

The faculty, which includes many scholars and scientists of national and international reputation, consists of 1,711 professors, associate professors, assistant professors, lecturers, research and clinical associates, and instructors. Of these, 1,000 have professorial rank. The university employs 3,022 full-time and 79 part-time civil service employees, plus other part-time help, much of which is student.

Research

It is difficult to give an exact figure of the total number of lines of research now under study at the University of Wisconsin, but we know that there are more than 1,500 research projects annually being conducted on the campus, either by faculty members or research assistants under faculty supervision. The men and women who are carrying on this vast amount of research are also on the teaching staff of the university. They devote to this work not only their outside-the-classroom working hours each day, but also much of their own spare time.

Although primarily designed to support fundamental research without regard to application, usually about two-thirds of the projects under study at the university are connected in some way with the problems of the state and its people.

Public Service

"The boundaries of the University of Wisconsin are the boundaries of the State."

This motto, one of the university's proudest traditions, is translated into action every day in hundreds of ways to influence the life of every man, woman, and child in the state.

The famed Wisconsin Idea of service to the people was first expanded during the presidency of Charles R. Van Hise, who believed that in addition to teaching, the state institution should constantly lend its scientific and social skill and knowledge in solving the problems of its citizens.

During the twentieth century the Wisconsin Idea has grown and flourished until now as the university enters its second century it can testify proudly to a long list of valuable public services to the people of the state.

Organization

The legislature established the function of the University of Wisconsin in section 36.13 of the statutes. "The object of the University of Wisconsin shall be to provide a means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of learning connected with literary, scientific, industrial and professional pursuits . . ." Since that enactment other legislation has broadened the functions of the university to include, as we have seen, research and public service, as well as instruction. Instruction still remains the primary function of the university. However, the functions of research and public service are equally important in serving the students of the university and the people of Wisconsin and the nation. These three functions are found in all the schools and colleges of the university. In many instances, they cut across college and departmental lines providing a broader base for instruction, a more varied approach to problems of basic research, and better service to the communities of the state.

I. Letters and Science

The basic role of the College of Letters and Science is to provide liberal education at the collegiate level. Hence, it gives instruction in the humanities, in the fundamental social studies, and in the basic natural sciences to undergraduate and graduate students. It furnishes instruction in these subjects not only to its own students but also to those of other colleges. The engineering students, for example, take their English, mathematics, physics, and chemistry in the College of Letters and Science. The college also provides professional instruction in music, library science, and journalism. About 60 percent of the teaching load of the university is carried by Letters and Science, and more than three-quarters of the total student enrollment of the freshmen and sophomore years are in Letters and Science classes.

Research is carried on in the College of Letters and Science to the end that human knowledge may be increased, and that the teaching of the staff may be enriched. The results of this research are frequently of direct use to the state and to the nation. The

scholarly reputation of the faculty has attracted to Wisconsin an outstanding group of graduate students.

Although the public services of the college are less in proportion to its total duties than in the case of colleges whose functions it is to develop particular professional fields — they are extensive. The citizens of the state as individuals, the communities within the state, and the state government itself draw on its staff for information, consultation, and advice. The administration of its extension program is through the Extension Division of the University. Many of the staff of the college participate in this program.

II. College of Agriculture

The College of Agriculture provides instruction to undergraduate and graduate students in agriculture and home economics. In addition, the Farm Short Course, the Winter Dairy Course, and many special short courses are held each year to acquaint farmers and other groups with new information which will aid in solving the problems of crop and livestock production, agricultural marketing, rural living conditions, and other aspects of farm activity.

The Agricultural Experiment Station was created for the purpose of conducting research to determine the answers to agricultural problems of rural Wisconsin. Much of this research is conducted in the laboratories, barns, and greenhouses on the campus, but a considerable amount is carried on at the branch stations and field laboratories located in various parts of the state to insure adaptation of the new farm practices to the varied soil and climatic conditions. Special attention is given to research on factors related to the human side of agriculture, particularly the economic and social aspects of life on Wisconsin farms. The United States Department of Agriculture gives direct financial support to the Agricultural Experiment Station, and provides personnel and facilities for co-operative research projects. A few of the practical applications resulting from research in the Agricultural Experiment Stations are the development of new crop varieties, such as — hybrid corn and Vicland oats, the role of vitamins and minerals in feeds for poultry and farm animals, improvement of the methods of control on injurious insects and diseases which attack crops and livestock, and the development of more effective methods of cooperative marketing.

The Agricultural Extension Service is a cooperative program of the state, federal, and county governments which provides information concerning agriculture and home economics to people in all parts of the state. County extension workers — agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and 4-H Club agents — have developed local programs to bring new and helpful information to rural people. The basic purpose of the Agricultural Extension Service is to give Wisconsin citizens the information which will help them produce and market agricultural products most effectively, and to improve home and community life. Each year more than 100,000 Wisconsin

farm homes use information provided by the College of Agriculture through bulletins, radio broadcasts, news articles, correspondence, public meetings, and conferences with extension specialists.

III. College of Engineering.

The basic purpose of the instructional program of the College of Engineering is to provide the necessary knowledge for young men who intend to follow a professional engineering career. Students may specialize in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, or mining engineering. Professionally trained graduates have found employment in the fields of industry, transportation, communications and government.

Research in the College of Engineering is under the administration of the Engineering Experiment Station. The research problems studied cover all phases of engineering and are usually of a broad fundamental nature. The following studies, for example, are presently being carried on: applied kinetics and catalysis, Wisconsin River hydrological studies, diesel combustion and fuel rating, gas turbines, and truck research.

The services furnished by the College of Engineering are also under the Engineering Experiment Station. The most notable are the Electrical Standards Laboratory and the Gage Laboratory. The Electrical Standards Laboratory has for many years cooperated with the Wisconsin Public Service Commission in calibrating and maintaining basic standards for electric meters. The Gage Laboratory has over 1,400 pieces of equipment valued at approximately \$50,000 for checking and standardizing measuring devices which are used in manufacturing and industry. The results of technical research in the College of Engineering are made available to industries of this state for the improvement of their production processes.

IV. School of Commerce.

The School of Commerce provides a basic education for positions of responsibility in business, industry, and government. All but one of the commerce courses are limited to the junior, senior, and graduate years. The plan of instruction is based on the assumption that a broad basic education is desirable as a foundation for work of a more specialized and professional nature.

The curriculum includes courses in accounting, banking and finance, industrial management, insurance, marketing and merchandising, personnel management, public utilities and transportation, real estate, light building industry, and statistics. Courses to prepare teachers of commercial education have been provided in co-operation with the School of Education.

The Bureau of Business Research and Service which was established in 1945 has instituted an extensive program of research and service for Wisconsin business and industry. The School of Commerce has also developed a program of adult education and service through the use of conferences, short courses, and seminars in the several lines of business and industry. Last year, well over one hundred such conferences were held by the School of Commerce.

V. School of Education

The objective of the instructional program of the School of Education is to develop teachers and administrators for positions in the schools of Wisconsin and the nation. Instruction is provided in conjunction with other university schools and colleges to train teachers in various subject matter areas and to provide the necessary professional educational background required by the State Department of Public Instruction to qualify for a certificate to teach.

A great portion of the research carried on by the School of Education involves practical problems found in the local school units of the state — such as the development of better methods of teaching, organization of local school units, diagnosis and correction of academic and physical deficiencies among school children, guidance, and community development.

Among the services provided by the School of Education are the Psycho-Educational Clinic, a Teaching and Service Clinic, extension teachers and consulting service for local schools in such fields as — community leadership, curriculum development and revision, school plant, finance, pupil diagnosis, and educational supervision.

VI. Graduate School

The Graduate School at the University is charged with the specific function of graduate study and research. Its instructional program is carried on through other schools and colleges but the administration of the graduate program, the admittance and evaluation of students, and the maintenance of records are centralized under the Dean of the Graduate School. Graduate enrollment at the university has increased from approximately 1,000 students during the 1930-1935 period to approximately more than 3,000 students at the present time.

The faculty of the university is aided in securing outstanding young students through special fellowships and scholarships under the jurisdiction of the Graduate School. Faculty members are also given grants-in-aid from funds supplied by the legislature and by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. The University of Wisconsin Press, under the direction of the Graduate School, makes possible the publication of theses, books, and certain papers resulting from the research work carried on by the staff and graduate students.

VII. Law School

The education of the future lawyers for the state and the nation is the basic function of the Law School. A fundamental understanding of law is also useful in numerous other fields of endeavor and the Law School provides legal instruction to students majoring in other schools and colleges.

To adequately accomplish its teaching function, the Law School must carry on continuous research in the various aspects of law for the purpose of securing a better understanding of the nature and operation of law and to discover ways in which the law may be

improved. Such fundamental research provides the basic information upon which needful legislation may be based and also provides useful information to the bench and the bar in their work of making the law as effective a social instrument as possible.

The Law School provides institutes for postgraduate study for lawyers and often provides speakers for state and county bar association meetings. A very important public service of the Law School is to furnish staff members to act as consultants for state and federal departments of government.

VIII. Medical School

The instructional program necessary for the education of physicians, nurses, and medical technicians (including occupational therapists, physiotherapists, X-ray and laboratory technicians) consists of a broad background in the basic sciences upon which knowledge of the structure and function of the human body rests. Further study of the chemical and pathological changes incident to disease must be included for the recognition of disease, its prevention, and treatment.

Research is a necessary adjunct to medical education and human service. The Medical School is constantly engaged in many fields of medical research in an effort to provide better medical treatment and to control the diseases which afflict so many of this country's citizens. To cite but one example of the facilities available for research and of the work being carried on, the McArdle Laboratory for cancer research has gained international recognition for the results of research carried on under the jurisdiction of the Medical School.

In conjunction with Medical School are the Wisconsin General Hospital and the Bradley Orthopedic Hospital which provide excellent training for the medical students and also provide needed medical care for citizens of the state. The State Laboratory of Hygiene and its branches in eight cities of Wisconsin serves the state in the examination of water and various secretions and tissues of the body for evidence of disease. Its skilled personnel and special equipment enable the alert physician on the frontier of medicine in our smaller communities to render service to his patients that would not be available otherwise. The Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute serves a similar function in the field of serology. Its tests of the blood and cerebro-spinal fluid for syphilis are available to all citizens through the family physician. Furthermore, blood chemistry analyses for the study of diabetes, Bright's disease, and other disorders are made for physicians in the most remote communities.

IX. School of Pharmacy

The School of Pharmacy is the most recent school to be created by regent and legislative action. In October 1949, the regents approved the transfer of the school from its prior position as a school within the College of Letters and Science to an independent status. An act authorizing the transfer was passed by the 1949

Legislature. The major function of the school is to train students in pharmacy, to train practicing pharmacists, and to offer training for the teaching of pharmacy.

Wisconsin's pharmacy department was organized in 1883 under the late Frederick B. Powers, and from 1892 to 1935 was directed by the late Edward Kremers who started the first four-year course in pharmacy in the country and the first pharmaceutical study at the graduate level. Through its program, the school has trained more pharmacy professors and deans than any other university in the nation. Added to the graduate level study in 1948 was a program in the history of pharmacy, the first such to be offered in the United States.

Associated with the School of Pharmacy is the unique American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, begun at Madison in 1941 as the only organization of its kind in America.

X. Student Personnel Services

The function of the office of Student Personnel Services is to provide for the welfare of the students attending the University of Wisconsin. It does not provide formal instruction or participate in formal academic research. The office is charged with the program of student admissions, record keeping, statistical analysis, counseling, granting student loans and scholarships, and provides a special counseling and guidance service for veterans. The offices of the Dean of Men and Dean of Women are administratively responsible to the Director of Student Personnel Services and serve the general interests and needs of individual students, working directly on matters relating to their personal, social, and vocational welfare. The Dean of Women's office maintains a personal record of each woman student for reference requests, placement, and other inquiries.

This office maintains a student employment bureau to aid students in finding positions which will help solve financial problems involved in obtaining a higher education.

A student counseling center is maintained to provide help for students who have difficulty in either academic or personal problems. Its function is to aid in the establishment of proper reading and study habits, in determining occupational aptitudes and interests, and in developing better personal and social adjustments. It also directs a state-wide testing program in cooperation with the state's high schools. The program provides information to the high schools, colleges, and universities regarding the scholastic aptitude of high school seniors and their college plans.

XI. University Extension Division

The University Extension Division provides regular university courses and many non-credit courses by correspondence and in regular classes to Wisconsin citizens in their communities and homes. Since the establishment of extension centers in the state, many young men and women have been able to complete a year or more of their college education without leaving their local areas.

The Extension Division is also providing a wide variety of direct services to individuals, schools, organized groups, and to state and local governments. The services provided range from collecting and organizing dependable information in "package libraries" and educational films, to varied types of informative and training programs through short courses, institutes, conferences, program planning, guided surveys, research in local problems, and direct counsel and assistance.

In addition to its own facilities, the Extension Division cooperates with many other agencies in serving Wisconsin citizens and communities. It is tied closely to the various colleges and departments of the university. At the same time it enjoys the close cooperation of many departments of state and local government, and of equal importance, the cooperation of the experienced leadership of business, industry, labor, and the professions throughout the state. In this way the best know-how on and off the campus is woven into its services.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Members of the Board: JAMES F. BURNS, *chairman*; PAUL B. CLEMENS, *secretary*; GUSTAVE E. DENZIN; WALTER J. KOHLER, JR.; RALPH J. OLSON; KENNETH M. ORCHARD; FRANK L. WESTON.

Director: GORDON A. HUSEBY.

Advisory Committee: GEORGE P. LOHMAIER, United Spanish War Veterans; PETER J. GERHARZ, Disabled American Veterans; HERB ANTHONY, World War II Veterans; E. A. SPEES, American Red Cross; J. R. DEWITT, Veterans of Foreign Wars; VAL W. OVE, American Legion; E. O. ANDERSON, County Veterans Service Officer.

Agricultural Advisory Committee: JOHN D. JONES, JR., *chairman*; WALTER A. ROWLANDS, *secretary*; JIM CLARK; HARRY DIX; A. N. JOHNSON.

Educational Advisory Committee: L. H. ADOLFSON; CLARENCE GREIBER; LEROY LUBERG; WILLIAM S. MIDDLETON; REV. EDWARD J. O'DONNELL; FORREST R. POLK; WALTER SIMON; GEORGE E. WATSON.

Loan Advisory Committee: G. M. MATTHEWS, *chairman*; VERNON W. THOMSON, *secretary*; W. A. CANARY; ROBERT C. SCHLISSEER.

Medical Advisory Committee: B. J. HUGHES, *chairman*; W. J. BLECKWENN; R. W. BLUMENTHAL; HAROLD M. COON; SILAS M. EVANS; M. C. HANSEN; WILLIAM S. MIDDLETON; A. J. WIESENDER.

County Veterans Service Officers Advisory Committee: E. O. ANDERSON, *chairman*; JACK LUBAN; L. E. MCENROE; GEORGE K. NITZ; LON F. TUBBS.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Informational bulletins to county veterans' service officers.

The legislature created the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs because it saw the need for two major changes in the administration of veterans affairs: coordination of existing agencies and the consolidation of scattered state veterans' services. The first was incorporated into law by charging the new department with the responsibility of coordinating the activities of all existing agencies in Wisconsin dealing in veterans' affairs to the end that the Wisconsin veteran might receive every benefit intended for him under existing laws. The second was accomplished by consolidating the veterans' functions of various state agencies into a single new department.

The Board of Veterans Affairs, with the assistance of its advisory committees, formulates the policy under which the director and staff administer all state benefits for veterans.

The department works closely with the county veteran's service officer in each county, local Red Cross chapters, and the service officers of all veterans' organizations to insure that all state and federal benefits are made available to Wisconsin veterans. Six employees of the department are recognized by the Veterans Administration to represent any veteran and his dependents before that federal agency in his claim for federal benefits. The services of the department are generally outlined and divided as follows:

- Pension, bonus and rehabilitation service for benefits available to veterans of World War I and previous wars. Service for benefits available to veterans of World War II. Memorial Hall: war museum for relics and mementos of all wars.
- Grand Army Home for Veterans for domiciliary care of qualified veterans of all wars.
- Graves registration service for all wars.

Pension, Bonus, and Rehabilitation Service

Hospitalization and medical care are provided for World War I veterans for disability directly or indirectly due to service, provided the veteran has been a resident of Wisconsin for five years or more next immediately preceding the date of application.

Benefits accruing to veterans of wars previous to World War I are also administered and coordinated through this division.

World War II Service

Service for benefits include counseling and monetary grants. Grants for educational, medical, or economic assistance are made on a temporary, emergency basis to prevent want and distress, where no misconduct is involved, and where the assistance is a contributing factor in the veteran's rehabilitation. Two types of loans are available: (1) Loans to assist veterans in their rehabilitation, education, the purchase of a business or business property or the repairing or adding to his business property; and (2) housing loans where the veteran is financially able, with the aid of such

loan, to conclude the purchase, improvement or construction of such home for himself or family.

Benefits are available for those veterans who served between July 25, 1947 and July 1, 1953, were honorably discharged, or served under honorable conditions for 90 days or more overseas or were disabled in line of duty.

Memorial Hall

This museum of priceless historical items from all wars is located in the State Capitol and is visited by over 2,000 Madison visitors each month of the year. The museum is continually supplemented by items from local collections or individual family donations.

Graves Registration

Wisconsin was a pioneer state to record the burial places of veterans, beginning such service in 1929. Over 100,000 graves of veterans have been recorded in over 3,400 cemeteries, through all sources of information including county veterans' service officers. A record is kept of deceased men of all wars. Many relatives of veterans who were not aware of government benefits have been furnished the federal burial allowance, government headstones, and flags.

Grand Army Home for Veterans

Effective August 28, 1945, Chapter 580, Laws of 1945, transferred the management of the Grand Army Home for Veterans to the director of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs in co-operation with the board of managers of the home. In 1947 the legislature placed the authority for operation of the home in the Department of Veterans Affairs.

This home, located at King, Wisconsin, was established in 1887 for veterans of the Civil War, and their wives and widows in need of domiciliary care. Laws of subsequent legislatures also permit admission of veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, China Relief Expedition, World War I and World War II. Widows, wives, and mothers of veterans may be eligible under qualifying circumstances. Applications for admission are made to the commandant of the home at King.

STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Members: E. J. FRANSWAY, F. C. HORYCZA, EMIL WALDOW, employe members; M. C. FROST, A. A. LAUN, JR., R. L. PIERCE, employer members; T. E. HAMILTON, JOHN LAST, ELMER WILKINS, farmer members; G. E. WATSON, VOYTA WRABETZ, *ex officio*.

State Director and Executive Officer: C. L. GREIBER.

Secretary: LLOYD BERRY.

Chief, City Division: R. L. WELCH.

Chief, Rural Division: L. M. SASMAN.

Chief, Rehabilitation Division: Appointment pending.

Office: State Office Building.

Publications: Annual Summary of Homemaking Classes and Activities in City Schools of Vocational and Adult Education (mimeographed); Annual Summary of General Adult Education Classes and Activities in City Schools of Vocational and Adult Education (mimeographed); Annual Descriptive Report of the Agricultural Division of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education (mimeographed); Annual Descriptive Report of Homemaking Activities in Rural Vocational Centers (mimeographed); Annual Report of the Wisconsin Association of Future Farmers of America (mimeographed); Annual Directory of Wisconsin Schools of Vocational and Adult Education (mimeographed); Biennial Report of Vocational Rehabilitation (printed); Biennial Bulletin on Wisconsin Laws Relating to Vocational and Adult Education; Monthly Newsletter of the Guidance Division; occasional bulletins dealing with special subjects; among those current are: The Labor Force in the State of Wisconsin — 200 pages of statistics of major occupations and industries by counties; The Sales Labor Force in the Retail Trade in the State of Wisconsin; Our Homemakers Go To School (printed); and Vocational and Adult Education: Wisconsin Style (printed).

Background

In 1909 a joint resolution passed by the state legislature authorized the appointment of an interim committee to study the problem of education for the large proportion of youth, 14 years and older, who were not attending school. Dr. Charles McCarthy of the Legislative Reference Library and a member of the interim committee devoted considerable time to this problem. He made a trip to Europe to study educational developments and prepared the important report which was submitted to the 1911 Legislature. As a result, the 1911 Legislature authorized the creation of a State Board of Industrial Education which consisted of nine members, three of whom were employers, three employes, to be appointed by the Governor, and three *ex officio* members.

The basic act passed in 1911, which has continued practically unchanged since its origin, provided for the appointment of local boards of industrial education. It further provided that employed, out-of-school youth between 14-16 years of age were required to attend the schools of industrial education five hours per week for

at least six months per school year. Local financial support was provided in the form of a mill tax on real estate of not to exceed one-half mill.

While several changes in the law were made between 1911 and 1915, major changes were enacted in the 1917 session. The Smith-Hughes Act appropriating federal aid for vocational education was also enacted by Congress in that year. The 1917 Legislature designated the State Board of Industrial Education to administer these federal funds in Wisconsin and changed the composition of the state board to include three farmers. It further provided that the *ex officio* members of the board be the Superintendent of Public Instruction and a member of the Industrial Commission and changed the title to the State Board of Vocational Education. The federal George-Barden Law enacted in 1946 provides additional federal aid for vocational education and is supplementary to the Smith-Hughes Act. At the present time the state board administers the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Law and the George-Barden Law appropriating federal aid for vocational education and the La Follette-Barden Law appropriating federal aid for the rehabilitation of handicapped persons. These appropriations make available to the state approximately \$1,020,000 annually. The 1917 session also extended school attendance provisions to include employed juveniles 14-17 years of age for eight hours per week for at least eight months of a school year.

The 1933 Legislature extended school attendance requirements in that full-time school attendance was required for all children less than 18 years of age unless indentured as apprentices or employed on permits. Youth were given the option of attending school full time at a vocational school. The 1937 Legislature recognized the adult responsibilities of the schools by adding the words "Adult Education" to the designation of the state and local boards and the schools.

Several sessions of the legislature have increased the amount of mill tax levy to be raised locally for purposes of vocational and adult education. The most recent of these changes was made by the 1947 session which authorized a levy of two mills on the local assessed valuation.

General Administration

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education is composed of 11 members, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor and two *ex officio* members. The appointed members serve six-year terms. Three members of the board are employers, three are employees, and three are practical farmers. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction and a member of the Industrial Commission are *ex officio* members. The board is responsible for the development and supervision of the work of vocational and adult education and shall determine the organization, plans, scope, and development

of vocational and adult education. The board also has control over the distribution of all state and federal aid for vocational and adult education in Wisconsin.

The state department is divided into three major divisions: city, rural, and rehabilitation, and is under the supervision of a state director appointed by the board. The city division is concerned with the problems of the several city schools of vocational and adult education in the fields of trade and industry, homemaking, distributive, commercial, and general adult education. The program offerings include all phases of homemaking education such as foods, clothing, home and family relationships and other courses as requested. Business education courses include clerical, stenography, accounting, salesmanship, machine calculation, etc. Courses in the field of trade and industrial education include related instruction to apprentices, extension training for those employed in specific trades, architectural design, barbering, welding, machine shop, auto mechanics and many others. In addition, the schools offer general courses in many fields of instruction based upon the needs of the community served. The rural division supervises and promotes the vocational agriculture and rural homemaking programs in several of the vocational schools and over 300 high schools throughout the state. The rehabilitation division deals with the restoration of the handicapped, their medical needs, counsel and guidance, their vocational training objective, all with the ultimate objective of placement in a remunerative occupation. District offices in vocational rehabilitation, staffed with trained personnel, are maintained at Eau Claire, Green Bay, Madison, and Milwaukee to better serve the handicapped citizens of this state. Local offices have been established at La Crosse, Racine, Superior, and Wausau.

The City, Village and Area Division

Cities, towns, or villages of over 5,000 inhabitants are required by statute to appoint boards of vocational and adult education and to establish schools of vocational and adult education. In cities, towns, or villages of less than 5,000 inhabitants a board and a school may be established.

The local board consists of two employers and two employes appointed by the local board of education for a four-year term and the city superintendent of schools is an *ex officio* member of the board. With the establishment of a school, the local board of vocational and adult education is empowered to request of the city council a tax levy not to exceed two mills to pay costs of maintaining the school. Such schools receive state aid on all classes whether vocational or general in character if classes are conducted in accordance with policies established by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. All federal aid is reimbursed on the basis of specific policy established by the state board for the various fields in which such aid is available.

In any case where a city, town, or village wishes to establish classes for out-of-school youth and adults without organizing local boards of vocational and adult education, it is possible to purchase instructional service from established schools of vocational and adult education under the provisions of the statutes.

At the present time there are 44 cities which operate day and evening schools of vocational and adult education. In addition, there are 15 other cities which operate evening school programs only. Departments of vocational agriculture and rural homemaking have been established in four vocational schools. The offerings of these schools are available, free of charge, to residents of the community in which the school is located. Nonresidents may attend such schools by payment of tuition at a rate set by local boards in accordance with the statutes.

The enrollment in day vocational schools in all fields for the year 1950-1951 was 40,607. The evening school enrollment for the same period was 64,508 making a total enrollment of 105,115.

Trade and Industrial Education

The purpose of trade and industrial education is to prepare persons for entrance into the various industrial occupations and provide extension instruction to workers in order to keep them abreast with new technical developments affecting their daily employment.

Apprenticeship is one of the most important types of training to effect entrance into an occupation. Apprenticeship consists of work training on the job supplemented by related technical instruction generally given in a vocational school. Other types of occupational training are provided to suit the occupation and the trainees.

State and local advisory committees which advise relative to courses of instruction and new programs have an equal representation of employer and employee members.

For many years a system of circuit instruction has been maintained in the state. This plan was inaugurated in 1925. The instructors are trade-competent and also have the benefit of professional training in education techniques and methods. An instructor generally teaches one day each week in a single locality or community moving from city to city to provide instruction to the greatest number. The chief responsibility of the circuit instructor generally is to provide related instruction to apprentices during the day and trade-extension training to journeymen in the evening. Twenty-five circuit instructors are, at present, employed in the fields of barber science, bricklaying, carpentry, cosmetology, foundry, foremanship training, meat cutting, painting and decorating, plumbing, rural electrification, steamfitting, and watchmaking.

In accordance with the recommendation of advisory committees, full-time instruction in barbing is given in the vocational schools at Eau Claire, Green Bay, and Milwaukee. Training in practical

nursing has been established in the vocational and adult schools in Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Neenah-Menasha. This training is of one-year duration and is given in cooperation with work training in local hospitals. Chef and cook training has been established at the Madison School of Vocational and Adult Education. The department is fully equipped and taught by an outstanding chef and his assistants. Civil Aeronautics Administration approved training programs in aircraft and engine mechanics are operated in the Janesville and Milwaukee vocation schools. This instruction leads to the securing of government licenses as airplane engine mechanics and aircraft mechanics.

Distributive Education

Changing methods of production and distribution, increased consumer knowledge and demands, as well as new merchandise and services create a constant demand for more thoroughly trained workers in the field of distribution. To meet this demand for trained workers the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education has urged local schools of vocational education to establish specific training programs for this important group of workers.

Training for owners and managers in the science of distribution is also stressed in order that new owners and managers, as well as those with experience, may better understand the problems of merchandising in our present economy. This training will enable these managers and owners to protect their investment and serve the consumer most effectively. This training is available to all level of workers in distributive businesses and includes those selling intangibles such as stocks, bonds, and all types of insurance. Vocational training in this field is also available to the sales representatives of the various manufacturing and production units of the state.

Commercial Education

Training for all types of office work is available through the schools of vocational and adult education. The offerings range from short unit brush-up courses for those who wish to improve their effectiveness in specific fields to complete training programs in stenography, accounting, all types of office machine operation, and general office procedures.

Homemaking Education

Training for effective home and family living is provided in the daytime to girls under 18 and in both day and evening to adults who want to improve the quality of their homemaking. Classes are organized to give instruction in financial planning, in management of time and energy, in human relations, and in creating and appreciating beauty, as well as the mechanics of housekeeping. The home-

making program is kept flexible and suited to the needs of the community.

Homemaking programs in rural high schools are planned to give instruction to farm and rural groups and to make possible comparable educational services in homemaking to those commonly found in concentrated centers.

The teachers, besides teaching, center their responsibilities around such activities as directed experiences, community contacts and services, advisory committee work, club activities, and local work conferences for teacher improvement. Adult classes are held not only at the main school center but often in branch centers and in rural community centers. Needs of women are also met through activities other than organized class instruction, namely: clinics, homemaker clubs, movie study groups, demonstrations, forums, and special programs in cooperation with local agencies.

In addition to the enrollment in homemaking education in city schools of vocational and adult education, 10,910 youth were enrolled in high school homemaking classes.

General Subjects and General Adult Education

Youth caused to engage in employment at an early age shall find opportunity through the system of part-time schools for general cultural, basic communication and citizenship instruction.

Employed youth, under 18 years of age, enrolled in the city schools of vocational and adult education receive instruction on a part-time basis which is similar in character to the offerings of the full-time school program. The curriculum for these teen-age workers includes reading, oral and written English, and mathematics. Further emphasis is placed upon citizenship education.

Adults, through day and evening school classes, may enroll in courses designed to meet their educational needs. Each year greater numbers of adults are enrolling to study and participate in high school credit courses, forums, discussion groups, public speaking, foreign languages, dramatics, auto driver education, mathematics, physical services, social sciences, avocational courses, and others. Educational programs for adults are designed to be flexible to meet the ever changing needs of individuals and local community groups.

Vocational Guidance

Each local school of vocational and adult education has designated a qualified person to assume counseling and vocational guidance responsibilities. Vocational guidance performs an important function in our system of vocational and adult education and a supervised state-wide program interprets and implements all needed guidance services to potential students. Because the program aims for continuity of experience, its services follow the individual into the world of work enabling him to consolidate or change his vocational possibilities.

Rural Division

There were 14,445 Wisconsin farm youth enrolled in 272 high school departments of vocational agriculture in 1950-1951. The average enrollment per school was 59 as compared to an average of 54 in 1947-1948. Seventy-seven percent of the rural boys in these 272 schools were enrolled in vocational agriculture. There were 265 chapters of Future Farmers of America with an active membership of 13,070 members. The passage of the law requiring high school attendance of all youth to the age of 16 has further increased the interest of schools in developing programs of vocational agriculture.

Young Farmer and Adult Classes

To assist young farmers in meeting the problems of becoming established in farming, special attention is given to such courses of study as farm management, feeds and feeding, dairy herd management, farm machinery and repair, soils and fertilizers, and farm credit. Schools of vocational and adult education at Merrill, Stoughton, Superior, Wausau, and West Bend have instructors who give all or a major part of their time to the conduct of young farmer and adult classes. In addition, practically all of the high school vocational agriculture instructors conduct young farmer and adult classes. Such classes are usually conducted in the evening and consist of from 10 to 40 sessions of two hours each. There are 2,794 young farmers and 4,054 adult farmers enrolled in organized classes during the year 1950-1951.

Individual Instruction

Vocational agriculture instructors not only give instruction in the classroom but individual instruction on the farms of those enrolled as well. Practical experience in farming plus the organized classroom and individual instruction makes for a well-rounded program of training for successful farming. Adult farmers have adopted many improvement practices as a result of the work they have taken in these organized units of study and discussion.

Training Veterans for Farming

The enrollment of veterans in the institutional on-the-farm veteran training program was 7,084 on August 1, 1951. This was the peak of the enrollment in the program. Up to that time there had been a total of 13,889 applications received for training. Of this number 3,587 had completed training and 3,218 others had their training interrupted for one reason or another. There were 233 training centers with 262 special instructors and 126 regular instructors of vocational agriculture who were training veterans. Enrollments were closed as of July 25, 1951 so there will now

be a fairly rapid decline in the program. Veterans enrolled in this program must be giving full time to farming. About 90 percent of those enrolled are owners, renters, or in partnership so that they have managerial control of the farms upon which they are receiving training.

The program provides that there shall be a minimum of 50 hours of individual instruction on the farm each year and that not less than four hours of individual instruction shall be given each month in from two to four farm visits. In addition, at least four hours of home study are required each month and a minimum of 200 hours of group instruction. Of the group instruction, 50 hours may be given in the form of attendance at educational field trips and demonstrations.

The cost of the instructional on-the-farm veteran training program is borne by the federal government through the Veterans Administration with reimbursement made to the local schools through the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. All instructors are employed by the local schools and are under the immediate supervision of the local school administrators. Over five and a half million dollars has been distributed to the local schools for the program. Of this amount nearly four million has been for instructors' salaries, a half million for instructors' travel, four hundred thousand dollars for instructional supplies and over seven hundred thousand for building maintenance.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Both the state and federal statutes now provide for total rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped. At the present time various rehabilitation services have been curtailed because of the lack of adequate funds. This service is administered by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. The rehabilitation division has been set up for the purpose of directing and supervising the state program. For convenience of contacting the clientele and expediting the various services, offices containing counseling personnel have been set up in the following cities: Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Racine, Superior, and Wausau. Qualified case workers are located at each of these centers. Advice and counsel are rendered without charge to the client applying for rehabilitation service.

The services offered are inclusive, if the client possesses a permanent status handicap that is disabling to the extent of not being able to work and can be rehabilitated and placed in employment, or can be rehabilitated to the extent of carrying on at some home-craft activity.

Every client applying for service must have a physical examination by a regular physician for the purpose of determining the nature and extent of disability in order to determine eligibility for rehabilitation service. The client pays nothing for such examina-

tion, and if only training is required for reinstatement in suitable employment, such training is provided without cost to the client. On the other hand, if the rehabilitation plan requires such services as medical or therapeutic treatment, hospitalization, prosthesis, and maintenance, it is expected that the client will defray the costs of such additional services within his or her ability to pay. To this end a careful investigation is made of the client's financial ability to pay such costs. An individual plan for each client is carefully supervised and followed through to suitable placement. Adequate preparation for a job is emphasized. The record of the rehabilitation service emphasizes this statement, inasmuch as more than 95 percent of the clients have been successfully rehabilitated.

The homecraft service deals with the severely handicapped, who because of the severity of the handicapped condition, cannot be placed in regular employment. These are trained by itinerant instructors in their home or at specially equipped training centers. Each year there are from 450 to 550 severely disabled persons trained under the program.

Wisconsin has led the country for many years in the training of the tuberculous. During the past decade very close cooperation has been set up with the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the county sanatoria, and the state sanatoria at Statesan and Lake Tomahawk.

In other words, Wisconsin maintains a total rehabilitation program, and works in close cooperation with public and private agencies serving the disabled.

WATER REGULATORY BOARD

Members: JOHN OCKERMAN, Conservation Commission, *chairman*; WARREN OAKLEY, Public Service Commission; O. R. ZEASMAN, College of Agriculture.

Secretary and Administrative Officer: H. V. TENNANT.

Office: Portage.

Publications: None.

Chapter 370, Laws of 1937, created the Water Regulatory Board which consists of three members — one designated by the College of Agriculture, one by the Conservation Commission, and one by the Public Service Commission. The secretary and administrative officer authorized by the statutes is employed on a part-time basis. The board also employs a part-time clerk-stenographer, laborers, and truck drivers, as needed. The board has the power to supervise the operation, repair, and maintenance of dams, dykes, and other works constructed under the water conservation program by the federal government under its drought relief, water conservation, and emergency relief program.

The board is authorized to adopt general and special rules and regulations covering the operation, maintenance, and repair of dams, dykes, and other works under its supervision in the interest of drainage control for the promotion of agriculture, water conservation, irrigation, and conservation. It may employ such labor, and purchase such materials, and purchase or lease such machinery and equipment as may be necessary to carry out provisions of the act.

It is the general policy of the board to operate the dams, dykes, and other structures under its jurisdiction to the best use of the lands affected by the control of ground water levels, consideration being given to the desire of the landowners.

The lands affected are located chiefly in the sandy bed of glacial Lake Wisconsin. The sand is overlaid by peat varying from a few inches to three or four feet in thickness. Because the lands were drained and the soil is porous, forests and other vegetative cover would have difficulty in coming back unless the ground water level is restored. Peat fires were a constant menace and waterfowl had largely abandoned the areas. The solution arrived at was to restore and control the former water table by means of dams in the ditches and streams for subirrigation, to devote such lands as are suitable to forestry, to general farming, to the growing of such special crops as cranberries, sphagnum moss, or possibly other special garden or agricultural crops, to the propagation of aquatic wild bird life and fur-bearing animals, and to such other purposes as are mentioned in the act. The Water Regulatory Board has endeavored to correlate these interests and to assist landowners in controlling water levels to the best advantage for the use to which the land is to be put.

The drainage control and water conservation dams require considerable supervision of maintenance and operation because of the isolated location of most of the structures, and because of the fact that the safety of the dams requires that the stop logs in the gate openings be promptly removed before heavy runoff or floods occur and be promptly closed after the floods have passed. The dams are frequently located less than one mile apart in order to insure desirable control of water levels. The failure of one dam may cause the failure of a series of dams on the same ditch or stream.

DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Commissioners: HERMAN L. EKERN, *chairman*; H. C. BROCKEL, *vice chairman*; CHARLES A. HALBERT, *secretary*; WM. R. BOLTON; HUGO S. WELLS.

Secretary's Address: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

Chapter 377, Laws of 1919, created the Deep Waterways Commission which cooperates with other states in promoting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway. Chapter 525, Laws of 1945, increased the membership to five, of which four are appointive and the state chief engineer a member *ex officio*. The 1945 act also provided that three of the appointed members must be residents of cities which are ports on the Great Lakes. The state engineer is the secretary of the commission.

The duties of the commission are to investigate the project of connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean by means of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River; to urge upon Congress the enactment of suitable legislation to enable the development of such waterway; and to work in conjunction with the commissions appointed by other states and with other interested groups and agencies in the promotion of such project.

Numerous measures are pending in both houses of the 82nd Congress to provide for power development of the St. Lawrence River and for a deep draft water route from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic via the St. Lawrence. The Canadian Government has served official notice that if the 82nd Congress fails to authorize the St. Lawrence project, Canada will undertake the project as an exclusive Canadian undertaking. There is ever-mounting evidence that the national defense program is intimately related to the St. Lawrence project due to the approaching depletion of iron ore resources in the Mesabi Range and the fact that great new deposits of iron ore have been discovered in Labrador in close proximity to the St. Lawrence River. The critical need of Labrador ore for national defense production has been brought to the attention of Congress by the President, by military authorities and by members of the Cabinet. Aside from the national defense necessity of the St. Lawrence, which is becoming increasingly apparent, the fact that seven lines of ocean steamers are now operating between European and Great Lakes ports is growing evidence of the economic value of the route for transportation purposes. Important areas of New England, New York, and the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec are asserting the need for electrical energy from the St. Lawrence. All of these factors point to an approaching climax in the long struggle to make the St. Lawrence seaway a reality and the commission believes that the project must soon inevitably be undertaken.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS

The boards listed in this section are independent branches of the state government. Some of them have no regular employes; others, however, have substantial organizations.

In addition to these boards which have an independent status there are a number of licensing and regulatory functions within

state departments. The Board of Health has examining boards for barbers, cosmeticians, embalmers, plumbers, and others. Motor vehicle dealers, distributors, manufacturers and salesmen and all automobile operators are licensed by the Motor Vehicle Department; sales finance companies and collection agencies by the Banking Commission; the sale of home study or correspondence school courses by the Department of Public Instruction; fur dealers and fur farms by the Conservation Commission; certain solicitors of insurance by the Insurance Department; veterinarians, canneries, dairy product dealers, dairy plants, warehousemen, cold storage warehouses, and dealers in poultry and poultry products by the Department of Agriculture.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Members: LAMONT E. FONTEINE, *president*; JOHN H. EVANS, *vice president*; ARTHUR E. WEGNER, *secretary*.

Secretary's address: 1000 State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Annual Register.

The Board of Accountancy was created in 1913 when the first accountancy law was also enacted. The earlier law restricted the use of the designation "Certified Public Accountant" and directed the board to give qualifying examinations.

In 1935, the legislature materially strengthened the accountancy statute. All practicing accountants were placed under statutory regulation and the practice of accountancy was defined. All practicing accountants must register annually and pay a \$5 annual registration fee. Only those accountants who are holders of an unrevoked certified public accountant certificate, or a certificate of authority, and have registered, may practice accountancy in Wisconsin.

REGISTRATION BOARD OF ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Chairman: M. O. WITHEY.

Architect's Division: G. J. DEGELLEKE, *chairman*; EDGAR H. BERNERS; ROGER G. KIRCHHOFF; R. H. KLOPPENBURG.

Engineer's Division: GROVER KEETH, *chairman*; WM. E. CRAWFORD; CHARLES A. HALBERT; ROBERT C. JOHNSON.

Secretary: W. A. PIPER.

Secretary's address: 1100 State Office Building.

Publications: The Annual Report, which includes the registration act, rules of board, interpretation of act, and rosters of registered architects and professional engineers.

The board consists of three *ex officio* members: the dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin, the state architect, and the state engineer; and three architects and three professional engineers who are appointed by the Industrial Commission from nomination lists submitted by the architectural and engineering societies of the state. The appointed members hold office for three years. They receive no salaries but are reimbursed for their expenses.

Registration of architects in Wisconsin began in 1917. A new law passed in 1931 provided for the registration of both architects and civil engineers. This law was amended in 1935 to provide for the registration of all branches of the engineering profession. Further amendments were made in 1943 to more clearly define the practice of architecture and professional engineering and restrict the use of the title "Architect" and "Professional Engineer". In 1949, the law was again amended to provide for certification of engineers-in-training, revise the qualifications for architects and professional engineers, clarify the wording of the act, change the fees, and provide for the use of an injunction to stop illegal practice or offer to practice.

STATE BAR COMMISSIONERS

Commissioners: GEORGE A. AFFELDT, *president*; W. WADE BOARDMAN, *vice president*; BARNEY B. BARSTOW, CLARENCE E. FUGINA, JOHN P. MC GALLOWAY.

Secretary: ARTHUR A. MCLEOD, *clerk* of the Supreme Court.

Counsel for Board: HARLAN B. ROGERS.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The Board of State Bar Commissioners was organized in 1886. Members of the board are appointed by the Supreme Court for terms of five years and the clerk of the Supreme Court is *ex officio* secretary of the board. The Supreme Court supervises all activities of the board. The latter examines applicants for admission to the bar, qualifications for which are partly prescribed by statute and partly by rules and regulations of the Supreme Court. The board also investigates complaints of misconduct on the part of licensed attorneys. Causes for disbarment are stated in the statutes and after investigation and a hearing disbarment can be ordered only by the Supreme Court.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN THE BASIC SCIENCES

Members: W. H. BARBER, *secretary*; M. F. GUYER; H. M. WEEKS.

Secretary's address: 621 Ransom Street, Ripon.

Publications: None.

This board organized in 1925, consists of three members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. Their term of office is for six years. The board conducts examinations and issues certificates of registration in basic sciences; passes upon qualifications of applicants who have been granted such certificates in other states, and revokes certificates of registration in basic sciences for cause. No examining board for any profession having for its object the treatment of the sick may admit to an examination any applicant who has not first presented a certificate of registration in the basic sciences.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN CHIROPRACTIC

Members: E. M. CARDELL, *secretary*; H. M. MICHLER; E. J. WOLL-SCHLAEGER.

Secretary's address: Kenosha.

Publications: None.

The Board of Examiners in Chiropractic was created in 1925. Its members are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate. It issues licenses to practice chiropractic and also suspends and revokes them for cause.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

Members: H. S. HUXTABLE, *president*; F. J. MARTIN, *vice president*; S. F. DONOVAN, *secretary-treasurer*; BYRON D. ISING; J. S. SEMRAU.

Secretary's address: Tomah.

Publications: Annual Dental Directory; new dental law and by-laws; annual report.

The above board, organized in 1885, is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. They receive a per diem salary of \$15 for each day actually spent in the performance of duties for the board. It is the duty of the board to conduct examinations for licenses to practice dentistry and dental hygiene, to admit dentists from other states after examining their qualifications, and to revoke licenses for cause.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Members: A. F. RUFFLO, *president*; A. G. KOEHLER, *secretary*; H. H. CHRISTOFFERSON; E. W. MILLER; E. C. MURPHY; G. W. PRENTICE; JOHN WM. SMITH; one vacancy.

Secretary's address: 46 Washington Boulevard, Oshkosh.

Publications: Rules and regulations; law.

The Board of Medical Examiners was created in 1897 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice medicine, surgery, osteopathy, and other methods of treating the sick. Members are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years and receive \$10 per day for time actually spent in performance of duties. The 1943 Legislature directed the board to enforce the medical practice act. The board employs a full-time investigator and an attorney on a per diem basis.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

Members: A. N. ABBOTT, *president*; EARLE W. JOHNSON, *vice president*; N. E. W. LENZ, *secretary*; PETER O. FOX; FRED N. HARRIS.

Assistant to the Board: R. E. CALHOUN.

Secretary's address: 403 ½ East Main Street, Waupun.

Publications: Optometry Laws; Rules and Regulations of the Board.

This board was organized in 1915 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice optometry. It also investigates complaints of violation of the statutes on optometric practice and institutes prosecutions against violators.

The five members are appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. The secretary receives an annual salary of \$900, and the members receive \$10 for each day spent in the performance of their duties.

BOARD OF PHARMACY

Members: SYLVESTER H. DRETSZKA, *secretary*; J. P. LEE; MAX N. LEMBERGER; MILTON E. NICHOLS; EDWIN S. SCHWEGER.

Secretary's address: 794 North Jefferson Street, Milwaukee.

Publications: Pharmacy laws; regulations; annual report.

The Board of Pharmacy was established in 1882 and consists of five pharmacists who are appointed by the Governor for terms of five years. They receive no salary but are reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses and \$5 per diem. Originally the board was principally an examining group but now included in its duties are

the enforcement of the basic pharmacy law and the laws on narcotics and poisons. Drug stores are licensed and checked for registered personnel; prescription rooms, equipment, and sanitation are also checked. The board examines applicants for registration as pharmacists and after hearings may suspend or revoke licenses for cause.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN WATCHMAKING

Members: B. W. HEALD, *secretary*; R. R. MEISSNER; E. J. METZKE; RALPH H. YOUNG; CLYDE J. CAUWENBURGH.

Secretary's address: 794 North Jefferson Street, Milwaukee 2.

Publications: Regulations relating to the practice of watchmaking.

The Board of Examiners in Watchmaking, created in 1937, consists of five members appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. The principal duties of this board are to define the standards of workmanship and skill for persons desiring to engage in watchmaking, to issue certificates of registration to persons qualifying therefor, to revoke certificates for cause, and to administer the provisions of Chapter 125 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Examinations are conducted at the office of the board.

SOCIETIES

The following organizations are not state departments in the usual sense of the term. They are private organizations all of which are aided by state funds. Those so aided are required to turn all of their receipts into the state treasury as a condition of receiving state aid. These societies are membership organizations, whose members select the officers.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

Secretary: PROFESSOR E. D. HOLDEN, *College of Agriculture*, Madison.

Publications: Directory of Producers of Certified Seeds; News Letter; seed improvement circulars.

The Agricultural Experiment Association was organized in 1901, and in 1903 received its first appropriation from the legislature. The lines of work on which the association concentrates its efforts are (1) cooperating with the state experiment station by carrying on tests of new crops and varieties in all parts of the state, (2) encouraging a large production of high grade seeds of superior varieties, (3) conducting a seed certification service under authority of the State Department of Agriculture, and (4) promoting the use of superior seeds on Wisconsin farms.

CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS' AND BUTTERMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Secretary-Treasurer: L. F. DICKRELL, Junction City.

Publications: None.

This is an organization for the promotion of dairying and the protection of the interests of cheese makers and buttermakers in central Wisconsin. It has received state aid since 1925 and has 187 members.

FOREIGN TYPE CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Secretary: WM. IENATSCH, Monroe.

Publications: None.

The Foreign Type Cheese Makers' Association was organized in 1922. In 1934 it took over the Southern Wisconsin Cheese Makers' and Dairymen's Association and is now receiving the state aid formerly received by the latter. It operates in the foreign cheese industry and maintains jointly with the Wisconsin Swiss and Limburger Cheese Producers' Association a laboratory at Monroe for studying the latest methods of producing quality cheese.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Secretary-Treasurer: B. R. DUGDALE, Madison.

Publications: Wisconsin Dairymen's Association Year Book.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association is one of the oldest organizations in the dairy field. It was organized in 1872 and has received state aid since 1913. Its chief purpose is to promote greater use of Dairy Herd Improvement Association materials through cooperative use of sires, production shows, breeding schools, junior dairymen activities, and educational meetings relating to the greater use of dairy farm records, including herd analysis, brood cow and proved sire summaries, and the planning of breeding programs with cooperative groups of dairy farmers.

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF STATE SERVICE BUREAU

Director and Editor: R. W. HORGAN.

Secretary: REV. A. G. LEISMAN.

Publication: W.A.D. Pilot, bimonthly.

The Wisconsin Association of the Deaf was organized in 1876 and has received state aid since 1939. Its purpose is to promote the welfare and interests of the deaf citizens of Wisconsin. The bureau extends vocational and rehabilitation service to the deaf and carries on publicity for better understanding of the deaf.

STATE FIRE ASSOCIATION SCHOOLS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

A group of volunteer state firemen's associations receive not to exceed \$150 a year, in accordance with section 20.55 (7) of the Wisconsin Statutes. The money is to be used to conduct fire schools and to demonstrate methods of preventing and extinguishing fires. The associations must report to the Insurance Commissioner and must comply with statutory requirements.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Department officers, 1951-1952: L. A. WILCOX,* Cadott, *department commander and chaplain.*

Secretary: Alma Cheesman, 5502 West Burnham Street, Milwaukee 14.

The Grand Army of the Republic which is the national organization of Civil War veterans was founded in 1866 and the Wisconsin department was organized in the same year. Wisconsin was the second state to organize such a group. With a population of only 800,000 in 1861, it supplied 91,379 soldiers and 1,000 sailors in the Civil War. A total of 10,752 Wisconsin men and women lost their lives in this struggle.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic served their country well, not only in war, but in peace. Seven governors of Wisconsin were Civil War veterans. September 30, 1951 marks the passing of Commander L. A. Wilcox, who achieved the age of 105 years. He was the last Civil War veteran of Wisconsin.

The state has given financial assistance to the Grand Army of the Republic for many years. A suite of rooms in the state capitol has been set aside as headquarters and as a memorial hall. These rooms house a valuable historical collection and are open to the public. The state pays the custodian and the entire cost of upkeep.

*Deceased September 30, 1951.

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Secretary: H. J. RAHMLOW, 424 University Farm Place, Madison.

Publications: Wisconsin Horticulture (monthly magazine); circulars on horticultural subjects.

The Horticultural Society was formed in 1865, and has received state aid since 1871. Its purpose is the advancement of all branches of horticulture in the state. The membership of the society totaling 4,500 is composed of 110 affiliated horticultural organizations, both state and local, individual and life members, including fruit growers, berry and vegetable growers, nurserymen, garden club members, and beekeepers.

WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: ARLIE MUCKS, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Publications: Livestock Breeders Directory; Four Junior Livestock Exposition Catalogs.

The Livestock Breeders Association was organized in 1902 and has received state aid since 1913. It seeks to improve the livestock of the state by working with breeders and breed organizations. A specific phase of our program is with farm boys and girls in the selection, feeding, fitting, showing, and selling fat stock through participation in our four annual Junior Livestock Expositions at Eau Claire, Friendship, Green Bay, and Madison.

WISCONSIN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Secretary: JENNINGS MURPHY, 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin.

Publication: Wisconsin Druggist (monthly).

The Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association was organized in 1880. Membership is open to pharmacists registered in Wisconsin; membership at the present numbers over 1,500. The organization, actively promotes and protects the interests of the profession. An annual convention has been held each year since the association was founded and in addition, one district meeting is held in each of the 10 congressional districts annually. The association is self-supporting and receives no state aid. Dues are \$15 per year for store proprietors and \$10 per year for other members. The association receives an annual allotment from the fees collected by the Board of Pharmacy.

WISCONSIN POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Secretary: PROF. J. G. MILWARD, *College of Agriculture*, Madison.

Publications: No regular reports.

The Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association was organized in 1912 and has received state aid since that time. It is affiliated with the Department of Horticulture of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and is therefore an extension agency of that college engaged in conducting field work in the interest of the potato improvement program.

**WISCONSIN CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY
IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**

Secretary: HARRY BENTER, Galesville.

Publication: Badger Poultry News (monthly).

The Wisconsin Co-operative Poultry Improvement Association was organized in 1929 for the purpose of improving the poultry industry in Wisconsin, and for greater consumer education. It is composed of eight allied organizations all interested in greater consumption of poultry and eggs both state-wide and nationally. It attempts to educate the producer as to consumer demands and how to meet them. It cooperates with all established organizations in promoting the poultry industry of Wisconsin.

**EMPLOYMENT IN STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES
AS OF JULY 1, 1951***

Department	No. of Employes				
	Classified Service (1)			Uncl. Service	(2)
	Regular	Other	F.T.		
Accountancy, Board of	1	1			
Adjutant General	47	17	64		4
Aeronautics Commission	10	10			
Agriculture, Dept. of	204	5	209	183	7
State Fair	25	25	272		
Architects & Engineers, Bd. of	4	4		2	
Athletic Commission	1	1	12		5
Banking Department	51	51			1
Basic Science Examiners, Bd. of				1	1
Budget & Accounts, Dept. of	36	36			1
Child Center, Wisconsin	122	1	123	15	
Chiropractic Examiners, Bd. of					3
Civil Defense, Office of**		4			
Conservation Department	898	5	903	507	
Dental Examiners, Bd. of	1	1			5
Employment Relations Board	6	6	5		3
Engineering, Bureau of	198	7	205	7	
Free Library Commission	34	2	36	1	
G.A.R. Home for Veterans	213	8	221	40	
Governor's Commission on Human Rights	2	2			
Grain & Warehouse Commission	63	63		5	3
Health, Board of State Sanatorium	248	18	266	11	20
Water Pollu. Committee on	22	22		2	
Highway Commission	671	9	680	306	1
Historical Society	58	58		6	2
Industrial Commission	157		157	3	3
State Employment Service	377	20	397	7	
Unemployment Compensation	242	2	244	1	7
Institute of Technology	5		5		13
Insurance Department	41	1	42		1
Investment Board**			11		
Law Library, State	5		5		
Medical Examiners, Board of	3	1	4	1	8
Motor Vehicle Department	474	1	475	54	1
Northern Colony Annex	22	1	23	4	
Nurses, Department of	8		8		
Optometry Examiners, Board of					6
Personnel, Bureau of	48		48	19	3
Pharmacy Examiners, Board of	3		3	4	5
Portage Levee Commission		2	2	1	
Public Service Commission	120		120	1	3
Public Welfare, Department of	458	30	488	3	
Camp Hayward	1		1		
Central State Hospital	108	3	111		

*Extracted from State Employment and Payroll Report, compiled by Wisconsin Bureau of Personnel.

**Total personnel November 1951; agency established by 1951 legislature.

(1) Includes employees of both the competitive and exempt divisions of the classified service.

(2) Includes seasonal, temporary, provisional, and emergency employees. Also included in this category are intermittent employes such as local examiners, medical examiners, athletic commission inspectors, gauge readers, member help, etc.

EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AGENCIES

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**EMPLOYMENT IN STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES
AS OF JULY 1, 1951 (Continued)**

Department	No. of Employes				
	Classified Service (1)			Uncl. Service	(2)
	Regular	Other	F.T. P.T. Total		
Public Welfare (Contd.)					
Home for Women	68	5	73	1	
Lake Tomahawk State Camp	13	1	14	2	
Mendota State Hospital	244	10	254	1	
Northern Colony & Trng.					
School	363		363	1	
School for Boys	135	6	141	4	
School for Girls	90	2	92	4	
Southern Colony & Trng.					
School	269	4	273		
State Prison	277	5	282		
State Reformatory	145	1	146		
Winnebago State Hospital	367	6	373	1	
Purchases, Bureau of	40		40		
Real Estate Brokers Board	6		6	32	3
Retirement Fund	14	2	16		
Public Employees Social Security Fund	2		2		
Retirement System					
Administration Bd.*			15		
Revisor of Statutes	5		5		
Savings and Loan Association	11		11		1
Securities, Department of	9		9		1
Soil Conservation Commission	1	3	4	2	1
State Audit, Department of	55		55	1	1
State Colleges, Board of Regents	11		11		7
Eau Claire	29		29		85
La Crosse	25	4	29		73
Milwaukee	43	8	51	1	184
Oshkosh	23		23		73
Platteville	24		24	1	67
River Falls	21	3	24		61
Stevens Point	26		26		64
Superior	19		19		71
Whitewater	20		20		71
State Crime Laboratory	14	1	15		
State Retirement System					
Administration Board	13		13		4
Stout Institute	60	14	74	5	52
Tax Appeals, Board of	2		2		3
Taxation, Department of	485		485	5	1
University of Wis. Admin.	282	16	298	20	200
Agriculture, College of	308	14	322	79	899
Athletics, Intercollegiate	18	1	19		11
Commerce, School of	6		6		7
Education, School of	35	3	38	1	13
Engineering, College of	38	1	39		76
Extension Division	184	2	186	7	353
General Hospital	743	45	788	60	105

*Total personnel November 1951; agency established by 1951 legislature.

**EMPLOYMENT IN STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES
AS OF JULY 1, 1951 (Continued)**

Department	No. of Employes				
	Classified Service (1)			Other	Uncl. Service
	Regular	P.T.	Total		
F.T.			(2)		
University of Wis. Admin. (Continued)					
Geologist, State	2		2		2
Graduate School	19		19		435
Hygiene, Lab. of	25		25		4
Law School	8		8		4
Letters and Science, College of	108	10	118	5	240
Library	56		56	3	14
Medical School	51	1	52	1	197
Military Science	7		7		4
Nursing, School of	1		1		10
Pharmacy, School of	5		5		5
Physical Plant	467	6	473	53	3
Psychiatric Inst.	25		25	1	6
Residence Halls	362	5	367	4	18
Stores	19		19		
Union	153		153	2	29
Veterans Affairs, Department of	64	2	66		
Vocational & Adult Education, Bd. of	90	5	95	4	
Watchmaking Examiners, Bd. of					1
Water Regulatory Board	2	2	4		

The State Government

Judicial Branch

WISCONSIN COURTS

Introduction

Even in territorial days Wisconsin had a Supreme Court and also district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. Then, with the adoption of the Constitution in 1848, judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and justices of the peace. In addition the legislature was granted power to grant jurisdiction to municipal and inferior courts. The judges of the five judicial districts created by the Constitution were required to meet once a year in Madison as a Supreme Court. In 1852 a separate Supreme Court consisting of three judges was created by the legislature, and in November 1877 the number of judges was increased to five, and in 1903 to seven, its present number.

County probate courts were first established by general act of the legislature in 1849. By later individual acts municipal and inferior courts were created and county courts were given varying amounts of civil and criminal jurisdiction by special acts. These individual acts are printed in the 1950 Wisconsin Annotations and amendments thereto in the session laws thereafter.

All judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis in April. A primary election for judges of the Supreme Court, circuit and county courts is held whenever three or more candidates file nomination papers for these offices. This primary election is held four weeks prior to the April election. Vacancies in the offices of judge of the Supreme Court, circuit courts, county and municipal courts are filled by the Governor until a successor is elected.

The 1951 Legislature, by Chapter 475, Laws of 1951, made it possible for judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts to join the Wisconsin retirement system. The retirement age is set at 70, but the compulsory retirement feature does not apply to present incumbents.

SUPREME COURT

Name	Term Expires January
Oscar M. Fritz, Chief Justice	1955
Edward T. Fairchild	1957
John E. Martin	1962
Grover L. Broadfoot	1956
Timothy Brown	1954
Edward J. Gehl	1960
George Currie	1958.

Clerk: ARTHUR A. MCLEOD.

Deputy Clerk: G. E. LANGDON.

Marshal: FRED L. DOAR.

Reporter: FRED C. SEIBOLD.

Assistant Reporter: RUTH I. JONES.

Court Room and Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Calendar; Wisconsin Reports (published by Callaghan and Company, Chicago).

The Supreme Court consists of seven justices elected by the people for ten-year terms. The justice who has been a member of the Supreme Court for the longest time serves as the chief justice. Salaries of the justices are fixed by statute at \$12,000 per year and the chief justice receives \$500 additional.

The Supreme Court appoints the clerk of the Supreme Court who is a constitutional officer. He keeps the court's records and serves as secretary of the Board of Bar Commissioners but receives no salary except the statutory fees. In addition the court employs a marshal and a reporter. Each justice has a private secretary. The court may employ not to exceed two attorneys to assist as law examiners.

Under the Constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in a limited number of cases of state-wide concern and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. Between 250 and 300 appeals come to it each year from the circuit and other courts on which it gives its decisions, and it receives about 20 applications for the exercise of its original jurisdiction. No testimony is taken in the Supreme Court. In cases which involve the original jurisdiction of the court it may make provision for the taking of testimony before a commissioner appointed by it. Cases brought to it on appeal the Supreme Court disposes of 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. The Supreme Court holds one term, beginning in August, and is in session practically continuously from August to July of each year. Decisions are in writing, and in all novel or important cases are accompanied by opinions giving reasons for the conclusions reached. These decisions are published in the Wisconsin Reports and unofficially in the Northwestern Reports. The Supreme Court is the final authority on the State Constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a federal question is raised, in which case there may be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court appoints the State Board of Bar Commissioners, licenses attorneys to practice law, and after a hearing may disbar attorneys for cause. Under a 1929 statute it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts of the state.

The justices of the Supreme Court together with the Attorney General constitute the board of trustees of the State Library which appoints the Revisor of Statutes and one state librarian.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Term six years, expiring on the first Monday in January

Circuits	Counties in Circuit	Judge	Address of Judge	Terms Expire
1st Circuit	Kenosha, Walworth	Alfred L. Drury	Kenosha	1956
2nd Circuit				
Branch 1	Milwaukee	Otto H. Breidenbach ..	Milwaukee	1954
Branch 2	Milwaukee	Daniel W. Sullivan ¹ ..	Milwaukee	1954
Branch 3	Milwaukee	Roland J. Steinle	Milwaukee	1958
Branch 4	Milwaukee	Walter Schinz	Milwaukee	1954
Branch 5	Milwaukee	Gustave G. Gehrz	Milwaukee	1957
Branch 6	Milwaukee	John C. Kleczka	Milwaukee	1953
Branch 7	Milwaukee	August E. Braun	Milwaukee	1956
Branch 8	Milwaukee	William I. O'Neill ..	Milwaukee	1956
Branch 9	Milwaukee	William F. Shaughnessy	Milwaukee	1958
3rd Circuit	Calumet, Winnebago	Helmut F. Arps	Chilton	1957
4th Circuit	Manitowoc, Sheboygan	Henry A. Detling	Sheboygan	1953
5th Circuit	Crawford, Grant Iowa Lafayette Richland	Arthur W. Kopp	Lancaster	1955
6th Circuit	La Crosse, Monroe Trempealeau Vernon	Leonard F. Roroff*	La Crosse	1955
7th Circuit	Portage, Waupaca Waushara Wood	Herbert A. Bunde**	Wisconsin Rapids	1957
8th Circuit	Buffalo, Dunn Pepin Pierce St. Croix	Kenneth S. White	Ellsworth	1957
9th Circuit				
Branch 1	Dane, Sauk	Alvin C. Reis	Madison	1957
Branch 2	Dane, Sauk	Herman W. Sachtjen ..	Madison	1956
10th Circuit	Langlade, Outagamie Shawano	Michael G. Eberlein ..	Shawano	1958

*Appointed October 18, 1951 to succeed Robert S. Cowie, deceased, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

**Appointed September 20, 1951 to succeed Herman J. Severson, deceased, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

¹Deceased March 5, 1952.

CIRCUIT COURTS—Continued

Circuits	Counties in Circuit	Judge	Address of Judge	Terms Expire
11th Circuit	Barron Burnett Douglas Polk Washburn	Carl H. Daley	Superior	1955
12th Circuit	Green Jefferson Rock	Harry S. Fox	Janesville	1955
13th Circuit	Dodge Ozaukee Washington	William C. O'Connell	Juneau	1954
14th Circuit	Brown Door Kewaunee	Edward M. Duquaine	Green Bay	1956
15th Circuit	Ashland Bayfield Iron Price Taylor	Lewis J. Charles*	Medford	1954
16th Circuit	Lincoln Marathon Oneida Vilas	Gerald J. Boileau	Wausau	1958
17th Circuit	Clark Jackson Juneau	Bruce F. Beilfuss	Neillsville	1958
18th Circuit	Adams Columbia Fond du Lac Green Lake Marquette	Louis J. Fellenz, Sr.	Fond du Lac	1954
19th Circuit	Chippewa Eau Claire Rusk Sawyer	Clarence E. Rinehard	Chippewa Falls	1958
20th Circuit	Florence Forest Marinette Oconto	Arold F. Murphy	Marinette	1954
**21st Circuit ..	Waukesha	See Addenda		1958
**22nd Circuit ..	Racine	See Addenda		1958

Terms of Court: Held at the county seat at the time designated by section 252.06 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

*Appointed September 28, 1951 to succeed Gullick N. Risjord, deceased, to serve until successor is elected and qualified.

**21st and 22nd circuits created by Ch. 257 and 402, Laws of 1951; judges to be elected April 1952.

Circuit courts have original jurisdiction in all matters and appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace and from some municipal and inferior courts. They are the principal trial courts of the state and any appeal from their decisions goes directly to the Supreme Court. Wisconsin is divided into 22 judicial circuits. Two circuits have more than one judge so that there is a total of 31 circuit judges in the state. They are elected for six-year terms in the April preceding the January in which their terms commence. A primary election is held four weeks prior to the April election if there are three or more candidates for circuit court judge. Circuit judges receive from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per year from the state depending upon when their terms begin. Each county in a judicial circuit containing a city with a population of not less than 40,000 nor more than 400,000 may pay the circuit judge such additional salary, as the county board determines. The salaries of circuit court reporters and the traveling expenses of the judges and reporters are paid by the state. Terms of the circuit court are held at least once each year in every county of the circuit. These terms are prescribed in the statutes and vary in number and length according to the usual business to come before the circuit court in the county.

BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

Judge HERMAN W. SACHTJEN, *chairman*; Judge WILLIAM F. SHAUGHNESSY, *vice chairman*; Mrs. ADA MANZER, *secretary*.

The Board of Circuit Judges was organized to insure the efficient functioning of the circuit courts. This board consists of all of the circuit judges who meet once a year to consider the prompt administration of the judicial business of these courts. The board elects a chairman; its secretary is the reporter of the chairman. Each circuit judge reports to the chairman the condition of the judicial business in his circuit. When work falls behind in any circuit or when the judge thereof is for any reason unable to hold court, the chairman assigns another circuit judge to assist in the trial of cases in such circuit. The board designates a member to represent it on the Judicial Council.

COUNTY COURTS

There is a county court in each county of the state; each is presided over by a county judge*; in Milwaukee County there are two judges. County judges are elected for terms of six years. The salaries of the county judges are fixed by the county board and paid by the county.

The county courts have jurisdiction over all probate matters. As of January 1, 1951 in four of the 71 counties the county judges

*For a list of the county judges see County Officers in this book.

administer the aid for dependent children and the old age assistance law. In about 40 counties they are also the juvenile court judges. Criminal and civil jurisdiction has been conferred upon the county courts of 48 counties by special acts of the legislature. This jurisdiction is different for each court; the acts conferring it will be found in the 1950 Wisconsin Annotations and in the session laws thereafter. Appeals from the county court go directly to the Supreme Court.

BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES

Judge G. L. PATTISON, Alma, *president*; Judge EARL L. RISBERG, Barron, *vice president*; Judge ROY V. AHLSTROM, La Crosse, *secretary-treasurer*.

The Board of County Judges was organized to make such rules and regulations as it may deem advisable to promote the administration of the judicial business of the county courts and to transact such other business as may properly come before it. The board elects its officers who serve for terms determined by the board. Upon attendance at a meeting of the board each county judge is reimbursed for his travel and hotel bills. The board meets once a year. The board designates a member to represent it on the Judicial Council.

STATUTORY COURTS

Term of office in all cases six years, expiring on the first Monday in January of the year listed unless otherwise indicated.

CIVIL COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Term Expires
1st Branch	Myron L. Gordon	1956
2nd Branch	Abolished January 7, 1946 by Chapter 6, Laws of 1945	
3rd Branch	Thaddeus J. Pruss	1956
4th Branch	Francis J. Jennings	1954
5th Branch	Herbert Schultz	1954
6th Branch	Robert C. Cannon	1958
7th Branch	Leo B. Hanley	1958

WISCONSIN COURTS

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DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Term Expires
1st Branch	Harvey L. Neelen	January, 1956
2nd Branch*	John S. Barry	January 2, 1955

CHILDREN'S COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Term Expires
John J. Kenny	June 1955

SUPERIOR COURTS

County	Judge	Term Expires
Dane County (Madison)	Roy H. Proctor	1957
Douglas County (Superior)	A. Walter Dahl	1953

SMALL CLAIMS COURTS

County	Judge	Address	Term Expires
Dane	Douglas Nelson	Madison	July 1957
Green**	Harold J. Lamboley ..	Monroe	December 31, 1956
Kenosha***	Harry V. Carlson	Kenosha	June 30, 1956

*Traffic court.

**Created by county board November 17, 1949.

***Created by county board January 16, 1950.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where Held	Judge	Term and Expiration
Ashland	Ashland	Thomas M. Anich	4 years Jan. 1954
Barron, 1st	Barron	Lee C. Youngman	4 years May 1952
Barron, 2nd	Rice Lake	Laurence S. Coe	4 years May 1955
Barron, 3rd	Cumberland	John Bauman	4 years May 1955
Bayfield, 1st	Washburn	Emerson C. Hart	4 years May 1951
Bayfield, 2nd	Iron River	Peter J. Savage	4 years May 1952
†Brown	Green Bay	Donald W. Gleason	6 years May 1954
Brown	Green Bay	Raymond J. Rahr	6 years May 1956
Burnett	Grantsburg	Sherman J. Auringer	4 years May 1954
Douglas	Superior	Claude F. Cooper	4 years May 1953
*Fond du Lac	Ripon	Lester J. Burr	4 years May 1953
*Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Hazen W. McEssy	4 years May 1, 1954
*Kenosha	Kenosha	Edward J. Ruetz	4 years Jan. 1954
Lincoln, 2nd	Tomahawk	John E. Smith	4 years May 1953
*Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Harold W. Mueller	4 years May 1953
*Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Herbert J. Steffes	6 years Jan. 1956
*Outagamie	Appleton	Oscar J. Schmiege	6 years May 1955
Polk	Balsam Lake	Louis G. Nagler	4 years May 1953
*Racine	Racine	Elmer D. Goodland	6 years Jan. 1, 1954
*Rock	Janesville	Ralph F. Gunn	6 years June 1953
*Rock	Beloit	Arthur L. Luebke	6 years May 1954
Sawyer	Hayward	Jens Jorgenson	4 years May 1951
*Sheboygan	Sheboygan	E. H. Puhn	4 years May 1955
Washburn, 1st	Spooner	Robert Zum Brunnen	4 years May 1955
*Waupkesha, East	Waupkesha	Scott Lowry	6 years May 1955
*Waupkesha, West	Oconomowoc	Alvin G. Brendemuehl	6 years May 1955
*Winnebago	Oshkosh	Sam J. Luchsinger	6 years Jan. 1956
Winnebago	Winneconne	Otto G. Ansorge	4 years May 1952
***Wood	Marshfield	A. C. Wharfied	2 years April 1951

The Constitution gives the legislature power to create municipal and other inferior courts, as well as to confer criminal and civil jurisdiction upon the county courts. Under this authority 27 municipal courts have been created, two superior courts, a civil court in Milwaukee County with seven branches; a district court in Milwaukee with two branches in the same county; and a Milwaukee County children's court.

The special acts creating the municipal courts can be found in the 1950 Wisconsin Annotations and later session laws. They confer varying jurisdiction. Some are not courts of record and do not have a jurisdiction much greater than that of justices of the peace. A larger number are courts of record and have an extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction. The terms of office of the judges are either four or six years, as prescribed in the act creating the particular court in question.

Chapter 526, Laws of 1945, created and established in Dane County a municipal court to be designated Small Claims Court for Dane County. Chapters 212 and 590, Laws of 1949, provide that the county board of any county other than Milwaukee County, by majority vote of members elect, may establish a small claims court.

[†]Ch. 309, 1949, provides for two judges, one having civil the other criminal jurisdiction, effective, May 1950.

^{*}Court of Record.

^{**}City of Sheboygan only.

^{***}City of Marshfield only.

The two superior courts are in Madison and Superior and, except for the title, are similar to the municipal courts which exist elsewhere. The Civil Court of Milwaukee County has jurisdiction in civil cases only, but is the trial court for a large percentage of the civil actions arising in that county. The District Court of Milwaukee County is a criminal court for the trial of minor offenders.

Chapter 7, Laws of 1949, created an additional branch of the District Court of Milwaukee County, known as District Court Branch 2 or the traffic court.

All expenses of special and municipal courts are paid by the counties or cities in which they are located.

BOARD OF CRIMINAL COURT JUDGES

Judge OSCAR J. SCHMIEGE, Appleton, *chairman*; Judge EDWARD J. RUETZ, Kenosha, *vice chairman*; Judge DONALD W. GLEASON, Green Bay, *secretary-treasurer*.

The Board of Criminal Court Judges was organized for the purpose of improving the administration of justice. The full-time judges of the courts of record of the state, having criminal jurisdiction, constitute the board. The board elects a chairman, vice chairman, and secretary-treasurer. It is an organization whereby the judges of the criminal courts mobilize their knowledge and experience to help reduce crime and to help protect human life and property. According to law meetings must be held at least twice a year.

JUSTICE COURTS

Justice courts are presided over by justices of the peace. They are not courts of record and their procedure is quite informal. Justices are elected for two-year terms in towns, villages, and cities, except in the city of Milwaukee. They have jurisdiction throughout the county; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases involving \$200 or less; their criminal jurisdiction covers crimes where the fine does not exceed \$200 and imprisonment does not exceed six months in county jail. In Milwaukee all justice court cases are handled by the Civil Court of Milwaukee County which was established in 1909.

POLICE JUSTICE COURTS

Police justice courts created under authority of section 62.24 of the statutes exist in a number of cities. The presiding justices of these courts are the police justices of the peace. These officers are provided for by city ordinances. They are magistrates, conduct preliminary examinations, and have the same jurisdiction as any other justices of the peace in addition to exclusive jurisdiction of violations of city ordinances.

JUVENILE COURTS

The juvenile courts are not separate courts with the exception of the Children's Court of Milwaukee County, which by Chapter 6, Laws of 1949, became a separate full-time juvenile court for Milwaukee County, known as the Children's Court. The other juvenile courts consist of the judges of regular courts sitting in a special class of cases, with a special procedure. The judges of the courts of record in each county annually designate one of their number as juvenile judge. In this capacity, the judge has jurisdiction in all cases involving dependent and neglected children and delinquent children under 18 years of age. He also has concurrent jurisdiction with the criminal courts in cases of delinquent children between 16 and 18. The juvenile court procedure is confidential and the primary function is the protection and welfare of the children that come under its supervision.

BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

Judge ELMER D. GOODLAND, Racine, *president*; Judge ORRIN H. LARRABEE, Chippewa Falls, *vice president*; Judge ROBERT G. VARNUM, Hudson, *secretary-treasurer*.

Section 48.015 of the statutes provides for a Board of Juvenile Court Judges. The board is authorized to make such rules and regulations as it deems advisable.

COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

The Milwaukee Court of Domestic Relations was created by the 1933 Legislature. The group of judges in the nine branches of the Milwaukee Circuit Court select one of their number to preside over the Court of Domestic Relations for a period of not less than two years. This court receives all domestic complaints, investigates them, and exercises such supervision of these cases as the judge thereof may order.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

The judges of the circuit courts have authority to appoint not more than six court commissioners in each county except Milwaukee, in which each circuit judge may appoint not more than two. All county and municipal judges are *ex officio* court commissioners. These commissioners take depositions and testimony in matters pending before the circuit courts, fix bail in certain criminal cases, and have numerous other powers. Nearly all court commissioners are practicing attorneys and proceedings before them are ordinarily taken in their own offices.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Members: JUDGE ARTHUR W. KOPP, *chairman*; WARREN H. RESH, *vice chairman*; JOHN E. CONWAY, *secretary*; W. WADE BOARDMAN; ASSEMBLYMAN LARRY D. GILBERTSON; E. HAROLD HALLOWS; RALPH M. HOYT; SENATOR WARREN P. KNOWLES; JUDGE ROSCOE R. LUCE; CARL E. OTTO; DEAN OLIVER RUNDELL; JUDGE DANIEL W. SULLIVAN*; DEAN F. X. SWIETLIK; OSCAR T. TOEBAAS.

Executive Secretary: J. R. DEWITT.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, November 1951: 2.

Publications: None.

Chapter 392, Laws of 1951, created the council. Its predecessor was the Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice, and Procedure authorized by the 1929 Legislature. To the advisory committee's work of advising the Supreme Court on such rules have been added the duties of studying the organization and administration of Wisconsin courts, compiling judicial statistics, and recommending changes to improve the administration of justice. The statistics secured from the courts show types and number of cases handled and the condition of court calendars.

The council meets once a month to consider matters affecting the administration of justice. It reports to the Supreme Court at least once a year and to the legislature in February of each odd-numbered year.

Membership consists of a circuit judge and a county judge designated by their respective boards of judges, one member each from the judiciary committees of the senate and the assembly designated by the chairmen of such committees, the Attorney General or his assistant, the Revisor of Statutes or his assistant, the deans of the Wisconsin and Marquette law schools or faculty members designated by them, the president elect of the State Bar Association, three other members selected by such association, and two citizens appointed by the Governor. Council members receive no pay.

*Deceased March 5, 1952.



Two raccoons, a gray and a black, after a meal at the Poynette Game Farm. These fur-bearing animals are fairly abundant in the state.



A young buck of the white-tailed deer species; one of Wisconsin's game animals which is prevalent throughout most of the state.

The Federal Government

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

President¹

Harry S. Truman, Missouri
Term expires January 20, 1953
Salary \$100,000 per year

Vice President

Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky
Term expires January 20, 1953
Salary \$30,000 per year

PRESIDENT'S CABINET²

Salary \$22,500 per year

Presidential Succession: By Public Laws 199 and 254 of the 80th Congress, 1st session, succession to the presidency was changed as follows:

Speaker of the House of Representatives
President pro tempore of the Senate
Members of the cabinet in the order listed below—

Secretary of State	Dean G. Acheson
Secretary of the Treasury	John W. Snyder
Secretary of Defense	Robert A. Lovett
Attorney General	J. Howard McGrath
Postmaster General	Jesse M. Donaldson
Secretary of the Interior	Oscar L. Chapman
Secretary of Agriculture	Charles F. Brannan
Secretary of Commerce	Charles Sawyer
Secretary of Labor	Maurice J. Tobin

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN³

Official address: Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Joseph R. McCarthy (Rep.) Appleton
Term expires January 3, 1953

Alexander Wiley (Rep.) Chippewa Falls
Term expires January 3, 1957

¹ Elected for a term of four years. The constitutional amendment limiting office of President to two terms (H. J. Res. 27, 80th Congress, 1st session, approved March 24, 1947) was ratified by the 36th state on February 27, 1951. This does not apply to the incumbent.

² Appointed by the President.

³ Elected for a term of six years. Salary \$12,500 per year.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN¹
 Official address: House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Terms expire January 3, 1953

1st District.....	Lawrence H. Smith (Rep.)	Racine
2nd District.....	Glenn R. Davis (Rep.)	Waukesha
3rd District.....	Gardner R. Withrow (Rep.)	La Crosse
4th District.....	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	Milwaukee
5th District.....	Charles J. Kersten (Rep.)	Milwaukee
6th District.....	William K. Van Pelt (Rep.)	Fond du Lac
7th District.....	Reid F. Murray (Rep.)	Ogdensburg
8th District.....	John W. Byrnes (Rep.)	Green Bay
9th District.....	Merlin Hull (Rep.)	Black River Falls
10th District.....	Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep.)	Mercer

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salary \$25,000 per year

Chief Justice receives \$500 additional

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson

Associate Justices

Hugo L. Black	Robert H. Jackson
Stanley F. Reed	Harold H. Burton
Felix Frankfurter	Tom C. Clark
William O. Douglas	Sherman Minton

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES²

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Justice Sherman Minton, Districts of northern Indiana, southern Indiana, northern Illinois, eastern Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin.

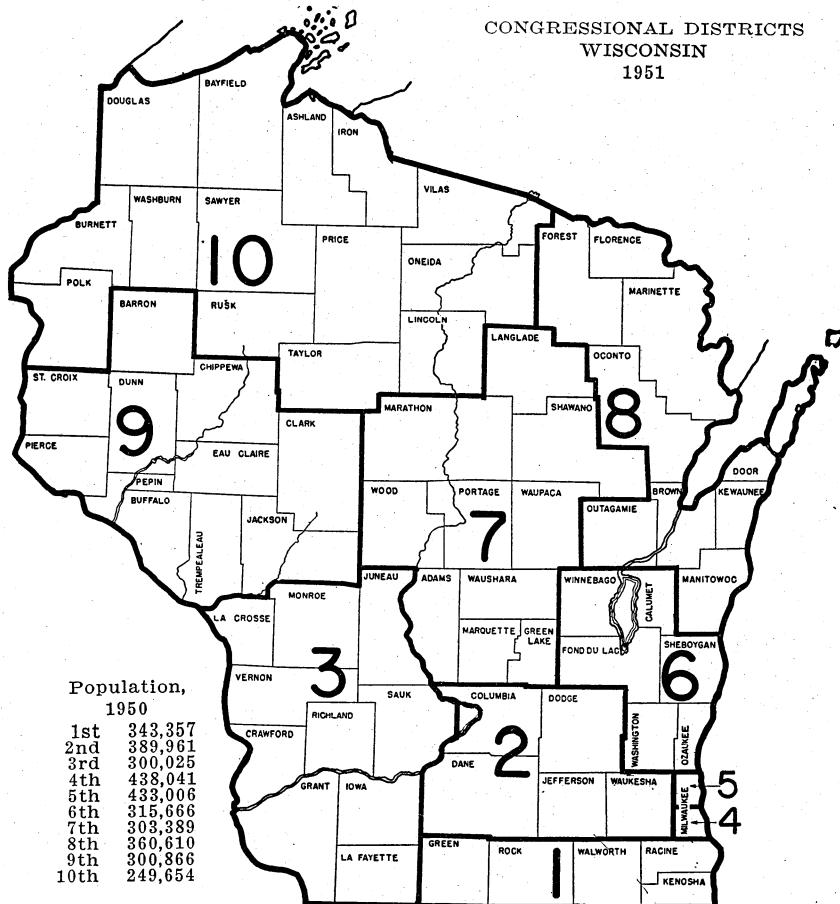
Circuit Judges:³ F. Ryan Duffy, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Phillip J. Finnegan, Chicago, Illinois; J. Earl Major, Springfield, Illinois; Walter C. Lindley, Danville, Illinois; Otto Kerner, Chicago, Illinois; H. Nathan Swaim, Indianapolis, Indiana.

¹ Elected for a term of two years. Salary \$12,500 per year.

² Ten appellate courts intermediate between the District Courts and the United States Supreme Court.

³ Salary \$17,500 per year.

**CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
WISCONSIN
1951**



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN WISCONSIN

	<i>Eastern District¹</i>	<i>Western District²</i>
District Judges ³	Robert E. Tehan Milwaukee	Patrick T. Stone Wausau
United States Attorney	Timothy T. Cronin Oconomowoc	Thomas E. Fairchild Madison
Marshal	A. J. Lukaszewicz Milwaukee	John M. Comeford Madison
Clerk	B. H. Westfahl Milwaukee	Edgar M. Alstad Madison
Referees in Bankruptcy ..	Carl R. Becker Milwaukee Francis A. Yindra Manitowoc	Miles Riley Madison C. L. Baldwin La Crosse Charles A. Wilson Superior
Court Commissioners	Floyd E. Jenkins Milwaukee John D. Kehoe Green Bay John D. Voss Elkhorn	J. J. McManamy Madison W. H. Frawley Eau Claire J. J. Bannen La Crosse Theron P. Pray Ashland C. W. Bishop Superior Orville Fehlhaver Wausau Zelotus S. Rice Sparta
Collector	Oscar M. Jonas, Milwaukee	

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, WISCONSIN DISTRICT

Collector Oscar M. Jonas, Milwaukee

¹ Headquarters at Milwaukee.

² Headquarters at Madison.

³ Salary \$15,000 per year.

DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN WISCONSIN

September 1, 1951

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National*	Office Serving Wisconsin
Agricultural Mobilization Committee, State	Charles F. Brannan Agriculture Administration Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	Walter F. Katterhenry 117 Monona Ave. Madison 3, Wis.
Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAE)	O. V. Wells 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
Bureau of Apprenticeship	William F. Patterson 14th St. & Constitution Ave., NW, Labor Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	Cecil L. Utterback 226 W. Jackson Boulevard Chicago 6, Illinois
Bureau of Customs	Frank Dow Treasury Building 15th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	District Office: Federal Building 517 E. Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee 2, Wis.
Bureau of Employment Security	Robert C. Goodwin 14th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Joseph Borus 226 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago 6, Illinois
Bureau of Internal Revenue	John B. Dunlop 12th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Collection District: Oscar M. Jonas 517 E. Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin
Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	Ewan Clague 14th St. & Constitution Ave. Washington 25, D.C.	Adolph O. Berger 222 W. Jackson Boulevard Chicago 6, Illinois
Bureau of Narcotics	Harry J. Anslinger 15th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	District Office: 817 U.S. Post Office Bldg. Chicago 7, Illinois
Bureau of Public Roads	Thomas H. McDonald GSA Building 18th & F Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Division Office: 1109 Main Post Office Bldg. St. Paul 1, Minn.
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	Robert K. Salyers Labor Building 14th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	James C. Fitzpatrick Merchandise Mart Building Chicago 54, Illinois
Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA)	C. F. Horne 17th St. & Constitution Ave. Washington 25, D.C.	Regional Office: Park Ridge, Illinois
Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB)	Donald W. Nyrop Department of Commerce Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	

* For other federal offices not listed here see U.S. Government Organization Manual.

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN
WISCONSIN—Continued**

September 1, 1951

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	Office Serving Wisconsin
Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)	G. F. Geissler 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Southern Wisconsin George D. Bradley 623 South Wabash Street Chicago 5, Illinois
Defense Manpower Administration	Frank P. Graham Labor Building 14th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Northern Wisconsin James A. Cole 15 North 8th Street Minneapolis, Minnesota
Farm Credit Administration (FCA)	Ivy W. Duggan 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Joseph Bonas 226 W. Jackson Boulevard Chicago 6, Illinois
Farmers Home Administration	Dillard B. Lasseter 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Robert J. Barry 344 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	J. Edgar Hoover Dept. of Justice Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	R. N. Hosteny 735 U.S. Post Office, Customs and Courthouse Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin
Federal Civil Defense Administration	Millard Caldwell 1930 Columbia Road, NW Washington 25, D.C.	Carl W. Gabel 433 W. Van Buren Street Chicago, Illinois
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	Wayne Coy 12th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Northern Wisconsin Engineer in charge 208 Uptown Post Office & Federal Courts Building St. Paul 2, Minn.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	Maple T. Harl 14th & F Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Southern Wisconsin Engineer in charge 300 U.S. Courthouse Bldg. Chicago 4, Illinois
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	J. R. Isleib 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Ruby L. Hopkins 715 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3, Wis.
Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	Franklin D. Richards Vermont Ave. at K St. Washington 25, D.C.	Leonard W. Nordham Federal Land Bank of St. Paul St. Paul 1, Minn.
		Insuring or Service Office Wisconsin Broadway Bldg. Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN
WISCONSIN—Continued**

September 1, 1951

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	Office Serving Wisconsin
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul	George M. Brennan 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	F. H. Klawon 344 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Land Bank of St. Paul	J. R. Isleib 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	M. D. Avery 344 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Power Commission (FPC)	1800 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Regional Office: U.S. Customhouse 610 S. Canal Street Chicago 7, Illinois
Federal Reserve System	Wm. McC. Martin, Jr. 20th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Federal Security Agency (FSA)	Oscar R. Ewing 4th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Dr. Arthur B. Price 69 W. Washington Street Chicago 2, Illinois
Federal Trade Commission (FTC)	James M. Mead, Chairman Pennsylvania Ave. at 6th St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	John H. Bass 173 West Madison Street Chicago 2, Illinois
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Charles W. Crawford 4th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Eastern Wisconsin Shelby T. Grey New Post Office Bldg. Chicago 7, Illinois
Forest Service	Lyle F. Watts 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Western Wisconsin Maurice P. Kerr Federal Office Bldg. Minneapolis 1, Minn.
General Services Administration	Jess Larson 18th & F Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Regional Office: Madison Building Milwaukee 3, Wis.
Home Loan Bank Board	William K. Divers 1st St. & Indiana Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	John Skeen U.S. Courthouse Chicago 4, Illinois
Housing and Home Finance Agency	Raymond M. Foley 1626 K St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	A. R. Gardner 105 W. Monroe Street Chicago 3, Illinois
Immigration and Naturalization Serv.	Argyle R. Mackey 10th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	John P. McCollum 208 S. La Salle Street Chicago 4, Illinois
Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)	Walter M. W. Splawn 12th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	District Office: Federal Building 517 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN
WISCONSIN—Continued**

September 1, 1951

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	Office Serving Wisconsin
National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)	Paul M. Herzog 3rd & C Sts., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Southern Wisconsin: Ross M. Madden 176 West Adams Street Chicago 3, Illinois Remaining Portion of Wis.: C. Edward Knapp 601 Metropolitan Bldg. 2d Ave. S. and 3d Street Minneapolis, Minn.
Office of Price Stabilization	Michael V. DiSalle Temporary Bldg. E. 4th St. & Adams Dr., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Clem Salvelage 161 W. Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, Wis.
Office of Rent Stabilization	Tighe E. Woods Midway Hall, 24th St. & Oklahoma Ave., NE Washington 25, D.C.	John Reynolds, Jr. 311 S. Adams Street Green Bay, Wis.
Production Credit Corporation of St. Paul	C. R. Arnold 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Oscar G. Abern 226 W. Jackson Boulevard Chicago 6, Illinois
Production and Marketing Administration (PMA)	G. F. Geissler 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	George Susens 344 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Public Housing Administration (PHA)	John Taylor Egan 1201 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	William E. Bergeron 201 N. Wells Street Chicago 6, Illinois
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)	W. Stuart Symington 811 Vermont Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Loan Offices: Milnor Omer Hoel 208 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Illinois Bernard E. Bolden 607 Marquette Avenue Minneapolis 2, Minn.
Rural Electrification Administration (REA)	Claude R. Wickard 12th & 14th St., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Hutzel Metzger 346 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives	R. L. Farrington Cooperative Bank Comm. 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN
WISCONSIN—Continued**

September 1, 1951

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	Office Serving Wisconsin
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	Harry A. McDonald Annex 2, 425 — 2nd St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Thomas B. Hart 105 W. Adams Street Chicago 3, Illinois
Selective Service System	Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey 1712 G Street, NW Washington 25, D.C.	Lt. Col. Bentley Courtenay 1220 Capitol Court Madison 5, Wis.
Social Security Administration (SSA)	Arthur J. Altmeyer 4th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Dr. Arthur B. Price 69 West Washington Street Chicago 2, Illinois
Soil Conservation Service (SCS)	Hugh H. Bennett 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	M. F. Schweers 18-20 N. Carroll Street Madison 3, Wis.
United States Civil Service Commission (USCSC)	Robert Ramspeck 8th & F Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Joseph A. Connor New Post Office Building Chicago 7, Illinois
United States Coast Guard (USCG)	Vice Adm. Merlin O'Neill 1300 E. St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Helmar W. Boesel, Commodore 9th Coast Guard Auxiliary 2634 N. Farwell Avenue Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin
United States Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)	Charles F. Brannan Agriculture Administration Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
U. S. Dept. of Commerce	Charles Sawyer 14th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Regional Office: George C. Payne 221 N. LaSalle Street Chicago 1, Illinois
		Field Offices: 214 N. Superior Street Appleton, Wis.
		401 S. Barstow Street Eau Claire, Wisconsin
		700 Federal Bldg. Milwaukee 2, Wis.
U. S. Dept. of Labor	Maurice J. Tobin 14th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Office of the Solicitor: Herman Grant 222 W. North Bank Drive Chicago 54, Illinois

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN
WISCONSIN—Continued**

September 1, 1951

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	Office Serving Wisconsin
U. S. Savings Bonds Division (Treasury)	Vernon L. Clark Treasury Building 15th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Harold F. Dickens 7012 Plankinton Building Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin
U. S. Secret Service	U. E. Baughman, Jr. 15th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Joseph E. Sullivan 551 Federal Bldg. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Veterans Administration (VA)	Carl R. Gray, Jr. Vermont Ave. at H & I Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	John P. Cullen 342 North Water Street Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin
Veterans' Employment Service	Perry Faulkner Labor Building 14th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Orin Schmitz 427 Cleveland Avenue Columbus 16, Ohio
Wage & Hour & Public Contracts Div. (Labor)	William R. McComb Labor Building 14th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Thomas D. O'Malley 1200 Merchandise Mart Chicago 54, Illinois
Wage Stabilization Board	Nathan P. Feinsinger Federal Security Bldg. 4th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Wisconsin, except Douglas County: Samuel Edes 228 N. LaSalle Street Chicago, Illinois
		Wisconsin, Douglas County: Ira Polley Metropolitan Life Bldg. Minneapolis, Minnesota

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN WISCONSIN

Belgium	William J. LaLuzerne, Consul (honorary), 226 South Van Buren Street, Green Bay.
Norway	George Bernhardt Skogmo, vice consul (honorary), 152 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.
Panama	Irwin Arthur Sasso, honorary consul, 2551 North Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee.

Basic Statistical Information on Wisconsin

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1840 TO 1950

Year	Population ¹	Increase	% of Increase	Urban ¹	Rural ¹	% Urban ¹	Density
1840	30,945	—	—	—	30,945	—	.56
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9	28,623	276,768	9.4	5.58
1860	775,881	470,490	154.06	111,874	664,007	14.4	14.1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.93	207,099	847,571	19.6	19.2
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.73	317,204	998,293	24.1	24.0
1890	1,693,330	377,833	28.72	562,286	1,131,044	33.2	30.9
1900	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	790,213	1,278,829	38.2	37.4
1910	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	42.6
1920	2,632,067	298,207	12.77	1,244,858	1,387,209	47.3	47.6
1930	2,939,006	306,939	11.7	1,553,843	1,385,163	52.9	53.0
1940	3,137,587	198,581	6.75	1,679,144	1,458,443	53.5	57.3
1950	3,434,575	296,988	9.46	1,906,363	1,528,212	55.5	62.7

PROPORTION OF WISCONSIN POPULATION VOTING FOR GOVERNOR 1850-1950

Year	Population	Total Vote for Governor*	Percent of Population Voting for Governor
1850	305,391	43,131	14.1
1860	775,881	98,233	12.6**
1870	1,054,670	147,211	13.9
1880	1,315,497	171,778	13.05**
1890	1,693,330	309,149	18.2
1900	2,069,042	440,897	21.3**
1910	2,333,860	319,462	13.6
1920***	2,632,067	481,828	18.3**
1930***	2,939,006	606,401	20.6
1940***	3,137,587	1,373,597	43.7**
1950***	3,434,575	1,138,087	33.4

*Data from Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Advance Reports, Series PC-8 No. 48, p. 2.

**Data from Wisconsin Blue Book.

***Presidential election year.

****Election held after proclamation of 19th amendment which provided for woman suffrage.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES, BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, APRIL 1, 1950*

(Figures for 1950 are not necessarily comparable with figures for 1940 or earlier dates shown in 1940 Census Reports because of boundary changes in some areas.)

* following name of county indicates additional civil divisions since April 1, 1950.

Total Population of Wisconsin, April 1, 1950 — 3,434,575

Adams County		7,906	Barron County—Cont.	
Adams city	1,425		Rice Lake city	6,898
Adams town	428		Rice Lake town	1,069
Big Flats town	296		Sioux Creek town	664
Colburn town	170		Stanford town	862
Dell Prairie town	396		Stanley town	770
Easton town	394		Summer town	661
Friendship village	566		Turtle Lake town	766
Jackson town	466		Turtle Lake village	696
Leola town	206		Vance Creek town	706
Lincoln town	365			
Monroe town	209			
New Chester town	452		Barksdale town	573
New Haven town	599		Barnes town	226
Preston town	244		Bayfield city	1,153
Quincy town	251		Bayfield town	551
Richfield town	206		Bayview town	330
Rome town	165		Bell town	301
Springville town	360		Cable town	430
Strongsville town	708		Cable village	250
			Clover town	356
			Delta town	147
			Drummond town	425
			Eileen town	654
			Hughes town	174
			Iron River town	850
			Kelly town	485
			Keystone town	365
			Lincoln town	320
			Mason town	445
			Mason village	140
			Namekagon town	205
			Orienta town	187
			Oulu town	725
			Pilsen town	266
			Port Wing town	588
			Pratt town	450
			Russell town	526
			Tripp town	198
			Washburn city	2,070
			Washburn town	370
Barron County		34,703	Brown County	
Almena town	800		Allouez town	98,314
Almena village	406		Ashwaubenon town	5,315
Arland town	856		Bellevue town	1,088
Barron city	2,355		Denmark village	889
Barron town	907		De Pere city	1,012
Bear Lake town	478		De Pere town	8,146
Cameron village	963		Eaton town	891
Cedar Lake town	468		Glenmore town	928
Chetek city	1,585		Green Bay city	981
Chetek town	763		Green Bay town	52,735
Clinton town	907		Hobart town	764
Crystal Lake town	823		Holland town	2,061
Cumberland city	1,872		Howard town	1,016
Cumberland town	939		Humboldt town	2,447
Dallas town	658		Lawrence town	893
Dallas village	370		Morrison town	1,220
Dovre town	607		New Denmark town	1,332
Doyle town	489		Pittsfield town	1,186
Haugen village	246		Preble town	1,108
Lakeland town	655		Pulaski village	7,176
Maple Grove town	1,080		Rockland town	1,210
Maple Plain town	487		Scott town	625
Oak Grove town	967		Sauk City town	1,626
Prairie Farm town	747		Wrightstown town	1,654
Prairie Farm village	343		Wrightstown village	1,250
Prairie Lake town	840			761

*From Advance reports, 1950 Census of Population.

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL
DIVISIONS, 1950—Continued**

Buffalo County	14,719	Chippewa County—Cont.	
Alma city	1,068	Birch Creek town	395
Alma town	445	Bloomer city	2,556
Belvidere town	483	Bloomer town	808
Buffalo city	319	Boyd village	619
Buffalo town	636	Cadott village	791
Canton town	479	Chippewa Falls city	11,088
Cochrane village	444	Cleveland town	709
Cross town	428	Colburn town	932
Dover town	585	Cooks Valley town	610
Fountain city	934	Cornell village	1,944
Gilmanton town	745	Delman town	1,142
Glencoe town	576	Eagle Point town	1,828
Lincoln town	449	Eau Claire city (part)	654
Maxville town	476	Edson town	1,191
Milton town	240	Estella town	587
Modena town	630	Goetz town	567
Mondovi city	2,285	Hallie town	1,423
Mondovi town	552	Holcombe town	678
Montana town	499	Howard town	660
Naples town	625	Lafayette town	3,415
Nelson town	1,116	New Auburn village	371
Waumandee town	705	Ruby town	674
Burnett County	10,236	Sampson town	833
Anderson town	347	Sigel town	733
Blaine town	149	Stanley city	2,014
Daniels town	594	Tilden town	874
Dewey town	480	Wheaton town	1,320
Grantsburg town	464	Woodmohr town	925
Grantsburg village	931		
Jackson town	139	Clark County*	32,459
La Follette town	354	Abbotsford village (part)	870
Lincoln town	261	Becvar town	793
Meenon town	526	Butler town	165
Oakland town	338	Colby city (part)	783
Roosevelt town	258	Colby town	821
Rusk town	338	Curtiss village	139
Sand Lake town	308	Dewhurst town	127
Scott town	228	Dorchester village	457
Siren town	515	Eaton town	671
Siren village	613	Foster town	73
Swiss town	699	Fremont town	949
Trade Lake town	837	Grant town	901
Union town	140	Granton village	299
Webb Lake town	93	Green Grove town	784
Webster village	552	Greenwood city	956
West Marshland town	215	Hendren town	632
Wood River town	857	Hewett town	172
Calumet County	18,840	Hixon town	996
Brillion city	1,390	Hoard town	1,136
Brillion town	1,232	Levis town	410
Brothertown town	1,312	Longwood town	873
Charlestown town	1,013	Loyal city	1,104
Chilton city	2,367	Loyal town	871
Chilton town	1,024	Lynn town	607
Harrison town	2,818	Mayville town	966
Hilbert village	648	Mead town	354
Kiel city (part)	261	Mentor town	707
New Holstein city	1,831	Neillsville city	2,663
New Holstein town	1,159	Owen city	1,034
Rantoul town	1,175	Pine Valley town	854
Stockbridge town	1,145	Reseburg town	925
Stockbridge village	409	Seif town	262
Woodville town	1,056	Sherman town	690
Chippewa County	42,839	Sherwood town	175
Anson town	1,147	Thorp city	1,383
Arthur town	863	Thorp town	1,097
Auburn town	488	Unity town	767
		Unity village (part)	142
		Warner town	757
		Washburn town	327
		Weston town	696
		Withee town	956

*For municipalities incorporated since census see Cities and Villages.

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL
DIVISIONS, 1950—Continued**

Clark County—Cont.

Withee village	421
Worden town	833
York town	861

Columbia County

Columbia County	34,023
Arlington town	613
Arlington village	255
Caledonia town	832
Cambria village	633
Columbus city	3,250
Columbus town	669
Courtland town	743
Dekorra town	911
Doylestown village	261
Fall River village	479
Fort Winnebago town	551
Fountain Prairie town	806
Friesland village	311
Hampden town	696
Leeds town	928
Lewiston town	663
Lodi city	1,416
Lodi town	749
Lowville town	602
Marcellon town	655
Newport town	392
Otsego town	727
Pacific town	300
Pardeeville village	1,112
Portage city	7,334
Poynette village	969
Randolph town	837
Randolph village (part)	468
Rio village	741
Scott town	603
Springvale town	563
West Point town	660
Wisconsin Dells city	1,957
Wyocena town	623
Wyocena village	714

Crawford County

Crawford County	17,652
Bell Center village	195
Bridgeport town	349
Clayton town	1,348
De Soto village (part)	89
Eastman town	915
Eastman village	359
Ferryville village	216
Freeman town	992
Gays Mills village	662
Haney town	542
Lynxville village	217
Marietta town	764
Mount Sterling village	205
Prairie du Chien city	5,392
Prairie du Chien town	525
Scott town	660
Seneca town	1,005
Soldiers Grove village	781
Steuben village	264
Utica town	1,142
Wauzeka town	466
Wauzeka village	564

Dane County

Dane County	169,357
Albion town	1,386
Belleville village (part)	668
Berry town	811
Black Earth town	312
Black Earth village	655

Dane County—Cont.

Blooming Grove town	5,428
Blue Mounds town	596
Blue Mounds village	207
Bristol town	1,107
Brooklyn village (part)	149
Burke town	2,569
Cambridge village	552
Christiansburg town	1,088
Cottage Grove town	900
Cottage Grove village	372
Cross Plains town	901
Cross Plains village	464
Dane town	749
Dane village	305
Deerfield town	838
Deerfield village	614
De Forest village	805
Dunkirk town	1,294
Dunn town	1,793
Fitchburg town	2,315
Mc Farland village	593
Madison city	96,056
Madison town	4,195
Maple Bluff village	1,361
Marshall village	541
Mazomanie town	584
Mazomanie village	962
Medina town	793
Middleton town	1,778
Middleton village	2,110
Monona village	2,544
Montrose town	812
Mount Horeb village	1,716
Oregon town	749
Oregon village	1,341
Perry town	760
Pleasant Springs town	1,180
Primrose town	586
Rockdale village	161
Roxbury town	1,001
Rutland town	882
Shorewood Hills village	1,594
Springdale town	934
Springfield town	1,192
Stoughton city	4,833
Sun Prairie town	1,141
Sun Prairie village	2,263
Vermont town	615
Verona town	1,331
Verona village	748
Vienna town	809
Waunakee village	1,042
Westport town	2,959
Windsor town	1,578
York town	735

Dodge County

Dodge County	57,611
Ashippun town	1,237
Beaver Dam city	11,867
Beaver Dam town	1,319
Burnett town	884
Calamus town	892
Chester town	906
Clyman town	956
Clyman village	250
Elba town	982
Emmet town	941
Fox Lake city	1,153
Fox Lake town	764
Herman town	1,137
Horicon city	2,664
Hubbard town	1,022
Hustisford town	878

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL
DIVISIONS, 1950—Continued**

Dodge County—Cont.

Hustisford village	622
Iron Ridge village	341
Juneau city	1,444
Lebanon town	1,225
Leroy town	1,063
Lomira town	1,454
Lomira village	746
Lowell town	1,312
Lowell village	319
Mayville city	3,010
Neosho village	287
Oak Grove town	1,608
Portland town	907
Randolph village (part)	882
Reeseville village	470
Rubicon town	1,063
Shields town	689
Theresa town	1,078
Theresa village	461
Trenton town	1,245
Watertown city (part)	3,157
Waupun city (part)	4,727
Westford town	800
Williamstown town	849
Door County	20,870

Dunn County—Cont.

Colfax village	1,044
Downing village	295
Dunn town	1,051
Eau Galle town	1,094
Elk Mound town	528
Elk Mound village	390
Grant town	484
Hay River town	576
Knapp village	424
Lucas town	657
Menomonie city	8,245
Menomonie town	1,363
New Haven town	797
Otter Creek town	328
Peru town	247
Red Cedar town	1,270
Ridgeland village	273
Rock Creek town	574
Sand Creek town	646
Sheridan town	570
Sherman town	650
Spring Brook town	1,174
Sianton town	624
Tainter town	604
Tiffany town	539
Weston town	798
Wheeler village	235
Wilson town	600

Eau Claire County

54,187

Altoona city	1,713
Augusta city	1,458
Bridge Creek town	1,008
Brunswick town	848
Clear Creek town	784
Drammen town	703
Eau Claire city (part)	35,404
Fairchild town	373
Fairchild village	592
Fall Creek village	584
Lincoln town	953
Ludington town	798
Otter Creek town	577
Pleasant Valley town	1,097
Seymour town	2,025
Union town	2,357
Washington town	2,450
Wilson town	463

Florence County

3,756

Aurora town	951
Commonwealth town	328
Fence town	275
Fern town	105
Florence town	1,257
Homestead town	348
Long Lake town	211
Tipler town	281

Fond du Lac County

67,829

Alto town	1,089
Ashford town	1,137
Auburn town	985
Brandon village	728
Byron town	1,079
Calumet town	1,262
Campbellsport village	1,254
Eden town	992
Eden village	234
Eldorado town	1,122
Empire town	904

Douglas County

46,715

Amnicon town	623
Bennett town	412
Brule town	660
Cloverland town	355
Dairyland town	368
Gordon town	572
Hawthorne town	704
Highland town	140
Lake Nebagamon village	340
Lakeside town	438
Maple town	604
Oakland town	530
Oliver village	210
Parkland town	1,313
Poplar village	489
Solon Springs town	395
Solon Springs village	480
Summit town	823
Superior city	35,325
Superior town	1,311
Superior village	339
Wascott town	284

Dunn County

27,341

Boyceville village	645
Colfax town	616

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL
DIVISIONS, 1950—Continued**

Fond du Lac County—Cont.

Fairwater village	311
Fond du Lac city	29,936
Fond du Lac town	2,471
Forest town	1,050
Friendship town	1,429
Lamartine town	1,141
Marshfield town	1,698
Metomen town	771
North Fond du Lac village	2,291
Oakfield town	810
Oakfield village	697
Osceola town	854
Ripon city	5,619
Ripon town	974
Rosendale town	742
Rosendale village	388
St. Cloud village	408
Springvale town	752
Taycheedah town	1,736
Waupun city (part)	1,998
Waupun town	967

Forest County

	9,437
Alvin town	323
Argonne town	613
Armstrong Creek town	624
Blackwell town	122
Caswell town	133
Crandon city	1,922
Crandon town	470
Freedom town	204
Hiles town	286
Laona town	1,807
Lincoln town	396
Nashville town	576
Popple River town	77
Ross town	287
Wabeno town	1,597

Grant County

	41,460
Bagley village	329
Beetown town	941
Bloomington town	603
Bloomington village	631
Blue River village	425
Boscobel city	2,347
Cassville town	520
Cassville village	984
Castle Rock town	509
Clifton town	610
Cuba City	1,333
Dickeyville village	269
Ellenboro town	587
Fennimore city	1,696
Fennimore town	719
Glen Haven town	764
Harrison town	639
Hazel Green town	1,003
Hazel Green village	635
Hickory Grove town	519
Jamestown town	1,146
Lancaster city	3,266
Liberty town	713
Lima town	760
Little Grant town	472
Livingston village (part)	437
Marion town	447
Millville town	189
Montfort village	576
Mount Hope town	424
Mount Hope village	232
Mount Ida town	667

Grant County—Cont.

Muscosa town	440
Muscosa village	1,046
North Lancaster town	591
Paris town	600
Patch Grove town	456
Patch Grove village	203
Platteville city	5,751
Platteville town	700
Potosi town	970
Potosi village	556
Smelser town	761
South Lancaster town	966
Tennyson village	211
Waterloo town	615
Watterstown town	360
Wingville town	520
Woodman town	274
Woodman village	149
Wyalusing town	542

Green County

..... 24,172

Adams town	632
Albany town	508
Albany village	839
Belleville village (part)	67
Brodhead city	2,016
Brooklyn town	738
Brooklyn village (part)	330
Brownstown village	279
Cadiz town	854
Clarno town	971
Decatur town	592
Exeter town	642
Jefferson town	1,129
Jordan town	648
Monroe city	7,037
Monroe town	977
Monticello village	792
Mount Pleasant town	573
New Glarus town	516
New Glarus village	1,224
Spring Grove town	824
Sylvester town	691
Washington town	639
York town	654

Green Lake County

	14,749
Berlin city (part)	4,660
Berlin town	729
Brooklyn town	951
Green Lake town	977
Green Lake village	728
Kingston town	545
Kingston village	334
Mackford town	656
Manchester town	821
Markesan village	1,010
Marquette town	547
Princeton city	1,371
Princeton town	704
St. Marie town	317
Seneca town	399

Iowa County

	19,610
Arena town	848
Arena village	296
Avoca village	424
Barneveld village	373
Brigham town	942
Clyde town	503
Cobb village	284

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL
DIVISIONS, 1950—Continued**

Iowa County—Cont.

Dodgeville city	2,532
Dodgeville town	1,336
Eden town	564
Highland town	1,093
Highland village	785
Hollandale village	281
Linden town	1,134
Linden village	463
Livingston village (part)	15
Mifflin town	800
Mineral Point city	2,284
Mineral Point town	846
Moscow town	826
Pulaski town	607
Reweiy village	252
Ridgeway town	578
Ridgeway village	410
Waldwick town	679
Wyoming town	455

Iron County

	8,714
Anderson town	122
Carey town	273
Gurney town	161
Hurley city	3,034
Kimball town	607
Knight town	518
Mercer town	974
Montreal city	1,439
Oma town	396
Pence town	371
Saxon town	655
Sherman town	164

Jackson County

	16,073
Adams town	689
Albion town	731
Almd town	817
Almd Center village	441
Bear Bluff town	162
Black River Falls city	2,824
Brockway town	1,100
City Point town	272
Cleveland town	536
Curran town	519
Franklin town	544
Garden Valley town	547
Garfield town	443
Hixton town	585
Hixton village	315
Irving town	647
Knapp town	154
Komensky town	368
Manchester town	433
Melrose town	414
Melrose village	497
Merrillian village	579
Millston town	180
North Bend town	537
Northfield town	803
Springfield town	586
Taylor village	350

Jefferson County

	43,069
Aztalan town	861
Cold Spring town	455
Concord town	1,054
Farmington town	1,114
Fort Atkinson city	6,280
Hebron town	830
Ixonia town	1,231

Jefferson County—Cont.

Jefferson city	3,625
Jefferson town	2,584
Johnson Creek village	575
Koshkonong town	1,749
Lake Mills city	2,516
Lake Mills town	1,161
Milford town	999
Oakland town	1,402
Palmyra town	617
Sullivan town	1,003
Sullivan village	349
Sumner town	839
Waterloo town	710
Watertown village	1,667
Watertown city (part)	9,260
Watertown town	1,326

Juneau County

18,930

Armenia town	323
Camp Douglas village	556
Clearfield town	320
Cutler town	290
Elroy city	1,654
Finley town	104
Fountain town	602
Germantown town	192
Hustler village	194
Kildare town	341
Kingston town	113
Lemonweir town	1,227
Lindina town	850
Lisbon town	534
Lyndon town	421
Lyndon Station village	377
Marion town	218
Mauston city	3,171
Necedah town	492
Necedah village	862
New Lisbon city	1,482
Orange town	566
Plymouth town	713
Seven Mile Creek town	535
Summit town	682
Union Center village	261
Wonewoc town	889
Wonewoc village	961

Kenosha County

75,238

Brighton town	814
Bristol town	1,564
Kenosha city	54,368
Paris town	1,073
Pleasant Prairie town	6,207
Randall town	584
Salem town	2,867
Silver Lake village	603
Somers town	5,530
Twin Lakes village	637
Wheatland town	991

Keweenaw County

17,366

Ahnapee town	991
Algoma city	3,984
Carlton town	1,113
Casco town	900
Casco village	389
Franklin town	990
Keweenaw city	2,583
Lincoln town	1,066
Luxemburg town	1,291

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL
DIVISIONS, 1950—Continued**

Kewaunee County—Cont.	
Luxemburg village	519
Montpelier town	1,202
Pierce town	640
Red River town	1,180
West Kewaunee town	1,118
La Crosse County	
	67,587
Bangor town	639
Bangor village	941
Barre town	519
Burns town	919
Campbelltown	2,810
Farmington town	1,410
Greenfield town	767
Hamilton town	1,380
Holland town	694
Holmen village	584
La Crosse city	47,535
Oncalaska city	2,561
Oncalaska town	1,094
Rockland village	216
Shelby town	3,436
Washington town	706
West Salem village	1,376
Lafayette County	
	18,137
Argyle town	620
Argyle village	702
Belmont town	556
Belmont village	474
Benton town	697
Benton village	842
Blanchard town	298
Blanchardville village	707
Darlington city	2,174
Darlington town	981
Elk Grove town	600
Fayette town	581
Gratiot town	900
Gratiot village	323
Kendall town	504
Lamont town	431
Monticello town	263
New Diggings town	742
Seymour town	627
Shullsburg city	1,306
Shullsburg town	567
South Wayne village	328
Wayne town	644
White Oak Springs town	219
Willow Springs town	814
Wiota town	1,237
Langlade County	
	21,975
Ackley town	768
Ainsworth town	328
Antigo city	9,902
Antigo town	1,699
Elcho town	1,059
Evergreen town	687
Langlade town	553
Neva town	1,033
Norwood town	1,034
Parrish town	104
Peck town	477
Polar town	902
Price town	359
Rolling town	869
Summit town	227
Upsham town	461
Vilas town	356
Langlade County—Cont.	
White Lake village	408
Wolf River town	749
Lincoln County	
	22,235
Birch town	453
Bradley town	1,290
Corning town	873
Harding town	227
Harrison town	516
King town	284
Merrill city	8,951
Merrill town	1,119
Pine River town	1,193
Rock Falls town	334
Russell town	644
Schley town	841
Scott town	957
Skamawan town	281
Somo town	223
Tomahawk city	3,534
Tomahawk town	338
Wilson town	177
Manitowoc County*	
	67,159
Cato town	1,789
Centerville town	1,473
Cooperstown town	1,304
Eaton town	1,345
Franklin town	1,429
Gibson town	1,177
Kiel city (part)	1,868
Kossuth town	1,953
Liberty town	1,093
Manitowoc city	27,598
Manitowoc town	719
Manitowoc Rapids town	3,007
Maple Grove town	905
Meeme town	1,353
Mishicot town	1,746
Newton town	1,670
Reedsville village	691
Rockland town	1,023
Schleswig town	1,231
Two Creeks town	488
Two Rivers city	10,243
Two Rivers town	2,494
Valders village	560
Marathon County*	
	80,337
Abbotsford village (part)	143
Athens village	823
Bergen town	453
Berlin town	807
Bern town	501
Bevent town	753
Brighton town	622
Brokaw village	380
Cassel town	952
Cleveland town	808
Colby city (part)	206
Day town	990
Easton town	893
Eau Pleine town	783
Edgar village	705
Elderon town	543
Elderon village	212
Emmet town	823
Fenwood village	139
Frankfort town	741
Franzen town	545
Green Valley town	381

*For municipalities incorporated since census see Cities and Villages.

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL
DIVISIONS, 1950—Continued**

Marathon County—Cont.		Marquette County—Cont.	
Guenther town	383	Moundville town	338
Halsey town	609	Neshkoro town	231
Hamburg town	835	Neshkoro village	361
Harrison town	401	Newton town	348
Hatley village	299	Oxford town	312
Hewitt town	559	Oxford village	509
Holtton town	1,007	Packwaukee town	657
Hull town	1,038	Shieldstown	358
Johnson town	989	Springfield town	373
Knowlton town	675	Westfield town	392
Kronenwetter town	1,859	Westfield village	935
McMillan town	1,105		
Maine town	1,498		
Marathon town	799		
Marathon village	853	Cudahy city	12,182
Mosinee city	1,453	Fox Point village	2,585
Mosinee town	1,042	Franklin town	3,886
Norrie town	646	Grainville town	11,784
Plover town	530	Greendale village	2,752
Reid town	694	Greenfield town	20,907
Rib Falls town	841	Lake town	18,956
Rib Mountain town	1,966	Milwaukee city	637,392
Riebrock town	1,035	Milwaukee town	5,857
Ringling town	630	Oak Creek town	4,807
Rothschild village	1,425	River Hills village	567
Schofield village	1,948	Shorewood village	16,199
Spencer town	752	South Milwaukee city	12,855
Spencer village	757	Wauwatosa city	33,324
Stettin town	2,946	Wauwatosa town	23,941
Stratford village	982	West Allis city	42,959
Texas town	1,523	West Milwaukee village	5,429
Unity village (part)	213	Whitefish Bay village	14,665
Waupaca city	30,414		
Waupaca town	1,381		
Weston town	2,179		
Wien town	868		
Marinette County		Monroe County	
	35,748	31,378	
Amberg town	811	Adrian town	432
Athelstane town	275	Angelo town	772
Beecher town	1,084	Byron town	782
Beecher village	356	Cashlon village	836
Coleman village	668	Clifton town	666
Dunbar town	353	Glendale town	823
Goodman town	1,037	Grant town	255
Grover town	1,640	Greenfield town	499
Lake town	828	Jefferson town	903
Marinette city	14,178	Kendall village	558
Middle Inlet town	483	Lafayette town	237
Niagara town	485	La Grange town	2,312
Niagara village	2,022	Leon town	698
Pembine town	561	Lincoln town	868
Peshtigo city	2,279	Little Falls town	1,123
Peshtigo town	2,214	Melvina village	121
Porterfield town	1,131	New Lyme town	152
Pound town	1,314	Norwalk village	519
Pound village	354	Oakdale town	632
Silver Cliff town	148	Portland town	879
Stephenson town	1,771	Ridgeville town	717
Waagner town	580	Scott town	90
Waupukee town	564	Sheldon town	699
Waupukee village	612	Sparta city	5,893
Marquette County		8,839	
Buffalo town	561	Sparta town	1,578
Crystal Lake town	287	Tomah city	4,760
Douglas town	609	Tomah town	765
Endeavor village	314	Wellington town	787
Harris town	409	Wells town	535
Mecan town	411	Wilton town	759
Montello city	1,069	Willye village	533
Montello town	365	Weyeville village	195
Oconto County		26,238	
Abrams town		759	
Armstrong town		490	
Bagley town		211	
Brazeau town		933	

*For municipalities incorporated since census see Cities and Villages.

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL
DIVISIONS, 1950—Continued**

Oconto County—Cont.

Breed town	422
Chase town	952
Doty town	103
Gillett city	1,410
Gillett town	1,003
How town	746
Lena town	884
Lena village	526
Little River town	1,048
Little Suamico town	1,049
Maple Valley town	880
Morgan town	688
Oconto city	5,055
Oconto town	993
Oconto Falls city	2,050
Oconto Falls town	887
Pensaukee town	860
Riverview town	252
Spruce town	927
Stiles town	816
Suring village	546
Townsend town	380
Underhill town	691
Wheeler town	382
Menominee Indian Reservation (part)	295
Oneida County	20,648

Outagamie County—Cont.

Little Chute village	4,152
Maine town	707
Maple Creek town	616
New London city (part)	1,184
Oneida town	2,288
Osborn town	614
Seymour city	1,760
Seymour town	1,069
Shiocton village	673
Vandenbroek town	891
Ozaukee County	23,361

Ozaukee County

Belgium town	1,467
Belgium village	460
Cedarburg city	2,810
Cedarburg town	1,563
Fredonia town	1,191
Fredonia village	471
Grafton town	1,225
Grafton village	1,489
Mequon town	4,065
Port Washington city	4,755
Port Washington town	1,079
Saukville town	1,185
Saukville village	699
Thiensville village	897

Pepin County

Pepin County	7,462
Albany town	610
Durand city	1,961
Durand town	329
Frankfort town	625
Lima town	701
Pepin town	733
Pepin village	840
Stockholm town	256
Stockholm village	124
Waterville town	1,168
Waubeek town	115

Pierce County

Pierce County	21,448
Bay City village	326
Clifton town	495
Diamond Bluff town	405
Ellsworth town	1,150
Ellsworth village	1,475
Elmwood village	772
El Paso town	833
Gilman town	889
Hartland town	792
Isabelle town	148
Maiden Rock town	759
Maiden Rock village	269
Martell town	798
Oak Grove town	600
Plum City village	355
Prescott city	1,005
River Falls city	3,451
River Falls town	916
Rock Elm town	816
Salem town	654
Spring Lake town	690
Spring Valley village	975
Trenton town	968
Trimble town	1,056
Union town	851

Polk County

Polk County	24,944
Alden town	1,120
Amery city	1,625

Outagamie County

Appleton city	34,010
Bear Creek village	476
Black Creek town	880
Black Creek village	650
Bovina town	663
Buchanan town	1,376
Center town	1,301
Cicero town	1,144
Combined Locks village	720
Dale town	1,157
Deer Creek town	893
Ellington town	1,269
Freedom town	1,639
Grand Chute town	5,948
Greenville town	1,223
Hortonville town	632
Hortonville village	1,081
Kaukauna city	8,337
Kaukauna town	687
Kimberly village	3,179
Liberty town	497

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL
DIVISIONS, 1950—Continued**

Polk County—Cont.

Apple River town	612
Balsam Lake town	602
Balsam Lake village	488
Beaver town	693
Black Brook town	778
Bone Lake town	544
Centuria village	521
Clam Falls town	626
Clayton town	759
Clayton village	350
Clear Lake town	793
Clear Lake village	695
Dresser village	365
Eureka town	1,214
Farmington town	773
Frederic village	893
Garfield town	732
Georgetown town	567
Johnstown town	437
Laketown town	855
Lincoln town	852
Lorraine town	389
Luck town	698
Luck village	803
McKinley town	353
Milltown town	797
Milltown village	580
Oseola town	678
Oseola village	700
St. Croix Falls town	670
St. Croix Falls village	1,065
Sterling town	500
West Sweden town	817

Portage County

34,858

Alban town	677
Almond town	539
Almond village	435
Amherst town	851
Amherst village	608
Amherst Junction village	185
Belmont town	471
Blind Vista town	706
Carson town	1,195
Dewey town	525
Eau Pleine town	891
Grant town	639
Hull town	1,525
Junction City village	330
Lamark town	642
Linwood town	634
Nelsonville village	188
New Hope town	608
Park Ridge village	314
Pine Grove town	665
Plover town	1,621
Rosholt village	508
Sharon town	1,312
Stevens Point city	16,564
Stockton town	1,371
Whiting village	854

Price County

16,344

Catawba town	672
Catawba village	233
Eisenstein town	655
Elk Town	616
Emery town	472
Fifield town	792
Flambeau town	475
Georgetown town	258
Hackett town	266

Price County—Cont.

Harmony town	338
Hill town	363
Kennan town	553
Kennan village	194
Knox town	739
Lake town	1,327
Ogema town	1,011
Park Falls city	2,924
Phillips city	1,775
Prentice town	344
Prentice village	477
Spirit town	555
Worcester town	1,305

Racine County

109,585

Burlington city	4,780
Burlington town	2,270
Caledonia town	5,713
Dover town	2,450
Mount Pleasant town	11,339
Norway town	2,272
Racine city	71,193
Raymond town	1,734
Rochester town	530
Rochester village	333
Sturtevant village	1,176
Union Grove village	1,358
Waterford town	1,863
Waterford village	1,100
Yorkville town	1,474

Richland County

19,245

Akan town	746
Bloom town	913
Boaz village	188
Buena Vista town	1,076
Cazenovia village	403
Dayton town	699
Eagle town	765
Forest town	590
Henrietta town	839
Ithaca town	749
Lone Rock village	570
Marshall town	683
Orion town	666
Richland town	1,327
Richland Center city	4,603
Richwood town	849
Rockbridge town	798
Sylvan town	682
Viola village (part)	535
Westford town	696
Willow town	744
Yuba village	119

Rock County

92,778

Avon town	614
Beloit city	29,590
Beloit town	5,660
Bradford town	909
Center town	814
Clinton town	898
Clinton village	1,138
Edgerton city	3,507
Evansville city	2,531
Footville village	562
Fulton town	1,418
Harmony town	1,676
Janesville city	24,899
Janesville town	1,822
Johnstown town	776

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL
DIVISIONS, 1950—Continued**

Rock County—Cont.

La Prairie town	956
Lima town	876
Magnolia town	717
Milton town	1,314
Milton village	1,549
Milton Junction village	1,104
Newark town	876
Orfordville village	543
Plymouth town	960
Porter town	888
Rock town	2,255
Spring Valley town	714
Turtle town	2,290
Union town	922
Rusk County	16,790

St. Croix County—Cont.

Roberts village	290
Rush River town	414
St. Joseph town	846
Somerset town	877
Somerset village	531
Springfield town	813
Stanton town	540
Star Prairie town	873
Star Prairie village	288
Troy town	655
Warren town	483
Wilson village	174
Woodville village	410
Sauk County	38,120

Atlanta town	661
Big Bend town	445
Big Falls town	175
Bruce village	867
Cedar Rapids town	43
Conradt village	114
Dewey town	375
Flambeau town	943
Glen Flora village	91
Grant town	983
Grow town	644
Hawkins town	317
Hawkins village	414
Hubbard town	227
Ingram village	146
Ladysmith city	3,924
Lawrence town	337
Marshall town	725
Murry town	416
Richland town	287
Rusk town	500
Sheldon village	271
South Fork town	197
Strickland town	465
Stubbs town	720
Thornapple town	661
Tony village	182
True town	430
Washington town	323
Weyerhauser village	331
Wilkinson town	85
Willard town	392
Wilson town	99
St. Croix County	25,905

Baraboo city	7,264
Baraboo town	1,662
Bear Creek town	766
Dellon town	513
Delton town	1,461
Excelsior town	680
Fairfield town	608
Franklin town	934
Freedom town	595
Greenfield town	706
Honey Creek town	842
Ironton town	818
Ironton village	176
La Valle town	707
La Valle village	448
Lime Ridge village	183
Loganville village	250
Merrimac town	362
Merrimac village	317
North Freedom village	611
Plain village	512
Prairie du Sac town	520
Prairie du Sac village	1,402
Reedsburg city	4,072
Reedsburg town	1,188
Rock Springs village	442
Sauk City village	1,755
Spring Green town	651
Spring Green village	1,064
Sumpter town	2,564
Troy town	842
Washington town	940
Westfield town	767
Winfield town	685
Woodland town	813
Sawyer County	10,323

Baldwin town	907
Baldwin village	1,100
Cady town	815
Cylon town	640
Deer Park village	226
Eau Galle town	728
Emerald town	702
Erin Prairie town	504
Forest town	733
Glenwood city	778
Glenwood town	882
Hammond town	675
Hammond village	554
Hudson city	3,435
Hudson town	467
Kinnickinnic town	567
New Richmond city	2,886
North Hudson village	787
Pleasant Valley town	339
Richmond town	560
River Falls city (part)	426

Bass Lake town	751
Couderay town	389
Couderay village	133
Draper town	507
Edgewater town	242
Exeland village	211
Hayward city	1,577
Hayward town	1,282
Hunter town	420
Lenroot town	547
Meadowbrook town	260
Meteor town	256
Ojibwa town	282
Radisson town	658
Round Lake town	476
Sand Lake town	597
Spider Lake town	200
Weirgor town	417
Winter town	1,118

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL
DIVISIONS, 1950—Continued**

Shawano County	35,249	Taylor County—Cont.	
Almon town	737	Chelsea town	603
Angelica town	1,441	Cleveland town	458
Aniwa town	524	Deer Creek town	780
Aniwa village	257	Ford town	334
Bartelme town	470	Gilmor village	402
Belle Plaine town	1,378	Goodrich town	460
Birnamwood town	604	Greenwood town	758
Birnamwood village	561	Grover town	266
Bonduel village	742	Hammel town	516
Bowler village	344	Holway town	834
Cecil village	395	Jump River town	448
Eland village	232	Little Black town	1,216
Fairbanks town	678	Lublin village	161
Germany town	380	McKinley town	570
Grant town	953	Maplehurst town	462
Green Valley town	1,132	Medford city	2,799
Gresham village	427	Medford town	1,661
Horliland town	913	Melitor town	200
Herman town	902	Pershing town	418
Hutchins town	586	Rib Lake town	769
Lessor town	961	Rib Lake village	853
Maple Grove town	1,297	Roosevelt town	678
Mattoon village	510	Statonville village	334
Morris town	556	Taff town	499
Navarino town	494	Westboro town	783
Pella town	789		
Red Springs town	707	Trempealeau County	23,730
Richmond town	1,154	Albion town	593
Seneca town	600	Arcadia city	1,949
Shawano city	5,894	Arcadia town	1,928
Tigerton village	827	Blair city	873
Washington town	846	Burnside town	768
Waukechon town	968	Caledonia town	307
Wescott town	1,633	Chimney Rock town	669
Wittenberg town	830	Dodge town	449
Wittenberg village	874	Eleva village	479
Menominee Indian Reservation (part)	2,653	Ettick town	1,425
Sheboygan County	80,631	Ettick village	415
Adell village	366	Gale town	1,366
Cascade village	403	Galesville city	1,193
Cedar grove village	1,010	Hale town	1,272
Elkhart Lake village	587	Independence city	1,088
Glenbeulah village	384	Lincoln town	781
Greenbush town	1,095	Osseo city	1,126
Herman town	2,120	Pigeon town	1,051
Holland town	2,000	Preston town	1,274
Kohler village	1,716	Strum village	542
Lima town	2,257	Sumner town	647
Lyndon town	1,051	Trempealeau town	991
Mitchell town	694	Unity town	520
Mosel town	1,019	Whithall city	1,379
Oostburg village	895		
Plymouth city	4,543	Vernon County	27,906
Plymouth town	1,588	Bergen town	716
Randome Lake village	679	Chaseburg village	219
Rhine town	1,182	Christiansen town	967
Russell town	412	Clinton town	950
Scott town	1,207	Coon town	853
Sheboygan city	42,365	Coon Valley village	466
Sheboygan town	4,266	De Soto village (part)	278
Sheboygan Falls city	3,599	Forest town	863
Sheboygan Falls town	1,841	Franklin town	1,181
Sherman town	1,146	Genoa town	612
Waldo village	367	Genoa village	340
Wilson town	1,839	Greenwood town	619
Taylor County	18,456	Hamburg town	683
Aurora town	564	Harmony town	806
Browning town	630	Hillsboro city	1,341
		Hillsboro town	833
		Jefferson town	1,099

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL
DIVISIONS, 1950—Continued**

Vernon County—Cont.

Kickapoo town	702
La Farge village	905
Liberty town	327
Ontario village	527
Readstown village	541
Stark town	684
Sterling town	980
Stoddard village	459
Union town	585
Viola village (part)	250
Viroqua city	3,795
Viroqua town	1,631
Webster town	894
Westby city	1,491
Wheatland town	603
Whitestown town	706
Vilas County	9,363

Washburn County—Cont.

Brooklyn town	285
Casey town	173
Chicog town	193
Crystal town	317
Evergreen town	578
Frog Creek town	172
Gull Lake town	133
Long Lake town	381
Madge town	243
Minong town	397
Minong village	357
Sarond town	396
Shell Lake village	954
Spooner city	2,597
Spooner town	337
Springbrook town	413
Slinnett town	202
Stone Lake town	352
Trego town	560

Washington County

Washington County	33,902
Addison town	1,672
Barton town	1,029
Barton village	1,039
Erin town	995
Farmington town	1,320
Germantown town	2,100
Germantown village	357
Hartford city	4,549
Hartford town	1,429
Jackson town	1,299
Jackson village	361
Kewaskum town	824
Kewaskum village	1,183
Polk town	1,401
Richfield town	2,077
Slinger village	919
Trenton town	1,776
Wayne town	1,128
West Bend city	6,849
West Bend town	1,595

Waukesha County

Waukesha County	85,901
Big Bend village	480
Brookfield town	7,425
Butler village	1,047
Chenequa village	270
Delafield town	3,740
Dousman village	328
Eagle town	947
Eagle village	460
Genesee town	1,686
Hartland village	1,190
Lac La Belle village	174
Lannon village	438
Lisbon town	1,532
Menomonee town	3,793
Menomonee Falls village	2,469
Merton town	2,214
Merton village	343
Mukwonago town	1,269
Mukwonago village	1,207
Muskego town	4,157
New Berlin town	5,334
North Prairie village	424
Oconomowoc city	5,345
Oconomowoc town	3,288
Ottawa town	764
Pewaukee town	5,493
Pewaukee village	1,792
Summit town	2,571

*For municipalities incorporated since census see Cities and Villages.

**POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY MINOR CIVIL
DIVISIONS, 1950—Continued**

Waukesha County—Cont.

Sussex village	679
Vernon town	1,464
Wales village	237
Waukesha city	21,233
Waukesha town	2,108
Waupaca County	35,056

Waushara County—Cont.

Rose town	420
Saxeville town	535
Springwater town	389
Warren town	636
Wautoma city	1,376
Wautoma town	636
Wild Rose village	582

Winnebago County

	91,103
Algoma town	1,647
Black Wolf town	1,143
Clayton town	1,203
Menasha city	12,385
Menasha town	3,007
Neenah city	12,437
Neenah town	2,045
Nekimi town	986
Nepeuskun town	667
Omro city	1,470
Omro town	1,100
Oshkosh city	41,084
Oshkosh town	4,715
Poygan town	566
Rushford town	1,326
Utica town	940
Vinland town	1,009
Winchester town	887
Winneconne town	731
Winneconne village	1,078
Wolf River Town	677

Wood County

	50,500
Arpin town	1,027
Auburndale town	853
Auburndale village	325
Biron village	528
Cameron town	285
Cary town	351
Cranmoor town	290
Dexter town	331
Grand Rapids town	4,142
Hansen town	712
Hiles town	206
Lincoln town	1,243
Marshfield city	12,394
Marshfield town	782
Milladore town	825
Milladore village	247
Nekoosa city	2,352
Pittsville city	636
Port Edwards town	543
Port Edwards village	1,336
Remington town	408
Richfield town	867
Rock town	619
Rudolph town	1,122
Saratoga town	1,307
Seneca town	495
Sherry town	680
Sigel town	1,112
Vesper village	342
Wisconsin Rapids city	13,496
Wood town	644

Waushara County

Aurora town	731
Berlin city (part)	33
Bloomfield town	801
Coloma town	339
Coloma village	338
Dakota town	400
Deerfield town	417
Hancock town	480
Hancock village	449
Leon town	546
Lohrville village	206
Marion town	746
Mount Morris town	451
Oasis town	389
Plainfield town	476
Plainfield village	680
Poysippi town	830
Redgranite village	648
Richford town	386

**TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, STILLBIRTHS, DEATHS,
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN WISCONSIN, 1909-1950***

	Estimated population (centered to July 1)	Live births	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	Stillbirths reported ²	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population	Marriages	Marriage rate per 1,000 pop.	Divorces	Divorce rate per 1,000 population
1909	2,311,430	50,314	21.77	1,409	28.00	27,380	11.85	17,716	7.7	1,462 ⁵	
1910	2,339,741	51,435	21.98	1,414	27.49	28,213	12.06	18,528	7.9	1,189	
1911	2,368,871	51,738	21.84	1,583	30.60	27,185	11.48	18,780	7.9	1,288	
1912	2,398,362	53,420	22.27	1,699	31.80	27,000	11.26	20,125	8.4	1,615	
1913	2,428,222	54,375	22.39	1,610	29.61	27,856	11.47	21,052	8.7	1,391	
1914	2,458,453	58,163	23.66	1,695	29.14	27,372	11.13	17,245	7.0	1,596	
1915	2,489,061	58,014	23.30	1,711	29.49	26,676	10.72	17,833	7.2	1,721	
1916	2,520,050	59,459	23.59	1,647	27.70	29,769	11.82	18,526	7.4	1,775	
1917	2,551,425	59,013	23.13	1,595	27.03	29,121	11.41	19,524	7.7	1,707	
1918	2,583,190	60,649	23.48	1,788	29.45	35,214	13.63	11,890	4.6	1,585	
1919	2,615,351	55,099	21.07	1,531	27.79	28,200	10.78	18,953	7.2	1,865	
1920	2,647,991	59,269	22.38	1,673	28.23	29,859	11.28	22,293	8.4	2,425	
1921	2,683,209	62,163	23.17	1,813	29.17	27,674	10.32	18,759	7.0	2,112	
1922	2,715,408	58,635	21.41	1,762	30.05	27,440	10.11	17,550	6.5	2,089	
1923	2,745,277	59,401	21.64	1,675	28.20	29,336	10.69	17,758	6.5	2,210	
1924	2,775,475	59,963	21.60	1,741	29.03	28,205	10.17	16,140	5.8	2,378	
1925	2,805,450	58,024	20.68	1,712	29.51	29,380	10.47	16,385	5.8	2,467	
1926	2,834,907	57,373	20.24	1,551	27.03	30,232	10.66	17,025	6.0	2,457	
1927	2,863,823	57,320	20.02	1,610	28.09	29,665	10.36	16,833	5.9	3,240 ⁶	
1928	2,892,175	57,913	20.02	1,626	28.08	31,774	10.99	16,717	5.8	2,714 ⁷	
1929	2,920,229	55,619	19.05	1,604	28.84	31,284	10.71	18,058	6.2	2,725	
1930	2,947,085	56,643	19.22	1,683 ³	29.71	30,488	10.35	15,328	5.2	2,553	
1931	2,972,208	54,421	18.31	1,512	27.78	30,202	10.16	14,954	5.1	2,702	
1932	2,991,513	53,326 ¹	17.83	1,463	27.44	30,294 ¹	10.13	14,034	4.7	2,404	
1933	3,008,871	50,450	16.77	1,440	28.54	29,475	9.80	15,962	5.3	2,479	
1934	3,028,092	51,461	16.99	1,300 ⁴	25.26	30,164	9.96	20,074	6.6	3,231	1.1
1935	3,047,792	52,402	17.19	1,257	23.99	30,404	9.98	21,075	6.9	3,543	
1936	3,063,348	52,429	17.11	1,271	24.24	32,926	10.75	22,666	7.4	3,741	1.2
1937	3,078,182	53,504	17.38	1,254	23.44	31,733	10.31	23,285	7.6	3,999	1.3
1938	3,098,967	54,746	17.67	1,250	22.83	30,385	9.80	20,732	6.7	3,568	1.2
1939	3,120,924	54,187	17.36	1,180	21.78	31,404	10.06	21,276	6.8	3,673	1.2
1940	3,143,156	54,712	17.41	1,209	22.10	31,457	10.01	23,379	7.4	3,599	1.1
1941	3,137,587	56,572	18.0	1,140	20.15	30,445	9.70	28,816	9.2	4,050	1.3
1942	3,137,587	63,682	20.3	1,366	21.5	30,639	9.76	24,860	7.9	3,905	1.2
1943	2,945,355	64,250	21.8	1,306	20.3	32,323	10.97	22,393	7.1	4,469	1.5
1944	3,137,587	61,025	19.5	1,183	19.4	31,373	10.0	21,190	6.8	5,326	1.7
1945	3,137,587	60,839	19.4	1,141	18.8	31,776	10.1	25,269	8.1	6,393	2.0
1946	3,162,606	74,144	23.4	1,300	17.5	31,965	10.1	38,964	12.3	8,197	2.6
1947	3,213,435	83,907	26.1	1,410	16.8	33,078	10.3	35,555	11.1	5,877	1.8
1948	3,246,000	81,300	25.0	1,357	16.7	32,535	10.0	32,579	10.0	5,075	1.6
1949	3,354,000	82,736	24.7	1,274	15.4	32,876	9.8	27,782	8.3	4,815	1.4
1950	3,421,316	82,034	24.0	1,241	15.1	33,573	9.8	29,081	8.5	4,845	1.4

¹Resident figures beginning 1932²Reported as deaths 1909-1929³Reported as births 1930-1940⁴Resident figures beginning 1934⁵Divorces granted Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, 1909-1926⁶Divorces granted Oct. 1, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1927⁷Divorces granted calendar year, 1928-1950^{*}Data from State Board of Health, Morbidity and Mortality Report, 1950.

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS IN WISCONSIN, 1940-1950*

County	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Total	56,572	63,682	64,250	61,025	60,839	74,144	83,907	81,300	82,736	82,034
Adams	109	143	137	132	106	143	172	166	149	167
Ashland	413	481	420	421	413	466	534	494	538	457
Barron	650	616	687	675	644	780	929	869	908	906
Bayfield	243	232	269	234	242	274	334	287	260	272
Brown	1,775	1,917	1,998	1,873	1,909	2,295	2,610	2,701	2,735	2,880
Buffalo	276	287	261	271	232	242	381	359	318	316
Burnett	198	188	182	182	174	241	244	248	222	217
Calumet	334	326	341	346	325	388	414	508	466	537
Chippewa	817	895	861	854	826	1,080	1,227	1,190	1,117	1,095
Clark	578	627	629	649	620	741	873	745	769	750
Columbia	508	617	596	663	668	724	806	755	772	761
Crawford	448	390	407	380	397	478	527	480	439	484
Dane	2,640	2,869	3,118	3,208	3,022	3,766	4,088	3,993	4,113	4,271
Dodge	902	919	944	940	1,006	1,135	1,347	1,288	1,320	1,313
Door	372	473	556	527	481	469	540	513	503	519
Douglas	800	908	1,021	994	889	986	1,207	1,077	1,038	994
Dunn	507	522	540	520	501	676	730	686	669	630
Eau Claire	910	1,051	1,005	945	986	1,287	1,461	1,446	1,344	1,351
Florence	68	51	54	56	55	82	67	60	75	71
Fond du Lac	1,061	1,191	1,199	1,122	1,084	1,420	1,634	1,697	1,635	1,619
Forest	315	276	237	205	181	267	289	288	259	239
Grant	770	755	795	736	803	883	1,107	1,026	1,078	996
Green	413	410	403	420	428	494	576	508	611	547
Green Lake	196	212	226	222	217	268	330	342	300	309
Iowa	386	361	375	389	378	433	454	489	494	483
Iron	142	189	185	158	139	168	208	159	169	131
Jackson	352	336	373	346	352	392	404	380	349	356
Jefferson	530	606	703	609	695	803	896	901	906	890
Juneau	366	362	386	366	375	434	410	466	451	427
Kenosha	990	1,260	1,336	1,232	1,387	1,584	1,769	1,638	1,802	1,749
Keweenaw	349	336	342	356	348	379	441	431	478	454
La Crosse	1,227	1,268	1,320	1,298	1,213	1,504	1,726	1,645	1,726	1,684
Lafayette	329	314	357	343	353	412	425	462	431	416
Langlade	488	467	504	471	441	602	599	640	591	600
Lincoln	462	448	441	405	405	501	569	522	522	499
Manitowoc	1,174	1,369	1,432	1,413	1,301	1,522	1,701	1,581	1,670	1,647
Marathon	1,497	1,643	1,577	1,583	1,548	1,915	2,084	1,979	2,053	1,979
Marinette	561	714	664	629	696	783	899	835	865	765
Marquette	112	105	141	142	139	163	176	175	175	164
Milwaukee	12,652	15,906	15,767	14,342	14,281	17,697	19,886	19,189	19,846	20,093
Monroe	614	671	686	666	633	806	861	763	782	792
Oconto	449	540	502	505	503	552	631	639	601	590
Oneida	397	436	336	328	327	475	553	543	520	560
Outagamie	1,511	1,772	1,690	1,529	1,564	1,982	2,286	2,332	2,357	2,347
Ozaukee	322	382	373	377	414	494	604	554	641	591
Pepin	163	175	173	172	137	151	179	167	238	193
Pierce	318	311	298	271	243	313	563	575	533	484
Polk	467	456	521	495	458	532	615	609	563	533
Portage	659	658	701	626	657	810	886	877	826	829
Price	293	307	308	287	285	357	393	410	383	364
Racine	1,528	1,845	1,889	1,726	1,923	2,327	2,695	2,586	2,692	2,711
Richland	424	424	483	400	402	512	499	477	514	456
Rock	1,487	1,612	1,728	1,606	1,513	2,013	2,301	2,076	2,239	2,119
Rusk	329	407	403	326	377	419	473	439	422	389
St. Croix	434	429	410	407	410	492	639	544	617	637
Sauk	586	737	757	760	806	912	1,089	1,073	1,029	980
Sawyer	231	184	170	171	163	204	262	239	236	242
Shawano	742	770	760	751	694	808	829	835	844	855
Sheboygan	1,417	1,516	1,384	1,323	1,342	1,683	1,862	1,801	1,859	1,823
Taylor	396	412	420	386	412	458	539	524	510	473
Trempealeau	411	474	438	436	468	510	589	526	552	493
Vernon	549	593	589	554	584	639	684	717	652	627
Vilas	165	148	157	139	137	190	221	208	213	199
Waukesha	505	525	548	589	594	770	901	841	934	923
Washington	248	248	227	231	211	272	305	270	286	255
Wood	534	642	595	545	600	691	754	881	876	915
Waupaca	1,161	1,398	1,427	1,383	1,416	1,730	1,891	1,880	1,983	2,013
Waushara	570	608	645	621	626	744	808	810	727	725
Winnebago	202	182	232	216	233	246	266	278	253	248
Wood	1,504	1,689	1,591	1,575	1,515	1,935	2,232	2,227	2,213	2,225
Wood	1,036	1,091	1,020	967	932	1,220	1,423	1,381	1,475	1,405

*From State Board of Health, 1950 Morbidity and Mortality Report, p. 12-13.

HOW WISCONSIN RANKS IN THE NATION'S AGRICULTURE*

	Rank	Number on farms	Year
Livestock			
Cattle and calves, all	4	3,918,000	Jan. 1, 1951
Cows and heifers, 2 yrs. old and over kept for milk	1	2,456,000	Jan. 1, 1951
Horses and colts	6	202,000	Jan. 1, 1951
Sheep and lambs	27	285,000	Jan. 1, 1951
Swine, all	8	1,941,000	Jan. 1, 1951
Other Products			
Chickens raised	13	21,975,000 chickens	1950
Egg production	9	2,518,000,000 eggs	1950
Honey production	6	12,025,000 pounds	1950
Turkeys raised	21	721,000 turkeys	1950
Wool production	25	1,608,000 pounds	1950
Dairy Products			
Butter, creamery	3	161,644,000 pounds	1950
Casein, dried	4	2,354,000 pounds	1950
Cheese, American cheddar	1	405,103,000 pounds	1950
Cheese, brick and Munster	1	27,077,000 pounds	1950
Cheese, cream	2	15,677,000 pounds	1950
Cheese, Swiss (drum and block)	1	52,260,000 pounds	1950
Cheese, all other	1	57,834,000 pounds	1950
Cheese, total excluding cottage	1	557,951,000 pounds	1950
Condensed and evaporated whole milk (unsweetened)	1	648,959,000 pounds	1950
Ice cream	11	16,145,000 gallons	1950
Milk produced	1	15,612,000,000 pounds	1950
Powdered skim and whole milk	1	301,930,000 pounds	1950
Total condensed and pwd. products	1	1,232,875,000 pounds	1950
Crops			
Apples (commercial crop)	25	710,000 bushels	1951
Barley	9	6,633,000 bushels	1951
Beans, green for processing	4	19,200 tons	1951
Beets for canning	1	59,300 tons	1951
Buckwheat	3	319,000 bushels	1951
Cabbage for kraut	2	46,000 tons	1951
Cabbage, fresh	3	95,300 tons	1951
Corn for grain	11	59,427,000 bushels	1951
Corn for silage	1	8,978,000 tons	1951
Corn, sweet for processing	1	239,700 tons	1951
Cherries	7	14,600 tons	1951
Cranberries	2	190,000 barrels	1951
Cucumbers for pickles	2	1,347,000 bushels	1951
Flaxseed	7	150,000 bushels	1951
Hay, all	1	8,883,000 tons	1951
Hay, alfalfa	1	5,021,000 tons	1951
Hay, clover and timothy	3	3,566,000 tons	1951
Lima beans, green for processing	5	3,630 tons	1951
Maple products, syrup made	6	79,000 gallons	1951
Oats	3	143,302,000 bushels	1951
Onions	14	40,000,000 pounds	1951
Peas, green for processing	1	160,330 tons	1951
Potatoes, surplus late	13	9,805,000 bushels	1951
Rye	5	1,116,000 bushels	1951
Seed, alfalfa	19	6,000 bushels	1951
Seed, alsike clover	5	28,000 bushels	1951
Seed, red clover	7	129,000 bushels	1951
Seed, sweet clover	12	19,000 bushels	1951
Seed, timothy	8	16,800 bushels	1951
Soy beans	22	638,000 bushels	1951
Strawberries	16	5,760,000 quarts	1951
Tobacco	11	23,576,000 pounds	1951
Wheat	31	1,856,000 bushels	1951

*From the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and U. S. Departments of Agriculture.

**COMPARATIVE AGRICULTURAL DATA
ON WISCONSIN, 1935 and 1950¹**

	Unit	1935	1950
Farms			
Total land in farms	Acres	23,459,203	23,221,095
Number all farms	Number	199,877	168,561
Value all farms	Dollars	1,246,889,260	2,059,815,420
Average size per farm	Acres	117.4	137.8
Average value per farm	Dollars	6,238	12,220
Owner-operators	Number	157,316	141,652
Managers	Number	1,276	619
Tenants	Number	41,285	26,290
Farm Equipment			
Number of tractors	Number	81,195 ²	171,673
Number of automobiles	Number	188,312 ²	183,108
Number of motor trucks	Number	50,883 ²	74,474
Utilities			
Electricity on farms	No. farms	95,158 ²	156,382
Telephones on farms	No. farms	72,436 ²	99,821
Crop Acreage and Production			
Cropland harvested	Acres	9,771,796	10,112,027
Feed grains			
Corn for grain: acreage harvested	Acres	999,427	1,516,325
production	Bushels	32,461,594	83,974,114
Oats: acreage harvested	Acres	2,019,148	2,760,794
production	Bushels	55,070,739	112,840,761
Barley: acreage harvested	Acres	697,736	174,116
production	Bushels	17,882,532	5,636,547
Rye: acreage harvested	Acres	210,072	89,264
production	Bushels	1,546,621	1,075,145
Wheat: acreage harvested	Acres	104,045	98,634
production	Bushels	1,469,251	2,237,414
Livestock and Livestock Products			
Livestock on farms			
All cattle and calves	Number	3,116,466	3,739,097
Cows, 2 years and over, January 1 ³	Number	2,136,000	2,449,000
Swine	Number	998,091	1,871,049
Sheep and lambs	Number	442,596	259,172
Horses, colts, and ponies	Number	521,058	218,691
Chickens	Number	14,268,785	11,911,895
Livestock products			
Milk production ³	Cwt.	109,210,000	156,120,000
Egg production ³	Dozen	130,416,667	209,833,333
Wool shorn	Pounds	2,911,700	1,318,465

¹Data provided by Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Inventory items are for April 1, 1950 and January 1, 1935; and production items are for the calendar years 1949 and 1934.

²1940 U. S. Census.

³U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates.

**NUMBER OF WISCONSIN DAIRY PLANTS
BY COUNTIES***

County	Creameries 1950	Receiving Stations 1949	Cheese Factories 1950	Condenseries 1949
Adams	1	1	1	—
Ashland	1	2	7	—
Barron	5	4	21	5
Bayfield	3	2	7	2
Brown	8	8	39	1
Buffalo	8	8	—	1
Burnett	6	6	—	1
Calumet	5	9	25	1
Chippewa	7	7	17	2
Clark	4	5	58	1
Columbia	3	6	21	1
Crawford	4	4	28	1
Dane	10	17	55	5
Dodge	2	8	103	3
Door	2	—	16	1
Douglas	2	1	—	2
Dunn	5	10	8	—
Eau Claire	6	8	—	1
Florence	—	—	1	—
Fond du Lac	3	13	32	1
Forest	1	—	3	—
Grant	18	6	57	—
Green	3	6	79	3
Green Lake	4	2	6	1
Iowa	4	2	78	—
Iron	1	—	2	—
Jackson	6	7	6	5
Jefferson	5	11	12	3
Juneau	6	6	2	—
Kenosha	3	3	—	1
Keweenaw	2	1	28	2
La Crosse	6	4	4	4
Lafayette	3	2	55	4
Langlade	2	4	7	1
Lincoln	2	1	9	—
Manitowoc	6	2	50	1
Marathon	4	1	56	4
Marinette	3	—	10	1
Marquette	2	1	3	—
Milwaukee	5	1	—	—
Monroe	8	8	3	1
Oconto	2	3	35	1
Oneida	—	1	—	—
Outagamie	1	7	37	1
Ozaukee	1	3	7	—
Pepin	2	1	—	—
Pierce	3	5	3	1
Polk	14	16	6	1
Portage	4	3	9	1
Price	4	3	8	1
Racine	4	8	1	3
Richland	4	4	29	2
Rock	1	13	1	2
Rusk	2	3	5	1
St. Croix	7	7	7	2
Sauk	7	7	12	1
Sawyer	1	1	2	—
Shawano	5	3	47	3
Sheboygan	5	6	41	2
Taylor	1	2	10	—
Trempealeau	11	10	1	—
Vernon	10	4	17	1
Vilas	—	—	—	—
Walworth	1	11	—	3
Washington	1	2	—	1
Washington	2	9	12	4
Waukesha	2	7	3	3
Waupaca	7	3	28	2
Waushara	3	3	7	—
Winnebago	4	8	16	3
Wood	3	4	26	1
Total	291	352	1,279	100

*From the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEXES
(COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES) 1940-1951***

Year and Month	National	% Change From Prior Year	Milwaukee
1940 March 15			98.0
June 15			99.5
September 15	100.2	+ 0.8	98.8
December 15			99.1
1941 March 15			99.5
June 15			103.6
September 15	105.2	+ 5.0	106.8
December 15			109.4
1942 March 15			112.7
June 15			115.7
September 15	116.5	+ 10.7	115.3
December 15			118.2
1943 March 15			120.7
June 15			122.7
September 15	123.6	+ 6.1	121.4
December 15			121.5
1944 March 15			121.6
June 15			123.8
September 15	125.5	+ 1.5	124.3
December 15			124.3
1945 March 15			124.2
June 15			127.0
September 15	128.4	+ 2.3	126.6
December 15			127.2
1946 March 15			127.1
June 15			131.2
September 15	139.3	+ 8.5	142.8
December 15			150.6
1947 March 15			154.5
June 15			156.6
August 15	159.2	+ 14.3	159.0
November 15			164.0
1948 February 15			166.9
May 15			171.1
August 15	171.2	+ 7.5	174.5
November 15			171.2
1949	169.1	- 1.2	
1949 February 15	169.0	—	168.7
May 15	169.2	—	169.3
August 15	168.8	—	166.9
November 15	168.6	—	168.4
1950 February 15	166.5	— 1.5	167.6
May 15	168.6	— 0.4	170.9
August 15	173.0	+ 2.5	175.7
November 15	175.6	+ 4.2	179.1
1951 February 15	184.2	+ 10.6	188.1
May 15	185.4	+ 10.0	189.6
August 15	185.6	+ 7.3	191.2
November 15	—	—	—

*Data from Statistical Release No. 204.23, Wisconsin Industrial Commission, November 23, 1951.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN, 1949*

Type of Establishment	Total	Number of Reporting Units						
		With 0-3 Em- ployees	With 4-7 Em- ployees	With 8-19 Em- ployees	With 20-49 Em- ployees	With 50-99 Em- ployees	With 100-499 Em- ployees	With 500 or more Em- ployees
TOTALS	7,317*	2,448*	1,354*	1,434*	906*	464*	564*	147*
Ordnance and accessories	1			1				
Food and kindred products	2,077	873	407	395	237	97	59	9
Tobacco manufactures	42	26	5	8	2		1	
Textile mill products	88	7	5	20	15	16	21	4
Apparel, fabric products, etc.	195	43	36	26	38	26	24	2
Lumber and wood products	904	376	196	158	91	37	43	3
Furniture and fixtures	168	42	19	38	27	20	19	3
Paper and allied products	190	12	10	20	35	31	69	13
Printing, publishing, etc.	783	305	180	161	77	33	23	4
Chemicals and allied products	248	88	46	55	37	10	10	2
Products of petroleum and coal	16	2	2	3	7		1	1
Rubber products	21	5	3	4	4	2		3
Leather and leather products	158	14	16	28	24	18	49	9
Stone, clay and glass products	260	102	61	53	31	9	3	1
Blast furnaces, steel works, etc.	3					1	1	1
Iron and steel foundries	87	11	1	18	17	9	28	3
Primary smelting & ref'g., nonfer.	1					1		
Secondary smelting & ref'g., nonfer.	4	3		1				
Rolling, etc.—								
nonferrous metals	7			4	2			1
Nonferrous foundries	76	22	8	25	9	6	6	
Misc. primary metal industries	34	4	8	5	6	1	8	2
Primary metal ind., unclassified								
Tin cans and other tinware	6				4	1	1	
Cutlery, hand tools, hardware	44	12	6	9	7	2	7	1
Heaters, plumbers' supplies, etc.	37	5	1	7	3	5	10	6
Fabricated structural metal products	116	26	19	26	19	11	12	3
Metal stamping, coating, engraving	130	30	20	38	18	8	9	7
Lighting fixtures	22	7	6	2	4	1	2	
Fabricated wire products	21	4	4	8	4		1	
Misc. fabricated metal products	55	17	12	12	6	4	4	
Fabricated metal prod., unclassified								
Machinery (except electrical)	788	207	144	160	87	69	83	38
Electrical machinery etc.	124	21	12	23	20	18	17	13
Motor vehicles and equipment	59	13	8	13	5	5	6	9
Aircraft and parts	3					1	2	
Ship and boat building, repairing	46	18	10	5	6	3	4	
Railroad equipment	10	1		3	3	1	1	1
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	6	1	1	2	1			1
Transportation equipment, other	14	9	2		3			
Transp. equip. unclass.	5	1	1	1	2			
Instruments, etc.	72	19	13	16	11	1	9	2
Misc. mfg. industries	339	111	84	78	35	9	20	
Administrative and auxiliary	57	11	8	8	9	8	11	

*Data from County Business Patterns, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Part II, Geographic Division No. 7, Washington, D. C., 1951, p. 49.

TRADE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN, 1948

Kind of Business	Number of Establishments	Sales in Thousands	Pay roll For year In thous.	Total Employees Workweek Ending Nearest Nov. 15
Retail ¹				
Food	9,605	713,968	43,488	25,287
Eating places	3,433	103,493	19,483	16,613
Drinking places	11,033	230,550	21,457	18,466
General stores	520	48,113	3,061	1,853
General merchandising	919	357,896	50,266	31,939
Apparel group	2,553	195,895	23,050	12,300
Furniture, furnishings, appliances	1,948	140,142	18,100	7,442
Automotive group	2,341	489,819	46,020	15,492
Gasoline stations	4,560	152,155	9,090	6,012
Lumber, building, hardware	3,620	378,762	38,994	16,124
Drugs, and proprietary stores	1,191	82,595	8,866	5,925
Liquor stores	475	23,106	1,020	579
Secondhand stores	245	3,331	343	183
Other retail	4,057	320,896	26,341	12,651
Wholesale ²				
Groceries, meats	297	160,391	9,339	3,115
Farm products (edible)	272	193,446	10,881	3,731
Beer, liquor, wine	335	117,967	6,606	2,041
Drugs, chemicals, allied products	75	28,411	3,028	975
Tobacco and products	69	51,442	1,824	630
Dry goods, apparel	56	15,396	1,320	447
Furniture, furnishings	35	10,251	1,108	339
Paper and products	79	32,789	3,504	966
Farm products (raw)	31	152,415	1,954	597
Automotive equipment	240	41,460	6,454	2,063
Electrical equipment	99	74,564	5,793	1,689
Hardware, plumbing, heating	101	80,547	7,731	2,137
Lumber, const. materials	117	61,132	5,772	1,597
Machinery, equipment, supplies	460	127,590	13,994	3,573
Metal, metal work	15	10,695	656	179
Waste materials	213	62,790	4,793	1,510
Other wholesale	294	189,764	12,385	3,821
Mfrs. sales branches (with stocks)	291	358,015	18,727	5,451
Mfrs. sales offices (without stocks)	121	344,662	3,959	914
Agents, brokers	347	290,629	4,167	1,034
Assemblers	328	161,526	3,394	1,350
Service trades ³				
Barbers, beauty shops	3,547	19,623	6,199	3,590
Cleaning, dyeing	411	16,455	7,786	3,990
Funeral service	436	11,839	1,557	629
Laundries	268	20,327	9,353	4,703
Photographic	356	4,918	1,119	568
Pressing, alterations, repair	539	4,067	745	500
Shoe repair, shoe shining, hat cleaning	868	4,264	584	364
Miscellaneous personal services	132	1,318	408	331
Advertising	103	12,488	4,046	1,169
Credit, collection	70	2,559	1,104	544
Duplicating, stenography	52	693	255	164
Employment agencies	11	259	158	83
Service to dwellings and other buildings	73	1,292	531	224
Other business services	351	8,000	2,855	1,601
Auto repair	1,657	25,029	4,709	2,009
Auto rentals	21	934	220	83
Auto storage	93	1,527	494	262
Auto services	19	218	59	38
Miscellaneous repair services	1,928	17,482	3,255	1,483
Motion picture theaters	415	26,176	5,570	3,799
Bands, orchestras, entertainers	125	727	463	594
Bowling alleys, pool and billiard halls	185	3,991	1,226	2,103
Dance halls, studios, schools	31	1,434	327	273
Race tracks	2	NI	NI	NI
Sports promoters and commercial sports	128	2,047	889	233
Theater producers	12	NI	NI	NI
Miscellaneous amusements	106	3,103	570	241
Hotels	862	44,850	12,305	7,433
Tourist courts	749	2,296	170	73

¹Data from U. S. Census of Business, 1948, Retail Trade, Wis., Bulletin No. I-R-48.²Data from U. S. Census of Business, 1948, Wholesale Trade, Wis., Bulletin No. I-W-47.³Data from U. S. Census of Business, 1948, Service Trades, Vol. VII.

HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY SYSTEMS, 1950*

Location by County	State Trunk Highway System	County Trunk Highway System	City, Town and Village Streets	Other	Total
Adams	89.74	207.10	908.62	.....	1,205.46
Ashland	106.97	87.93	821.26	17.26	1,033.42
Barron	124.19	270.96	1,371.89	.....	1,767.04
Bayfield	159.54	176.72	1,568.05	47.85	1,952.16
Brown	157.15	315.31	979.97	.....	1,452.43
Buffalo	149.47	279.20	615.99	3.80	1,048.46
Burnett	94.13	221.52	1,020.75	.....	1,336.40
Caledonia	106.66	102.87	498.68	.....	708.21
Chippewa	191.24	423.75	1,212.53	.....	1,827.52
Clark	156.99	246.64	1,654.64	.....	2,058.27
Columbia	227.86	367.97	938.52	.....	1,534.35
Crawford	177.36	98.66	700.57	.....	976.59
Dane	349.46	490.50	1,810.48	.....	2,650.44
Dodge	239.91	386.99	1,222.20	.....	1,849.10
Door	97.52	259.08	746.11	30.79	1,133.50
Douglas	149.23	313.54	1,319.56	.76	1,783.09
Dunn	178.02	434.91	1,035.54	.....	1,648.47
Eau Claire	119.51	402.22	733.63	.....	1,255.36
Florence	68.43	47.11	332.19	4.52	452.25
Fond du Lac	199.71	475.47	831.98	1.24	1,508.40
Forest	155.30	111.23	586.04	61.70	914.27
Grant	240.35	319.44	1,517.69	8.20	2,085.68
Green	126.16	265.53	765.35	.....	1,157.04
Green Lake	68.40	231.49	347.60	.....	647.49
Iowa	167.06	362.44	705.14	.15	1,234.79
Iron	101.05	44.81	426.60	.....	572.46
Jackson	166.24	162.30	1,068.08	.30	1,396.92
Jefferson	178.13	222.58	795.36	.....	1,196.07
Juneau	145.74	234.45	1,037.83	.15	1,418.17
Kenosha	110.52	235.47	363.16	.....	709.15
Keweenaw	81.25	187.21	501.81	.....	770.27
La Crosse	106.01	289.50	431.19	.....	826.70
Lafayette	139.64	249.32	742.55	.....	1,131.51
Langlade	141.81	248.30	647.47	3.88	1,041.46
Lincoln	149.45	252.92	714.82	4.55	1,121.74
Manitowoc	178.57	182.29	1,098.89	5.03	1,464.78
Marathon	253.77	617.07	1,961.58	.....	2,832.42
Marinette	150.83	301.42	1,354.98	.....	1,807.23
Marquette	89.31	310.60	384.37	.....	784.28
Milwaukee	125.97	106.93	1,754.89	.....	1,987.79
Monroe	193.97	328.12	1,022.92	.30	1,545.31
Oconto	144.92	202.75	1,254.00	7.00	1,608.67
Oneida	159.47	162.04	1,039.82	1.00	1,362.33
Outagamie	181.56	334.99	903.16	.....	1,419.71
Ozaukee	96.56	100.88	364.02	.....	561.46
Pepin	48.32	145.67	253.41	.....	447.40
Pierce	159.98	219.51	810.84	.....	1,190.33
Polk	161.37	251.49	1,362.92	5.24	1,781.02
Portage	137.07	425.92	1,054.17	.....	1,617.16
Price	158.92	153.65	967.37	.31	1,280.25
Racine	142.42	143.24	578.02	.....	863.68
Richland	151.57	292.13	665.89	.....	1,109.59
Rock	200.31	155.00	1,220.19	.....	1,575.50
Rusk	89.47	276.82	764.44	.....	1,130.73
St. Croix	173.12	274.09	1,029.84	.....	1,477.05
Sauk	198.35	299.76	1,136.35	8.16	1,642.62
Sawyer	137.71	140.82	972.23	11.59	1,262.35
Shawano	197.93	287.64	1,169.83	.....	1,655.40
Sheboygan	151.92	446.75	654.84	.25	1,253.76
Taylor	110.74	189.13	1,063.30	5.15	1,368.32
Trempealeau	184.68	278.44	845.61	3.86	1,312.59
Vernon	203.14	285.77	1,111.17	.60	1,600.68
Vilas	120.19	183.80	972.20	3.80	1,279.99
Walworth	179.63	178.31	805.99	2.08	1,166.01
Washington	111.23	213.29	857.87	.....	1,182.39
Washington	156.29	155.45	694.20	.38	1,006.32
Waupaca	229.30	457.97	612.94	.95	1,301.16
Waupasha	164.46	353.47	934.29	.....	1,452.22
Winnebago	126.68	268.17	831.91	.....	1,226.76
Wood	133.50	313.31	642.61	.....	1,089.42
Total	10,786.38	18,399.16	65,146.54	240.85**	94,572.93

*Data from Wisconsin Road Mileage Data, 1950, prepared by Wisconsin Highway Planning Survey.

**Not including 292.48 of roads in Indian Reservations. If this were added the grand total would be 94,865.41.

HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY TYPE OF ROAD—1950*

Location by County	Unimproved	Graded-Drained	Soil Surface	Gravel	Low Type Bituminous	High Type Bituminous	Concrete Brick Block	Total
adams	23.53	626.04	66.98	295.04	150.56	15.66	27.65	1,205.46
ashland	8.80	98.06	10.56	725.62	114.19	0.70	75.49	1,033.42
arrow	1.95	60.76	82.40	1,265.91	270.90	.....	85.12	1,767.04
ayfield	21.79	205.24	591.47	812.05	278.03	0.34	43.24	1,952.16
crown	0.06	5.35	3.18	898.50	303.87	52.26	190.11	1,453.33
uffalo	25.14	28.69	6.73	675.73	284.56	.....	27.61	1,048.46
urnett	25.83	108.86	412.72	570.69	215.95	2.04	0.31	1,336.40
alumet .....	.....	.....	0.20	515.78	90.69	10.12	91.42	708.21
chippewa	17.93	154.65	111.36	1,076.04	373.95	17.04	76.55	1,827.52
lark	6.75	253.31	16.23	1,580.76	71.73	29.91	99.58	2,058.27
columbia	29.77	0.23	14.79	773.00	628.01	4.67	83.88	1,534.35
ruford	2.92	14.53	0.40	732.31	214.46	1.71	10.26	796.59
ane	1.92	4.51	.....	1,349.84	992.03	39.82	262.32	2,650.44
odge	2.43	1.00	.....	1,249.91	407.28	17.01	171.47	1,849.10
oor .....	.....	2.78	0.62	740.58	343.73	1.85	43.94	1,133.50
douglas	78.34	146.92	589.21	608.64	252.88	1.96	107.12	1,785.07
unn	94.63	257.35	121.92	627.75	512.80	0.77	32.65	1,647.87
au Claire	1.73	230.87	302.93	245.61	371.56	13.70	88.96	1,255.36
lorence	7.48	101.68	.....	223.62	106.04	12.41	1.02	452.25
ond du Lac	6.57	1.00	0.65	814.02	469.06	31.00	186.10	1,508.40
orest	112.31	136.29	.....	469.09	196.58	.....	.....	914.27
rant	19.19	35.63	1.80	1,379.62	546.61	12.34	90.49	2,085.68
reen	1.48	0.06	.....	764.05	315.97	2.19	73.29	1,157.04
reen Lake	5.30	7.39	.....	373.97	206.22	0.27	54.34	647.49
owa	7.49	15.54	.....	931.44	241.28	0.79	38.25	1,234.79
ron	28.25	86.21	1.00	293.87	118.80	.....	44.33	572.46
ackson	102.47	214.97	21.46	793.60	210.25	1.07	53.01	1,396.83
efferson .....	.....	.....	.....	477.43	622.35	5.43	90.86	1,196.07
ineau	21.54	526.79	54.45	530.78	249.36	19.57	15.68	1,418.17
ensho	1.99	3.15	1.68	253.34	229.93	117.42	101.64	709.15
ewcunee .....	.....	1.14	0.05	502.13	215.33	.....	51.62	770.27
a Crosse	7.59	60.20	1.91	158.58	264.93	277.53	63.94	834.68
cayette	4.25	7.64	.....	886.38	198.86	1.52	34.86	1,131.51
anglade	163.16	140.42	.....	445.71	256.37	3.37	32.43	1,041.46
incoln	41.95	128.89	.....	640.11	233.85	0.44	76.50	1,121.74
anitowoc .....	.....	1.71	12.59	1,055.70	236.84	7.84	150.10	1,464.78
arathon	19.70	338.16	0.98	1,937.34	334.69	29.53	172.37	2,832.77
arinette .....	.....	333.37	11.52	832.31	536.92	32.50	63.49	1,810.11
arquette	21.96	44.11	9.82	388.24	294.39	.....	25.76	784.28
ilwaukee	8.03	22.31	13.30	243.06	371.14	717.07	606.45	1,981.36
onroe	29.16	47.26	7.03	1,139.11	265.91	13.23	43.61	1,545.31
conto .....	.....	16.20	13.53	1,268.51	245.35	1.84	63.24	1,608.67
neida	131.18	516.89	1.51	214.50	439.63	6.91	51.71	1,362.33
utagamie	0.34	0.38	1.07	806.34	483.11	40.51	87.96	1,419.71
zaukee	2.19	0.26	.....	307.35	202.84	12.68	36.14	561.46
epin	19.37	80.22	24.50	217.89	103.13	.....	2.29	447.40
ierce	29.23	111.83	13.53	771.60	241.82	.....	22.32	1,190.33
olk	34.37	130.88	108.14	1,137.71	317.91	7.83	44.18	1,781.02
ortage	43.31	451.79	21.10	499.85	489.10	6.47	105.54	1,617.16
rice	63.30	120.29	.....	883.42	132.14	.....	81.10	1,280.25
ccine	1.03	6.32	0.03	380.89	159.46	146.37	169.58	863.68
ichland	4.97	14.61	0.33	882.34	169.14	1.18	37.02	1,109.59
ock	2.44	0.76	.....	756.91	566.36	31.27	218.07	1,575.81
usk	2.25	116.84	74.33	764.08	116.13	.....	57.10	1,130.73
t. Croix	57.85	79.27	3.45	974.95	312.79	25.18	23.56	1,477.05
ruk	11.34	0.08	.....	1,119.72	441.57	0.79	69.12	1,642.62
awyer	13.52	86.00	309.73	576.90	262.96	13.24	.....	1,262.35
hawano	0.70	2.43	3.25	1,043.15	517.37	27.41	61.09	1,655.40
heboygan	1.55	2.10	.....	618.07	385.32	20.19	226.53	1,253.76
aylor	14.39	94.02	1.00	1,124.86	106.43	10.33	17.29	1,368.32
tempeleca	19.01	75.88	0.65	724.97	457.61	1.10	33.37	1,312.59
ernon	3.40	4.96	.....	1,338.03	228.06	0.74	25.49	1,600.68
ilas	108.76	481.73	.....	157.91	525.21	.....	6.38	1,279.99
Walworth	5.02	1.76	1.91	286.26	667.59	60.98	142.49	1,166.01
ashburn	17.23	115.77	378.92	368.31	249.19	.....	52.47	1,182.39
Washington	2.18	0.99	.....	585.23	361.09	0.36	56.47	1,006.32
Vaukesha	2.72	3.97	.....	367.23	688.72	57.07	181.45	1,301.16
Cupaca	43.39	148.86	.....	600.46	568.50	3.29	87.72	1,452.22
Gushard	49.14	333.60	1.50	476.36	282.75	.....	83.41	1,226.76
Winnebago .....	.....	4.28	1.28	499.82	350.30	85.31	149.57	1,089.66
ood	38.50	241.06	3.57	815.84	224.58	6.51	191.55	1,521.61
Total	1,676.07	7,697.10	3,433.27	50,846.32	22,893.02	2,062.64	5,972.03	94,580.45
Jenominee	92.78	92.60	8.42	98.68	.....	.....	.....	292.48
Grand Total	1,768.85	7,789.70	3,441.69	50,945.00	22,893.02	2,062.64	5,972.03	94,872.93

From Wisconsin Highway Commission, Wisconsin Road Mileage Data, 1950.

**SUMMARY OF MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS
IN WISCONSIN BY CALENDAR YEAR***

Year	Autos	Trucks	Trailers	Busses	Motorcycles	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	668,893	104,552		554	2,723	1,071	797,793
1930	676,909	105,110	715	531	2,666	5,561	791,492
1931	638,944	113,773	988	514	2,316	5,891	763,426
1932	587,454	106,746	1,066	452	2,204	6,132	704,054
1933	555,546	112,101	2,841	422	2,261	5,891	679,062
1934	588,733	120,180	8,466	446	2,476	6,672	726,973
1935	623,352	130,144	7,610	541	2,554	7,298	771,499
1936	690,041	141,653	4,736	484	2,852	7,914	850,680
1937	712,510	141,208	5,411	656	3,240	8,567	871,592
1938	703,227	136,484	5,047	580	3,346	9,110	857,794
1939	705,135	142,907	5,783	616	3,419	8,122	865,982
1940	750,953	149,251	7,019	711	3,531	9,684	921,149
1941	807,810	159,786	8,921	916	3,590	10,747	991,770
1942	688,437	144,684	8,100	947	3,704	9,605	855,477
1943	694,493	136,371	6,653	1,603	3,339	9,308	851,767
1944	687,717	139,635	6,597	2,268	3,656	9,995	849,868
1945	693,666	142,718	7,447	1,886	4,008	10,306	860,031
1946	1,012,845	160,940	9,717	1,998	6,105	10,904	1,202,509**
1947	792,891	181,443	11,371	2,603	8,677	12,935	1,009,920
1948	829,100	196,503	12,664	2,547	11,171	13,638	1,065,623
1949	897,596	210,736	13,337	2,491	10,777	13,468	1,148,405
1950	961,122	222,361	15,640	2,618	10,152	14,790	1,226,683

*Data from Motor Vehicle Department, Annual reports of registrations.

**Includes change-over to staggered system. Some vehicles registered twice.
Actually 744,911 different passenger cars and a total of 934,575 vehicles were registered.

**WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT
STATISTICS, 1946-1950***

TOTAL FATALITIES BY MONTH

Month	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January	54	51	55	34	52
February	41	36	50	38	45
March	59	50	48	50	56
April	56	54	51	69	59
May	60	73	67	71	70
June	45	75	68	61	52
July	49	66	74	67	82
August	73	96	78	76	104
September	78	67	87	55	96
October	54	70	100	77	76
November	69	83	62	76	79
December	85	61	82	75	58
Total	723	782	822	749	831

TOTAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTH

Month	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January	885		3,176	4,275	4,154
February	766	9,778	3,849	3,488	3,347
March	724		3,391	2,180	3,311
April	755		2,507	2,241	2,706
May	788	8,341	3,022	2,403	2,649
June	783		2,963	2,187	2,932
July	955		2,997	2,651	3,495
August	1,092	9,561	3,105	2,600	3,478
September	1,336		2,730	2,602	2,966
October	1,408	7,125	2,642	2,650	3,052
November	1,880		2,789	2,845	3,599
December	2,574	4,408	4,845	3,166	7,861
Total	13,946	39,213	38,016	33,288	43,550

**MAJOR VIOLATIONS OF DRIVERS
INVOLVED IN ALL ACCIDENTS***

Violation	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Too fast for conditions	7,735	8,688	9,457	8,708	11,641
Failure to yield right of way					
at intersections	7,565	8,316	7,646	6,851	9,289
Failure to stay in correct lane ..	4,922	4,746	3,782	2,909	3,707
Following too closely	1,897	2,497	2,615	2,191	3,365
Inattention		2,895	.....	537	2,454
Improper starting from parked position	1,236	1,447	1,702	1,553	1,866
Failure to yield right of way					
when entering highway from driveway or alley	774	843	853	773	1,128
Disregarding stop sign	1,115	1,095	966	686	865
Turning from wrong traffic lane ..	743	982	884	847	835
Disregarding traffic lights	846	811	700	660	752
Failure to or improper signal .....		.....	401	293	727
Unlawful right turn	282	322	629	505	686
Passing at intersection	619	659	729	546	603
Cutting in .....		.....	395	368	515
Failure to yield right of way to pedestrian	429	565	469	462	451
Failure to yield right of way					
when turning left into driveway or alley	527	547	465	378	435
Reckless driving	1,019	646	2,968	1,200	407

*Data from Wisconsin Accident Facts, Motor Vehicle Department, 1946-1950.

**AGE OF MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS
INVOLVED IN REPORTED ACCIDENTS 1949 and 1950***

Age	No. of Accidents 1949	No. of Accidents 1950	Age	No. of Accidents 1949	No. of Accidents 1950
10	0	2	55	631	826
11	0	0	56	607	717
12	3	7	57	525	774
13	3	7	58	574	692
14	14	23	59	518	646
15	61	86	60	517	632
16	620	828	61	365	502
17	1,118	1,514	62	428	570
18	1,523	2,091	63	382	485
19	1,660	2,481	64	340	437
20	1,931	2,492	65	332	445
21	2,247	2,688	66	243	309
22	2,023	2,617	67	250	331
23	1,918	2,391	68	237	263
24	1,897	2,289	69	197	237
25	1,707	2,436	70	163	223
26	1,653	2,164	71	151	158
27	1,599	2,129	72	143	160
28	1,450	2,075	73	107	135
29	1,421	1,994	74	86	124
30	1,385	1,923	75	70	124
31	1,325	1,650	76	56	79
32	1,287	1,703	77	41	53
33	1,206	1,565	78	39	43
34	1,206	1,629	79	29	32
35	1,110	1,581	80	36	30
36	1,052	1,475	81	13	27
37	1,029	1,394	82	17	19
38	1,029	1,414	83	4	7
39	1,005	1,280	84	8	8
40	972	1,341	85	7	4
41	902	1,154	86	1	3
42	1,010	1,311	87	1	1
43	873	1,163	88	4	1
44	831	1,039	89	1	0
45	892	1,131	90	0	0
46	748	1,050	91	1	0
47	684	1,031	92	0	0
48	794	953	93	0	0
49	779	1,003	94	1	0
50	788	1,073	95	0	0
51	671	826	96	1	0
52	772	944	Not stated	1,944	3,341
53	704	803	Total	55,678	74,055
54	698	867			

*Information taken from Wisconsin Accident Facts, annual publication of the Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Department.

**ENROLLMENT IN PUBLICLY SUPPORTED
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF WISCONSIN
1946-47 TO 1950-51**

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Public Schools ¹					
Kindergarten	34,093	38,481	38,159	35,830	36,086
1	42,049	43,840	47,135	49,498	46,124
2	39,576	39,386	40,997	44,412	45,507
3	38,762	38,615	38,579	40,328	43,376
4	36,964	37,879	37,743	38,114	39,147
5	35,732	36,255	37,379	37,645	37,285
6	34,768	35,536	36,027	37,436	37,089
7	34,615	34,167	34,882	35,817	36,391
8	33,490	33,836	33,447	34,687	34,977
9	37,314	36,133	37,386	39,989	40,214
10	35,241	35,001	34,473	35,709	37,170
11	32,919	32,076	32,355	32,142	32,310
12	29,806	30,718	29,982	30,294	29,448
Other	3,660	3,489	3,409	3,047	2,977
Total	468,989	475,412	481,953	493,948	498,100
County Agricultural Schools ²	302	313	294	305	296
County Normal Schools ³	694	788	854	1,094	1,113
The Stout Institute ⁴	808	908	929	967	846
Institute of Technology ⁵	242	269	240	183	152
State Colleges ⁶					
Eau Claire	762	686	692	905	888
La Crosse	948	1,087	1,096	1,121	1,046
Milwaukee	1,694	1,779	1,704	1,782	1,728
Oshkosh	894	933	849	928	787
Platteville	518	595	677	744	682
River Falls	668	776	1,010	894	650
Stevens Point	850	883	840	896	800
Superior	871	952	838	911	836
Whitewater	665	745	741	767	732
Total	7,870	8,436	8,447	8,948	8,149
Training Schools	2,178	2,254	2,260	2,303	2,351
University of Wisconsin ⁷					
Madison Campus					
Letters and Science	10,320	9,817	9,514	8,940	7,969
Agriculture	1,461	1,581	1,642	1,566	1,373
Home Economics	652	624	597	623	632
Commerce	458	899	1,235	1,140	800
Education	1,282	1,358	1,457	1,620	1,505
Engineering	3,421	3,145	3,004	2,502	1,905
Pharmacy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342
Nursing	191	200	237	223	220
Law	508	607	600	723	684
Medicine	265	274	280	302	308
Other	40	188	57	51	28
Extension Centers	5,258	4,932	3,753	3,196	2,591
Total	23,856	23,625	22,376	20,886	18,357
Wisconsin High School	310	304	279	295	301

¹Data from Biennial Reports of Dept. of Public Instruction and Annual Reports of Public Schools.

²Data from Annual Reports of Schools.

³Data from Department of Public Instruction.

⁴Data from Registrar, the Stout Institute.

⁵Data from President, Institute of Technology.

⁶Data from Board of Regents of State Colleges.

⁷Data from Office of Statistics, Student Personnel Services, University of Wisconsin.

**ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN SCHOOLS OF
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION, 1950-51***

City	Home- craft Pro- gram**	On-the- Farm Veteran Training	Regular Program		Cumulative Totals		Grand Total
			Day	Evening	Male	Female	
Antigo .....	....	155	303	348	433	373	806
Appleton	35	120	1,080	1,730	1,477	1,488	2,965
Ashland .....	....	166	329	192	303	174	495
Beaver Dam .....	....	205	164	195	195	174	369
Beloit .....	....	1,720	1,392	1,149	1,963	1,963	3,112
Brillion .....	....	....	142	65	77	77	142
Chippewa Falls ..	36	127	585	458	290	290	748
Cudahy .....	....	285	292	299	278	278	577
Eau Claire	43	1,550	1,182	1,458	1,317	1,317	2,775
Fond du Lac	35	122	787	1,204	1,163	985	2,148
Fort Atkinson .....	....	359	432	222	589	589	791
Green Bay	31	62	1,370	2,294	1,726	2,031	3,757
Hartford .....	....	56	254	115	195	195	310
Janesville .....	....	638	872	502	1,008	1,008	1,510
Kaukauna .....	....	246	375	272	349	349	621
Kenosha .....	....	1,454	2,627	1,668	2,413	2,413	4,081
Kimberly .....	....	30	176	116	90	90	206
La Crosse .....	....	122	1,478	2,101	1,975	1,726	3,701
Madison	112	41	2,915	4,263	2,608	4,723	7,331
Manitowoc	31	....	1,294	1,590	903	2,012	2,915
Marinette .....	....	153	368	694	498	717	1,215
Marshfield .....	....	160	277	1,486	1,023	900	1,923
Menasha .....	....	....	426	572	469	529	998
Menomonie .....	....	....	....	402	47	355	402
Merrill .....	....	80	154	464	457	241	698
Milwaukee	51	....	9,423	14,283	11,541	12,216	23,757
Monroe .....	....	....	129	36	93	93	129
Mount Horeb .....	....	....	18	49	6	61	67
Neenah .....	....	351	650	308	693	693	1,001
New Holstein .....	....	....	....	80	50	30	80
New Lisbon .....	....	....	....	156	84	72	156
Niagara .....	....	....	....	179	85	94	179
Oconomowoc .....	....	....	....	350	78	272	350
Oshkosh .....	....	....	730	882	724	888	1,612
Portage .....	....	....	....	94	37	57	94
Port Washington .....	....	61	379	193	247	247	440
Racine	51	....	2,240	2,185	1,995	2,481	4,476
Rhineland .....	....	517	341	433	425	425	858
Rice Lake .....	....	180	300	370	110	110	480
Sheboygan	58	....	1,141	2,107	1,459	1,847	3,306
Shorewood .....	....	....	303	3,669	1,120	2,852	3,972
South Milwaukee .....	....	304	469	390	383	383	773
Sparta .....	....	....	....	100	14	86	100
Stevens Point	139	393	658	615	575	575	1,190
Stoughton	43	102	788	256	677	677	933
Sturgeon Bay	38	281	445	524	240	240	764
Superior	24	66	1,488	754	1,322	1,010	2,332
Thiensville*** .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tomahawk .....	....	34	172	67	139	139	206
Two Rivers .....	....	355	683	359	679	679	1,038
Watertown .....	....	587	700	521	766	766	1,287
Waupkesha	32	....	798	747	569	1,008	1,577
Waupun .....	....	....	....	453	136	317	453
Wausau	11	214	1,422	1,169	1,480	1,336	2,816
Wauwatosa	27	....	568	1,343	208	1,730	1,938
West Allis .....	....	....	1,241	2,183	1,598	1,826	3,424
West Bend	33	....	366	535	480	454	934
Whitewater .....	....	....	....	73	8	65	73
Wisconsin Rapids ..	24	54	416	1,433	1,078	851	1,927
TOTALS	522	1,681	40,607	64,508	47,632	59,686	107,318

*Data from Wisconsin State Board of Vocational and Adult Education report of the same title.

**Handicapped trained in the home by itinerant instructors.

***No program in Thiensville in 1950-51.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS SERVED BY THE
WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL AND
ADULT EDUCATION, 1950-51***

	Vocational Schools	High Schools	Other Institutions**	Total
Adult Program — General				
Evening School	19,249			19,249
Full time	1,225			1,225
Commercial				
Evening School	10,504			10,504
Part time	3,800			3,800
Full time	1,389			1,389
Distributive Education				
Evening School	1,907			1,907
Part time	2,677			2,677
Full time	15			15
Homemaking				
Evening School	16,786			16,786
Part time	10,939			10,939
Full time	526			526
Rehabilitation of handicapped				
Homecraft	522			522
Other***	357		1,664	1,664
Rural				
Agriculture				
Evening School	581	4,045		4,635
Part time	206	2,794		3,000
Full time	67	15,959		16,026
Homemaking				
Evening School	418	4,363		4,781
Part time	180	188		368
Full time		10,910		10,910
Trade and Industry				
Evening School	15,063			15,063
Part time	17,369			17,369
Full time	2,214			2,214
Veterans' On-the-Farm Training	1,681	4,749		6,430
TOTAL	107,318	43,017	1,664	151,999

*Data from special report of Wisconsin State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

**Training provided in schools not under vocational system.

***Adults trained in schools other than vocational schools under rehabilitation program.

DAY CLASSES FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN 1950-51*

DAY CLASSES FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN 1950-51—Continued

District	Mental		Speech		Deaf		Crippled (Cardiac)			Vision		
	Res.	Non-res.	Res.	Non-res.	Res.	Non-res.	Resident Enrolled	Out-patient	Nonresident Enrolled	Out-patient	Res.	Non-res.
Neillsville	38	...										
New London	23	...										
Niagara	14	...										
Oconomowoc	20	...										
Oshkosh	37	4	244	...	10	16					10	3
Port Washington	10	3	53	...								
Racine	72	12	333	11	13	6	29	34	9	2		
Rhinelander	15	...										
Rice Lake	26	...	42	6	4	1						
Ripon	32	...										
Sheboygan	65	4	163	4			15	17	6	18		
Shell Lake	8	7										
Shorewood	5	1	127	15	11	16						
South Milwaukee	20	3	92	...								
Spooner	29	3										
Stevens Point	56	3									5	3
Stoughton	60	...	31	11								
Sturgeon Bay	30	...										
Sun Prairie	16	10	...									
Superior	51	1	337	...	9	5	12	22	8	9	10	1
Two Rivers .....	...		56	10								
Watertown	13	1	61	18								
Waukesha	191	176	87	...								
Waupun	18	6										
Wausau	56	...	202	1	15	21						
Wauwatosa	44	6	286	6								
West Allis	74	9	236	6			39	2	27	4		
West Bend	15	5										
Whitefish Bay	7	12	138	...								
Winneconne	15	...										
Wisconsin Dells	30	10										
Wisconsin Rapids .....	...		106	...								
Woodruff .....	...		34	5								
Other programs	87	23	349	...								

*Data from Bureau for Handicapped Children, Department of Public Instruction

CONDENSED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND APPROPRIATIONS OF ALL FUNDS FOR WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT*

	Revenues		Expenditures		Appropriations	
	1949-1950	1950-1951	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953
GENERAL FUND						
Executive Budget	91,446,085.53*	108,145,623.51*	100,344,219.61*	103,617,326.53*	129,022,321*	125,779,933*
Taxes for Gen. State Purp.	84,141,774.58	100,255,083.15	—	—	—	—
Aids to Localities	355,205.73	691,912.62	37,093,452.96	41,956,284.82	48,299,643	50,050,561
Higher Education Insts.	1,613,432.28	1,454,974.61	15,771,628.81	18,775,256.65	20,973,506	23,122,709
Public Welfare Insts.	2,636,981.64	3,004,442.88	10,556,874.47	12,222,483.61	14,838,579	14,095,072
Boards, Comm. & Depts.	1,296,043.16	1,473,814.29	9,343,759.30	9,823,528.80	14,776,536	14,716,865
Legislature and Courts	503.98	144.00	800,685.20	1,192,380.64	1,038,438	1,358,097
Miscellaneous	1,277,796.13	1,154,370.38	390,263.69	575,832.10	373,801	346,500
Emergency Bd. — General Transfers — Other Funds	124,348.03	110,881.58	26,387,555.18	19,071,559.91	27,946,153	21,340,404
Revolving Budget	109,546,103.48*	123,047,779.35*	107,043,114.10*	123,309,195.99*	133,757,164*	139,528,534*
Taxes Appor. to Localities	50,444,117.02	64,106,475.73	50,444,117.02	64,106,475.73	73,938,912	79,561,089
Fed. Aid to Localities	27,002,804.12	27,864,753.16	25,226,083.32	27,552,625.58	30,690,839	31,444,374
Higher Education Insts.	20,740,319.68	19,478,448.34	20,195,217.35	19,543,296.03	17,519,099	16,801,591
Public Welfare Insts.	1,742,238.16	2,567,922.33	1,738,484.55	2,451,520.32	1,961,042	1,966,454
Boards, Comm. & Depts.	6,652,231.43	7,084,879.75	6,434,206.50	7,377,751.92	7,370,272	7,428,026
Agency Transactions	2,964,393.07	1,945,300.04	3,004,915.36	2,277,526.41	2,277,000	2,327,000
Total — General Fund	200,992,189.01	231,193,402.86	207,387,333.71	226,926,522.52	262,779,485	265,308,467
RESTRICTED FUNDS						
Emergency Disaster	5,630,643.04	6,563,370.76	5,864,910.25	6,622,755.47	1,500,000	1,500,000
Conservation	70,710,281.06	75,296,999.29	72,190,501.19	72,729,450.31	6,040,612	6,048,217
Highway	2,617,891.66	2,633,054.49	2,687,085.95	2,637,037.44	76,413,277	77,504,820
Unemployment Administration	359,784.04	435,649.44	299,719.53	336,695.27	2,795,528	2,945,839
St. Office, Reforest., Drainage	8,277,264.66	8,443,024.75	6,475,564.31	6,752,406.84	377,772	377,772
Construction Funds	13,348,436.82	6,117,707.33	406,893.72	881,857.48	16,625,280	9,856,780
Veterans' Funds	1,637,498.37	1,978,312.90	697,974.54	641,299.06	2,587,320	2,647,120
Educ. & Welfare Funds	1,080,370.27	1,091,746.07	487,850.56	543,933.48	1,119,515	1,121,415
Ins. and Deposit Funds	19,955,123.73	22,009,780.28	4,754,486.94	5,038,247.49	1,265,456	1,055,290
Retire. & Pension Funds					24,291,695	25,266,171
Total — Restricted Funds	123,617,293.65	124,569,645.31	93,864,986.99	96,183,682.84	133,016,455	128,123,424
GRAND TOTALS — ALL FUNDS	324,609,482.66	355,763,048.17	301,252,320.70	323,110,205.36	395,795,940	393,431,891

*From Annual Fiscal Report, June 30, 1951, Department of Budget and Accounts.

**TAXES OF THE STATE AND ITS POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS,
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1951***

Type of Tax	School	Local	County	State	Total	% to Total
General Property (Real & Personal)	86,005,104	68,446,871	69,331,299	1,826,770	225,610,044	48.039%
% To Total	38.12%	30.34%	30.73%	.81%	100.00%	
Income		40,793,938	7,911,946	60,863,057	109,568,941	23.330
Normal Individual		19,796,795	3,859,339	18,010,812	41,766,966	8.893
Normal Corporation		19,762,935	3,952,587	17,980,018	41,695,540	8.878
Teachers' Surtax (Individual)		299,906		3,571,074	3,870,980	.824
Teachers' Surtax (Corporation)		934,302		5,936,820	6,871,122	1.463
Dividend Tax				5,265,089	5,265,089	1.122
All Expired Surtaxes				61,477	61,477	.013
25% Surtax				10,037,767	10,037,767	2.137
Motor Vehicle				61,040,809	61,040,809	12.997
Motor Fuel				33,857,445	33,857,445	7.209
Vehicle Registration				23,534,377	23,534,377	5.011
Motor Carrier				3,372,714	3,372,714	.718
Drivers' License				276,273	276,273	.059
Occupational and Miscellaneous	14,348	5,336,000	26,600	40,193,598	45,570,546	9.703
Unemployment Compensation				15,608,466	15,608,466	3.323
Liquor		4,693,744		5,892,004	10,585,748	2.254
Cigarette				10,079,207	10,079,207	2.146
Insurance		487,807		4,564,725	5,052,532	1.076
Malt Beverage				3,042,842	3,042,842	.648
Oleomargarine				881,409	881,409	.188
Cool, Grain, Scrap Iron		137,355	19,426	9,713	166,494	.035
Forest Crop	14,348	14,348	7,174	93,666	129,536	.028
Lawsuit				13,157	13,157	.003
Mink Farmers				5,663	5,663	.001
Beekeeper		2,746		2,746	5,492	.001
Public Utilities	1,103,780	8,599,164	2,188,118	9,238,048	21,129,110	4.499
Power & Light	1,103,780	5,780,029	2,113,353	1,585,014	10,582,176	2.254
Railroads & Terminals		503,902		5,035,422	5,539,324	1.179
Telephone		2,093,261		2,082,115	4,175,376	.889
Remainder Assessment				317,840	317,840	.068
R.E.A.	212,252		44,447	2,557	259,256	.055
Freight Line				131,138	131,138	.028
Telegraph				37,527	37,527	.008
Airlines		9,720	30,318	7,066	47,104	.010
Express				14,764	14,764	.003
Sleeping Car				24,605	24,605	.005
Inheritance and Gift Normal			340,487	6,383,954	6,724,441	1.432
Inheritance			340,487	4,199,339	4,539,826	.967
Emergency Surtaxes				1,295,161	1,295,161	.276
Gift Taxes				889,454	889,454	.189
Unadjusted Total Taxes	87,123,232	123,175,973	79,798,450	179,546,236	469,643,891	100.00%
% To Total	18.55%	26.23%	16.99%	38.23%	100.00%	
Adjustments (Transfers)						
City School Debt (Prop. Tax)	+ 1,694,191	— 1,694,191				
High School Tu- ition (Prop. Tax)	+ 10,465,371	— 10,465,371				
County School Aids (Prop. Tax)	+ 4,489,100	— 4,489,100				
State Aids (From State Taxes)	+ 22,461,646	+ 16,389,426	+ 27,223,226	— 66,074,298		
ADJUSTED TOTAL	126,233,540	127,405,837	102,532,576	113,471,938	469,643,891	
TAXES	26.88%	27.13%	21.83%	24.16%	100.00%	
% To Total						
TOTAL FOR PREVIOUS YEAR .	114,204,678	110,175,955	94,556,903	100,412,849	419,350,385	
% To Total	27.23%	26.27%	22.55%	23.95%	100.00%	

*Wisconsin Department of Taxation, Taxes and Aids, 1951, Table 1.

**STATE AIDS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS
SUMMARIZED BY TYPE,
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1951***

Type of Aids	School	Local	County	Total	Per Cent To Total
Total Educational Aids	22,104,562	—	703,874	22,808,436	34.519%
Elementary and High School Aids	17,407,975	—	—	17,407,975	26.346
Transportation	3,205,174	—	—	3,205,174	4.851
Aid to Vocational Schools ..	415,500	—	—	415,500	.629
Vocational Aid to High Schools	25,000	—	—	25,000	.038
Vocational Rehabilitation					
Homecraft	32,521	—	—	32,521	.049
Handicapped Children	660,000	—	—	660,000	.999
Crippled Children	211,540	—	—	211,540	.320
Military Area Tuition	18,107	—	—	18,107	.027
Children's Homes	128,745	—	—	128,745	.195
Supervising Teachers	—	—	380,874	380,874	.576
County Normal Schools	—	—	315,000	315,000	.477
County Agricultural Schools	—	—	8,000	8,000	.012
Total Welfare Aids	—	—	18,684,202	18,684,202	28.278
Old Age Assistance	—	—	9,186,496	9,186,496	13.903
Aid To Dependent Children	—	—	4,008,380	4,008,380	6.066
County Insane Asylums	—	—	2,586,058	2,586,058	3.914
County T. B. Sanitoria	—	—	1,408,933	1,408,933	2.132
County Administration	—	—	586,101	586,101	.888
Aid to State Dependents**	—	—	312,851	312,851	.473
Aid to the Blind	—	—	259,543	259,543	.393
Aid to the Disabled	—	—	273,257	273,257	.414
County Nurses Aid	—	—	62,583	62,583	.095
Total Highway Aids	—	12,096,549	7,410,604	19,507,153	29.523
Local Roads and Streets	—	11,743,044	—	11,743,044	17.772
Maintenance of					
Connecting Streets	—	223,505	—	223,505	.338
Swing and Lift Bridges	—	130,000	—	130,000	.197
County Trunk	—	—	7,410,604	7,410,604	11.216
Total Other Aids	357,084	4,292,877	424,546	5,074,507	7.680
Highway Privilege	267,164	4,202,957	—	4,470,121	6.765
Forest Crop	89,920	89,920	44,958	224,798	.340
County Fairs	—	—	199,589	199,589	.303
County Forest	—	—	179,999	179,999	.272
GRAND TOTAL STATE AIDS ..	22,461,646	16,389,426	27,223,226	66,074,298	100.000%
% To Total	33.99%	24.81%	41.20%	100.00%	
Total for Previous Year	18,655,435	14,331,255	25,373,130	58,359,820	

*Wisconsin Department of Taxation, Taxes and Aids, 1951, Table 2.

**Includes Social Security Aids of \$134,150 and General Relief of \$73,650.

**TAXABLE PROPERTY FULL VALUATIONS
IN WISCONSIN 1930, 1940, 1950***

County	1930	1940	1950
Adams	\$ 9,603,360	\$ 7,067,207	\$ 16,999,335
Ashland	20,642,765	15,122,165	25,027,950
Barron	52,793,545	32,954,865	66,375,240
Bayfield	16,836,999	12,391,945	21,028,095
Brown	119,163,679	114,998,160	280,298,370
Buffalo	28,095,981	18,535,238	31,581,760
Burnett	12,540,815	8,274,920	15,442,530
Calumet	39,628,813	29,740,940	58,330,120
Chippewa	56,805,802	37,775,719	83,917,465
Clark	54,552,436	41,333,960	68,878,975
Columbia	53,583,959	46,125,265	92,353,590
Crawford	25,343,473	20,035,028	35,591,735
Dane	236,555,796	232,336,745	500,433,900
Dodge	112,620,738	85,424,320	163,464,590
Door	29,649,858	26,156,400	55,251,200
Douglas	82,365,560	49,496,645	75,019,915
Dunn	44,584,031	27,680,773	50,462,035
Eau Claire	65,542,115	46,989,795	121,394,640
Florence	5,456,093	2,767,755	5,229,405
Fond du Lac	122,451,457	89,237,220	189,213,630
Forest	15,821,448	6,332,030	11,251,715
Grant	78,984,556	54,168,275	102,647,835
Green	52,079,635	40,949,238	86,083,920
Green Lake	28,518,479	23,648,405	46,432,100
Iowa	46,386,312	30,097,337	55,832,020
Iron	17,030,405	10,988,825	16,569,705
Jackson	23,199,041	14,070,556	25,928,675
Jefferson	76,384,613	65,695,430	137,221,290
Juneau	21,996,157	16,585,011	34,549,455
Kenosha	162,815,893	109,512,467	237,273,410
Keweenaw	31,893,278	24,667,120	50,478,730
La Crosse	80,631,474	78,824,621	156,989,955
Lafayette	47,451,325	31,666,954	61,952,760
Langlade	26,481,575	19,037,325	36,566,860
Lincoln	31,650,225	20,224,905	42,035,740
Manitowoc	124,426,592	99,539,370	188,153,750
Marathon	126,332,405	94,991,175	178,348,310
Marinette	34,175,579	29,924,010	73,973,030
Marquette	12,026,489	9,279,215	18,757,920
Milwaukee	1,803,146,710	1,195,442,680	2,606,046,205
Monroe	41,146,920	32,347,327	57,931,450
Oconto	27,311,209	22,782,455	43,115,215
Oneida	23,030,541	18,151,090	54,734,270
Outagamie	124,424,244	105,255,700	248,842,100
Ozaukee	39,493,115	37,555,181	89,625,615
Pepin	12,077,212	7,377,337	13,981,345
Pierce	55,447,698	23,794,617	43,850,260
Polk	37,642,915	24,480,150	50,992,350
Portage	42,278,067	34,794,485	59,074,980
Price	16,805,941	11,965,775	26,117,855
Racine	219,703,273	159,712,247	346,898,350
Richland	36,428,297	24,756,041	45,759,580
Rock	145,895,223	117,291,220	276,851,490
Rusk	17,309,045	13,207,225	26,659,670
St. Croix	45,313,358	29,340,111	54,880,285
Sauk	62,671,777	47,288,203	85,803,725
Sawyer	12,244,800	8,604,115	18,294,520
Shawano	43,555,540	36,439,840	66,777,690
Sheboygan	155,455,160	125,387,925	235,738,530
Taylor	18,768,847	14,720,810	30,071,505
Trempealeau	40,340,191	24,286,689	46,923,315
Vernon	46,240,835	35,942,262	59,606,270
Vilas	12,275,307	10,564,805	28,689,940
Walworth	88,949,776	73,169,510	164,887,830
Washington	13,307,495	9,289,560	19,403,090
Washington	55,600,533	50,671,030	102,036,250
Waukesha	104,342,139	105,360,965	277,513,595
Waupaca	56,538,466	41,173,495	76,155,525
Waushara	20,384,787	15,465,795	30,395,950
Winnebago	145,624,902	114,942,615	265,080,410
Wood	65,574,549	57,303,375	130,673,110
TOTAL	\$5,896,431,628	\$4,353,511,969	\$9,200,753,935

*Data from Property Taxes, annual publication of the Department of Taxation.

AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS AND PER CAPITA GRANTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1950-51*

County	Population 1950	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	General Relief	Aid to the Blind	Totally and Permanently Disabled	Amount of Grants		Total per Capita
							Total	Programs	
Total	3,434,575	\$30,026,730	\$11,986,710	\$5,303,373	\$856,113	\$601,620	\$48,774,547	\$14.2	
Adams	7,906	140,108	44,654	6,476	5,117	450	196,806	24.8	
Ashland	19,461	331,506	141,164	19,542	8,894	6,885	507,993	26.1	
Barron	34,703	474,430	135,372	28,764	10,854	7,646	657,068	18.9	
Bayfield	13,760	368,756	100,079	6,686	7,800	5,808	489,130	35.5	
Brown	98,314	481,550	303,572	79,219	18,736	16,594	899,672	9.1	
Buffalo	14,719	130,772	37,702	18,772	1,804	2,817	191,868	13.0	
Burnett	10,236	233,027	70,250	12,040	3,026	4,274	322,617	31.5	
Cadumet	18,840	82,585	37,062	10,546	1,179	2,421	133,794	7.1	
Chippewa	42,839	409,193	237,886	30,141	15,881	17,083	710,186	16.5	
Clark	32,459	316,998	106,905	33,807	1,413	7,494	466,618	14.3	
Columbia	34,023	338,125	140,774	28,780	8,883	4,572	521,137	15.3	
Crawford	17,652	225,028	72,003	24,101	6,669	2,943	330,746	18.7	
Dane	169,357	1,408,611	913,148	230,416	40,789	34,113	2,627,078	15.5	
Dodge	57,611	532,273	263,137	37,013	16,122	10,919	859,466	14.9	
Door	20,870	159,622	61,377	27,928	5,508	4,490	258,927	12.4	
Douglas	46,715	704,420	328,384	94,195	19,988	29,004	1,211,992	25.9	
Dunn	27,341	291,280	91,774	32,351	11,156	6,507	433,070	15.8	
Eau Claire ..	54,187	718,066	326,643	53,982	28,792	20,346	1,147,831	21.1	
Florence	3,756	84,182	69,976	41,425	3,097	—	198,681	52.9	
Fond du Lac	67,829	706,669	297,208	44,665	27,585	6,629	1,082,759	15.9	
Forest	9,437	222,644	177,583	33,185	10,480	1,593	445,487	47.2	
Grant	41,460	494,881	168,217	29,815	12,791	12,639	718,344	17.3	
Green	24,172	172,104	38,969	15,389	8,686	4,028	239,177	9.8	
Green Lake .	14,749	98,887	39,029	4,460	5,751	1,687	149,816	10.1	
Iowa	19,610	192,314	50,339	23,369	2,839	1,632	270,494	13.7	
Iron	8,714	109,568	53,680	22,475	976	1,929	188,620	21.6	
Jackson	16,073	256,300	113,417	26,091	4,765	1,676	402,251	25.0	
Jefferson	43,069	263,737	97,674	44,309	5,294	1,080	412,096	9.5	
Juneau	18,930	246,139	69,142	16,522	6,816	2,991	341,612	18.0	
Kenosha	75,238	628,275	253,966	138,220	17,859	6,072	1,044,393	13.8	
Keweenaw	17,366	68,667	33,310	5,692	1,020	2,771	111,461	6.4	
La Crosse	67,587	627,431	200,647	58,973	16,500	4,523	908,076	13.4	
Lafayette	18,137	221,371	75,777	8,073	3,609	4,163	312,994	17.2	
Langlade	21,975	352,096	173,861	20,096	7,637	7,390	561,082	25.5	
Lincoln	22,235	241,240	93,316	13,627	7,389	3,331	358,905	16.1	
Manitowoc	67,159	364,630	161,578	48,146	10,903	11,155	596,413	8.8	
Marathon	80,337	418,689	124,945	53,393	5,762	3,393	606,184	7.5	
Marinette	35,748	360,421	172,153	64,035	9,519	8,105	614,235	17.1	
Marquette	8,839	128,870	32,815	3,639	9,608	3,043	177,977	20.1	
Milwaukee	871,047	6,210,894	2,283,386	2,647,992	184,042	133,508	11,459,824	13.1	
Monroe	31,378	253,233	79,204	23,487	7,068	604	363,598	11.5	
Oconto	26,238	289,157	108,543	39,358	10,423	4,384	451,866	17.2	
Oneida	20,648	321,127	142,969	47,072	12,002	4,068	527,240	25.5	
Outagamie	81,722	430,179	285,353	63,005	16,576	8,050	803,165	9.8	
Ozaukee	23,361	63,019	17,834	8,730	1,663	4,761	96,009	4.1	
Pepin	7,462	128,002	23,488	7,340	1,876	2,303	163,012	21.8	
Pierce	21,448	312,937	121,969	15,709	5,270	7,996	463,882	21.6	
Polk	24,944	335,297	119,378	25,054	8,626	6,367	494,724	19.8	
Portage	34,858	360,581	132,749	42,987	14,946	12,831	564,095	16.1	
Price	16,344	230,452	63,896	8,462	2,925	4,182	309,919	18.9	
Racine	109,585	606,103	325,948	98,395	21,578	2,871	1,054,897	9.6	
Fishland	19,245	213,258	71,015	10,881	10,944	603	306,702	15.9	
Rock	92,778	668,678	211,998	127,787	22,898	12,082	1,043,442	11.2	
Rusk	16,790	270,587	61,206	7,042	3,431	960	343,227	20.4	
St. Croix	25,905	232,119	55,997	14,126	2,519	4,846	309,609	11.9	
Sauk	38,120	389,701	132,153	23,390	12,056	14,393	571,696	15.0	
Sawyer	10,323	201,249	86,799	1,303	4,169	3,958	297,479	28.8	
Shawano	35,249	343,528	188,594	45,122	13,442	4,564	595,251	16.8	
Sheboygan	80,631	601,805	231,798	107,224	16,324	10,155	967,307	12.0	
Taylor	18,456	241,510	66,019	18,498	4,654	903	331,585	17.9	
Trempealeau	23,730	389,947	88,697	11,956	9,447	12,895	512,944	21.6	
Vernon	27,906	370,926	124,008	46,669	8,176	7,467	557,247	19.9	
Vilas	9,363	124,426	30,590	11,953	2,901	2,043	171,914	18.3	
Walworth	41,584	265,169	105,799	59,137	9,800	6,041	445,949	10.7	
Washington	11,665	261,853	67,599	14,449	4,770	1,756	350,429	30.0	
Washington	33,902	109,546	36,979	13,971	821	5,909	167,227	4.9	
Waukesha	85,901	449,164	135,912	24,901	11,404	9,655	631,038	7.3	
Waupaca	35,056	420,403	119,210	32,915	8,141	9,152	589,824	16.8	
Waushara	13,920	265,561	74,395	24,865	4,186	6,078	375,087	26.9	
Winnebago	91,103	573,903	201,955	55,619	15,651	13,088	860,218	9.4	
Wood	50,500	450,921	281,747	133,580	11,858	8,937	887,045	17.5	

*Data furnished by Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare.

AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1950-1951*

County	Total	Amount of Grants ¹			Percent			
		Federal	Source of Funds	Local	Total	Fed.	State	Local
Total	\$48,774,547.86	\$20,818,539.49	\$13,968,844.82	\$13,987,163.55	100.0	42.7	28.6	28.7
Adams	196,806.49	103,488.32	60,003.66	33,314.51	100.0	52.6	30.5	16.9
Ashland	507,993.76	248,578.13	153,852.06	105,563.57	100.0	48.9	30.3	20.8
Barron	657,068.64	320,951.80	197,135.54	138,981.30	100.0	48.8	30.0	21.2
Bayfield	489,130.45	260,178.12	150,763.26	78,189.07	100.0	53.2	30.8	16.0
Brown	899,672.35	397,522.17	262,868.22	239,281.96	100.0	44.2	29.2	26.6
Buffalo	191,868.37	90,520.90	54,648.88	46,698.59	100.0	47.2	28.5	24.3
Burnett	322,617.84	163,484.82	97,422.32	61,710.70	100.0	50.7	30.2	19.1
Calumet	133,794.62	63,183.34	38,801.54	31,809.74	100.0	47.2	29.0	23.8
Chippewa	710,186.70	295,781.65	218,650.20	195,554.85	100.0	41.7	30.8	27.5
Clark	466,618.75	227,085.29	136,168.30	103,365.16	100.0	48.7	29.2	22.1
Columbia	521,137.11	239,060.39	155,620.80	126,455.92	100.0	45.9	29.8	24.3
Crawford	330,746.74	163,336.52	97,501.93	69,908.29	100.0	49.4	29.5	21.1
Dane	2,627,078.87	975,057.60	775,798.47	876,222.80	100.0	37.1	29.5	33.4
Dodge	859,466.47	374,782.51	260,560.24	224,123.72	100.0	43.6	30.3	26.1
Door	258,927.99	113,042.60	78,932.47	66,952.92	100.0	43.7	30.5	25.8
Douglas	1,211,992.77	518,070.57	355,762.14	338,160.06	100.0	42.7	29.4	27.9
Dunn	433,070.77	201,487.62	126,282.98	105,300.17	100.0	46.5	29.2	24.3
Eau Claire ..	1,147,831.14	470,743.60	352,087.71	324,999.83	100.0	41.0	30.7	28.3
Florence	198,681.70	72,286.97	126,394.73	—	100.0	36.4	63.6	—
Fond du Lac	1,082,759.26	484,184.47	329,285.30	269,289.49	100.0	44.7	30.4	24.9
Forest	445,487.54	192,309.91	247,998.25	5,179.38	100.0	43.2	55.7	1.1
Grant	718,344.03	349,905.42	217,607.35	150,831.26	100.0	48.7	30.3	21.0
Green	239,177.89	116,797.53	70,317.22	52,063.14	100.0	48.8	29.4	21.8
Green Lake	149,816.63	75,583.59	45,894.69	28,338.35	100.0	50.5	30.6	18.9
Iowa	270,494.41	138,819.52	77,347.93	54,326.96	100.0	51.3	28.6	20.1
Iron	188,620.72	89,345.52	51,861.05	47,414.15	100.0	47.4	27.5	25.1
Jackson	402,251.56	193,446.75	118,062.25	90,742.56	100.0	48.1	29.4	22.5
Jefferson	412,096.10	165,631.00	115,056.29	131,378.81	100.0	40.2	27.9	31.9
Juneau	341,612.41	179,032.32	100,811.34	61,768.75	100.0	52.4	29.5	18.1
Kenosha	1,044,393.29	392,372.00	287,237.08	364,784.21	100.0	37.6	27.5	34.9
Keweenaw	111,461.57	52,638.03	33,488.63	25,334.91	100.0	47.2	30.1	22.7
La Crosse	908,076.85	418,331.34	268,665.99	221,079.52	100.0	46.1	29.6	24.3
Lafayette	312,994.83	153,170.64	96,090.34	63,733.85	100.0	48.9	30.7	20.4
Langlade	561,082.80	285,346.90	171,885.40	103,850.50	100.0	50.9	30.6	18.5
Lincoln	358,905.63	173,679.88	108,918.90	76,306.85	100.0	48.4	30.3	21.3
Manitowoc	596,413.96	272,059.04	174,379.73	149,975.19	100.0	45.6	29.2	25.2
Marathon	606,184.78	305,366.48	172,022.04	128,776.26	100.0	50.4	28.4	21.2
Marinette	614,235.41	274,834.53	174,623.25	164,777.81	100.0	44.8	28.4	26.8
Marquette	177,977.08	94,826.54	54,315.60	28,834.94	100.0	53.3	30.5	16.2
Milwaukee	11,459,824.94	3,865,365.50	2,777,063.91	4,817,395.53	100.0	33.7	24.2	42.1
Monroe	363,598.09	193,649.27	105,484.92	64,463.90	100.0	53.3	29.0	17.7
Oconto	451,866.98	221,829.90	141,506.35	88,530.73	100.0	49.1	31.3	19.6
Oneida	527,240.08	248,605.35	151,627.07	127,007.66	100.0	47.2	28.8	24.0
Outagamie	803,165.53	359,497.21	236,087.94	207,580.38	100.0	44.8	29.4	25.8
Ozaukee	96,009.15	46,208.66	28,083.49	21,717.00	100.0	48.1	29.3	22.6
Pepin	163,012.64	75,486.33	49,362.68	38,163.63	100.0	46.3	30.3	23.4
Pierce	463,882.78	220,729.85	141,963.43	101,189.50	100.0	47.6	30.6	21.8
Polk	494,724.81	241,301.05	148,179.38	105,244.38	100.0	48.8	29.9	21.3
Portage	564,095.11	265,466.39	165,935.69	132,693.03	100.0	47.1	29.4	23.5
Price	309,919.67	162,183.30	94,777.96	52,958.41	100.0	52.3	30.6	17.1
Racine	1,054,897.76	408,235.94	304,324.39	342,337.43	100.0	38.7	28.8	32.5
Richland	306,702.65	153,521.10	91,935.73	61,245.82	100.0	50.1	30.0	19.9
Rock	1,043,442.83	440,208.16	290,827.95	312,406.72	100.0	42.2	27.9	29.9
Rusk	343,227.99	184,994.98	104,232.66	54,000.35	100.0	53.9	30.4	15.7
St. Croix	309,609.35	153,217.24	92,801.37	63,590.74	100.0	49.5	30.0	20.5
Sauk	571,696.03	280,332.88	173,037.25	118,325.90	100.0	49.0	30.3	20.7
Sawyer	297,479.82	160,802.15	92,864.55	43,813.12	100.0	54.1	31.2	14.7
Shawano	595,251.44	285,429.89	172,494.83	137,326.72	100.0	48.0	29.0	23.0
Sheboygan	967,307.92	419,835.33	274,112.87	273,359.72	100.0	43.4	28.3	28.3
Taylor	331,585.98	166,987.84	97,577.39	67,020.75	100.0	50.4	29.4	20.2
Trempealeau	512,944.63	252,153.93	158,274.80	102,515.90	100.0	49.2	30.8	20.0
Vernon	557,247.98	255,579.11	160,473.33	141,195.54	100.0	45.9	28.8	25.3
Vilas	171,914.93	93,204.65	49,824.92	28,885.36	100.0	54.2	29.0	16.8
Walworth	445,949.42	190,580.39	123,762.78	131,606.25	100.0	42.7	27.8	29.5
Washington	350,429.01	185,743.73	104,257.51	60,427.77	100.0	53.0	29.8	17.2
Washington	167,227.87	72,560.87	48,875.93	45,791.07	100.0	43.4	29.2	27.4
Waupasha	631,038.24	279,598.13	192,083.99	159,356.12	100.0	44.3	30.4	25.3
Waupaca	589,824.25	288,176.78	175,604.61	126,042.86	100.0	48.9	29.8	21.3
Waushara	375,087.20	170,210.42	112,000.04	92,876.74	100.0	45.4	29.9	24.7
Winnebago	860,218.82	413,117.04	254,634.88	192,466.90	100.0	48.0	29.6	22.4
Wood	887,045.68	357,381.97	239,416.14	290,247.57	100.0	40.3	27.0	32.7

*Data furnished by Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare.

¹Includes money payments directly to recipients and vendor payments in behalf of recipients.

²Includes aid to state dependents approved and paid under section 49.04, Wisconsin Statutes.

**NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND PERCENT OF POPULATION IN
WISCONSIN COUNTIES BY PROGRAM***
July 1951

County ¹	Population 1950 Census	Persons Receiving Assistance						Percent of Population ²				
		Total Public Assistance	Old Age Assistance	Dependent Children in Rela- tive's Home	Aid to General Relief	Aid to Dependent Children in Foster Homes	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Totally and Permanently Disabled Persons	Total Public Assistance	OAA	ADC	
Total	3,434,575	97,812	52,031	29,921	12,719	1,481	1,377	788	2.85	1.51	.87	.37
Adams	7,906	457	252	143	45	7	9	2	5.78	3.19	1.81	.57
Ashland	19,461	1,094	625	345	66	34	17	10	5.62	3.21	1.77	.34
Barren	34,703	1,301	842	337	82	10	21	13	3.75	2.43	.97	.24
Bayfield	13,760	949	643	258	16	10	15	8	6.90	4.67	1.88	.12
Brown	98,314	2,049	922	780	286	18	35	23	2.08	.94	.79	.29
Buffalo	14,719	426	243	120	57	—	5	3	2.89	1.65	.82	.39
Burnett	10,236	662	446	161	33	12	6	6	6.47	4.36	1.57	.32
Calumet	18,840	301	170	86	39	1	1	5	1.60	.90	.46	.21
Chippewa	42,839	1,352	673	531	78	26	26	23	3.16	1.57	1.24	.18
Clark	32,459	985	592	301	82	3	3	10	3.03	1.82	.93	.25
Columbia	34,023	1,069	610	317	102	21	17	8	3.14	1.79	.93	.30
Crawford	17,652	750	428	234	81	1	9	3	4.25	2.42	1.33	.46
Dane	169,357	4,697	2,143	1,856	624	—	60	39	2.77	1.27	1.10	.37
Dodge	57,611	1,729	937	564	166	31	24	13	3.00	1.63	.98	.29
Door	20,870	513	289	156	48	9	9	7	2.46	1.38	.75	.23
Douglas	46,715	2,363	1,198	804	296	23	30	27	5.06	2.56	1.72	.63
Dunn	27,341	650	322	218	68	20	17	9	3.11	1.91	.80	.25
Eau Claire	54,187	2,090	1,097	722	171	53	39	25	3.86	2.02	1.33	.32
Florence	3,756	486	145	195	151	—	3	—	12.94	3.86	5.19	4.02
Fond du Lac	67,829	2,130	1,231	677	149	35	44	12	3.14	1.81	1.00	.22
Forest	9,437	942	368	418	127	10	18	4	9.98	3.90	4.43	1.35
Grant	41,460	1,517	887	456	123	17	26	18	3.66	2.14	1.10	.30
Green	24,172	485	289	111	66	6	13	6	2.01	1.20	.46	.27
Green Lake	14,749	299	189	92	7	—	10	2	2.03	1.28	.62	.05
Iowa	19,610	720	348	185	180	—	7	3	3.67	1.77	.94	.92
Iron	8,714	461	239	154	64	5	2	2	5.29	2.74	1.77	.73
Jackson	16,073	996	491	302	186	11	12	1	6.20	3.05	1.88	1.16
Jefferson	43,069	934	498	257	129	42	9	3	2.17	1.16	.60	.30
Juneau	18,930	747	490	182	51	8	13	5	3.95	2.59	.96	.27
Kenosha	75,238	2,201	1,022	534	601	37	25	9	2.93	1.36	.71	.80
Keweenaw	17,366	236	141	71	7	10	2	5	1.36	.81	.41	.04
La Crosse	67,587	1,929	1,069	578	255	—	28	5	2.85	1.58	.86	.38
Lafayette	18,137	594	376	192	12	6	5	4	3.28	2.07	1.06	.07
Langlade	21,975	1,404	655	601	103	30	12	9	6.39	2.98	2.73	.47
Lincoln	22,235	783	469	236	54	11	13	7	3.52	2.11	1.06	.24
Manitowoc	67,159	1,266	652	399	174	20	19	14	1.89	.97	.59	.26
Marathon	80,337	1,487	892	408	169	4	13	7	1.85	1.11	.51	.21

**NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND PERCENT OF POPULATION IN
WISCONSIN COUNTIES BY PROGRAM—Continued**

July 1951

County ¹	Population 1950 Census	Persons Receiving Assistance						Percent of Population ²				
		Total Public Assistance	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children in Rela- tive's Home	General Relief	Aid to Dependent Children in Foster Homes	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Totally and Permanently Disabled Persons	Total Public Assistance	OAA	ADC	GR
Marinette	35,748	1,346	643	501	175	13	16	10	3.77	1.80	1.40	.49
Marquette	8,839	352	249	73	13	—	15	4	3.98	2.82	.83	.15
Milwaukee	871,047	19,686	9,688	5,211	4,000	420	287	122	2.26	1.11	.60	.46
Monroe	31,378	849	472	296	66	2	13	2	2.71	1.50	.94	.21
Oconto	26,238	1,034	561	322	126	6	16	9	3.94	2.14	1.23	.48
Oneida	20,649	1,135	576	399	132	17	18	8	5.50	2.79	1.93	.64
Outagamie	81,722	1,779	807	700	202	37	25	15	2.18	.99	.86	.25
Ozaukee	23,361	214	122	52	33	—	4	7	.92	.52	.22	.14
Pepin	7,462	295	207	65	16	1	3	4	3.95	2.77	.87	.21
Pierce	21,448	1,000	545	310	106	26	7	12	4.66	2.54	1.45	.49
Polk	24,944	1,040	596	304	87	29	13	12	4.17	2.39	1.22	.35
Portage	34,858	1,311	624	384	254	17	24	20	3.76	1.79	1.10	.73
Price	16,344	676	443	193	29	—	6	6	4.14	2.71	1.18	.18
Racine	109,585	2,020	1,024	719	203	49	32	3	1.84	.93	.66	.19
Richland	19,245	667	408	174	41	27	18	1	3.47	2.12	.90	.21
Rock	92,778	2,197	1,143	626	398	—	29	17	2.37	1.23	.67	.43
Rusk	16,790	743	522	184	31	5	6	2	4.43	3.11	1.10	.18
St. Croix	25,905	645	421	121	84	—	6	7	2.49	1.63	.47	.32
Sauk	38,120	1,217	715	395	64	8	18	18	3.19	1.88	1.04	.17
Sawyer	10,323	693	405	258	6	10	4	10	6.71	3.92	2.50	.06
Shawano	35,249	1,486	691	592	130	45	24	10	4.22	1.96	1.68	.37
Sheboygan	80,631	2,024	1,085	558	315	39	28	17	2.51	1.35	.69	.39
Taylor	18,456	672	441	172	52	—	7	1	3.64	2.39	.93	.28
Trempealeau	23,730	944	641	227	42	2	15	19	3.98	2.70	.96	.18
Vernon	27,906	1,124	634	314	146	8	12	12	4.03	2.27	1.13	.52
Vilas	9,363	415	246	122	42	—	6	4	4.43	2.63	1.30	.45
Walworth	41,584	1,074	561	247	197	44	17	9	2.58	1.35	.59	.47
Washington	11,665	746	478	212	33	14	8	3	6.40	4.10	1.82	.28
Washington	33,902	341	221	100	15	2	2	7	1.01	.65	.29	.04
Waupaca	85,901	1,169	747	325	62	14	18	12	1.36	.87	.38	.07
Waupaca	35,056	1,195	796	313	49	14	13	13	3.41	2.27	.89	.14
Waushara	13,920	696	433	195	57	4	5	10	5.00	3.11	1.40	.41
Winnebago	91,103	1,911	1,030	558	219	72	24	17	2.10	1.13	.61	.24
Wood	50,500	1,862	773	718	346	17	21	15	3.69	1.53	1.42	.69

*Data furnished by Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare.

¹Duplication caused by persons receiving general relief and other types of aid is eliminated in totals.

²Percent of population not computed for other programs because of relatively small number in each county.

WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS—OCTOBER 1, 1951*

	Address	Persons in Insti- tution	Rated Capa- city	Persons Under Field Supervi- sion	Offi- cers & Em- ployees
Division of Mental Hygiene					
Central State Hospital	Waupun	322	204	61	109
Mendota State Hospital	Mendota	773	625	439	351
Northern Colony & Training School	Chippewa Falls	1,768	1,306	349	371
Southern Colony & Training School	Union Grove	1,033	674	127	305
Winnebago State Hospital	Winnebago	1,010	798	363	393
Total		4,906	3,607	1,339	1,529
Division of Corrections					
Home for Women	Taycheedah	116	93		73
Reformatory	Green Bay	597	652		146
School for Boys	Waukesha	242	346		147
School for Girls	Oregon	106	190		91
State Prison	Waupun	1,158	844		275
Bureau of Probation & Parole	Madison				112
Parolees: Home for Women				54	
Prison				402	
Reformatory				288	
School for Boys				408	
School for Girls				259	
From Other States				112	
Probationers					1,509
Total		2,219	2,125	3,032	844
Division of Children and Youth					
Wisconsin Child Center	Sparta	133	351	1,598	132
Grand Total		7,258	6,083	5,969	2,505

COUNTY AND CITY HOMES IN WISCONSIN,
JULY 1, 1951*

	Address	Number of Residents ¹	Approximate Rated Capacity	Number of Employees
County Homes				
Ashland	Ashland	34	45	7
Brown	Green Bay, Rt. 1	42	50	8
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	34	60	4
Columbia	Wyocena	34	50	2
Dane	Verona	64	75	11
Dodge	Juneau	72	112	9
Douglas	Superior	20	75	2
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	54	65	3
Grant	Lancaster	23	25	2
Iowa	Dodgeville	29	35	3
Jackson	Black River Falls	25	35	4
Jefferson	Jefferson	135	136	5
Juneau	New Lisbon	21	32	4
Kenosha	Kenosha	67	67	15
Keweenaw	Keweenaw	18	20	4
La Crosse*	La Crosse	87	88	13
Lafayette	Darlington	19	30	5
Lincoln*	Merrill	70	100	16
Marathon*	Wausau	110	110	23
Milwaukee Infirmary	Milwaukee 13	755	750	70
Monroe	Sparta	53	125	9
Outagamie	New London	35	80	11
Pierce	Ellsworth, Rt. 4	10	24	4
Racine*	Racine	175	180	28
Richland	Richland Center	35	35	3
Rock	Janesville	84	90	2
St. Croix	New Richmond	16	35	2
Sauk	Reedsburg	52	60	4
Shawano	Shawano, Rt. 3	30	50	3
Vernon	Viroqua	56	56	9
Walworth	Elkhorn	102	100	7
Washington	West Bend	47	48	3
Waukesha	Waukesha	54	65	4
Waupaca	Manawa, Rt. 1	27	35	4
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids, Rt. 3..	54	53	13
City Homes				
Appleton	Appleton	24	35	4
Hurley	Hurley	8	15	2
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	53	70	5

*Prepared by Wisconsin Department of Public Welfare.

¹Number of residents also includes patients in separate infirmary or hospital wing.

HOSPITALS IN WISCONSIN, 1950*

Location	Name of Facility	Owner- ship or Control	Medi- cal Type	Total Bed Capac- ity	% Occu- pancy	No. of Bassi- nets
Adams	Adams-Friendship	NPA	Gen.	5	84	3
Algoma	Algoma Memorial	NPA	Gen.	23	70	10
Amery	Amery Clinic	Part	Gen.	6	115	6
	Amery Hospital	Ind.	Gen.	19	76	6
Antigo	Langlade Co. Memorial	Ch.	Gen.	43	100	15
Appleton	Outagamie County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	268	99	—
	St. Elizabeth	Ch.	Gen.	206	68	63
Arcadia	St. Joseph's	Ch.	Gen.	65	48	19
Ashland	St. Joseph's	Ch.	Gen.	111	51	18
	Trinity	Ch.	Gen.	56	75	9
Baldwin	Baldwin Community ..	NPA	Gen.	12	72	5
Baraboo	St. Mary's	Ch.	Gen.	61	100	25
Bayfield	Pureair	Co.	TB	65	87	—
Beaver Dam	Lutheran	Ch.	Gen.	92	80	13
	St. Joseph's	Ch.	Gen.	58	117	19
Belmont	Martin Maternity ..	Ind.	Mat.	3	5	3
Beloit	Beloit Municipal ..	City	Gen.	116	85	39
Berlin	Berlin Memorial ..	NPA	Gen.	44	125	17
Black River Falls ..	Krohn Clinic	Part.	Gen.	18	141	12
Boscobel	Memorial Hospital ..	NPA	Gen.	27	—	14
Burlington	Burlington Memorial ..	NPA	Gen.	44	85	22
Campbellsport	Jaeger Maternity ..	Ind.	Mat.	2	12	2
	Spoel Maternity ..	Ind.	Mat.	2	—	2
Chippewa Falls ..	Chippewa County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	375	100	—
	St. Joseph's	Ch.	Gen.	157	88	29
Clintonville	Clintonville Community	Cy-NPA	Gen.	50	61	24
Colfax	Stover Maternity ..	Ind.	Mat.	2	24	3
Columbus	St. Mary's	Ch.	Gen.	43	79	12
Crandon	Crandon Emergency & Maternity	Part.	Mat.	2	15	3
Cuba City	Cuba City	Ind.	Gen.	5	94	6
Cumberland	Cumberland	NPA	Gen.	20	43	8
Darlington	Memorial Hospital ..	NPA	Gen.	33	—	14
Dodgeville	Dodgeville	NPA	Gen.	17	137	6
	Iowa County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	184	90	—
	St. Joseph's	Ch.	Gen.	82	57	18
Durand	St. Benedict's	Ch.	Gen.	33	70	16
Eau Claire	Eau Claire County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	255	99	—
	Luther	NPA	Gen.	139	100	36
	Luther	NPA	Gen.	20	(for N.&M. cases)	—
	Luther	NPA	Gen.	43	(for chronic disease cases)	—
	Mt. Washington	Co.	TB	92	97	—
	Sacred Heart	Ch.	Gen.	176	96	18
Edgerton	Edgerton Memorial ..	NPA	Gen.	21	98	10
Elkhorn	Lakeland	Co.	Gen.	75	78	22
	Walworth County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	236	98	—
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac County Hosp.	Co.	N.&M.	332	97	—
	St. Agnes	Ch.	Gen.	308	78	58
Fort Atkinson	Fort Atkinson Memorial	NPA	Gen.	59	60	21
Frederic	Frederic	City	Gen.	25	63	9
Glenwood City	Sachsenmaier Maternity	Ind.	Mat.	4	25	4

*Data from State Board of Health, Hospital Survey and Construction Division, 1950.

HOSPITALS IN WISCONSIN, 1950 (Continued)

Location	Name of Facility	Owner- ship or Control	Medi- cal Type	Total Bed Capac- ity	% Occu- pancy	No. of Bassi- nets
Goodman	Goodman	City	Mat.	2	—	2
Grantsburg	Grantsburg Community	Corp.	Gen.	17	82	6
Green Bay	Bellin Memorial	Ch.	Gen.	92	94	30
Brown County	Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	316	97	—
	St. Mary's	Ch.	Gen.	88	82	28
	St. Vincent's	Ch.	Gen.	202	96	31
	St. Joseph's	Ch.	Gen.	35	103	18
Hartford	Middle River	Co.	TB	109	95	—
Hawthorne	Hazel Green	NPA	Gen.	19	95	6
Hillsboro	Hustisford	Part	Gen.	18	57	7
Iola	Iola	NPA	Gen.	19	52	7
Janesville	Mercy	Ch.	Gen.	229	46	36
	Pinehurst	Co.	TB	75	95	—
	Rock County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	238	100	—
Jefferson	Forest Lawn	Co.	TB	58	81	—
	Jefferson County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	278	102	—
Juneau	Dodge County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	270	92	—
Kaukauna	Riverview	Co.	TB	65	89	—
Kenosha	Kenosha	NPA	Gen.	152	75	24
	St. Catherine's	Ch.	Gen.	59	111	29
	Willowbrook	Co.	TB	40	104	—
Ladysmith	St. Mary's	Ch.	Gen.	70	66	15
La Crosse	Grandview	NPA	Gen.	78	45	12
	La Crosse	NPA	Gen.	36	80	10
	La Crosse Lutheran	Ch.	Gen.	142	85	15
	St. Francis	Ch.	Gen.	331	76	48
Lancaster	Grant Community	NPA	Gen.	16	72	7
	Grant County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	242	89	—
	Lancaster	Part.	Gen.	16	32	6
Laona	Ovitz	Part.	Gen.	20	38	8
Lodi	Lodi Nursing & Maternity	Ind.	Mat.	3	—	3
Madison	Kiddie Camp Home	State	Child.	18	90	—
	Lakeview	Co.	TB	140	96	—
	Madison General	Cy-NPA	Gen.	249	90	37
	Madison General	NPA	Gen.	96 (for chronic disease cases)	—	—
	Mendota State	State	N.&M.	817	94	—
	Methodist	Ch.	Gen.	119	80	24
	Morningside	NPA	TB	49	97	—
	St. Mary's	Ch.	Gen.	190	100	50
	Student Infirmary	State	Gen.	61	39	—
	State of Wis. General	State	Gen.	734	90	26
	Wisconsin General	State	Gen.	38 (for N.&M. cases)	148	—
	Wisconsin General	State	Gen.	43 (for TB cases)	63	—
Manitowoc	Holy Family	Ch.	Gen.	197	67	60
	Manitowoc County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	262	87	—
Marinette	Marinette General	Co.	Gen.	70	103	30
Marshfield	Marshfield General ..	NPA	Gen.	12	10	—
	St. Joseph's	Ch.	Gen.	263	53	32
	Wood County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	250	100	—
Mattoon	Mattoon Maternity	Ind.	Mat.	8	12	3
Mauston	Mauston	Corp.	Gen.	38	72	10
Medford	Medford Clinic	Corp.	Gen.	30	84	8
Menomonie	Dunn County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	181	100	—
	Menomonie Memorial	Cy-Co.	Gen.	52	35	20
Merrill	Holy Cross	Ch.	Gen.	76	80	16

HOSPITALS IN WISCONSIN, 1950 (Continued)

Location	Name of Facility	Owner- ship or Control	Medi- cal Type	Total Bed Capac- ity	% Occu- pancy	No. of Bassi- nets
Milwaukee	Columbia	NPA	Gen.	25	80	39
	Columbia	NPA	Gen.	22 (for N.&M. cases)	—	—
	Doctor's	NPA	Gen.	35	127	10
	Edgewater	NPA	Gen.	10	24	—
	Evangelical Deaconess	Ch.	Gen.	103	115	30
	Lakeview	NPA	Gen.	19	146	5
	Layout Home	Ch.	Chr.	33	100	—
	Mercy	NPA	Gen.	21	145	13
	Milwaukee Children's	NPA	Child.	192	62	—
	Milwaukee County Asylum	Co.	N.&M.	2,393	117	—
	Milwaukee County General	Co.	Gen.	447	114	37
	Milwaukee County Hospital	Co.	Gen.	48 (for N.&M. cases)	135	—
	Milwaukee County	Co.	Gen.	250 (for chronic disease cases)	75	—
	Milwaukee Hospital ..	Ch.	Gen.	293	84	82
	Milwaukee Hospital ..	Ch.	Gen.	33 (for chronic disease cases)	—	—
	Milwaukee San.	Corp.	N.&M.	151	94	—
	Misericordia	Ch.	Gen.	150	90	35
	Mt. Sinai	NPA	Gen.	149	103	54
	Sacred Heart San.	Ch.	Chr.	230	83	—
	St. Anthony's	Ch.	Gen.	99	80	40
	St. Joseph's	Ch.	Gen.	323	84	100
	St. Luke's (old)	NPA	Gen.	111	116	26
	St. Luke's (new)	NPA	Gen.	180 (un- der const)	—	—
	St. Mary's	Ch.	Gen.	212	84	69
	St. Mary's Hill	Ch.	N.&M.	100	84	—
	St. Michael's	Ch.	Gen.	115	89	26
	Shorewood	Corp.	N.&M.	55	91	—
	West Side	NPA	Gen.	23	132	18
Mondovi	Gillette	Ind.	Gen.	16	100	5
	Mondovi Clinic	Corp.	Gen.	18	84	5
Monroe	Green County Hospital	County	N.&M.	291	93	—
	St. Clare	Ch.	Gen.	114	80	27
Neenah	Theodo Clark Memorial	NPA	Gen.	182	68	63
	Neillsville	NPA	Gen.	25	44	14
New London	Borchardt Clinic	NPA	Gen.	16	70	8
	Community Hospital ..	Ch.	Gen.	51	80	15
New Richmond	Holy Family	Ch.	Gen.	24	77	14
	St. Croix County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	177	98	—
Oconomowoc	Boomer Maternity	Ind.	Mat.	5	6	5
	Rogers Memorial San.	NPA	N.&M.	50	84	—
	Summit	Corp.	Gen.	27	75	.9
	Summit Hospital	Corp.	Gen.	21 (for N.&M. Cases)	90	—
Oconto	Oconto County and City	NPA	Gen.	27	71	16
Oconto Falls	Oconto Falls	City	Gen.	24	49	8
Oncalaska	Oak Forest	Co.	TB	60	89	—
Oscceola	Ladd Memorial	Vil.	Gen.	14	70	2
Oshkosh	Alexean Brothers	Ch.	N.&M.	85	87	—
Owen	Mercy Hospital	Ch.	Gen.	202	82	35
Park Falls	Clark County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	366	104	—
Peshtigo	Park Falls	NPA	Gen.	33	61	11
	Marinette County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	310	94	—

HOSPITALS IN WISCONSIN, 1950 (Continued)

Location	Name of Facility	Owner-ship or Control	Medi-cal Type	Total Bed Capac-ity	% Occupancy	No. of Bassi-nets
Phelps	North Woods	NPA	Gen.	14	59	6
Phillips	Dyke Maternity	Ind.	Mat.	3	—	4
	Lapham's Maternity ..	Ind.	Mat.	5	28	6
Platteville	Platteville Municipal ..	City	Gen.	29	51	13
Plum City	Plum City	NPA	Gen.	23	78	5
Plymouth	Plymouth	NPA	Gen.	34	87	12
	Rocky Knoll	Co.	TB	80	93	—
Portage	Divine Savior	Ch.	Gen.	75	94	16
Port Washington	St. Alphonsus	Ch.	Gen.	61	95	17
Poynette	Poynette	Corp.	Gen.	10	—	3
Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien San.-Hosp.	NPA	Gen.	55	58	10
	Beaumont	NPA	Gen.	16	66	8
Prairie Farm	Olson Maternity	Ind.	Mat.	2	8	3
Prescott	St. Croixdale San.	Corp.	Mat.	2	25	2
	St. Croixdale San.	Corp.	N.&M.	65	86	—
Racine	Racine County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	289	99	—
	St. Luke's	Ch.	Gen.	200	85	34
	St. Mary's	Ch.	Gen.	224	61	50
	Sunny Rest	Co.	TB	80	90	—
Reedsburg	Reedsburg Municipal City	City	Gen.	27	78	13
	Sauk County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	209	90	—
Rhinelander	St. Mary's	Ch.	Gen.	62	110	18
Rice Lake	Lakeside Methodist	Ch.	Gen.	24	83	14
	St. Joseph's	Ch.	Gen.	76	90	20
Richland Center	Richland	NPA	Gen.	58	83	14
	Richland County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	154	93	—
Ripon	Ripon Municipal	City	Gen.	45	65	11
River Falls	Rest Haven Maternity	Ind.	Mat.	3	8	3
	River Falls City	City	Gen.	20	75	7
St. Croix Falls	St. Croix Falls	NPA	Gen.	12	72	5
Shawano	Shawano County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	190	100	—
	Shawano Municipal	NPA	Gen.	56	75	23
Sheboygan	St. Nicholas	Ch.	Gen.	240	74	40
	Sheboygan County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	288	99	—
	Sheboygan Memorial	NPA	Gen.	93	96	24
	Sheboygan Memorial	NPA	Gen.	44 (for chronic disease cases)	—	—
	Sheboygan Memorial	NPA	Gen.	19 (for N.&M. cases)	—	—
Shell Lake	Shell Lake	NPA	Gen.	13	102	6
Shullsburg	Shullsburg	NPA	Gen.	15	25	5
Siren	Siren	Ind.	Gen.	14	—	8
South Milwaukee	South Milwaukee	Ind.	Gen.	11	99	6
Sparta	Monroe County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	190	96	—
	St. Mary's	Ch.	Gen.	58	77	25
Spooner	Baltes Maternity	Ind.	Mat.	5	3	3
	Hawkins Maternity	Ind.	Mat.	3	—	3
Stanley	Victory Memorial	NPA	Gen.	29	88	12
Statescan	Wisconsin State San.	State	TB	241	64	—
Stevens Point	River Pines	Ch.	TB	62	94	—
	St. Michael's	Ch.	Gen.	181	72	31
Stoughton	Stoughton	NPA	Gen.	44	71	16
Sturgeon Bay	Door Co. Memorial ...	NPA	Gen.	37	142	19
Superior	Douglas Co. Hospital ..	Co.	N.&M.	212	101	—
	Douglas County San. Co.	Co.	N.&M.	120	101	—
	St. Francis	Ch.	Gen.	38	113	12
	St. Joseph's	Ch.	Gen.	59	75	25
	St. Mary's	Ch.	Gen.	109	73	31
Tigerton	Tigerton Community ..	NPA	Gen.	24	4	7
Tomah	Tomah Memorial	NPA	Gen.	21	—	12
Tomahawk	Riverview	NPA	Gen.	7	175	3
	Sacred Heart	Ch.	Gen.	47	52	8

BASIC STATISTICS

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HOSPITALS IN WISCONSIN, 1950 (Continued)

Location	Name of Facility	Owner-ship or Control	Medi-cal Type	Total Bed Capac-ity	% Occupancy	No. of Bassi-nets
Two Rivers	Two Rivers Municipal	City	Gen.	43	60	15
Verona	Dane County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	299	97	—
Viroqua	Vernon County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	165	94	—
	Vernon Memorial ..	NPA	Gen.	30	98	12
Washburn	Washburn	NPA	Gen.	15	72	6
Watertown	St. Mary's	Ch.	Gen.	73	90	25
Waukesha	Milwaukee Children's Hosp.	NPA	Child.	50	—	—
	Waukesha County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	230	96	—
	Waukesha Memorial ..	City	Gen.	131	84	34
Waupaca	Mirror Lake	NPA	Gen.	12	81	5
Waupun	Waupaca	NPA	Gen.	17	70	6
	Central State Hospital	State	N.&M.	204	168	—
	Waupun Memorial ...	Ch.	Gen.	65	—	28
Wausau	Marathon County Hospital ..	Co.	N.&M.	209	103	—
	Mount View	Co.	TB	74	84	—
	St. Mary's	Ch.	Gen.	156	118	45
	Wausau Memorial ...	NPA	Gen.	121	73	30
Wauwatosa	Martha Washington ..	NPA	Mat.	13	81	25
	Milwaukee County Hos-p. for mental diseases	Co.	N.&M.	1,036	113	—
	Muirdale	Co.	TB	580	98	—
	St. Camillus	Ch.	Chr.	85	101	—
West Bend	St. Joseph's	Ch.	Gen.	98	64	30
	Washington County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	172	96	—
West DePere	Hickory Grove	Co.	TB	86	90	—
West Salem	La Crosse County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	298	99	—
Weyauwega	Waupaca County Hospital	Co.	N.&M.	196	96	—
Whitehall	Trempealeau County Hosp.	Co.	N.&M.	215	95	—
	Whitehall Community NPA	Gen.	32	102	9	—
Whitlaw	Maple Crest	Co.	TB	45	86	—
Whitewater	Wiedman Maternity ..	Ind.	Mat.	3	14	3
Wild Rose	Wild Rose	NPA	Gen.	18	100	8
Winnebago	Sunny View	Co.	TB	67	93	—
	Winnebago County Hosp.	Co.	N.&M.	266	100	—
	Winnebago State Hospital ..	State	N.&M.	1,038	126	2
Wisconsin Rapids ..	Riverview	NPA	Gen.	66	94	29
Wyocena	Columbia County Hospital ..	Co.	N.&M.	325	98	—

FOOTNOTES

Explanation of symbols used:

1. Ownership or Control

Ch. — Church

City — City

Co. — County

Corp. — Corporation for profit

Cy-Co. — City-County

Cy-NPA — City-Nonprofit Association

Ind. — Individual

NPA — Nonprofit Association

Part. — Partnership

State — State

Vil. — Village

2. Medical Type of Hospital

Child. — Children's

Chr. — Chronic

Gen. — General

Mat. — Maternity

N.&M. — Nervous and Mental

TB — Tuberculosis

PUBLIC UTILITIES IN WISCONSIN, 1950¹

Type of Utility	No. of Companies	No. of Customers	Total Operating Revenues
Class A Private Electric Utilities	17	867,774	\$125,605,018
Class B Private Electric Utilities	4	5,498	718,309
Class C Private Electric Utilities	18	5,814	506,078
Total	39	879,086	\$126,829,404
Class A Municipal Electric Utilities	4	23,445	\$ 2,773,818
Class B Municipal Electric Utilities	38	62,228	6,799,513
Class C Municipal Electric Utilities	45	22,014	1,955,030
Total	87	107,687	\$ 11,528,361
Class A Private Gas Utilities	13	417,992	\$ 25,960,762
Class B Private Gas Utilities	3	10,773	658,154
Class C Private Gas Utilities	6	4,770	247,692
Total	22	433,535	\$ 26,866,608
Class A&B Private Telephone Utilities	16	891,118	\$ 63,771,000
Class C&D Private Telephone Utilities	180	90,338	3,211,000
Total	196	981,456	\$ 66,982,246
Class A Private Water Utilities	2	18,466	\$ 575,416
Class B Private Water Utilities	2	332	105,903
Class C&D Private Water Utilities	3	775	28,263
Total	7	19,573	\$ 709,582
Class A Municipal Water Utilities	23	299,905	\$ 9,430,617
Class B Municipal Water Utilities	49	78,045	2,349,796
Class C&D Municipal Water Utilities	165	85,027	2,510,950
Total	237	462,977	\$ 14,291,363
Steam and Hot Water Heating Utilities			
Private	4		
Municipal	2	1,952	\$ 1,940,398
Urban Electric Railways	3	344,299,330 ²	17,559,550
Interurban	3	4,197,717 ²	2,094,812

¹Data from Statistics of Wisconsin Public Utilities, 1948-1949-1950 Bulletin No. 8, Sept. 1, 1951, Public Service Commission.

²Passengers.

RAILROAD MILEAGE IN WISCONSIN 1900 AND 1950

Railroad Companies 1900	Mileage ¹	Railroad Companies 1950	Mileage ²
Abbotsford & Northeastern	15.16	Ahnapee & Western	32.49
Ahnapee & Western	34.00	Chicago & Northwestern	1,999.49
Ashland, Siskiwit & Iron River		Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	220.25
Log. R'y	37.00	Chicago, Milw. St. Paul & Pacific	1,546.88
Big Falls R'y Co.	21.00	Chicago, St. Paul, Mpls., & Omaha	723.07
Bayfield Harbor & Gt. Western & Bayfield Transit Co.	9.80	Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	10.28
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,650.46	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	32.25
Chicago & Northwestern	1,625.73	Grand Trunk Western	—
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Quincy	619.11	Great Northern	38.37
Chicago, Burlington & Northern	222.57	Green Bay & Western	221.68
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern	17.33	Hillsboro & North Eastern	4.91
Chicago, Madison & Northern	91.31	Illinois Central	45.08
Chicago & Lake Superior	3.00	Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western	34.97
Chippewa River & Menomonie	33.00	Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer	—
Drummond & Southwestern	21.72	Laona & Northern	7.48
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	110.60	Marinette, Tomahawk & Western	13.39
Duluth, Superior & Western	6.16	Mpls., St. Paul & S. S. Marie	1,308.18
Dunbar & Wausauke	13.50	Northern Pacific	97.36
Eastern Railway Co. of Minnesota	38.15	Northwestern Coal Railway	—
Fairchild & North Eastern	30.00	Winona Bridge Railway .....	.58
Green Bay & Western	225.00	Total Mileage	6,336.71
Greenwood & Northeastern	15.00		
Hazelhurst & South Eastern	17.00		
Hawthorne, Neogammon & Superior	7.35		
Holmes & Sons R'y Co.	27.00		
Iola & Northern	4.70		
Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western	36.70		
Kickapoo Valley & Northern	51.30		
Lake Shore & Eastern R'y Co.	12.00		
Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer R'y Co.	15.70		
Mattoon R'y Co.	21.00		
Milwaukee & Superior	26.16		
Marshfield & South Eastern	33.00		
Marinette, Tomahawk & Western	33.30		
Minnesota & Wisconsin	21.00		
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	271.42		
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Ashland	35.50		
Northern Pacific	102.92		
Northwestern Coal R'y Co.	8.00		
Oshkosh Transportation Co.	4.28		
Rice Lake, Dallas & Menomonie	7.50		
St. Cloud, Grantsburg & Ashland	12.00		
St. Paul & Duluth	13.75		
Superior Bell Line & Transfer Co.	10.94		
Washburn, Bayfield & Iron River	64.00		
West Range	7.00		
Winona Bridge R'y Co. ....	.54		
Wisconsin & Michigan	40.32		
Whitcomb & Morris	6.00		
Wisconsin Central R.R. Co.	874.16		
Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota	72.24		
Total Mileage	6,592.00		

¹Data from 1901 Blue Book, p. 655.²Data from Wisconsin Public Service Commission, Office of Secretary of State and Wisconsin Railroad Assn.

WISCONSIN AIRPORTS*

September 1951

Location	Name	Owner-ship	Type of Airport	Distance & Direction	Longest Runway	Facilities
Antigo	Antigo Municipal .	Mun.	A	2.0 mi ENE	NW/SE 3300'	
Appleton	Oufatagamie County	Co.	A	2.2 mi ENE	NE/SW 2900'	M
Ashland	Ashland Municipal	Mun.	A	2.5 mi SSE	NE/SW 2250'	N
Baldwin	Baldwin	Pr.	A	0.5 mi W	N/S 2250'	N
Baraboo	Bell Aero	Pr.	A	4.0 mi NNW	NE/SW 3500'	AW
Barron	Barron	Pr.	AF	1.0 mi ENE	E/W 2600'	N
Beaver Dam	Beaver Dam	Pr.	A	1.7 mi W	NE/SW 2850'	
Beaver Dam	Beaver Dam	Pr.	SPB	1.7 mi W	Allway	
Beaver Dam	Midway	Pr.	A	3.0 mi ESE	NE/SW 2370'	M
Beloit	S. Beloit	Pr.	A	2.0 mi S	NW/SE 3700'	M
Black River Falls	Jackson County ..	Mun.	A	2.0 mi E	NE/SW 2800'	N
Boscobel	Boscobel	Pr.	A	2.0 mi NE	NE/SW 2650'	R
Boulder Junction	Boulder Junction ..	Pr.	A	1.6 mi NNW	NE/SW 3800'	X
Boulder Junction	Boulder Junction ..	Pr.	SPB	1.4 mi NNW	E/W 8000'	X
Boyceville	Boyceville	Pr.	A	0.5 mi E	E/W 2050'	
Briggsville	Norling's	Pr.	S	1.3 mi SW	N/S 3000'	R
Briggsville	Norling's	Pr.	SPB	1.5 mi W	E/W 5000'	R
Burlington	Burlington	Pr.	S	1.0 mi SE	NE/SW 2000'	
Butler	Sky Haven	Pr.	A	1.8 mi WSW	N/S 2000'	AW
Cable	Cable Union	It.	A	2.5 mi SE	SE/NW 2900'	M-X
Cambridge	Cambridge	Pr.	LA	2.3 mi SE	N/S 1600'	
Cassville	Cassville	Mun.	S	0.8 mi SE	E/W 2700'	
Chetek	Chetek	Mun.	AF	0.5 mi SE	NW/SE 2200'	
Clintonville	Clintonville Municipal	Mun.	A	1.0 mi ESE	NW/SE 3800'	L-P-W
Colby	Colby-Abbotsford	Pr.	LF	1.0 mi NNW	NE/SW 2600'	
Coloma	Coloma Municipal	Mun.	A	3.0 mi NW	N/S 3100'	N
Cornell	Cornell Municipal	Mun.	S	2.0 mi E	E/W 2500'	
Crandon	Crandon	Pr.	S	2.2 mi SSW	N/S 2300'	
Crandon	Crandon	Pr.	SPB	2.0 mi SSW	Allway	R
Crivitz	Crivitz Municipal	Mun.	A	3.3 mi WSW	NW/SE 3000'	R
Cumberland	Cumberland Municipal	Mun.	A	3.0 mi SE	NW/SE 2200'	N
Dallas	Dallas	Pr.	S	.07 mi SSE	N/S 2600'	N
Delavan	Lake Lawn	Pr.	S	2.0 mi ESE	N/S 2850'	N-X
Drummond	Eau Claire Lakes	Pr.	S	9.2 mi W	E/W 2600'	X
Durand	Liberty	Pr.	A	5.5 mi SW	E/W 2600'	
Durand	Schlosser	Pr.	A	2.4 mi NNW	NW/SE 3100'	M
Eagle River	Eagle River Municipal	Mun.	A	1.3 mi NW	N/S 3600'	
East Troy	East Troy	Mun.	S	0.3 mi W	N/S 1900'	Un. Const.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Mun.	A	3.5 mi NNE	NE/SW 4300'	C-L-P-W
Eau Claire	Municipal	Mun.	AF	3.0 mi SW	NE/SW 3100'	M
Edgerton	Tobacco City	Pr.	A	2.7 mi N	N/S 2900'	M
Elkhorn	Elkhorn Air Service	Pr.	A	1.5 mi SE	E/W 2600'	M
Ephraim	Ephraim-Fish Creek	Jt.	A	2.0 mi SW	N/S 2400'	X
Fifield	Boyd's Mason Lake	Pr.	AF	13.0 mi WSW	WNW/ESE 4000'	R-X
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Pr.	A	1.9 mi ENE	E/W 2800'	M
Fond du Lac	Skyport	Pr.	SPB	2.2 mi NE	Unlimited	M-X
Fort Atkinson	Fort Atkinson Municipal	Mun.	A	3.0 mi NNE	NE/SW 2350'	
Frederick	Frederick	Pr.	A	1.2 mi ENE	NE/SW 1800'	
Glidden	Glidden Municipal	Mun.	S	0.8 mi SE	NW/SE 2400'	N
Grantsburg	C.A.A. Intermediate	Pr.	A	1.5 mi NNE	NE/SW 4200'	C-F-L-W
Green Bay	Austin Straubel ..	Co.	A	5.7 mi WSW	N/S 4200'	C-L-M-P-R-W
Green Bay	Nicolet	Pr.	A	4.5 mi S	NW/SE 3400'	M
Hartford	Hartford	Pr.	AF	2.0 mi NW	NE/SW 2100'	
Hayward	Hayward	Pr.	AF	2.0 mi NE	NE/SW 2950'	

*Data furnished by Wisconsin Aeronautics Commission.

WISCONSIN AIRPORTS—Continued

Location	Name	Owner- ship	Type of Airport	Distance & Direction	Longest Runway	Facilities
ka	Rutherford	Pr.	S	0.2 mi E	N/S 2700'	F-N-R
a	Central County ..	Pr.	A	4.8 mi E	NE/SW 2200'	
n River	Union	Jt.	AF	2.2 mi WNW	NE/SW 2200'	N-X
nesville	Janesville	Pr.	A	1.8 mi NNE	NW/SE 2350'	M
nesville	Rock County	Co.	A	4.5 mi SSW	NE/SW 5400'	L-M-P-R-W
ukwana	Greenland	Pr.	LA	3.0 mi N	E/W 1700'	M
ndall	Kendall	Pr.	S	0.5 mi E	N/S 2500'	
nosha	Kenosha	Pr.	A	2.0 mi S	NE/SW 3000'	
hler	Kohler	Pr.	A	1.0 mi N	NW/SE 2800'	M
Crosse	La Crosse	Mun.	A	5.0 mi NNW	NE/SW 5300'	C-L-M-P-R-W
dysmith	Municipal	Mun. Co.	A	2.8 mi SE	NE/SW 2880'	M
dysmith	Rusk County	(New)	Co.	5.0 mi NE	NW/SE 3000'	Un. Const.
ke Delton	McBoyle's-Dells ..	Pr.	A	0.5 mi SE	NE/SW 2150'	M-R
ke Delton	Lake Delton	Pr.	SPB	0.5 mi E	NE/SW 4800'	M-R
ke Mills	Lake Mills	Mun.	LA	4.5 mi NW	NW/SE 1700'	R
nd O'Lakes	King's Gateway ..	Pr.	A	0.5 mi SSE	NW/SE 4400'	
ong	Laona	Pr.	AF	3.0 mi WSW	NW/SE 3100'	
Pointe	Madeline Island ..	Mun.	S	1.2 mi NE	NE/SW 2800'	N-F
Y	Lily	Pr.	S	0.5 mi SE	E/W 2500'	N-F
ne Rock	Lone Rock C.A.A.	Pr.	A	2.0 mi NNE	E/W 3800'	C-F-L-W
adison	Four Lakes	Pr.	A	3.0 mi SSE	E/W 3150'	M-R-W
adison	Madison	Mun.	A	5.0 mi NE	NE/SW 6000'	C-L-M-P-R-W
adison	Jackson	Pr.	SPB	2.5 mi NW	3 mi Allway	
adison	Reque	Pr.	SPB	S City	NE/SW 4 mi	
anitowish	Manitowish	Mun.	A	1.0 mi SSE	NE/SW 3700'	X
Waters	Waters	Mun.	A	1.6 mi NNW	N/S 3800'	Un. Const.
anitowoc	Manitowoc	Mun.	A	2.3 mi SSW	E/W 2600'	M
arfield	Marshfield	Mun.	A	2.3 mi SE	NW/SE 1925'	R
ouston	Mauston	Pr.	AF	1.2 mi NE	NW/SE 1600'	
edford	Medford	Pr.	LA	2.7 mi SE	NW/SE 2100'	N
edford	Taylor County	Pr.	AF	3.2 mi NE	N/S 2550'	P
emonomie	Menomonie	Pr.	A	1.2 mi NNW	NE/SW 2200'	M-R
errill	Merrill Municipal	Mun.	A	0.7 mi WNW	NE/SW 3300'	M-R
iddleton	Morey	Pr.	A	13.7 mi NNW	E/W 2600'	M
ilwaukee	Brown Deer	Co.	A	6.0 mi NW	NW/SE 3400'	M-R-W-L
ilwaukee	Curtiss-Wright	Pr.	S	7.0 mi SW	E/W 2100'	AW
ilwaukee	Hales Corners	Co.	A	6.0 mi S	N/S 6750'	C-L-M-P-R-W
ilwaukee	General Mitchell	Mun.	S	E City	N/S 2900'	P-W
ilwaukee	Maitland	Mun.	SPB	E City	N/S 3.5 mi	W
inocqua	Minocqua	Pr.	A	3.3 mi S	E/W 3800'	M-R-W
onroe	Badger	Pr.	AF	1.8 mi SW	N/S 2000'	
ontello	Mryland Sky Lodge	Pr.	S	1.5 mi NNW	NNW/SSE 2100'	R
enah	Valley Airways	Pr.	AF	3.5 mi SW	E/W 2100'	R
ellsville	Neillsville	Mun.	A	6.0 mi W	E/W 2200'	F-N
ew Auburn	North End Lodge	Pr.	SPB	9.0 mi E	NE/SW 5 mi	R
conomowoc	Pabst	Pr.	A	3.6 mi SE	N/S 2000'	F-N
conto	Oconto Municipal	Mun.	A	2.6 mi SW	NE/SW 3150'	M
conto Falls	Matravers	Pr.	A	1.3 mi NE	NE/SW 2550'	
jibwa	Rainbow Lodge	Pr.	S	1.0 mi NE	E/W 2300'	R
mro	Ginnow	Pr.	AF	3.0 mi N	NE/SW 1800'	M
secola	Osceola Municipal	Mun.	A	0.5 mi S	E/W 2640'	N
shkosh	Winnebago County	Co.	A	1.0 mi SSW	N/S 4800'	L-M-P-W
almry	Palmyra	Mun.	S	0.5 mi NW	E/W 2100'	Un. Const.
ndeveille	Reuhl	Pr.	S	0.6 mi SW	NE/SW 2300'	N
ewaukee	Aero Park	Pr.	A	5.6 mi NE	NW/SE 2600'	M-R
ewaukee	Capitol Drive	Pr.	A	4.4 mi E	E/W 1950'	M-R
hillips	Phillips Municipal	Mun.	A	0.5 mi N	E/W 3300'	M-R
hillips	Price Lake	Pr.	AF	12.5 mi WNW	NE/SW 2800'	N-X
ainfield	Plainfield	Mun.	A	0.2 mi S	NW/SE 2050'	N
lymouth	Carm	Pr.	AF	2.0 mi NW	NE/SW 2200'	N
lymouth	Chaplin's Airpark	Pr.	S	1.0 mi NNW	E/W 2200'	M
ortage	Mael	Pr.	A	NW City	N/S 4000'	M
ortage	Portage	Pr.	S	1.7 mi SSW	E/W 2400'	
ayneotte	Curtiss Air Park ..	Pr.	LA	1.5 mi NE	N/S 1600'	AW
airie du Chien	Prairie du Chien	Pr.	A	2.0 mi SE	E/W 3000'	

WISCONSIN AIRPORTS—Continued

Location	Name	Owner-ship	Type of Airport	Distance & Direction	Longest Runway	Facilities	
Pulaski	Kubiak Airpark ..	Pr.	AF	1.5 mi E	NE/SW 2400'	AW	
Racine	Horlick-Racine ..	Pr.	A	2.0 mi N	N/S 3500'	M-R-W	
Reedsburg	Reedsburg	Mun.	AF	1.5 mi E	N/S 2290'	M	
Rhinelanders	Rhinelanders						
Oneida	Oneida	Jt.	A	2.0 mi W	NE/SW 3900'	L-P-W	
Rice Lake	Arrowhead	Pr.	A	2.0 mi SSE	N/S 2400'		
Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Municipal	Mun.	A	3.5 mi NNE	NE/SW 3500'	
Richland	Richland						
Center	Richland	Mun.	AF	6.0 mi SE	NW/SE 2460'	M-R	
Ripon	Gerrie	Pr.	AF	2.3 mi NE	NE/SW 1800'	M	
River Falls	River Falls	Pr.	AF	0.5 mi NW	N/S 2600'	N	
Rothschild	Wisconsin Valley ..	Pr.	A	2.0 mi S	NW/SE 3000'		
Seymour	Seymour Fly. Club	Pr.	S	2.5 mi SE	E/W 1900'	F-N	
Shawano	Shawano	Municipal	Jt.	A	2.3 mi ENE	NW/SE 4000'	
Shell Lake	Shell Lake	Pr.	SPB	2.3 mi ENE	Unlimited	M-R	
Shell Lake	Shell Lake	Municipal	Mun.	A	1.2 mi SE	NW/SE 2650'	
Shell Lake	Shell Lake	Pr.	SPB	1.4 mi SE	NW/SE 3 mi	N	
Shiocton	Shiocton	Pr.	LA	1.0 mi NE	E/W 1700'	N	
Shullsburg	Shullsburg	Pr.	AF	1.1 mi S	NW/SE 1800'		
Siren	Burnett County ..	Co.	A	2.6 mi NNE	NE/SW 3900'	M-P-R-L	
Sparta	Sparta-Angelo ..	Pr.	A	2.2 mi NE	NE/SW 2500'	N	
Spencer	Spencer	Pr.	A	0.5 mi SW	NNW/SSE 2600'	M	
Spooner	Spooner	Pr.	A	5.0 mi N	N/S 2600'		
Spooner	Spooner	Municipal	Mun.	A	5.0 mi NE	NE/SW 2000'	N
Stevens Point	Stevens Point	Municipal	Mun.	A	3.0 mi NE	NE/SW 4000'	L-M-P-W
Stoughton	Nelson	Pr.	A	1.0 mi E	NW/SE 2000'	M	
Sturgeon Bay	Cherryland	Mun.	A	2.0 mi WNW	N/S 3250'		
Sturtevant	Air City	Pr.	A	0.4 mi SE	E/W 2600'	R	
Superior	Richard I. Bong ..	Mun.	A	2.3 mi S	NE/SW 3300'		
Three Lakes	Three Lakes	Mun.	AF	0.5 mi S	NW/SE 2150'	F-N	
Tomah	Tomah	Pr.	A	1.0 mi E	E/W 2600'	M-R	
Tomahawk	Werner Airpark ..	Pr.	A	1.2 mi ENE	NE/SW 2175'		
Valmy	Valmy	Pr.	AF	0.5 mi S	NE/SW 2300'		
Washburn	Bakers	Pr.	S	1.2 mi SW	E/W 1850'	N	
Washington	Washington Island	Mun.	A	W Side	NW/SE 2500'	F-N	
Watertown	Watertown	Mun.	A	1.5 mi S	NW/SE 2700'	M	
Waukesha	Waukesha County ..	Co.	A	1.8 mi N	NW/SE 3100'	L-M-R	
Waupaca	Waupaca	Municipal	Mun.	A	4.0 mi ESE	NW/SE 2800'	
Waupun	Waupun	Pr.	A	2.0 mi SE	N/S 2440'	R	
Wausau	Alexander	Municipal	Mun.	A	S City	NW/SE 4400'	
Wausau	Wausau	Pr.	SPB	S City	NW/SE 6000'	C-L-M-P-W	
Wautoma	Wautoma	Mun.	A	2.3 mi SSW	NW/SE 2800'	C-M-W	
West Bend	Sky Ranch	Pr.	A	7.2 mi NW	E/W 2400'	AW	
West Bend	West Bend	Municipal	Mun.	A	2.5 mi E	NW/SE 3075'	L-M
Wild Rose	Wild Rose	Municipal	Mun.	A	2.5 mi NE	E/W 3300'	F-N
Wonewoc	Castle Rock	Pr.	AF	1.1 mi NW	E/W 2350'	N	
Woodruff	Arbor Vitae	Municipal	Mun.	A	2.6 mi NW	N/S 2500'	

Legend

- A — Airport.
 AF — Air field.
 AW — Attended weekends.
 C — CAA communications.
 Co. — Owned by a county.
 F — No gas and oil facilities.
 Jt. — Owned by any combination of cities, counties, villages or towns.
 L — Lighted airport.
 LA — Landing area.
 M — Aircraft and engine mechanic.
 Mun. — Owned by a single city, village or town.
 N — No attendant on field.
 P — Paved runway.
 Pr. — Privately owned.
 R — Restaurant.
 S — Airstrip.
 SPB — Seaplane base.
 Un. Const. — Under construction.
 W — Weather station.
 X — Closed during winter months.

DATA ON CONSERVATION AND RECREATION IN WISCONSIN*

Inventory of Recreational Facilities in Wisconsin

8,676 recorded lakes in Wisconsin totalling 924,709 acres of water
 1,412 trout streams with total mileage of 8,349 miles
 4,584,070 acres of publicly-owned or publicly-controlled land open to hunters in Wisconsin in fall of 1951
 145 state wild life and game refuges totalling 56,397 acres in July 1951.

Fish and Game Licenses, 1950

314,971 deer hunting tags issued
 475,803 small game hunting licenses issued
 254,469 nonresident fishing licenses issued
 736,801 resident fishing licenses issued
 23,360 ten-day nonresident licenses issued
 20,035 sportsmen's licenses issued
 2,401 nonresident bow and arrow deer licenses issued
 948 guide licenses issued
 103,826 federal waterfowl hunting stamps sold

Estimated Game Taken in 1950-51 Hunting Season

414,487 pheasants
 66,851 prairie chicken and sharp-tailed grouse
 798,932 ruffed grouse
 18,487 Hungarian partridge
 567,852 waterfowl
 1,137,566 squirrels
 768,189 cottontail rabbits
 1,276 bear
 168,294 deer (383 taken with bow and arrow)

Fur Bearing Animals Taken in 1950-51

\$109,336 in bounties for coyotes, timber wolves, red and gray foxes, wildcats, and lynx paid out
 \$1,250,000 value of wild fur harvest
 13,146 beaver taken in spring of 1951

Restocking Forests and Wild Life

40,000 adult pheasants stocked in spring of 1951
 180,000 pheasants stocked before hunting season of 1951
 21,000,000 trees and shrubs planted in Wisconsin in spring of 1951 from state sources
 4,000,000 trees and shrubs planted in Wisconsin in spring of 1951 from federal and private sources
 144,136,376 fish produced at state fish hatcheries and ponds and distributed
 14,000,000 fish produced at federal hatcheries and distributed
 982,696 legal size brook, brown, and rainbow trout distributed

Data on Conservation Law Violations, Injuries and Forest Fires

3,840 conservation law violations reported by commission wardens in 1950. Over 99 percent of completed cases resulted in conviction. 414 juvenile cases given special handling.
 103 persons injured in hunting accidents in 1950 of which 15 were fatal accidents. 40 involved deer and bear of which 8 were fatal.
 669 forest fires burned 2,313 acres of timber in 1950. 96 percent of these held to less than 10 acres.

*Information furnished by Conservation Commission November 1951.

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS*

Name	Location, and State Highway Connection	Dominant Features	Swim-ming	Camp-ing**	Electri-cal Out-lets	Water Frontage	Number of Acres	Picnic Area
Scenic Parks								
Big Foot Beach	1 mi. S. of Lake Geneva, T. H. 12, 50, 120	A beach park	Yes	Yes	No	Lake Geneva	118	Yes
Brunet Island	1 mi. N. of Cornell, T. H. 27	River Island Park	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chippewa River	179	Yes
Copper Falls	4 mi. N. of Mellen, T. H. 13	River gorge, waterfalls, canyons	No	Yes	Yes	Bad River—Tyler Fork	1,200	Yes
Devil's Lake	3 mi. S. of Baraboo, T. H. 123	Bluffs, mountain scenery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Devil's Lake	2,465	Yes
Interstate	St. Croix Falls, T. H. 8	River gorge, rock bluffs	Yes	Yes	Yes	St. Croix River	581	Yes
Merrick	1 mi. N. of Fountain City, T. H. 35	A river park	Yes	Yes	No	Mississippi River	132	Yes
Pattison	10 mi. S. of Superior, T. H. 35	Highest waterfall in state, river gorge	Yes	Yes	No	Black River Innerfalls Lake	1,160	Yes
Peninsula	Fish Creek, T. H. 42	Green Bay, limestone bluffs	Yes	Yes	No	Green Bay	3,656	Yes
Perrot	1 mi. N. of Trempealeau, T. H. 35	River scenery, wooded bluffs	No	Yes	No	Mississippi River	937	Yes
Potawatomi	2 mi. NW. of Sturgeon Bay, T. H. 42	Sturgeon Bay, limestone bluffs	No	Yes	No	Sturgeon Bay	1,046	Yes
Rib Mountain	4 mi. SW. of Wausau, T. H. 51	Highest point in state, rock outcrops	No	Yes	No	None	498	Yes
Terry Andrae	4 mi. S. of Sheboygan, T. H. 141	Lake Michigan sand dunes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lake Michigan	167	Yes
Wildcat Mountain	T. H. 33 near Ontario	Bluff lands, upper Kickapoo River	No	Yes	No	Kickapoo River	559	Yes
Wyalusing	4 mi. S. of Prairie du Chien	Junc. Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, wooded bluffs	No	Yes	Yes	Mississippi River	1,671	Yes
Historical-Memorial Parks								
Cushing	Delafield, T. H. 30	Historic shaft	No	No	No	Bark River	10	Yes
First Capitol	3 mi. N. of Belmont, T. H. 151	First territorial capitol	No	No	No	None	2	Yes
Lizard Mound	2 mi. NE. of West Bend, T. H. 141	Indian mounds	No	No	No	None	16	Yes
Lost Dauphin	5 mi. SW. of De Pere	Home of lost dauphin of France	No	No	No	Lower Fox River	19	Yes
Nelson Dewey	1 mi. N. of Cassville, T. H. 35	Home of 1st governor, river bluffs and valleys	No	Yes	No	Mississippi River	578	Yes
Tower Hill	3 mi. S. of Spring Green, T. H. 14, 23	Historic shot tower, river bluffs	No	Yes	No	Wisconsin River	108	Yes

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS—Continued

Name	Location, and State Highway Connection	Dominant Features	Swim-ming	Camp-ing**	Electri-cal Out-lets	Water Frontage	Number of Acres	Picnic Area
Roadside Parks								
Castle Mound	1 mi. S. of Black River Falls, T. H. 12	Roadside bluffs	No	Yes	No	None	222	Yes
Lucius Woods	Solon Springs, T. H. 53	Virgin pine timber, lake beach	Yes	Yes	No	Lake St. Croix	39	Yes
Mill Bluff	4 mi. W. of Camp Douglas, T. H. 12 and 16	Rocky Bluff	Yes	Yes	No	Roadside Pond	56	Yes
New Glarus Woods ..	1 mi. S. of New Glarus, T. H. 69	Wooded valleys	No	Yes	No	None	78	Yes
Ojibwa	1 mi. E. of Ojibwa, T. H. 70	River scenery	No	Yes	No	Chippewa River	353	Yes
Roche A Cri	2 mi. N. of Friendship, T. H. 13	Woodlands, rocky bluffs	No	Yes	No	Carter Creek	259	Yes
Rocky Arbor	1 mi. NW. of Wisconsin Dells, T. H. 12	Rocky ledges, wooded valley	No	Yes	No	None	227	Yes
State Forests								
American Legion	Oneida County, T. H. 47	Inland lakes, wooded terrain	Yes	Yes	No	Many glacial lakes	37,234	Yes
Brule River	Douglas County, T. H. 2	River Scenery	Yes	Yes	No	Brule River	18,612	Yes
Council Grounds	1 mi. W. of Merrill, Lincoln County, T. H. 51	Pine woods, river scenery	Yes	Yes	No	Wisconsin River	278	Yes
Flambeau River	Sawyer, Price, Rusk Counties, T. H. 13, 8, 70	Flambeau River, wilderness, canoeing	No	Yes	No	Flambeau River	68,900	Yes
Kettle Moraine	N. Unit—5 mi. N. of Kewaskum, T. H. 55, 45	Glacier formed hills and valleys	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mauthe Lake	10,725	Yes
	S. Unit—4 mi. N. of Eagle, T. H. 59	Glacier formed hills and valleys	No	Yes	No	None	5,507	Yes
Northern Highland	Vilas and Iron Counties, T. H. 51	Glacier formed lakes, wooded terrain	Yes	Yes	No	Trout Lake and many other lakes	125,113	Yes
Point Beach	4 mi. N. of Two Rivers, T. H. 42	Lake Michigan, sand dunes, pine woods	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lake Michigan	1,958	Yes

*Taken from 1951 Official highway map.

**Store located in park at Copper Falls, Devil's Lake, and Pattison; nearby in all other cases.

STANDARD (AM) BROADCASTING STATIONS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

WATK	Antigo	WEMP	Milwaukee
WHBY	Appleton	WFOX	Milwaukee
WATW	Ashland	WISN	Milwaukee
*WLBL	Auburndale	WMAW	Milwaukee
WBEV	Beaver Dam	WMIL	Milwaukee
WBEL	Beloit	WOKY	Milwaukee
WGEZ	Beloit	WTMJ	Milwaukee
WBIZ	Eau Claire	WEKZ	Monroe
WEAU	Eau Claire	WNAM	Neenah
WRFW	Eau Claire	WOSH	Oshkosh
KFIZ	Fond du Lac	WIBU	Peynette
WBAY	Green Bay	WRAC	Racine
WDUZ	Green Bay	WRJN	Racine
WJPG	Green Bay	WOBT	Rhinelander
WTKM	Hartford	WJMC	Rice Lake
WCLO	Janesville	WRCO	Richland Center
WLIP	Kenosha	WTCH	Shawano
WKBH	Lc Crosse	WHBL	Sheboygan
WKTY	Lc Crosse	WKLJ	Sparta
WLCX	Lc Crosse	WJBA	Sparta
WLDY	Laddysmith	WSPT	Stevens Point
*WHA	Madison	WTWT	Stevens Point
WIBA	Madison	WDOR	Sturgeon Bay
WISC	Madison	WOKW	Sturgeon Bay
WKOW	Madison	**WSTB	Sturgeon Bay
WOMT	Manitowoc	WDSM	Superior
**WWOC	Manitowoc	WTRW	Two Rivers
WMAM	Marinette	WTTN	Watertown
WDLB	Marshfield	WAUX	Waukesha
WIGM	Medford	WSAU	Wausau
WMNE	Menomonie	WBKV	West Bend
WLIN	Merrill	WFHR	Wisconsin Rapids

FM (Frequency Modulation) STATIONS

*WHSAs	Brule	WISC-FM	Madison
*WHKW	Chilton	WDLB-FM	Marshfield
*WHWC	Colfax	WLIN-FM	Merrill
*WHAD	Delafield	WEMP-FM	Milwaukee
WEAU-FM	Eau Claire	WISN-FM	Milwaukee
WJPG-FM	Green Bay	WNAM-FM	Neenah
WWCF	Greenfield Township	WRJN-FM	Racine
*WHHI	Highland	*WHRM	Rib Mountain State Park
WCLO-FM	Janesville	WJMC-FM	Rice Lake
WFOW	Madison	WHBL-FM	Sheboygan
*WHA-FM	Madison	*WHLA	West Salem
WIBA-FM	Madison	WFHR-FM	Wisconsin Rapids

TELEVISION STATIONS

WTMJ-TV Milwaukee

*Stations of the Wisconsin State Radio Council.

**Construction permittees.

RADIO STATIONS

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POLICE RADIO STATIONS IN WISCONSIN*

County	City	Operating Unit**	Call Letters	24 hr. Service
Adams	Friendship	SO	—	
Ashland	Ashland	SO	—	Yes
	Ashland	PD	(1)	Yes
Barron	Barron	SO	KSA329	
Bayfield	Washburn	SO	—	
Brown	Green Bay	SO	KSB535	Yes
	Green Bay	PD	KSB432	Yes
Buffalo	Alma	SO	(2)	
Burnett	Grantsburg	SO	—	
Calumet	Chilton	SO	KSB450	
	Chippewa Falls	SO	KSA257	Yes
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	PD	KSA257	Yes
Clark	Neillsville	SO	KSA348	
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	SO	KSA206	
Columbia	Portage	SO	KSA450	
	Portage	PD	KSA450	
	Columbus	PD	KSA587	
Dane	Madison	SO	KSA293	Yes
	Madison	PD	KSA293	Yes
	Stoughton	PD	KSB249	
Dodge	Juneau	SO	KSB421	Yes
	Beaver Dam	PD	KSA741	Yes
	Watertown	PD	KSB428	Yes
	Horicon	PD	KSA605	
Door	Sturgeon Bay	SO	KSA885(AM)	Yes
	Sturgeon Bay	PD	KSA885(AM)	Yes
Douglas	Superior	PD	KAA939(AM)	Yes
	(Served by Duluth, Minnesota)			
Dunn	Menomonie	SO	KSA524	Yes
	Menomonie	PD	KSA524	Yes
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	SO	KSB429	Yes
	Eau Claire	PD	KSB429	Yes
Florence	Florence	SO	—	
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	SO	KSB461	Yes
	Fond du Lac	PD	KSB461	Yes
Forest	Crandon	SO	KSA313	
Grant	Lancaster	SO	WFRI	
	Platteville	PD	KSA276	
Green	Monroe	PD	KSB392	Yes
	Monroe	SO	KSB392	Yes
Green Lake	Green Lake	SO	KSB267	
Iowa	Dodgeville	SO	KSB447	
Iron	Hurley	SO	(3)	
Jackson	Black River Falls	SO	KSB550	
Jefferson	Jefferson	SO	KSB455	Yes
	Fort Atkinson	PD	KSB464	Yes
Juneau	Mauston	SO	KSB498	
Kenosha	Kenosha	SO	KSA296	Yes
	Kenosha	PD	KSA296	Yes
Keweenaw	Keweenaw	SO	KSB422	
La Crosse	La Crosse	SO	KSB469	Yes
	La Crosse	PD	KSA386	Yes
Lafayette	Darlington	SO	WFVF	
Langlade	Antigo	SO	KSB486	Yes
	Antigo	PD	KSB486	Yes
Lincoln	Merrill	PD	WHGW	Yes
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	SO	KSB287	Yes
	Manitowoc	PD	KSB693	Yes
	Two Rivers	PD	KSB345	Yes
Marathon	Wausau	SO	KSB362	Yes
	Wausau	PD	KSB362(AM)	Yes
Marinette	Marinette	SO	KSB548(AM)	Yes
Marquette	Montello	SO	KSB419	
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	PD	KSA57-KSA536	Yes
	West Allis	PD	KSB456	Yes
	South Milwaukee	PD	KSA545	Yes
	Cudahy	PD	KSA498	

*From information supplied by the Motor Vehicle Department, State of Wisconsin,
April, 1951.

**SO = sheriff's office or traffic department; PD = city police department.

POLICE RADIO STATIONS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

County	City	Operating Unit**	Call Letters	24 hr. Service
Monroe	Sparta	SO	KSB470	_____
Oconto	Oconto	SO	KSB332	_____
Oneida	Rhinelander	SO	KSA373	Yes
	Rhinelander	PD	KSA373	Yes
Outagamie	Appleton	SO	KSB495	Yes
	Appleton	PD	KSB495	Yes
Ozaukee	Port Washington	SO	KSB592	Yes
Pepin	Durand	SO	KSB468	_____
Pierce	Ellsworth	SO	_____	_____
Polk	Balsam Lake	SO	KSB487	_____
Portage	Stevens Point	PD	KSA968(AM)	Yes
Price	Phillips	SO	WQSM	_____
Racine	Racine	SO	KSA413	Yes
	Racine	PD	KSA413	Yes
	Burlington	PD	KSA417	Yes
Richland	Richland Center	SO	WMWU	_____
Rock	Janesville	SO	KSB423	Yes
	Janesville	PD	KSB423	Yes
	Beloit	PD	KSB410	Yes
	Evansville	PD	KSB427	Yes
	Edgerton	PD	KSB425	Yes
Rusk	Ladysmith	SO	KSA327	_____
St. Croix	Hudson	SO	KSA315	_____
Sauk	Baraboo	SO	KSB482	Yes
	(and St. Hywy. Pat.)			
Sawyer	Hayward	SO	_____	_____
Shawano	Shawano	SO	KSB504	_____
	Neopit	(4)	KTGC	_____
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	SO	KSA999	Yes
	Sheboygan	PD	KSB356	Yes
Taylor	Medford	SO	KSB633	_____
Trempealeau	Whitehall	SO	KSA669	_____
Vernon	Viroqua	SO	KSB457	_____
Vilas	Eagle River	SO	KSA312	_____
Walworth	Elkhorn	SO	WMPE	Yes
Washington	Shell Lake	SO	_____	_____
Washington	West Bend	SO	KSB389	Yes
Waukesha	Waukesha	SO	KSB426	Yes
	Waukesha	PD	KSB426	Yes
	Oconomowoc	PD	KSA288	Yes
	Chenequa	PD	_____	_____
Waupaca	Waupaca	SO	KSB424	_____
Waushara	Waupaca	SO	_____	_____
Winnebago	Oshkosh	SO	KSA765	Yes
	Oshkosh	PD	KSB360	Yes
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	SO	KSA889	Yes
	Wisconsin Rapids	PD	KSA889	Yes
	Marshfield	PD	KSA888	Yes

STATE TRAFFIC PATROL STATIONS

Sauk	Baraboo (CW station)	KSA56	Yes
	Baraboo	KSA535	Yes
Waukesha	Delafield	KSB433	Yes
Brown	De Pere	WGKL	Yes
Lincoln	Tomahawk	KSB432	Yes
Sawyer	Hayward	KSB431	Yes
Dunn	Menomonie	WQWA	Yes
Jackson	Black River Falls	WBZG	Yes

- (1) Ashland police department has a radio, but it is operated under an arrangement with the Wisconsin Telephone Company. The department contacts no one, and no information is available in the Motor Vehicle Department as to its call letters.
- (2) Construction permit has been issued, but the station is as yet not on the air.
- (3) Iron County has completed construction, but the station numbers are not yet known by the Motor Vehicle Department.
- (4) This station is located on the Indian reservation and is operated by employees of the reservation. These employees, presumably, are working for the national government.

WISCONSIN CITIES¹ AND VILLAGES²

January 1, 1951

City	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
First Class Cities (Over 150,000 Population)				
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	637,392	1846	Mayor-Council
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 150,000)				
Green Bay	Brown	52,735	1854	Mayor-Council ³
Kenosha	Kenosha	54,368	1850	City Manager
La Crosse	La Crosse	47,535	1856	Mayor-Council
Madison	Dane	96,056	1856	Mayor-Council
Oshkosh	Winnebago	41,084	1853	Mayor-Council
Racine	Racine	71,193	1848	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	42,365	1853	Mayor-Council
Superior ⁴	Douglas	35,325	1858	City Manager
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 39,000)				
Appleton	Outagamie	34,010	1857	Mayor-Council
Ashland	Ashland	10,640	1887	City Manager
Beloit	Rock	29,590	1857	City Manager
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	11,088	1869	Mayor-Council
Cudahy	Milwaukee	12,182	1906	Mayor-Council
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	36,058	1872	City Manager
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	29,936	1852	Commission
Janesville	Rock	24,899	1853	City Manager
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	27,598	1870	Mayor-Council
Marinette	Marinette	14,178	1887	City Manager ⁵
Marshfield	Wood	12,394	1874	Mayor-Council
Menasha	Winnebago	12,385	1874	Mayor-Council
Neenah	Winnebago	12,437	1873	Mayor-Council
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	12,855	1897	Mayor-Council
Stevens Point	Portage	16,564	1858	Mayor-Council
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	10,243	1878	City Manager
Watertown	Dodge, Jefferson	12,417	1853	City Manager
Waukesha	Waukesha	21,233	1895	Mayor-Council
Wausau	Marathon	30,414	1872	Mayor-Council
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	33,324	1897	Mayor-Council
West Allis	Milwaukee	42,959	1906	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	13,496	1869	Mayor-Council
Fourth Class Cities (Under 10,000)				
Adams	Adams	1,425	1926	Mayor-Council
Algoma	Keweenaw	3,384	1879	Mayor-Council
Alma	Buffalo	1,068	1895	Mayor-Council
Altoona	Eau Claire	1,713	1887	Mayor-Council
Amery	Polk	1,625	1919	Mayor-Council
Antigo	Langlade	9,902	1885	Commission
Arcadia	Trempealeau	1,949	1925	Mayor-Council
Augusta	Eau Claire	1,458	1885	Mayor-Council
Baraboo	Sauk	7,264	1882	Mayor-Council
Barron	Barron	2,355	1887	Mayor-Council

¹Under 62.05 (2) of the statutes, a city changes from one class to another, when after the official census is published, the city has enacted the legislation for such changed classification, and the mayor has proclaimed the change.

²Villages of 1,000 or more population may become cities under 61.189 of the statutes. In addition, any district containing a population of 1,500 or more and consisting of or containing an incorporated or unincorporated village, may become a city under 62.06 of the statutes.

³Green Bay has a special form of commission government, which in many respects is more like the mayor-council form of government than the usual commission type.

⁴Became a second class city after the census of 1910. Attorney General ruled, 9 O. A. G. 476, that it remains such until changed by action of the city council.

⁵In effect April 1952.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Bayfield	Bayfield	1,153	1913	Mayor-Council
Beaver Dam	Dodge	11,867	1856	Mayor-Council
Berlin	Green Lake, Waushara	4,693	1857	Mayor-Council
Black River Falls	Jackson	2,824	1883	Mayor-Council
Blair	Trempealeau	873	1949	Mayor-Council
Brillion	Calumet	1,390	1944	Mayor-Council
Bloomer	Chippewa	2,556	1920	Mayor-Council
Boscobel	Grant	2,347	1873	Mayor-Council
Brodhead	Green	2,016	1891	Mayor-Council
Buffalo	Buffalo	319	1859	Mayor-Council
Burlington	Racine	4,780	1900	Mayor-Council
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	2,810	1885	Mayor-Council
Chetek	Barron	1,585	1891	Mayor-Council
Chilton	Calumet	2,367	1877	Mayor-Council
Clintonville	Waupaca	4,657	1887	Mayor-Council
Colby	Clark, Marathon	989	1891	Mayor-Council
Columbus	Columbia	3,250	1874	Mayor-Council
Crandon	Forest	1,922	1898	Mayor-Council
Cuba City	Grant	1,333	1925	Mayor-Council
Cumberland	Barron	1,872	1885	Mayor-Council
Darlington	Lafayette	2,174	1877	Mayor-Council
De Pere	Brown	8,146	1883	Mayor-Council
Delavan	Walworth	4,007	1897	Mayor-Council
Dodgeville	Iowa	2,532	1889	Mayor-Council
Durand	Pepin	1,961	1887	Mayor-Council
Eagle River	Vilas	1,469	1937	Mayor-Council
Edgerton	Rock	3,507	1883	Mayor-Council
Elkhorn	Walworth	2,935	1897	Mayor-Council
Elroy	Juneau	1,654	1885	Mayor-Council
Evansville	Rock	2,531	1896	Mayor-Council
Fennimore	Grant	1,696	1919	Mayor-Council
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	6,280	1878	City Manager
Fountain City	Buffalo	934	1889	Mayor-Council
Fox Lake	Dodge	1,153	1938	Mayor-Council
Galesville	Trempealeau	1,193	1942	Mayor-Council
Gillett	Oconto	1,410	1944	Mayor-Council
Glendale	Milwaukee	3,152*	1950	Mayor-Council
Glenwood	St. Croix	778	1895	Mayor-Council
Greenwood	Clark	956	1891	Mayor-Council
Hartford	Washington	4,549	1883	Mayor-Council
Hayward	Sawyer	1,577	1915	Mayor-Council
Hillsboro	Vernon	1,341	1885	Mayor-Council
Horicon	Dodge	2,664	1897	Mayor-Council
Hudson	St. Croix	3,435	1856	Mayor-Council
Hurley	Iron	3,034	1918	Mayor-Council
Independence	Trempealeau	1,088	1942	Mayor-Council
Jefferson	Jefferson	3,625	1878	Mayor-Council
Juneau	Dodge	1,444	1887	Mayor-Council
Kaukauna	Outagamie	8,337	1885	Mayor-Council
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	2,583	1883	Mayor-Council
Kiel	Calumet, Manitowoc ..	2,129	1920	Mayor-Council
Ladysmith	Rusk	3,924	1905	Mayor-Council
Lake Geneva	Walworth	4,300	1883	Mayor-Council
Lake Mills	Jefferson	2,516	1905	Mayor-Council
Lancaster	Grant	3,266	1878	Mayor-Council
Lodi	Columbia	1,416	1941	Mayor-Council
Loyal	Clark	1,104	1948	Mayor-Council

*Population in 1949.

CITIES AND VILLAGES

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WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Marion	Waupaca	1,118	1898	Mayor-Council
Mauston	Juneau	3,171	1883	Mayor-Council
McGyville	Dodge	3,010	1885	Mayor-Council
Medford	Taylor	2,799	1889	Mayor-Council
Mellen	Ashland	1,306	1907	Mayor-Council
Menomonie	Dunn	8,245	1882	Mayor-Council
Merrill	Lincoln	8,951	1883	Mayor-Council
Mineral Point	Iowa	2,284	1857	Mayor-Council
Mondovi	Buffalo	2,285	1889	Mayor-Council
Monroe	Green	7,037	1882	Mayor-Council
Montello	Marquette	1,069	1938	Mayor-Council
Montreal	Iron	1,439	1924	Mayor-Council
Mosinee	Marathon	1,453	1931	Mayor-Council
Neillsville	Clark	2,663	1882	Mayor-Council
Nekosa	Wood	2,352	1926	Mayor-Council
New Holstein	Calumet	1,831	1926	Mayor-Council
New Lisbon	Juneau	1,482	1889	Mayor-Council
New London	Outagamie, Waupaca	4,922	1877	Mayor-Council
New Richmond	St. Croix	2,886	1885	Mayor-Council
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	5,345	1875	Mayor-Council
Oconto	Oconto	5,055	1869	Mayor-Council
Oconto Falls	Oconto	2,050	1919	Mayor-Council
Omro	Winnebago	1,470	1944	Mayor-Council
Ondalaska	La Crosse	2,561	1887	Mayor-Council
Osseo	Trempealeau	1,126	1941	Mayor-Council
Owen	Clark	1,034	1925	Mayor-Council
Park Falls	Price	2,924	1912	Mayor-Council
Peshtigo	Marinette	2,279	1903	Mayor-Council
Phillips	Price	1,775	1891	Mayor-Council
Pittsville	Wood	636	1887	Mayor-Council
Platteville	Grant	5,751	1876	Mayor-Council
Plymouth	Sheboygan	4,543	1877	Mayor-Council
Port Washington	Ozaukee	4,755	1882	Mayor-Council
Portage	Columbia	7,334	1854	Mayor-Council
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	5,392	1872	Mayor-Council
Prescott	Pierce	1,005	1857	Mayor-Council
Princeton	Green Lake	1,371	1920	Mayor-Council
Reedsburg	Sauk	4,072	1887	Mayor-Council
Rhineland	Oneida	8,774	1894	Mayor-Council
Rice Lake	Barron	6,898	1887	Mayor-Council
Richland Center	Richland	4,608	1887	Mayor-Council
Ripon	Fond du Lac	5,619	1858	Mayor-Council
River Falls	Pierce, St. Croix	3,877	1875	Mayor-Council
St. Francis	Milwaukee	6,181*	1951	Mayor-Council
Schofield	Marathon	1,948*	1951	Mayor-Council
Seymour	Outagamie	1,760	1879	Mayor-Council
Shawano	Shawano	5,894	1874	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	3,599	1913	Mayor-Council
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1,306	1889	Mayor-Council
Sparta	Monroe	5,893	1883	Mayor-Council
Spooner	Washburn	2,597	1909	Mayor-Council
Stanley	Chippewa	2,014	1898	Mayor-Council
Stoughton	Dane	4,833	1882	Mayor-Council
Sturgeon Bay	Door	7,054	1883	Mayor-Council
Thorп	Clark	1,383	1948	Mayor-Council
Tomah	Monroe	4,760	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomahawk	Lincoln	3,534	1891	Mayor-Council
Viroqua	Vernon	3,795	1885	Mayor-Council
Washburn	Bayfield	2,070	1904	Mayor-Council
Waupaca	Waupaca	3,921	1875	Mayor-Council

*Population in 1951.

†In effect April 1952.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Waupun	Fond du Lac, Dodge	6,725	1878	Mayor-Council
Wautoma	Waushara	1,376	1901	Mayor-Council
West Bend	Washington	6,849	1885	Mayor-Council
Westby	Vernon	1,491	1920	Mayor-Council
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1,207	1939	Mayor-Council
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1,379	1941	Mayor-Council
Whitewater	Walworth	5,101	1885	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Dells ...	Columbia	1,957	1925	Mayor-Council

Villages

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Abbotsford	Clark, Marathon	1,013	1894
Adell	Sheboygan	366	1918
Albany	Green	839	1883
Alma Center	Jackson	441	1902
Almond	Barron	406	1945
Amherst	Portage	435	1905
Amherst Junction	Portage	608	1899
Aniwa	Portage	185	1912
Arena	Shawano	257	1899
Argyle	Iowa	296	1923
Arlington	Lafayette	702	1903
Athens	Columbia	255	1945
Auburndale	Marathon	823	1901
Avoca	Wood	325	1881
	Iowa	424	1870
Bagley	Grant	329	1919
Baldwin	St. Croix	1,100	1875
Balsam Lake	Polk	488	1905
Bangor	La Crosse	941	1899
Barneveld	Iowa	373	1906
Barton	Washington	1,039	1925
Bay City	Pierce	326	1909
Bear Creek	Outagamie	476	1902
Belgium	Ozaukee	460	1922
Bell Center	Crawford	195	1901
Belleville	Dane, Green	735	1892
Belmont	Lafayette	474	1894
Benton	Lafayette	842	1892
Big Bend	Waukesha	480	1928
Big Falls	Waupaca	146	1925
Birchwood	Washburn	502	1921
Birnamwood	Shawano	561	1895
Biron	Wood	528	1910
Black Creek	Outagamie	650	1904
Black Earth	Dane	655	1857
Blanchardville	Lafayette	707	1890
Bloomington	Grant	631	1880
Blue Mounds	Dane	207	1912
Blue River	Grant	425	1916
Boaz	Richland	188	1939
Bonduel	Shawano	742	1916
Bowler	Shawano	344	1923
Boyceville	Dunn	645	1922
Boyd	Chippewa	619	1891
Brandon	Fond du Lac	728	1881
Brokaw	Marathon	380	1903
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	479	1905
Brownstown	Green	279	1890
Bruce	Rusk	867	1901
Butler	Waukesha	1,047	1913
Butternut	Ashland	522	1903

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Cable	Bayfield	250	1920
Cadott	Chippewa	791	1895
Cambridge	Columbia	633	1866
Cambridge	Dane	552	1891
Cameron	Barron	963	1894
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	1,254	1902
Camp Douglas	Juneau	556	1893
Cascade	Sheboygan	403	1914
Casco	Keweenaw	389	1920
Cashton	Monroe	836	1901
Cassville	Grant	984	1882
Catawba	Price	233	1922
Cazenovia	Richland	403	1902
Cecil	Shawano	395	1905
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	1,010	1899
Centuria	Polk	521	1904
Chaseburg	Vernon	219	1922
Chenequa	Waukesha	270	1928
Clayton	Polk	350	1909
Clear Lake	Rock	695	1894
Clinton	Dodge	1,138	1892
Clyman	Iowa	250	1924
Cobb	Buffalo	284	1902
Cochrane	Marinette	444	1910
Coleman	Dunn	668	1903
Colfax	Waushara	1,044	1904
Coloma	Cuttigamie	338	1939
Combined Locks	Rusk	720	1920
Conrath	Vernon	114	1915
Coon Valley	Chippewa	466	1907
Cornell	Dane	1,944	1913
Cottage Grove	Sawyer	372	1924
Coudreay	Dane	133	1922
Cross Plains	Clark	464	1920
Curtiss	Clark	139	1917
Dallas	Barron	370	1903
Dane	Dane	305	1899
Darien	Walworth	717*	1951
Deerfield	Dane	614	1891
Deer Park	St. Croix	226	1913
Deforest	Dane	805	1903
Denmark	Brown	1,012	1915
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	367	1886
Dickeyville	Grant	269	1947
Dorchester	Clark	457	1901
Dousman	Waukesha	328	1917
Downing	Dunn	295	1909
Doylestown	Columbia	261	1907
Dresser	Polk	365	1919
Eagle	Waukesha	460	1899
Eastman	Crawford	359	1909
East Troy	Walworth	1,052	1900
Eden	Fond du Lac	234	1912
Edgar	Marathon	705	1898
Eland	Shawano	232	1905
Elderon	Marathon	212	1917
Eleva	Trempealeau	479	1902
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	587	1894
Elk Mound	Dunn	390	1909
Ellsworth	Pierce	1,475	1887
Elmwood	Pierce	772	1905
Embarass	Waupaca	303	1895
Endeavor	Marquette	314	1946
Ephraim	Door	244	1919
Etrick	Trempealeau	415	1948
Exeland	Sawyer	211	1920

*Population in 1951.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Fairchild	Eau Claire	592	1880
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	311	1921
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	584	1906
Fall River	Columbia	479	1903
Fenwood	Marathon	139	1904
Ferryville	Crawford	216	1912
Fontana	Walworth	726	1924
Footville	Rock	562	1918
¹ Fox Point	Milwaukee	2,585	1926
Frederic	Polk	893	1903
Fredonia	Ozaukee	471	1922
Fremont	Waupaca	504	1882
Friendship	Adams	566	1907
Friesland	Columbia	311	1946
Gays Mills	Crawford	662	1900
Genoa	Vernon	340	1935
Genoa City	Walworth	866	1901
Germantown	Washington	357	1927
Gilmor	Taylor	402	1914
Glen Flora	Rusk	91	1915
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	384	1913
Grafton	Ozaukee	1,489	1896
Granton	Clark	299	1916
Grantsburg	Burnett	931	1887
Gratiot	Lafayette	323	1891
Green Lake	Green Lake	728	1871
¹ Greendale	Milwaukee	2,752	1939
Gresham	Shawano	427	1908
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	1,382 ²	1952
Hammond	St. Croix	554	1880
Hancock	Waushara	449	1902
Hartland	Waukesha	1,190	1891
Hatley	Marathon	299	1912
Haugen	Barron	246	1918
Hawkins	Rusk	414	1922
Hazel Green	Grant	635	1867
Highland	Iowa	785	1873
Hilbert	Calumet	648	1898
Hixon	Jackson	315	1920
Hollandale	Iowa	281	1910
Holmen	La Crosse	584	1946
Hortonville	Outagamie	1,081	1894
Hustisford	Dodge	622	1870
Hustler	Juneau	194	1914
Ingram	Rusk	146	1907
Iola	Waupaca	867	1892
Iron Ridge	Dodge	341	1913
Ironton	Sauk	176	1914
Jackson	Washington	361	1912
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	575	1903
Junction City	Portage	330	1911
Kendall	Monroe	558	1894
Kenman	Price	194	1903
Kewaskum	Washington	1,183	1895
Kimberly	Outagamie	3,179	1910
Kingston	Green Lake	334	1923
Knapp	Dunn	424	1905
Kohler	Sheboygan	1,716	1912
La Farge	Vernon	905	1899
La Valle	Sauk	448	1883
Lac Labelle	Waukesha	174	1931
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	340	1907

¹Operates under a village manager.²Population at time of incorporation in 1952.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Lannon	Waukesha	438	1930
Lena	Oconto	526	1921
Lime Ridge	Sauk	183	1910
Linden	Iowa	463	1900
Little Chute	Outagamie	4,152	1899
Livingston	Grant, Iowa	452	1914
Loganville	Sauk	250	1917
Lohrville	Waushara	206	1910
Lomira	Dodge	746	1899
Lone Rock	Richland	570	1886
Lowell	Dodge	319	1894
Lublin	Taylor	161	1915
Luck	Polk	803	1905
Luxemburg	Keweenaw	519	1908
Lyndon Station	Juneau	377	1903
Lynxville	Crawford	217	1889
McFarland	Dane	593	1920
Maiden Rock	Pierce	269	1887
Manawa	Waupaca	990	1900
Maple Bluff	Dane	1,361	1930
Marathon	Marathon	853	1884
Markesan	Green Lake	1,010	1858
Marshall	Dane	541	1905
Mason	Bayfield	140	1925
Mattoon	Shawano	510	1901
Mazomanie	Dane	962	1899
Melrose	Jackson	497	1914
Melvina	Monroe	121	1922
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	2,469	1892
Merrillan	Jackson	579	1881
Merrimac	Sauk	317	1899
Merton	Waukesha	343	1922
Middleton	Dane	2,110	1905
Milladore	Wood	247	1933
Milltown	Polk	580	1910
Milton	Rock	1,549	1904
Milton Junction	Rock	1,104	1949
Minong	Washburn	357	1915
Mishicot	Manitowoc	617*	1950
Monona	Dane	2,544	1938
Montfort	Grant	576	1893
Monticello	Green	792	1891
Mount Hope	Grant	232	1919
Mount Horeb	Dane	1,716	1899
Mount Sterling	Crawford	205	1936
Mukwonago	Waukesha	1,207	1905
Muscooda	Grant	1,046	1894
Necedah	Juneau	862	1870
Nelsonville	Portage	188	1913
Neosho	Dodge	287	1902
Neshkoro	Marquette	361	1906
New Auburn	Chippewa	371	1902
New Glarus	Green	1,224	1901
Niagara	Marinette	2,022	1914
North Bay	Racine	164	1951
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	2,291	1903
North Freedom	Sauk	611	1893
North Hudson	St. Croix	787	1912
North Prairie	Waukesha	424	1919
Norwalk	Monroe	519	1894
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	697	1903
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	221	1912
Oliver	Douglas	210	1917
Ontario	Vernon	527	1890
Oostburg	Sheboygan	895	1909
Oregon	Dane	1,341	1883

*Population at time of incorporation in 1950.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Orfordville	Rock	543	1900
Osceola	Polk	700	1886
Oxford	Marquette	509	1912
Palmyra	Jefferson	862	1866
Pardeeville	Columbia	1,112	1894
Park Ridge	Portage	314	1938
Patch Grove	Grant	203	1921
Pepin	Pepin	840	1860
Pewaukee	Waukesha	1,792	1876
Plain	Sauk	512	1912
Plainfield	Waushara	680	1882
Plum City	Pierce	355	1909
Poplar	Douglas	489	1917
Port Edwards	Wood	1,336	1902
Potosi	Grant	556	1887
Pound	Marinette	354	1914
Poynette	Columbia	969	1892
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1,402	1885
Prairie Farm	Barron	343	1901
Prentice	Price	477	1899
Pulaski	Brown	1,210	1910
Randolph	Columbia, Dodge	1,350	1870
Random Lake	Sheboygan	679	1907
Readstown	Vernon	541	1898
Redgranite	Waushara	648	1904
Reedsburg	Manitowoc	691	1892
Reeseville	Dodge	470	.....
Rewey	Iowa	252	1902
Rib Lake	Taylor	853	1902
Ridgeland	Dunn	273	1921
Ridgeway	Iowa	410	1902
Rio	Columbia	741	1887
*River Hills	Milwaukee	567	1930
Roberts	St. Croix	290	1945
Rochester	Racine	333	1912
Rock Springs	Sauk	442	1894
Rockdale	Dane	161	1914
Rockland	La Crosse	216	1919
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	388	1915
Rosholt	Portage	508	1907
Rothschmid	Marathon	1,425	1917
St. Cloud	Fond du Lac	408	1909
St. Croix Falls	Polk	1,065	1888
Sauk City	Sauk	1,755	1854
Saukville	Ozaukee	699	1915
Scandinavia	Waupaca	286	1894
Sharon	Walworth	1,013	1892
Sheldon	Rusk	271	1917
Shell Lake	Washburn	954	1908
Shiocton	Outagamie	673	1903
*Shorewood	Milwaukee	16,199	1900
Shorewood Hills	Dane	1,594	1927
Silver Lake	Kenosha	603	1926
Siren	Burnett	613	1948
Sister Bay	Door	429	1912
Slinger	Washington	919	1869
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	781	1888
Solon Springs	Douglas	480	1920
Somerset	St. Croix	531	1915
South Wayne	Lafayette	328	1911
Spencer	Marathon	757	1902
Spring Green	Sauk	1,064	1869
Spring Valley	Pierce	975	1895
Star Prairie	St. Croix	288	1900
Stetsonville	Taylor	334	1949
Steuben	Crawford	264	1900
Stockbridge	Calumet	409	1908
Stockholm	Pepin	124	1903

*Operates under a village manager

CITIES AND VILLAGES

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WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Stoddard	Vernon	459	1911
Stratford	Marathon	982	1910
Strum	Trempealeau	542	1948
Sturtevant	Racine	1,176	1907
Sullivan	Jefferson	349	1915
Sun Prairie	Dane	2,263	1868
Superior, Village of	Douglas	339	1949
Suring	Oconto	546	1914
Sussex	Waukesha	679	1924
Taylor	Jackson	350	1919
Tennyson	Grant	211	1940
Theresa	Dodge	461	1898
Thiensville	Ozaukee	897	1910
Tigerton	Shawano	827	1896
Tony	Rusk	182	1911
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	645	1867
Turtle Lake	Barron	696	1898
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	637	1937
Union Center	Juneau	261	1913
Union Grove	Racine	1,358	1893
Unity	Clark, Marathon	355	1903
Valders	Manitowoc	560	1919
Verona	Dane	748	1920
Vesper	Wood	342	1948
Viola	Richland, Vernon	785	1899
Waldo	Sheboygan	367	1922
Wales	Waukesha	237	1922
Walworth	Walworth	1,137	1901
Waterford	Racine	1,100	1906
Waterloo	Jefferson	1,667	1859
Waunakee	Dane	1,042	1893
Waupun	Marinette	612	1924
Wauzeka	Crawford	564	1890
Webster	Burnett	552	1916
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	5,429	1906
West Salem	La Crosse	1,376	1893
Westfield	Marquette	935	1902
Weyerhäuser	Rusk	331	1906
Wheeler	Dunn	235	1922
White Lake	Langlade	408	1926
*Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	14,665	1892
Whiting	Portage	854	1947
Wild Rose	Wauasha	582	1904
Williams Bay	Walworth	1,118	1919
Wilson	St. Croix	174	1911
Wilton	Monroe	533	1890
Winneconne	Winnebago	1,078	1871
Withee	Clark	421	1901
Wittenberg	Shawano	874	1893
Wonewoc	Juneau	961	1878
Woodman	Grant	149	1917
Woodville	St. Croix	410	1911
Wrightstown	Brown	761	1901
Wyeville	Monroe	195	1923
Wyocena	Columbia	714	1909
Yuba	Richland	119	1935

*Operates under a village commissioner.

COUNTY OFFICERS
November 1, 1951

County	County Seat	Popula- tion 1950	Total Area in Sq. Mi.* 1940	Voting** Precincts	Number of Members on County Board
Adams	Friendship	7,906	687	20	20
Ashland	Ashland	19,461	1,047	27	27
Barron	Barron	34,703	889	42	51
Bayfield	Washburn	13,760	1,510	37	37
Brown	Green Bay	98,314	529	54	49
Buffalo	Alma	14,719	721	28	28
Burnett	Grantsburg	10,236	889	24	24
Calumet	Chilton	18,840	393	17	22
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	42,839	1,042	45	45
Clark	Neillsville	32,459	1,222	62	58
Columbia	Portage	34,023	798	45	45
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	17,652	600	29	29
Dane	Madison	169,357	1,233	91	82
Dodge	Juneau	57,611	910	67	67
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20,870	518	24	20
Douglas	Superior	46,715	1,342	44	41
Dunn	Menomonie	27,341	863	35	35
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	54,187	655	36	36
Florence	Florence	3,756	499	8	8
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	67,829	765	56	56
Forest	Crandon	9,437	1,043	19	19
Grant	Lancaster	41,460	1,184	67	67
Green	Monroe	24,172	586	27	28
Green Lake	Green Lake	14,749	378	21	21
Iowa	Dodgeville	19,610	768	31	31
Iron	Hurley	8,714	799	21	20
Jackson	Black River Falls ..	16,073	1,001	30	47
Jefferson	Jefferson	43,069	585	46	30
Juneau	Mauston	18,930	804	37	37
Kenosha	Kenosha	75,238	278	49	28
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	17,366	331	14	20
La Crosse	La Crosse	67,587	474	39	39
Lafayette	Darlington	18,137	643	28	28
Langlade	Antigo	21,975	871	24	24
Lincoln	Merrill	22,235	914	28	28
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	67,159	591	43	38
Marathon	Wausau	80,337	1,603	79	69
Marinette	Marinette	35,748	1,413	35	30
Marquette	Montello	8,839	465	22	22
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	871,047	239	589	20
Monroe	Sparta	31,378	915	38	38
Oconto	Oconto	26,238	1,122	42	41
Oneida	Rhinelander	20,648	1,218	28	28
Outagamie	Appleton	81,722	637	55	53
Ozaukee	Port Washington	23,361	236	22	21
Pepin	Durand	7,462	252	13	13
Pierce	Ellsworth	21,448	605	27	31
Polk	Balsam Lake	24,944	968	36	36
Portage	Stevens Point	34,858	819	37	34
Price	Phillips	16,344	1,283	27	27
Racine	Racine	109,585	343	59	32
Richland	Richland Center	19,245	589	24	24
Rock	Janesville	92,778	723	58	63
Rusk	Ladysmith	16,790	923	39	39
St. Croix	Hudson	25,905	747	40	40
Sauk	Baraboo	38,120	851	41	39
Sawyer	Hayward	10,323	1,354	22	22
Shawano	Shawano	35,249	1,189	42	38
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	80,631	508	46	36
Taylor	Medford	18,456	982	29	28
Trempealeau	Whitehall	23,730	741	37	38
Vernon	Viroqua	27,906	810	42	42
Vilas	Eagle River	9,363	1,017	18	18
Walworth	Elkhorn	41,584	578	35	35
Washington	Shell Lake	11,665	857	29	29
Washington	West Bend	33,902	434	28	28
Waukesha	Waukesha	85,901	580	59	50
Waupaca	Waupaca	35,056	761	49	48
Waushara	Waupoma	13,920	637	28	28
Winnebago	Oshkosh	91,103	578	47	46
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids ..	50,500	815	55	52

*From U. S. Census, Areas of the U. S. 1940.

**Total number of Voting Precincts — 3,192.

COUNTY OFFICERS

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COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Board Chairman ¹	County Clerk ²	Treasurer ²
Adams	Glen C. Wood	Maxine R. Vogler	Thomas F. Avery
Ashland	Frank G. Shefcik	Edwin H. Quistorff	Isabelle Paton
Barron	Niel McDonald	Ralph J. Hill	Verna I. Timblin
Bayfield	Clarence L. Olsen	Ludwig Tramml	John O. Bodin
Brown	Henry Katers	John P. Holloway	Lewis J. Emich
Buffalo	L. E. Hammegren	James O. Holmes	Robert M. Phillips
Burnett	Cyrus Atkinson	Harry B. Bergen	Arletta Ortendahl
Calumet	Rudolf Biedenbender ..	Walter A. Kurtz	Wilber R. Winch
Chippewa	Clarence Baits	Mildred Gunderson	William O. Kelly
Clark	Hasting R. Baird	Mike Krultz, Jr.	James H. Fradette
Columbia	Joseph McMahon	H. Roy Tongen	Mary L. Diehl
Crawford	Donald C. McDowell ..	Ruth M. Daugherty	Harriet M. Skrade
Dane	Ernst J. Deppe	Keith A. Schwartz	Marvin E. Smithback
Dodge	Frank E. Panzer	Arthur R. Mitchell	Louis Schettler
Door	Harry M. Schuyler ..	Hollis Bassford	Roy G. Stoneman
Douglas	Elmer Olsen	Stephen P. Gray	William C. Smith
Dunn	Norval Ellefson	Leonard Kingsley	Anna C. Nesseth
Eau Claire	Henry E. Graff	Esther F. Voss	Florence H. Sperstad
Florence	Dave Waltz	Fritz Johnson	Charles R. Tiderman
Fond du Lac	Frank Trowbridge	Arthur A. Kremer	Fayette M. Coffeen
Forest	Chas. J. Baltus	Mathew A. Popp	Frank R. Sturzl
Grant	Fred E. Parker	Alonzo Aupperle	Harvey J. Rech
Green	Clarence W. Loveland ..	Wilma Lengacher	Louis B. Stauffacher
Green Lake	Franklin Jahnke	Gustave Doeppke	Norbert A. Bierman
Iowa	Fred Bohan	Elizabeth Mitchell	Frances Chappell
Iron	Isaac M. Scarri	Eugene Darin	Mildia H. LaFave
Jackson	Carl Messelt	Michael P. Peterson ..	Carl G. Monsos
Jefferson	Don V. Smith	James D. Hyer	Alex J. Schremp
Juneau	Henry Plentyte	John S. Henry	John E. Felland
Kenosha	Urban J. Eppers	Richard H. Lindgren ..	Walter E. Anderson
Kewaunee	Otto W. Adams	Adrian E. O'Konski ..	Roland L. Baierl
La Crosse	W. L. Christopherson ..	Esther M. Domke	Marvin Johnson
Lafayette	Walter B. Calvert	Holmes Stott	Elmer B. Virtue
Langlade	Frank J. Pawlitschek ..	Ronald M. Moss	Milton E. Warg
Lincoln	John N. Gilkey	William L. Brandt	William O. Degner
Manitowoc	G. K. Berge	Albert W. Tetzlaff	Ray McCarthy
Marathon	Jacob Dix	Lucile Zielsdorf	Everett J. Freemel
Marinette	Willard J. Fahrenkrug ..	George E. Costello ..	Bernard M. Stehle
Marquette	Eli Nesbit	Charles Barry	Edward Gelhar
Milwaukee	Lawrence J. Timmerman ..	George F. Breitbach ..	Clarence M. Sommers
Monroe	F. C. Mitchell	Edwin G. Monick	Louis H. Larson
Oconto	H. F. MacFarlane	Josie M. Cook	Allan Ehlers
Oneida	Ervin Guth	Lloyd D. Verage	Toivo J. Takala
Outagamie	L. Hugo Keller	John E. Hantschel	Ray L. Feuerstein
Ozaukee	Ray F. Blmck	Harold Wm. Hughes	Max M. Gunther
Pepin	John Brunner	Eve P. Dickelmann	Guy H. Miller
Pierce	R. W. Smith	Ralph G. Condit	Otto Christenson
Polk	Clarence Hallberg	Victor A. Hansen	Ernest Lundberg
Portage	Carl Rosenthal	Anne T. Strojny	Stephen F. Molski
Price	Nels Risberg	Evdald Nelson	Margaret Corrigan
Racine	Randolph H. Runden ..	Lennie E. Hardie	Horace F. Edmonds
Richland	Fred Pauls	Mrs. Lola L. Rice	Emmett L. Barnhart
Rock	Lee D. Bort	Walter M. Lindemann ..	J. Frank Pearson
Rusk	O. J. Falge	Elmer W. Hill	Yelmer V. Sims
St. Croix	Wm. A. Bergeron	Simon N. Swanson	John C. Bogut
Sauk	Clarence Sprecher	J. Victor Johnson	Hazel Frazier
Sawyer	Arthur L. Hanson	Arnold H. Anderson	Robert Bjorkquist
Shawano	Arthur H. Schultz	Neil R. Druckrey	Grover W. Beversdorf
Sheboygan	Oscar A. Damrow	Ernst L. Kaufmann	Carl M. Richter
Taylor	Millard Kapitz	Harold Ruesch	Joseph Fleischman
Trempealeau	Albert Scherr	Hughitt M. Johnson	Everett Guse
Vernon	Paul A. Dchl	Berlie Moore	Merlin V. Peterson
Vilas	Dallas M. Smith	Mary Thomas	Francis T. Johnson
Waukesha	Lester H. Laux	Leo D. Dunlap	Volney A. Lackey
Waupaca	William Wiske	Ole S. Scholt	Orley K. Lathrop
Waushara	J. F. Shea	Anton P. Starcal	Paul L. Justman
Washington	E. M. Romaine	Richard L. Sylvester	Daniel J. Pierner
Wood	Geo. C. Kundinger	Albert L. Anderson	Leonard J. Stadler
		Irvin Peterson	Ervin E. Bruchs
		Nell A. Hoffmann	Earl E. Fuller
		Joachim A. Schindler	Vernon M. Kelly

¹Elected as chairman for 1951.²Term expires January 5, 1953.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Superintendent ¹ of Schools	County Judge ²	District Attorney ³
Adams	Irvin S. Jones	Charles H. Gilman	Donald L. Hollman
Ashland	Dwight M. Kenyon	Walter H. Cate	Robert N. Ledin
Barron	A. W. Rindlisbacher	Earl L. Risberg	Fred E. Van Sickle
Bayfield	John W. Howell	Lawrence K. Blanchard	Walter T. Norlin
Brown	Joseph Donovan	Archie McComb	Bernard J. Bertrand
Buffalo	O. J. Sohrweide	George L. Pattison	B. H. Schlossstein
Burnett	B. T. Smith	August J. Christianson	Clive J. Strang
Calumet	Francis J. Flanagan	George M. Goggins	David H. Sebora
Chippewa	Anna J. Thorpe	Orrin H. Larabee	Marshall Wiley
Clark	Russell C. Drake	Oscar W. Schoenqarth	Clarence E. Gorsegner
Columbia	Clifford M. Barnard	Elton J. Morrison	Charles J. Drury
Crawford	Leonore M. Feldmann	James P. Cullen	Elmer D. Queram
Dane	1st, Harry M. Hanson, P.O. Sun Prairie 2nd, Blanche Losinski, P.O. Mt. Horeb	George Kroncke, Jr.	Richard W. Bardwell
Dodge	Ira Cravillion	Henry G. Gergen, Jr.	John P. Kaiser
Door	Curtis Tronson	Grover M. Stapleton	Herbert W. Johnson
Douglas	Gladys S. Lynch	Robert E. Curran	John H. Chisholm
Dunn	Archie A. Shafer	Carl E. Peterson	Ronald J. Carey
Eau Claire	Jennie L. Webster	Merrill R. Farr	Victor O. Trondal
Florence	Ruben E. Bergsten	Irving W. Smith	Allen C. Wittkopf
Fond du Lac	Lester A. Timm	Lawson E. Lurvey	Eugene F. McEssey
Forest	Alex Jones	Walter S. Rowlinson	Allan M. Stranz
Grant	Mrs. Julie Bushman	George F. Frantz	Mark H. Hoskins
Green	C. Irene Quinn	Harold J. Lamboley	Rodney O. Kittelson
Green Lake	Wilmer Gorske	George E. Ostrander	James L. McMonigal
Iowa	Lillian M. Ellis	George E. O'Neill	Wilson H. Blue
Iron	Eve Grubisic	R. C. Trebath	George D. Sullivan
Jackson	Harold Dyar	Hans Hanson	Louis I. Drecktrah
Jefferson	Eva N. Bock	L. L. Darling	Thorpe Merriman
Juneau	Beatrice Burgdorff	William R. Curran	John E. Armstrong
Kenosha	Margaret Diehl	Wilmer W. Davis	Urban J. Zievers
Keweenaw	May Smithwick	Aaron G. Murphy	George F. Miller
La Crosse	Hazel Leicht	Roy V. Ahlstrom	John Bosshard
Lafayette	Paul F. Gleiter	Joseph F. Collins	Charles O'Connell
Langlade	Oris A. Mork	Thomas E. McDougal	John F. Friedl
Lincoln	Harold R. Edmund	Max Van Hecke	Donald E. Schnabel
Manitowoc	Gretta T. Brown	Jerome V. Ledvina	William R. Glasow
Marathon	William E. Moore	Frank G. Loefler	Robert C. Altman
Marinette	Christine Christenson	William F. Haase	Harry E. White
Marquette	Clarence Bartz	John K. Callahan	Andrew P. Cotter
Milwaukee	Michael S. Kies	M. S. Sheridan	William J. McCauley
		1st Br. (1956)	
		Roy R. Stauff,	
		2nd Br. (1958)	
Monroe	Ollie M. Swanson	Lambert A. Hansen	William J. Gleiss
Oconto	Laurence W. Fulton	Frank P. Megan	Edward P. Herald
Oneida	Jesse M. Reed	Henry F. Steele	Forest W. Rodd
Outagamie	Henry J. Van Straten	Gerald Jolin	Allen R. Solie
Ozaukee	Velma F. Richardson	Peter M. Huiras	Ben R. Runkel
Pepin	Wilbur M. Gibson	Joseph H. Riedner	John G. Bartholomew
Pierce	Elsie Schorta	Jay H. Grimm	Leroy J. Hagemann
Polk	Levis R. Bune	Charles D. Madsen	George W. Peterson
Portage	Rowena L. Allen	James H. Levi	James H. Levi
Price	Elizabeth M. Dunn	John A. DeBardelaben	Ray J. Haggerty
Racine	Henry G. Brach	J. Allan Simpson	Edward A. Krenzke
Richland	Theodore Jacobson	Sidney J. Hanson	Leo P. Lownik
Rock	Donald E. Upson	Chester H. Christensen	Frank X. Kinast
Rusk	G. Thomas Longbotham	Donald J. Sterlings	Rodney Lee Young
St. Croix	Nels E. Erickson	Robert G. Varnum	Lawrence P. Gherty
Sauk	Kurt R. Schoenoff	Henry J. Bohn	Harlan W. Kelley
Sawyer	Carl Borge	Walter J. Duffy	Winslow Davis
Shawano	Theresa Van Horne	Charles B. Dillet	O. B. Strossenreuther
Sheboygan	Ray B. Lightfoot	Ferd H. Schlichting	John G. Buchen
Taylor	Arthur A. Prochnow	Edw. Neuenschwander	Raymond Scott
Trempealeau	Tillie Sylfest	Albert L. Twesme	John C. Quinn
Vernon	Willis J. Schallock	Lincoln Neprud	Martin Gulbrandsen
Vilas	John B. Matson	Frank W. Carter	Edmund H. Drager
Walworth	Sheridan Ellsworth	Roscoe R. Luce	Erwin C. Zastrow
Washington	Marie E. Kennedy	Albert C. Barrett	Ward Winton
Waupaca	Harry D. Sheksi	Frank W. Bucklin	Arthur C. Snyder
Waushara	Winston Brown	Wm. E. Gramling	David L. Dancey
Winnebago	Louis Drobnick	Arthur M. Scheller	Richard E. Johnson
Wood	Clifford S. Larson	Gad Jones	Boyd A. Clark
		Daniel E. McDonald	Herbert J. Mueller
		Byron B. Conway	John M. Potter

¹Term expires July 1953.²Term expires 1st Monday, January 1956.³Term expires January 5, 1953.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	Sheriff ¹	Register of Deeds ¹	Clerk of Circuit Court ¹
Adams	Russell Henningsen	Clara R. Smith	Adolph Troemner
Ashland	Frank A. Harris	Clarence A. Day	Adella Wright
Barron	Harry L. Jensen	Ellen N. Feagle	Ernest R. Salsbury
Bayfield	Joseph A. DeMars	Earl Pedersen	Asa R. Willey
Brown	Gordon Zuidmulder	Harold P. Loch	Leo Ruel
Buffalo	Venora Rhynier	Willard C. Hansen	Albert Heuer, Jr.
Burnett	John W. McCarty	Cecelia B. LaRocque	Madeleine Huth
Calumet	Cornelius J. Kosmosky	Norbert Propson	Math. A. Nilles
Chippewa	Elmer Paquette	Edgar A. Firth	John L. Ritzinger
Clark	Frank Dobes	Henry E. Rahn	Ben Frantz
Columbia	William Orth	Mrs. Mabel Rebholz	Iva E. Watling
Crawford	Thornton C. Pike	Lyle T. Johnson	Paul L. Paulson
Dane	Herman P. Kerl	Miles C. Riley, Jr.	Myrtle L. Hansen
Dodge	Hubert Schwantes	William Druecke	John H. Witte
Door	Hallie H. Rowe	Ralph A. Alexander	Herbert A. Gaeth
Douglas	Elton Ekroth	Vern Wright	Gerhardt M. Haugner
Dunn	Evelyn Einum	Herbert D. Schutz	Herbert E. Van Duyn
Eau Claire	Ray Kuhlman	Byron J. Loken	Rose M. Jacobson
Florence	Glenn J. Church	Ode N. Christensen	Otto A. Dumke
Fond du Lac	Arnold Sook	John G. Brunkhorst	George E. McConahey
Forest	Donald W. Kline	Wright Lombard	William Bassett
Grant	Aloys M. Klaas	M. Ethel Utt	Delbert L. Schuster
Green	Matt Solbraa	Grace M. Thorpe	Lois Faubel
Green Lake	Ruth Walker	Leonard A. Krueger	Julia Bird
Iowa	Bernard J. Collins	Shirley E. Peterson	Ina M. Potterton
Iron	William Thomas	John A. Lerza	Fred J. Ebli
Jackson	Edward F. Rockney	Ida J. Stein	Etta O. Gilbertson
Jefferson	Rudolph Reichert	Arthur J. Gruennert	Jack M. Hebbe
Juneau	Myles Clark	Lawrence Larson	Douglas B. Davenport
Kenosha	Lyle F. Milligan	Harold Schend	G. Adolph Strangberg
Keweenaw	Alvin C. Kuehl	Jerome J. Reinko	Louis P. Kasel
La Crosse	Roy Sampson	Charles J. Wachs	Pearl M. Instenes
Lafayette	Homer L. Curry	Roy O'Neill	Robert H. Michelson
Langlade	Ray E. Feller	Aloysius G. Kubiak	Marie Franz Anderson
Lincoln	Alfred Degner	Esther A. Barz	Carl M. Moe
Manitowoc	Clarence Baryenbruch	Joseph M. Zahorik	Harvey F. Strouf
Marathon	Carl E. Mueller	Andrew Miller	Neal E. Jones
Marinette	James A. Spangler	Roy H. Willmann	Albert N. Olson
Marquette	Arden L. Atkinson	Agnes A. Flynn	Sam Robinson
Milwaukee	Herman Kubick	Phillip C. Westfahl	Fred J. Jaeger
Monroe	Chris J. Hendrickson	Elizabeth F. Crossen	Oliver A. Hanson
Oconto	Joseph J. Foral	Florence S. Dunton	Lloyd Hodgins
Oneida	Melford J. Krouze	Agnes Verage	William J. Hack
Outagamie	Andrew J. Schlitz	Stephen M. Peeters	Sydney M. Shannon
Ozaukee	Louis A. Bathke	William N. Rock	Frank Wilson
Pepin	Victor Seline	Norman F. Latshaw	William C. Thompson
Pierce	Carol Gilbertson	John L. Swanson	Einar C. Jurgensen
Polk	Katherine E. Moore	Donald Ferguson	Walter T. Peterson
Portage	Henry H. Duda	Edward D. Hakka	Alex L. Kalpinski
Price	George Heizler	Walter J. Koch	Clyde D. Sullivan
Racine	Walter A. Becker	Louis L. Peterson	Edward F. Daley
Richland	Donna Marshall	Jeanne Anderson	Carl Gunnill
Rock	Ernest A. Silverthorn	Emmet W. Murphy	Harold V. Schmidley
Rusk	Jack L. Blair	Ferdinand H. Johnson	Robert B. MacDonald
St. Croix	Lawrence Hope	David Hope	Simon Lovacs
Sauk	James Hayes	Clinton W. Platt	Vera C. Terry
Sawyer	Clayton Farnsworth	Laura C. McLaggan	Harold J. Gobler
Shawano	Hugo V. Baker	Albert F. Wendt	William F. Kumm
Sheboygan	Harold B. Kroll	Benj. W. Diederich	Eugene A. Hickey
Taylor	Harry Dietzman	Glen Gowey	Frances Kulwiec
Trempealeau	Charles N. Keiholtz	Lester Brennom	Clarence H. Johnson
Vernon	Bernard Ammerman	William Kotvis	Verl W. Poole
Vilas	Robert M. Schroeder	Sylvester Stein	Genevieve Cooley
Walworth	Chester M. Barnes	Frank G. Holmes	Catherine E. Parsons
Washington	Laurence Stegeman	Lewis I. Gullickson	Herbert Hoskins
Waukesha	Sylvester A. Naumann	Edwin Pick	Lawrence P. Berend
Waupaca	Martin E. Fromm	Marie L. Lattner	Samuel D. Connell
Waushara	August W. Kruse	Alice E. Larkee	Walter L. Jones
Winnebago	Leon L. Murty	James L. Anderson	Ina T. McComb
Wood	Harry E. Zarling	George B. Young	William E. Osborne
	Arthur M. Ball	Robert J. Ryan	Jasper C. Johnson

¹Term expires January 5, 1953.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	Surveyor*	Coroner*
Adams	Raymond Phillips	Robert W. Roseberry
Ashland	Burton M. Apker	Harold C. Rehberg
Barron	Gerald A. Finney, Sr.	Albin J. Hyllengren
Bayfield	Harry R. Albert	Alvin E. Bratley
Brown	John P. Donaghue	Wayne C. Enderby
Buffalo	Arthur J. Horst	Hartman F. Stohr
Burnett	Alfred Tilbury	J. Raymond Swedberg
Calumet	Clar. L. Mathewson	John A. Knauf
Chippewa	Harry J. Corning	Earl Hatleberg
Clark	Luther A. Dyb	John R. Bergemann
Columbia	Alexander W. Ely	Edward P. Riley
Crawford	George E. Perry	William J. Rider
Dane	Richard Rasmussen	Joseph W. Bloodgood
Dodge	Floyd M. Loken	Robert E. Edwards
Door	Elmer E. Small	Calmer Nelson
Douglas	James H. Vollstedt	William M. Downs
Dunn	John Hammes	Richard D. Olson
Eau Claire	Homer D. Ralph, Jr.	E. Wallace Stokes
Florence	Theodore E. Stearns	Harold S. Peters
Fond du Lac	T. Harry Arthur	Joseph E. Murray
Forest	David A. Blencoe	Carl Halverson
Grant	Karl W. Fuge	J. Dallas Wecking
Green	Robert L. Podruch	Herman A. Stuessy
Green Lake	Hugh Southmayd	G. G. Mueller
Iowa	Leslie Marcou	Ray Reese
Iron	Anton W. Kordick	Florian J. Jelinski
Jackson	Kenneth Brey	Sidney J. Jensen
Jefferson	Russell F. Trask	Carroll W. Schultz
Juneau	Fred Phillips	Clarence R. Sorenson
Kenosha	Russell G. Behling	William Rauen
Keweenaw	Otho Bergman	William F. Sladky
La Crosse	Forest R. Wincenten	George D. Reay
Lafayette	Frank M. Charlesworth	Richard Barth
Langlade	Harold W. Ward	Harry R. Gibbons
Lincoln	John D. Ferguson	Arthur E. Taylor
Manitowoc	Julian Maxfield	Theodore A. Teitgen
Marathon	Leonard Risberg	John W. Hildensperger
Marinette	James H. Larson	Robert L. Thompson
Marquette	Melvin O. Carter	Howard E. Schultz
Milwaukee	Benjamin J. Sunny	Alfons A. Keihl
Monroe	John Diamond	Robert A. Flynn
Oconto .....	.....	William J. Gallagher
Outagamie .....	.....	Albert G. Onson
Ozaukee .....	.....	Bernard H. Kemps
Pepin .....	.....	Clarence C. Stein
Pierce .....	.....	Richard J. Bryant
Polk .....	.....	Ralph F. Winberg
Portage .....	.....	John C. Park
Price .....	.....	John Dzikoski, Jr.
Racine .....	.....	Walter W. Blume
Richland .....	.....	Bernard J. Evenson
Rock .....	.....	Dayton H. Hinke
Rusk .....	.....	Edmund J. Overton
St. Croix .....	.....	Charles D. McElravy
Sauk .....	.....	Archibald M. Ford
Sawyer .....	.....	Otto V. Pawlisch
Shawano .....	.....	Lester L. Anderson
Sheboygan .....	.....	Harvey C. Stubenvoll
Taylor .....	.....	James F. Hildebrand
Trempealeau .....	.....	David Ruesch
Vernon .....	.....	Martin A. Wiemer
Vilas	Robert Bandow	Ole Jackson
Walworth	Lloyd L. Jensen	Patrick J. Gaffney
Washington	Richard Andrews	Robert S. Beiter
Washington	Milton Schaefer	Harry Dahl
Waukesha	Edward H. Hoffmann	Richard H. Driessel
Waupaca	Ray P. Pelishek	Alvin H. Johnson
Waushara	George Vergin	Albert M. Christofferson
Winnebago	Robert F. Wolverton	George A. Blader
Wood	Edgar J. Carrington	George A. Steele
		Harold G. Pomcinville

*Term expires January 5, 1953.

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES

November 1951

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Abbotsford	Clark	Benoit	Bayfield
Abrams	Oconto	Benton	Lafayette
Adams	Adams	Berlin	Green Lake
Adell	Sheboygan	Big Bend	Waukesha
Afton	Rock	Big Falls	Waupaca
Albany	Green	Billings Park	Douglas
Albion	Dane	Birchwood	Washburn
Algoma	Kewaunee	Birnamwood	Shawano
Alien Grove	Walworth	Black Creek	Outagamie
Allenton	Washington	Black Earth	Dane
Allenville	Winnebago	Black River Falls	Jackson
Allouez	Douglas	Blackwell	Forest
Alma	Buffalo	Blair	Trempealeau
Alma Center	Jackson	Blanchardville	Lafayette
Almena	Barron	Blenker	Wood
Almond	Portage	Bloom City	Richland
Altoona	Eau Claire	Bloomer	Chippewa
Alvin	Forest	Bloomington	Grant
Amberg	Marinette	Blue Mounds	Dane
Amery	Polk	Blue River	Grant
Amherst	Portage	Boardman	St. Croix
Amherst Junction	Portage	Boaz	Richland
Aniwa	Shawano	Bonduel	Shawano
Antigo	Langlade	Boscobel	Grant
Appleton	Outagamie	Boulder Junction	Vilas
Arbor Vitae	Vilas	Bowler	Shawano
Arcadia	Trempealeau	Boyceville	Dunn
Arena	Iowa	Boyd	Chippewa
Argonne	Forest	Branch	Manitowoc
Argyle	Lafayette	Brandon	Fond du Lac
Arkansaw	Pepin	Brantwood	Price
Arkdale	Adams	Breed	Oconto
Arlington	Columbia	Bridgeport	Crawford
Armstrong Creek	Forest	Briggsville	Marquette
Arpin	Wood	Brill	Barron
Ashippun	Dodge	Brillion	Calumet
Ashland	Ashland	Bristol	Kenosha
Astico	Dodge	Brodhead	Green
Athelstane	Marinette	Brokaw	Marathon
Athens	Marathon	Brookfield	Waukesha
Auburndale	Wood	Brooklyn	Green
Augusta	Eau Claire	Brooks	Adams
Auroraville	Waushara	Brownsville	Dodge
Avalon	Rock	Brownstown	Green
Avoca	Iowa	Bruce	Rusk
Babcock	Wood	Brule	Douglas
Badger	Sauk	Brussels	Door
Bagley	Grant	Bryant	Langlade
Baileys Harbor	Door	Burkhardt	St. Croix
Baldwin	St. Croix	Burlington	Racine
Balsam Lake	Polk	Burnett	Dodge
Bancroft	Portage	Butler	Waukesha
Bangor	La Crosse	Butte des Morts	Winnebago
Baraboo	Sauk	Butternut	Ashland
Barksdale	Bayfield	Byron	Fond du Lac
Barneveld	Iowa	Cable	Bayfield
Barnum	Crawford	Caddot	Chippewa
Barren	Barron	Calamine	Lafayette
Barronett	Barron	Caledonia	Racine
Barton	Washington	Calvary	Fond du Lac
Basco	Dane	Cambrria	Columbia
Bassett	Kenosha	Cambridge	Dane
Bay City	Pierce	Cameron	Barron
Bayfield	Bayfield	Camp Douglas	Juneau
Bear Creek	Outagamie	Camp Lake	Kenosha
Beaver	Marinette	Camp McCoy	Monroe
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Campbellisport	Fond du Lac
Beetown	Grant	Canton	Barron
Beldenville	Pierce	Caroline	Shawano
Belgium	Ozaukee	Carrollville	Milwaukee
Belleville	Dane	Carter	Forest
Belmont	Lafayette	Cascade	Sheboygan
Beloit	Rock	Casco	Kewaunee
Benet Lake	Kenosha	Cashton	Monroe
Bennett	Douglas	Cassville	Grant

Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Catatract	Monroe	Deronda	Sauk
Catawba	Price	Devils Lake	Pierce
Cato	Manitowoc	Diamond Bluff	Grant
Cavour	Forest	Dickeyville	Trempealeau
Cayuga	Ashland	Dodge	Iowa
Cazenovia	Richland	Dodgeville	Clark
Cecil	Shawano	Dorchester	Calumet
Cedar	Iron	Dousman	Waukesha
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	Downing	Dunn
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	Downsville	Dunn
Centuria	Polk	Doylestown	Columbia
Chaseburg	Vernon	Dresser	Polk
Chelsea	Taylor	Drummond	Bayfield
Chetek	Barron	Dunbar	Marinette
Chili	Clark	Dunbarton	Lafayette
Chilton	Calumet	Dundas	Calumet
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Durand	Pepin
City Point	Jackson	Eagle	Waukesha
Clam Falls	Polk	Eagle River	Vilas
Clam Lake	Ashland	Earl	Washburn
Clarno	Green	East Ellsworth	Pierce
Clayton	Polk	East End	Douglas
Clear Lake	Polk	East Troy	Walworth
Clearwater Lake	Oneida	Eastman	Crawford
Cleveland	Manitowoc	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Clinton	Rock	Eau Galle	Dunn
Clintonville	Waupaca	Eden	Fond du Lac
Clyman	Dodge	Edgar	Marathon
Cobb	Iowa	Edgerton	Rock
Cochrane	Buffalo	Edgewater	Sawyer
Coddington	Portage	Edmund	Iowa
Colby	Marathon	Egg Harbor	Door
Coleman	Marinette	El Dorado	Fond du Lac
Colfax	Dunn	Eland	Shawano
Colgate	Washington	Elcho	Langlade
College Camp	Walworth	Elderon	Marathon
Collins	Manitowoc	Eleva	Trempealeau
Coloma	Waushara	Elk Mound	Dunn
Columbus	Columbia	Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan
Combined Locks	Outagamie	Elkhorn	Walworth
Commonwealth	Florence	Ellison Bay	Door
Comstock	Barron	Ellsworth	Pierce
Conover	Vilas	Elm Grove	Vilas
Conrath	Rusk	Elroy	Juneau
Coon Valley	Vernon	Embarrass	Waupaca
Cornell	Chippewa	Emerald	St. Croix
Cornucopia	Bayfield	Endeavor	Marquette
Cottage Grove	Dane	Ephraim	Door
Coudertay	Sawyer	Ettrick	Trempealeau
Crandon	Forest	Eureka	Winnebago
Crivitz	Marinette	Evansville	Rock
Cross Plains	Dane	Excelsior	Richland
Cuba City	Grant	Exeland	Sawyer
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Fair Water	Fond du Lac
Cumberland	Barron	Fairchild	Eau Claire
Curtiss	Clark	Fall Creek	Eau Claire
Cushing	Polk	Fall River	Columbia
Custer	Portage	Fence	Florence
Cylon	St. Croix	Fennimore	Grant
Dale	Outagamie	Fenwood	Marathon
Dallas	Barron	Fern	Florence
Dalton	Green Lake	Ferryville	Crawford
Danbury	Burnett	Fivefield	Price
Dancy	Marathon	Fish Creek	Door
Dane	Dane	Fitchburg	Dane
Darien	Walworth	Florence	Fond du Lac
Darlington	Lafayette	Fontana	Walworth
De Forest	Dane	Footville	Rock
De Pere	Brown	Forest Junction	Calumet
De Soto	Vernon	Forestville	Door
Deer Park	St. Croix	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson
Deerbrook	Langlade	Fountain City	Buffalo
Deerfield	Dane	Fox Lake	Dodge
Delafield	Waukesha	Foxboro	Douglas
Delavan	Walworth		
Dellworth	Adams		
Delta	Bayfield		
Denmark	Brown		

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Francis Creek	Manitowoc	Hilbert	Calumet
Franksville	Racine	Hiles	Forest
Frederic	Polk	Hillpoint	Sauk
Fredonia	Ozaukee	Hillsboro	Vernon
Fremont	Waupaca	Hillsdale	Barron
Friendship	Adams	Hines	Douglas
Friesland	Columbia	Hingham	Sheboygan
Galesville	Trempealeau	Hixon	Jackson
Galloway	Marathon	Holcombe	Chippewa
Gays Mills	Crawford	Hollandale	Iowa
Genesee Depot	Waukesha	Hollister	Langlade
Genoa	Vernon	Holmen	La Crosse
Genoa City	Walworth	Honey Creek	Walworth
Germantown	Washington	Horicon	Dodge
Gile	Iron	Hortonville	Outagamie
Gillett	Oconto	Hubbleton	Jefferson
Gillingham	Richland	Hubertus	Washington
Gilmans	Taylor	Hudson	St. Croix
Gilmanton	Buffalo	Humbird	Clark
Gleason	Lincoln	Hurley	Iron
Glen Flora	Rusk	Hustisford	Dodge
Glen Oak	Marquette	Hustler	Juneau
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	Independence	Trempealeau
Glenhaven	Grant	Ingram	Rusk
Glenwood City	St. Croix	Iola	Waupaca
Glidden	Ashland	Irma	Lincoln
Goodman	Marinette	Iron Belt	Iron
Goodrich	Taylor	Iron Ridge	Dodge
Gordon	Douglas	Iron River	Bayfield
Gotham	Richland	Ironton	Sauk
Grafton	Ozaukee	Itasca	Douglas
Grand Marsh	Adams	Ixonia	Jefferson
Grandview	Bayfield	Jackson	Washington
Granite Heights	Marathon	Jacksonport	Door
Granton	Clark	Janesville	Rock
Grantsburg	Burnett	Jefferson	Jefferson
Granville	Milwaukee	Jefferson Junction	Jefferson
Gratiot	Lafayette	Jim Falls	Chippewa
Green Bay	Brown	Joel	Polk
Green Lake	Green Lake	Johnson Creek	Jefferson
Greenbush	Sheboygan	Juda	Green
Greendale	Milwaukee	Jump River	Taylor
Greenleaf	Brown	Junction City	Portage
Greenvalley	Shawano	Juneau	Dodge
Greenville	Outagamie	Kansasville	Racine
Greenwood	Clark	Kaukauna	Outagamie
Gresham	Shawano	Kellnersville	Manitowoc
Grimms	Manitowoc	Kempster	Langlade
Gurney	Iron	Kendall	Monroe
Hager City	Pierce	Kennan	Price
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	Kenosha	Kenosha
Hamburg	Marathon	Keshena	Shawano
Hammond	St. Croix	Kewaskum	Washington
Hancock	Waushara	Kewaunee	Kewaunee
Hannibal	Taylor	Kiel	Manitowoc
Hanover	Rock	Kieler	Grant
Harshaw	Oneida	Kimberly	Outagamie
Hartford	Washington	King	Waupaca
Hartland	Waukesha	Kingston	Green Lake
Hatley	Marathon	Klevenville	Dane
Hauer	Sawyer	Knapp	Dunn
Haugen	Barron	Knowles	Dodge
Haven	Sheboygan	Knowlton	Marathon
Hawkins	Rusk	Kohler	Sheboygan
Hawthorne	Douglas	Krakow	Shawano
Hayward	Sawyer	Lac du Flambeau	Vilas
Hazel Green	Grant	La Crosse	La Crosse
Hazelhurst	Oneida	La Farge	Vernon
Heafford Junction	Lincoln	La Pointe	Ashland
Helenville	Jefferson	La Valle	Sauk
Herbster	Bayfield	Ladysmith	Rusk
Hersey	St. Croix	Lake Beulah	Walworth
Hertel	Burnett	Lake Delton	Sauk
Hewitt	Wood	Lake Geneva	Walworth
High Bridge	Ashland	Lake Mills	Jefferson
Highland	Iowa		
Hika	Manitowoc		

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	Menasha	Winnebago
Lake Tomahawk	Oneida	Mendota	Dane
Lakewood	Oconto	Menekaunee	Marinette
Lampson	Washburn	Menomonee Falls	Waukesha
Lancaster	Grant	Menomonie	Dunn
Land O'Lakes	Vilas	Mercer	Iron
Lannon	Waukesha	Merrill	Lincoln
Laona	Forest	Merillan	Jackson
Larsen	Winnebago	Merrimack	Sauk
Leadmine	Lafayette	Merton	Waukesha
Lebanon	Dodge	Middle Inlet	Marinette
Lemington	Sawyer	Middleton	Dane
Lena	Oconto	Mifflin	Iowa
Leopolis	Shawano	Mikana	Barron
Lewis	Polk	Milan	Marathon
Lily	Langlade	Milladore	Wood
Lima Center	Rock	Millston	Jackson
Limeridge	Sauk	Milltown	Polk
Linden	Iowa	Milton	Rock
Lindsey	Wood	Milton Junction	Rock
Little Chute	Outagamie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee
Little Suamico	Oconto	Mindoro	La Crosse
Livingston	Grant	Mineral Point	Iowa
Lodi	Columbia	Minocqua	Oneida
Loganville	Sauk	Minong	Washburn
Lohrville	Waushara	Mishicot	Manitowoc
Lomira	Dodge	Modena	Buffalo
London	Dane	Mondovi	Buffalo
Lone Rock	Richland	Monico	Oneida
Long Lake	Florence	Monroe	Green
Loomis	Marinette	Montello	Grant
Lorraine	Polk	Montfort	Green
Loretta	Sawyer	Monticello	Iron
Lowell	Dodge	Montreal	Marquette
Loyal	Clark	Moquah	Bayfield
Lublin	Taylor	Morrisonville	Dane
Luck	Polk	Morse	Ashland
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	Mosinee	Marathon
Lyndhurst	Shawano	Mountain	Oconto
Lyndon Station	Juneau	Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac
Lynxville	Crawford	Mount Hope	Grant
Lyons	Walworth	Mount Horeb	Dane
McAllister	Marinette	Mount Sterling	Crawford
McFarland	Dane	Mukwonago	Waukesha
McNaughton	Oneida	Muscosa	Grant
Madison	Dane	Muskego	Waukesha
Maiden Rock	Pierce	Nashotah	Waukesha
Malone	Fond du Lac	Navarino	Shawano
Manawa	Waupaca	Necedah	Juneau
Manchester	Green Lake	Neenah	Winnebago
Manitowish	Iron	Neillsville	Clark
Manitowish Waters	Vilas	Nekoosa	Wood
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Nelson	Buffalo
Maple	Douglas	Neponsit	Portage
Maplewood	Door	Neosho	Shawano
Marathon	Marathon	Neshkoro	Dodge
Marengo	Ashland	New Auburn	Marquette
Maribel	Manitowoc	New Digging	Chippewa
Marinette	Marinette	New Franken	Lafayette
Marien	Waupaca	New Glarus	Brown
Markesan	Green Lake	New Holstein	Green
Markton	Langlade	New Lisbon	Calumet
Marquette	Green Lake	New London	Juneau
Marshall	Dane	New Munster	Waupaca
Marshfield	Wood	New Richmond	Kenosha
Martell	Pierce	Newald	St. Croix
Mason	Bayfield	Newburg	Forest
Mather	Juneau	Newton	Washington
Mattoon	Shawano	Niagara	Manitowoc
Mauston	Juneau	Nichols	Marinette
Mayville	Dodge	Norrie	Outagamie
Mazomanie	Dane	North Bend	Marathon
Medford	Taylor	North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
Medina	Outagamie	North Freedom	Sauk
Mellen	Ashland	North Lake	Waukesha
Melrose	Jackson	North Prairie	Waukesha
Melvina	Monroe		

POST OFFICES

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Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Northfield	Jackson	Prairie du Sac	Sauk
Norwalk	Monroe	Prairie Farm	Barron
Nye	Polk	Prentice	Price
Oakdale	Monroe	Princeton	Pierce
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	Pulaski	Green Lake
Oakwood	Milwaukee	Pulcifer	Brown
Oconomowoc	Waukesha		Shawano
Oconto	Oconto	Racine	Racine
Oconto Falls	Oconto	Radisson	Sawyer
Odanah	Ashland	Randall	Burnett
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	Randolph	Columbia
Ogemia	Price	Random Lake	Sheboygan
Ojibwa	Sawyer	Readfield	Waupaca
Okauchee	Waukesha	Readstown	Vernon
Okee	Columbia	Redgranite	Waushara
Omro	Winnebago	Reedsburg	Sauk
Onalaska	La Crosse	Reedsville	Manitowoc
Oneida	Outagamie	Reeseville	Dodge
Ontario	Vernon	Rewey	Iowa
Oostburg	Sheboygan	Rhinelander	Oneida
Oregon	Dane	Rib Lake	Taylor
Orfordville	Rock	Rice Lake	Barron
Osceola	Polk	Richfield	Washington
Oshkosh	Winnebago	Richland Center	Richland
Osseo	Trempealeau	Richwood	Dodge
Owen	Clark	Ridgeland	Dunn
Oxford	Marquette	Ridgeway	Iowa
Packwaukee	Marquette	Ringle	Marathon
Palmyra	Jefferson	Rio	Columbia
Pardeeville	Columbia	Rio Creek	Keweenaw
Park Falls	Price	Riplinger	Clark
Parrish	Langlade	Ripon	Fond du Lac
Patch Grove	Grant	River Falls	Pierce
Patzau	Douglas	Roberts	St. Croix
Pearson	Langlade	Rochester	Racine
Peebles	Fond du Lac	Rock Elm	Pierce
Pelican Lake	Oneida	Rock Falls	Dunn
Pell Lake	Walworth	Rock Springs	Sauk
Pembine	Marinette	Rockbridge	Richland
Pence	Iron	Rockdale	Dane
Pensaukee	Oconto	Rockfield	Washington
Pepin	Pepin	Rockland	La Crosse
Perkinstown	Taylor	Rome	Jefferson
Peshtigo	Marinette	Rosendale	Fond du Lac
Pewaukee	Waukesha	Rosholt	Portage
Phelps	Vilas	Rothschild	Marathon
Phillips	Price	Royalton	Waupaca
Phlox	Langlade	Rubicon	Dodge
Pickerel	Langlade	Rudolph	Wood
Pickett	Winnebago	Rush Lake	Winnebago
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau	Rusk	Dunn
Pine River	Waushara	Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac
Pittsville	Wood	Saint Croix Falls	Polk
Plain	Sauk	Saint Francis	Milwaukee
Plainfield	Waushara	Saint Nazianz	Manitowoc
Platteville	Grant	Salem	Kenosha
Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha	Sanborn	Ashland
Plover	Portage	Sand Creek	Dunn
Plum City	Pierce	Sarona	Washburn
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Sauk City	Sauk
Polar	Langlade	Saukville	Ozaukee
Poplar	Douglas	Sawyer	Door
Port Edwards	Wood	Saxeville	Waushara
Port Washington	Ozaukee	Saxon	Iron
Port Wing	Bayfield	Sayner	Vilas
Portage	Columbia	Scandinavia	Waupaca
Porterfield	Marinette	Schofield	Marathon
Poskin	Baron	Sechlerville	Jackson
Potosi	Grant	Seneca	Crawford
Potter	Calumet	Sextonville	Richland
Pound	Marinette	Seymour	Outagamie
Powers Lake	Kenosha	Sharon	Walworth
Poy Sippi	Waushara	Shawano	Shawano
Poynette	Columbia	Sheboygan	Sheboygan
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Sheldon	Rusk	Tripoli	Oneida
Shell Lake	Washburn	Troy Center	Walworth
Sheridan	Waupaca	Truesdell	Kenosha
Sherry	Wood	Tunnel City	Monroe
Sherwood	Calumet	Turtle Lake	Barron
Shiocton	Outagamie	Twin Bluffs	Richland
Shorewood	Lafayette	Twin Lakes	Kenosha
Shullsburg	Kenosha	Two Rivers	Manitowoc
Silverlake	Grant	Underhill	Oconto
Sinsinawa	Burnett	Union Center	Juneau
Siren	Door	Union Grove	Racine
Sister Bay	Washington	Unity	Marathon
Slinger	Oconto	Upson	Iron
Sobieski	Crawford	Valders	Manitowoc
Soldiers Grove	Douglas	Valley	Vernon
Solon Springs	Kenosha	Vandyne	Fond du Lac
Somers	St. Croix	Verona	Dane
Somerset	Forest	Vesper	Wood
Soperton	Fond du Lac	Victory	Vernon
South Byron	Milwaukee	Viola	Richland
South Milwaukee	Douglas	Viroqua	Vernon
South Range	Lafayette	Wabeno	Forest
South Wayne	Monroe	Waldo	Sheboygan
Sparta	Marathon	Wales	Waukesha
Spencer	Lincoln	Walworth	Walworth
Spirit Falls	Washburn	Wandroos	Monroe
Spooner	Florence	Warrens	Douglas
Spread Eagle	Sauk	Wascott	Bayfield
Spring Green	Pierce	Washburn	Door
Spring Valley	Washburn	Washington Island	Racine
Springbrook	Walworth	Waterford	Jefferson
Springfield	Chippewa	Waterloo	Jefferson
Stanley	St. Croix	Watertown	Ozaukee
Star Prairie	Vilas	Waubeka	Winnebago
Starlake	Waukesha	Waukau	Waukesha
Statesan	Taylor	Waumandee	Buffalo
Stetsonville	Crawford	Waunakee	Dane
Steuben	Portage	Waupaca	Waupaca
Stevens Point	Oconto	Waupun	Fond du Lac
Stiles	Grant	Wausau	Marathon
Stitzer	Calumet	Wausaukeee	Marinette
Stockbridge	Pepin	Wautoma	Waushara
Stockholm	Vernon	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee
Stoddard	Sawyer	Wauzeka	Crawford
Stone Lake	Dane	Wayside	Brown
Stoughton	Marathon	Webb Lake	Burnett
Stratford	Adams	Webster	Burnett
Strong's Prairie	Trempealeau	Wentworth	Douglas
Strum	Door	West Allis	Milwaukee
Sturgeon Bay	Racine	West Bend	Washington
Sturtevant	Brown	West Bloomfield	Waushara
Suamico	Outagamie	West De Pere	Brown
Sugar Bush	Jefferson	West Lima	Richland
Sullivan	Langlade	West Salem	La Crosse
Summit Lake	Dane	West Wrightstown	Brown
Sun Prairie	Douglas	Westboro	Taylor
Superior	Oconto	Westby	Vernon
Suring	Waukesha	Westfield	Marquette
Sussex	Waukesha	Weston	Dunn
Taycheedah	Fond du Lac	Weyauwega	Waupaca
Taylor	Jackson	Weyerhauser	Rusk
Theresa	Dodge	Wheeler	Dunn
Thiensville	Ozaukee	White Lake	Langlade
Thorp	Clark	Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee
Three Lakes	Oneida	Whitehall	Trempealeau
Tiffany	Rock	Whitelaw	Manitowoc
Tigerton	Shawano	Whittlesey	Walworth
Tilleda	Shawano	Wild Rose	Taylor
Tioga	Clark	Willard	Waushara
Tipler	Florence	Williams Bay	Clark
Tisch Mills	Manitowoc	Wilmett	Walworth
Tomah	Monroe	Wilson	Kenosha
Tomahawk	Lincoln	Wilton	St. Croix
Tony	Rusk	Winchester	Monroe
Townsend	Oconto		Vilas
Trego	Washburn		
Trempealeau	Trempealeau		
Trevor	Kenosha		

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Windsor	Dane	Woodruff	Oneida
Winegar	Vilas	Woodville	St. Croix
Winnebago	Winnebago	Woodworth	Kenosha
Winneconne	Winnebago	Wrightstown	Brown
Winter	Sawyer	Wyalousing	Grant
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	Wyeville	Monroe
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	Wyocena	Columbia
Withee	Clark	Yellowlake	Burnett
Wittenberg	Shawano	Yuba	Richland
Wonewoc	Juneau	Zachow	Shawano
Wood	Milwaukee	Zenda	Walworth
Woodford	Lafayette		
Woodland	Dodge		
Woodman	Grant		

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN*

Miscellaneous

		Address	Correspondence to
American Association of University Women	Mrs. Walter Brummund	310 River Drive Appleton	
American Automobile Association	Stuart B. Wright	103 N. Hamilton St. Madison 3	
American Camping Association	Verna L. Rosenthal	904-A S. 8th St. Manitowoc	
American Cancer Society	R. O. McLean	652 E. Gorham St. Madison	
American Cemetery Officials Association of Wisconsin		119 Monona Ave. Madison	
Animal Protective League, Inc.	Mrs. Joseph E. Thompson	2545 N. 65th St. Milwaukee 10	
Associated Hospital Service, Inc.	L. R. Wheeler	826 N. Plankinton Milwaukee 3	
Association of Wisconsin Cemetery Superintendents and Officials	T. A. Freiberg	1065 Algoma Blvd. Oshkosh	
Badger Association of the Blind		912 N. Hawley Road Milwaukee 13	
Badger Fisherman's League, Inc.	John B. Thirjung	3829 N. Port Washington Ave. Milwaukee 12	
Badger State Dahlia Society, Inc.	L. W. Amborn	430 Virginia Terrace Madison 5	
Badger State Folklore Society	John W. Jenkins	816 State St. Madison 6	
Children's Service Society of Wisconsin	Margaret Winchell	734 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2	
Citizens Natural Resources Association of Wisconsin	Jesse T. Walker	Baraboo	
Citizens' Public Welfare Association	L. L. Oeland	16 N. Carroll St. Madison	
Colonial Dames of America	Mrs. John S. Owen	4410 N. Farwell Ave. Milwaukee 11	
Confederated Unions of America	Arthur Sorensen	1236 N. 43rd St. Milwaukee 8	
Daughters of American Colonists	Mrs. H. T. Kristjansen	6768 Maple Terrace Wauwatosa	
Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America	Mrs. Helen H. Raab	Dawn Manor Wisconsin Dells	

*This list was compiled as of December 1, 1951 from a questionnaire sent to all known state-wide associations other than religious, fraternal, and similar organizations. Organizations not included in this list are requested to communicate with the Legislative Reference Library, Blue Book Editor, State Capitol, Madison 2.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Federation of German-American Societies of Wisconsin	Mrs. Erna Rahmig ..	2617 W. Fond du Lac Ave. Milwaukee 11
Freier Saenger Bund	Willie Schack	1117 S. 14th St. Manitowoc
Houdini Club of Wisconsin	Ralph A. Seher	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Izaak Walton League	Charles B. Wade	104 S. Main St. Fond du Lac
Kiwanis International	Glenn Harrison	P. O. Box 539 Wausau
League of Women Voters of Wisconsin	Caryl A. Regan	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Leif Erikson Memorial Association of America, Inc.	Iver M. Kalnes	Box 206 McFarland
Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin	L. W. Bridgman	1910 Kendall Ave. Madison
Lions Clubs	Victor A. Miller	St. Nazianz
Optimist Club	Jerry R. Coulter	16 N. Carroll St. Madison 3
Palomino Exhibitors Association of Wisconsin, Inc.	Lee Dunn	Oregon
Public Expenditure Survey of Wisconsin	Arch Ely	340 Washington Bldg. Madison 3
Reserve Officers Association of United States	Lt. Ray Hansen	Ft. Atkinson
Rotary International	George Ray	122 W. Washington Madison
Settlers Club of Wisconsin, Inc.	Wm. F. Gross	2020 N. 35th St. Milwaukee
Society of Mayflower Descendants	Mrs. E. J. Schickel ..	1721 N. 68th St. Wauwatosa 13
State Historical Society of Wisconsin		816 State St. Madison 6
Tavern League of Wisconsin, Inc.	Paul E. Jorgensen ..	420-7th Street Racine
Trees for Tomorrow, Inc.	M. N. Taylor	Hotel Merrill Merrill
United World Federalists	Arnold Goodman	842 Main St. Racine
Wisconsin Conservation Club	Otto Flaig	Box 353 Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters	Dr. Robert J. Dicke ..	206 King Hall Madison 6
Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association	Katharine G. Mullen	1018 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Archeological Society	Kermit Freckmann ..	4240 N. 36th St. Milwaukee 16

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Associated Businessmen, Inc.	Richard M. Rice	231 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association for Better Radio and Television	Miss Leslie Spence ..	423 N. Pinckney Madison
Wisconsin Association for Mental Health ..	Esther H. DeWeerd	405 E. Grand Ave. Beloit
Wisconsin Association for the Disabled	Kenneth L. Svee	119 E. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Association of Fairs	W. H. Eldridge	315½ E. Mill St. Plymouth
Wisconsin Association of the Deaf	Robert W. Horgen ..	312 Woodland Circle Madison 4
Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce Executives	Merrill Fee	Ripon
Wisconsin Citizens' Military Training Camp Association	Harold S. Falk	c/o Falk Corporation Milwaukee 1
Wisconsin Civil Air Corps	Gordon D. Leonard ..	3910 W. Vliet Milwaukee
Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress	Mrs. Josephine Nordstrand	914 N. Plankinton Ave. Room 310 Milwaukee
Wisconsin Conference of Association Executives	Harvey E. Roesler ..	759 N. Milwaukee St. Room 512 Milwaukee
Wisconsin Conservation Congress	Richard A. Hemp ...	Mosinee
Wisconsin Cooperative Housing Association	John S. Bordner	5746 Bittersweet Place Madison 5
Wisconsin Council for Mentally Retarded Children, Inc.	Arthur J. Aylward ..	3444 N. 58th St. Milwaukee 16
Wisconsin Council of Churches	Ellis H. Dana	308 Washington Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Council of Come Back Clubs ...	Fred H. Broecker	2577 N. Murray Ave. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Council of Safety	R. W. Gillette	234 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Council on Alcoholism	Mrs. H. E. Gunderson	2308 N. 40th St. Milwaukee 10
Wisconsin Federated Humane Society	C. E. Lee	2919 N. Prospect Ave. Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.	Mrs. Stella M. Krueger	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Federation of Conservation Clubs	Les Woerpel	411 E. Lincoln Ave. Stevens Point
Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs	Mrs. W. Paul Benzinger	618 W. Wisconsin Ave. Oconomowoc
Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs	Odin Christenson	275 E. Irving St. Oshkosh
Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs ...	Mrs. E. H. Miles	627 Short St., Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin Fellowship of Poets	Mrs. Edna Meudt	Route 4 Dodgeville
Wisconsin Friends of Our Native Landscape	Professor Joseph S. Elfner	Department of Horticulture Univ. of Wisconsin Madison 6
Wisconsin Garden Club Federation	Mrs. L. T. Roehm	Box 326 West Salem
Wisconsin Geological Society, Inc.	Charles L. Low	2358 N. 70th St. Wauwatosa
Wisconsin Gladiolus Society	Mrs. A. E. Piepkorn	613 N. Milwaukee St. Plymouth
Wisconsin Good Roads Association	Edward J. Konkol	1 West Main St. Room 610 Madison 3
Wisconsin Greater Recreational Association	Dan F. Vicker	Park Falls
Wisconsin Gun Collectors Association	Eldon Wolff	Milwaukee Public Museum Milwaukee
Wisconsin Heart Association, Inc.	Grant Larned	642 N. 5th St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Highway Users Conference	F. M. Elliott	122 W. Washington Room 415 Madison
Wisconsin Home Demonstration Council ...	Mrs. Julia Ramsay ..	Peshtigo
Wisconsin Junior Chamber of Commerce ..	Floyd Springer, Jr. ..	900 Gay Building Madison
Wisconsin Postal History Society	Ray Van Handel	221 Park Ave. Sheboygan
Wisconsin Raccoon and Fox Hunters Association	R. J. Antes	Evansville
Wisconsin Recreation Association	Wm. K. Seidlitz	3841 W. St. Paul Avenue Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Recreation Leaders Laboratory Association, Inc.	Elda Shrader	Bryant
Wisconsin Roadside Council	Mrs. James G. Woodburn	211 N. Prospect Ave. Madison

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Roller Canary Club	John P. Dziekan	2612 W. Greenfield Ave. Milwaukee 4
Wisconsin Service Association	John Faville, Jr.	1806 E. Kane Place Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Society for Ornithology	Harold Wilson	Ephraim
Wisconsin Society for the Equal Rights Amendment	Mabel E. Griswold ..	1158 Sherman Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin State Bowling Association	Clarence Jonen	817 N. 27th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Button Society	Charlotte Churchill ..	407 Wisconsin Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce	Seward H. Jacobi	119 Monona Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin State Checker Association	H. W. Brooks	Box B Green Lake
Wisconsin State Genealogical Society	F. Winston Luck	1646 N. Prospect Ave., Apt. 601, Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin State Motion Picture Council	Mrs. Maurice G. Jewett	2718 N. Farwell Ave. Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance	Paul N. Reynolds	122 W. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Taxpayers Conference	Arch Ely	340 Washington Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Temperance Federation	Clarence Selby	221 Washington Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Turner District of American Turners	Carroll L. Priebe	1034 N. 4th St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Tuscania Survivors	Oakley L. Parkhill ..	Box 403 Galesville
Wisconsin Welfare Council	Morris Hursh	440 Washington Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Woman's Bowling Association ..	Mrs. Jeannette J. Knepprath	3431 W. Lisbon Ave. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance Union	Mrs. Phil. LeGrand ..	3920 N. Frederick Ave. Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin Women's Golf Association	Mrs. A. Wm. Schandl	4626 S. Pine Ave. Milwaukee 7
Wisconsin Women's Legislative Council ...	Mrs. Ernest H. Anderson	253 Kensington Drive Madison

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Agricultural		
American Dairy Association of Wisconsin		Box 2218 Madison 5
Badgerland Co-op	John E. Roby	418 Milwaukee St. Whitewater
Cheese Laboratory, Inc.		1209—17th Ave. Monroe
Cheese Producers Marketing Association	J. F. Shager	P. O. Box 240 Monroe
Consolidated Badger Cooperative	George W. Rupple ..	116-118 N. Main St. Shawano
Dairyland Cooperative Association		Mill St. Juneau
Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales	C. F. Claflin	100 N. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee
Farm Truckers Association of Wisconsin	Earle D. Healy	1139 W. Canal St. Milwaukee
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America	K. W. Hones	117 W. Spring St. Chippewa Falls
Foreign Type Cheese Makers Association	Wm. Lenatsch	Route 2 Monroe
4-H Clubs of Wisconsin	Robert C. Clark	College of Agriculture Univ. of Wisconsin Madison 6
Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin	Mrs. C. H. Krueger ..	5911 N. 35th St. Milwaukee 9
Northern Wisconsin Co-operative Tobacco Pool		Viroqua
Potato Growers of Wisconsin, Inc.	Roger D. Stake	Fidelity Bank Bldg. Antigo
Progressive Farmers of Wisconsin	Herbert Tubbs	Route 2 Seymour
Pure Milk Products Cooperative	Wm. O. Perdue	18 W. First St. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Aberdeen Angus Association	Mrs. Mae Austin	Lancaster
Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association	E. D. Holden	Agronomy Bldg. Univ. of Wisconsin Madison 6
Wisconsin Apple Institute	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Place Madison 6
Wisconsin Association of Future Farmers of America	C. H. Bonsack	315 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Association of Vocational Agriculture Instructors	M. S. Murray	Cameron

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Ayrshire Breeders Association ..	Albert C. Wonoski ..	Route 1 Dousman
Wisconsin Beef Breeders' and Feeders' Association Cooperative	Arlie Mucks	College of Agriculture Univ. of Wisconsin Madison 6
Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Place Madison 6
Wisconsin Breeders and Harness Horse Association	C. C. Woody	Box 271 Madison 1
Wisconsin Brown Swiss Breeders Association	John Oster, Jr.	1 W. Main St. Racine
Wisconsin Buttermakers' and Managers' Association	E. H. Radtke	194 E. Main St. Reedsburg
Wisconsin Certified Record of Production Association	Robert Iliff	Black River Falls
Wisconsin Cheese Exchange	R. W. Leffler	P.O. Box 152 Plymouth
Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association	Len. Kopitzke	Route 2 Marion
Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Cooperative	E. H. Bruggink	Plymouth
Wisconsin Chester White Breeders' Cooperative Association	Howard Hasheider ..	Sauk City
Wisconsin Co-operative Poultry Improvement Association	Harry Benter	Galesville
Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers' Association	Roy E. Richards	P.O. Box 2026 Milwaukee 1
Wisconsin Council of Agriculture Co-operative	Milo K. Swanton	814 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Creameries Association	Oscar Christianson ..	1 W. Main St. Madison
*Wisconsin Dairy Federation	W. W. Clark	College of Agriculture Univ. of Wisconsin
Wisconsin Dairy Technology Society	Dr. K. G. Weckel	Babcock Hall Univ. of Wisconsin Madison 6
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association	Byron R. Dugdale ..	4150 Hiawatha Drive Madison 5
Wisconsin Duroc Breeder's Association	William Vaassen	Cuba City
Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation	James C. Green	18 S. Thornton Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Farm Holiday Association	Charles Goldamer ..	528 N. 27th St. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Farmers Union		117 W. Spring St. Chippewa Falls
Wisconsin Flying Farmers, United	John W. Isaacs	Box 226 Withee
Wisconsin Gift Cheese Shippers Association	Clayton R. George ..	110 E. Main St. Madison
Wisconsin Grasslanders	Roman Maly	Waunakee
Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders' Association	Otto C. Kline	Box 14 Waukesha
Wisconsin Hampshire Breeders Association Co-operative	Wayne Brown	Lodi
Wisconsin Hatcheries Association	Harry Benter	Galesville
Wisconsin Hereford Association	Homer Graber	Mineral Point
Wisconsin Horse Association	Jack R. Meehan	301 N. Pinckney St. Madison
Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association	Edw. R. Hauser	Live Stock Pavilion Univ. of Wisconsin Madison 6
Wisconsin Jersey Breeders Association Co-operative	G. B. Price	Route 3 Kenosha
Wisconsin Leaf Tobacco Dealers' and Growers' Association	Ralph Powers	Viroqua
Wisconsin Livestock Breeders' Association	Arlie Mucks	Live Stock Pavilion Univ. of Wis. Madison 6
Wisconsin Milk Dealers' Association, Inc. ..	Harry Klueter	1 W. Main St. Madison
Wisconsin Milk Sanitarians Association ...	L. Wayne Brown	421 Chemistry Bldg. Univ. of Wis. Madison 6
Wisconsin Milking Shorthorn Breeders Association	Leslie H. Gerner	Route 3 Whitewater
Wisconsin Muck Farmers' Association	O. B. Combs	Department of Horticulture Univ. of Wisconsin Madison 6
Wisconsin O.I.C. Swine Breeder's Association		Route 1 Jackson
Wisconsin Poland China Breeders Association	Donald Lang	Route 1 Beloit
Wisconsin Potato Growers Association	J. G. Milward	Horticulture Bldg. Univ. of Wisconsin Madison 6
Wisconsin Poultry and Egg Association ...	Edward W. Alf	Endeavor
Wisconsin Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, Inc.	George M. Werner ..	207 King Hall Univ. of Wisconsin Madison 6

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Quality Milk Fieldmen's Association	E. E. Bean	232 W. South St. Viroqua
Wisconsin Sheep Breeders Association	Kenneth J. Kopp	Galesville
Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders Association ..	Otto Johnson	Rio
Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association ..	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Place Madison 6
Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association	L. A. Sorensen	Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin State Grange	Wm. Seffern	Route 1 Van Dyne
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Place Madison 6
Wisconsin State Poultry Breeders Association	Harold A. Hulbert	Route 1, Box 477 Burlington
Wisconsin Swine Breeders Association Co-operative	Harold Marquardt ..	501 Franklin Ave. Madison 5
Wisconsin Swiss and Limburger Cheese Producers Association Co-operative	G. Fred Galli	804—27th Ave. Monroe
Wisconsin Turkey Federation	G. E. Annin	1602 University Ave. Madison 5

Educational

Association of Presidents and Deans of Wisconsin Colleges	Nathan M. Pusey	Lawrence College Appleton
Association of Wisconsin Teachers Colleges	Vera M. Moss	State College River Falls
Badger Boys State, Inc.	Val W. Ove	1348 N. 37th St. Milwaukee 8
Future Homemakers of America	Kathryn Gill	316 State Office Building Madison 2
Joint Committee on Education	Lola R. Pierstorff	230 W. Gilman St. Madison
League of Classroom Teachers of Wisconsin	Mollie Leopold	Hotel Wisconsin Suite 326 Milwaukee 3
Mathematical Association of America	Professor Louise A. Wolf	623 W. State St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Alumni Association	John Berge	770 Langdon St. Madison 6

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development	Richard Bromley	Public Schools Superior
Wisconsin Association for Vocational and Adult Education	C. D. Rejahl	211 N. Carroll St. Madison
Wisconsin Association of County Superintendents	Nels E. Erickson	Hammond
Wisconsin Association of Deans of Women	Mary E. Reynolds ..	Wisconsin State College Platteville
Wisconsin Association of Directors of Vocational and Adult Education	Guy Ehart	Vocational School Janesville
Wisconsin Association of Educational and Vocational Guidance	Arthur C. Larsen	Vocational School Sheboygan
Wisconsin Association of Elementary School Principals	Lillian Simonson	445 W. Wilson St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Association of Modern Foreign Language Teachers	Mariele Schirmer	Wisconsin State College Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin Association of Rural Homemaking Instructors	Kathryn Gill	316 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Association of School Administrators	F. G. MacLachlan ...	Park Falls
Wisconsin Association of School Boards ...	Joseph Hamelink	7311 23rd Ave. Kenosha
Wisconsin Association of School Business Officials	Willard E. Pynn	Board of Education Eau Claire
Wisconsin Association of Secondary School Principals	Harold Connors	Hurley
Wisconsin Association of Student Councils	B. A. Kennedy	420 S. Minnesota St. Prairie du Chien
Wisconsin Association of Teachers of Speech	Professor Grace Walsh	State Teachers College Eau Claire
Wisconsin Business Schools Association ...	Emil Muuss	Sheboygan
Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers		119 Monona Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin County Normal Principals' Association	Lulu O. Kellogg	Wautoma
Wisconsin Department of Class Room Teachers	Alma Link	453 Jackson Drive Oshkosh

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Education Association	O. H. Plenzke	404 Insurance Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Extension Workers' Association	Geo. M. Werner	207 King Hall Univ. of Wisconsin Madison 6
Wisconsin Federation of Teachers	David B. Steinbring ..	1821 Hogboom Eau Claire
Wisconsin Health and Physical Education ..	C. V. Christensen	Administration School Bldg. 220 W. Grand Ave. Beloit
Wisconsin High School Forensic Association	Robert H. Schacht	1327 University Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Home Economics Association	Mabel Otteson	Vocational School Eau Claire
Wisconsin Industrial Arts Association	H. R. Shufelt	City Hall Racine
Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association	Clifford B. Fagan	P.O. Box 176 Marinette
Wisconsin Junior High School Administrators Association	H. U. Wood	Franklin Junior High School Racine
Wisconsin Music Teachers Association	L. K. Maesch	Lawrence Con- servatory of Music Appleton
Wisconsin Retired Teachers Association	O. B. Gibbon	1122 S. 74th St. West Allis 14
Wisconsin Rural Schools Association	Mrs. Mildred Krohn ..	Lancaster
Wisconsin Rural Urban Community Schools Association	Robert N. Halmstad	Black River Falls
Wisconsin School Board Association	N. E. Masterson	c/o Hardware Mutual Ins. Co. Stevens Point
Wisconsin School Bus Operators Association	Harvey J. Fick	P.O. Box 109 Thiensville
Wisconsin School Music Association	H. C. Wegner	210 State St. Madison
Wisconsin School Secretaries Association ..	Marian Kennedy	211 N. Carroll St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Supervising Teachers Association	Edwin B. Corrigan ..	Court House Ashland

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Public Officials and Employees		
American Waterworks Association	Leon A. Smith	City Hall Madison 3
Associated Police Communication Officers, Inc.	Henry G. Barnes ...	4715 W. Vliet St. Milwaukee 8
Association of Wisconsin County Hospitals	Calvin Mills	Owen
Badger Firemen's Association	George J. Armbruster	Cedarburg
Board of County Judges	Judge Roy V. Ahlstrom	La Crosse
Board of Juvenile Court Judges	Judge Robert G. Varnum	Hudson
Clerk of Courts Association	Vera Terry	Baraboo
Conference of Wisconsin Sewerage Works Operators	Frank I. Vilen	Kenosha
County Veterans' Service Officers' Association of Wisconsin	O. N. Markus	Court House Medford
International Association of Electrical Inspectors	John E. Wise	234 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Joint Association of Wisconsin County Officers	Lawrence Larson ...	Mauston
League of Wisconsin Municipalities	Frederick N. MacMillin	30 E. Johnson St. Madison 3
Assessors' Section	L. W. Barnes	Tomah
Attorneys' Section	Robert J. Cunningham	304 Jackman Block Janesville
Building Inspectors' Association	Sidney Sinar	City Hall Wauwatosa
Clerks' and Finance Officers' Section ...	Mrs. Clara L. Flood	Darlington
Engineering and Public Works Section ..	Ivar Van Akkeren ..	City Hall Beaver Dam
Park and Recreation Society	Gertrude L. Fischer	308 Court House Milwaukee
Public Welfare Section	Mrs. Rose O. Birch ..	City Hall Waukesha
Society of Plumbing Inspectors	Wilfred Collette	City Garage Cudahy
Village Section	Olaf Hildahl	Niagara
National Association of Postmasters	Margaret F. McGonigle	Sun Prairie
National Association of Sanitarians	Herbert Burger	Janesville Health Department Janesville

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
National League of District Postmasters	Leo M. Meyer	Loyal
Probation and Parole Association of Wisconsin	John H. Sichling	1104 W. Galena St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association for Public Health	Ralph Kuhli	453 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Association of County Homes	Robert Gall	Box 58 Waukesha
Wisconsin Association of Criminal Court Judges	Judge Oscar J. Schmiege	Court House Appleton
Wisconsin Association of Food and Sanitation Officials	R. R. Crosby	Room 419 S.W. State Capitol Madison 2
Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association	Walter H. Wagner ..	Sheboygan
Wisconsin City Managers Association	James Pollack	City Hall Eau Claire
Wisconsin Coroners' Association	J. A. LaMonte	Room 232 Safety Building Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin County Boards Association	A. J. Thelen	1 W. Main St. Madison
Wisconsin County Clerks Conference	Mary Thomas	Eagle River
Wisconsin County Highway Commissioners Association	E. J. Stephan	Dousman
Wisconsin County Highway Superintendents' and Foremen's Association	Kenneth A. Dix	1920 W. Grand Ave. Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin County Police and Police Radio Operators Association	Capt. Claude W. Frye	Court House Baraboo
Wisconsin County Treasurers' Association	W. A. Winch	Chilton
Wisconsin District Attorneys' Association	Edward A. Krenzke	Court House Racine
Wisconsin Federation of Post Office Clerks	Earl A. Taylor	Box 484 Janesville
Wisconsin Fire Prevention Association	Carl Rogenkamp	828 N. Broadway Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Highway Committee Members Association	N. B. Veum	Highway Department Dane County Court House Madison 3
Wisconsin Home Agents	Loretta Zastrow	Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin Municipal Security League	John H. Kaiser	107-109 Franklin St. Port Washington
Wisconsin Municipal Utilities Association ..	John B. Jedwabny ..	700 Appleton St. Menasha

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association	Robert Madden	1240 Wolff St. Racine
Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association — Ladies Auxiliary	Mrs. Mabel Habich ..	2538 E. Dayton St. Madison 4
Wisconsin Park and Recreation Society	G. L. Fischer	308 Court House Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Policemen's Protective Association	Thomas P. King	7713—34th Ave. Kenosha
Wisconsin Public Health Council		704 E. Gorham St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Public Welfare Association	Allen Whelan	Court House Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Recorders Association	Lawrence Larson ...	Mauston
Wisconsin Rural Letter Carriers Association	L. G. Rindfleisch ...	Reedsburg
Wisconsin Sanatorium Superintendents Association	Freda Brecker	Hickory Grove Sanatorium West DePere
Wisconsin Sanatorium Trustees Association	John P. Hein	1018 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Association	Martin E. Wyrick ...	259 E. Wells Milwaukee
Wisconsin Society of Plumbing Inspectors	W. L. Collette	3555 E. Pabst Ave. Cudahy
Wisconsin State Association of Fire Fighters	Edw. V. Sciborski ..	221 Market St. La Crosse
Wisconsin State Association of Letter Carriers	Arnold I. Marking ..	1427 Kane St. La Crosse
Wisconsin State Association of Postal Supervisors	Clarence W. Spalding	1½ Park St. Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Employees Association	Roy E. Kubista	510 Insurance Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association ..	Douglas Dunlop	Wauwatosa Fire Department 1463 Underwood Ave. Wauwatosa 13
Wisconsin State Organization for Public Health Nursing	Mrs. Arthur Miller ..	8715 W. Steeeth Ave. West Allis 14

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

Address Correspondence to

Trade and Professional

Advertising Managers Association of Wisconsin Daily Newspapers	A. E. Teachout	La Crosse Tribune La Crosse
Allied Independent Theatre Owners Association of Wisconsin	Harold P. Pearson ..	1027 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
American Business Women's Association ..	Mrs. Helen Gifford ..	2666 Hoard St. Madison 4
American Physical Therapy Association ..	Norma Grundemann ..	3617 N. 13th St. Milwaukee
American Society of Civil Engineers	Professor Ralph E. Boeck	1515 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers	John A. Lotte	1821 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Associated Credit Bureaus of Wisconsin, Inc.	Edward A. Neese ..	921 N. 8th St. Sheboygan
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.	J. Harry Green	212 Jackman Bldg. Janesville
Associated Master Barbers of Wisconsin ..	Carl Aserett	710 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Associated Press	William A. Weekes ..	Journal Bldg. Milwaukee 3
Barber Science Association of Wisconsin ..		1955 W. Hampton Ave. Milwaukee 9
Furniture Salesmen's Club of Wisconsin ...	Lee J. Hildeman	1347 W. Fond du Lac Ave. Milwaukee 5
Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors	Kenneth A. Leitgabel ..	4435 W. Lisbon Ave. Milwaukee 8
Insurance Cooperative Agency	A. J. Green	P.O. Box 190 Madison
Junior Savings and Loan League of Wisconsin	Evelyn Kuemmerlein ..	739 N. Broadway Milwaukee 2
Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Master Builders Association of Wisconsin ..	Charles G. Fitting ..	611 N. Broadway Room 221 Milwaukee 2
Master Shoe Rebuilders' Association of Wisconsin, Inc.	Grover F. Vanselow ..	2413 N. 4th St. Milwaukee 12
Monument Builders of America	Merrill W. Schaefer ..	2430 W. Lincoln Ave. Milwaukee 15

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
National Association of Power Engineers ..	Edw. Odair	114 Van Deusen St. Madison
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association	O. T. Swan	P.O. Box 1040 Oshkosh
Refrigeration Service Engineers Society ..	Lee A. Miles	8011 W. Cold Spring Road West Allis 14
Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Wisconsin	A. A. Brown	Lake Geneva
Retailers Tallow and Calf Skin Association		225 S. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee 3
Sheet Metal Contractors' Association of Wisconsin, Inc.	Irving F. Kanitz	225 E. Michigan St. Room 505 Milwaukee 2
State Association of Petroleum Retailers ...	Byron Wackett	316 W. Main St. Watertown
State Medical Society of Wisconsin	C. H. Crownhart	704 E. Gorham St. Madison 3
Travelers Protective Association of America	William F. Schad	6000 Plankinton Bldg. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
United Druggists Association	Merton Finger	South Side Drug Store Sheboygan
Wisconsin Architects Association	Leigh Hunt	3800 N. Humboldt Ave. Milwaukee 12
Wisconsin Associated Press Managing Editors Association	Harold Maier	Sheboygan Press Sheboygan
Wisconsin Association of Cooperatives ...	J. K. Kyle	109 W. Main St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Association of Finance Companies	L. M. Jeger	P.O. Box 227 Oconto
Wisconsin Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Inc.	P. C. Carver	Box 645 146-148 Merritt St. Oshkosh
Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents	Urban Krier	207 E. Michigan Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Medical Record Librarians	Mrs. Goldie Doris	Wisconsin General Hospital Madison
Wisconsin Association of Medical Technologists	Elaine Beck	2506 N. Terrace Ave. Milwaukee 11

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons	Edwin J. Elton	1518 N. 70th St. Wauwatosa 13
Wisconsin Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons Auxiliary	Mrs. W. W. Mittelstadt	1211 W. 8th St. Marshfield
Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers	James J. Arnold	606 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Association of Small Loan Companies	Lyle Kamradt	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Stage Employes and Projectionists	G. C. Kalkhoff	108 W. Wells St. Room 454 Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Association of Taxicab Owners ..	J. P. Robertson	1232 N. Edison St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Association of Town Mutual Insurance Companies	D. G. Whitmore	Evansville
Wisconsin Automotive Trades Association..	Louis Milan	119 Monona Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Aviation Trades Association	William J. Lotzer	9305 W. Appleton Ave. Milwaukee 16.
Wisconsin Bakers Association, Inc.	Fred H. Laufenburg	6173 Plankinton Bldg. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Bandmasters' Association, Inc. ...	Norman K. Brahmstedt	5825 N. 42nd St. Milwaukee 9
Wisconsin Bankers Association	W. G. Coopman	312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Bar Association	Philip S. Habermann	122 W. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Barbers and Beauty Culture Association	John A. Billie	925 N. 6th St. Manitowoc
Wisconsin Blacksmiths and Weldors Association	Walter J. Klumb	1217 Lincoln Ave. Sheboygan
Wisconsin Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages	Tom Mills	111 Lincoln St. Black River Falls
Wisconsin Broadcasters Association	Verl Bratton	WKTY La Crosse
Wisconsin Canners Association	Marvin P. Verhulst ..	1003 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Capitol Correspondents Association	John Wyngaard	Green Bay Press-Gazette Bureau Washington Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Chiropractic Association	William C. Jacobs ..	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Chiropractic Association Women's Auxiliary	Mrs. A. W. Schowalter	2163 N. 35th St. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Chiropractic Basic Research Society	C. J. Mathieson	1303 Main St. Stevens Point
Wisconsin Chiropractors Society	O. W. Babcock	Elkhorn
Wisconsin Coal Bureau, Inc.		119 E. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Collectors Association	Glen Hamilton	M and M Credit Bureau Marinette
Wisconsin Council of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, Inc. .	C. H. Muren	417 Clemons Ave. Madison 4
Wisconsin Credit Union League	Fabian C. Monroe ..	624 N. 27th St. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League	Harry R. LePoidevin	Journal-Times Racine
Wisconsin Dietetic Association	Ruth Humboldt	Milwaukee County Institutions Milwaukee 13
Wisconsin Dry Cleaners Association, Inc. ..		1416 Bankers Bldg. 208 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Dump Truck Owners Association	Bruno Guadagni	845 N. 11th St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Electric Cooperative		1810 S. Park St. Madison
Wisconsin Federation Mutual Insurance Companies	Theo. E. Stickle	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Fire Underwriters Association ..		828 N. Broadway Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Fish Producers Association	C. J. Meyer	1030 S. First St. Milwaukee 4
Wisconsin Flour and Bakers Allied Trades Association	Carl F. Meyer	756 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Funeral Directors Association ..	Harold J. Ruidl	5920 W. North Ave. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Fur Breeders Association	Harley Wittig	Green Bay

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, Inc.	Florian W. Harvat ..	391 Western Ave. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Hospital Association	N. E. Hanshus	310 Chestnut St. Eau Claire
Wisconsin Implement Dealers Association ..		2039 Winnebago St. Madison 4
Wisconsin Institute of Laundering	R. C. Bareis	3F Company 781 E. Dayton St. Madison 3
Wisconsin League of Nursing Education	Segrid E. Barber	Rockaway Beach Oshkosh
Wisconsin Library Association	Mrs. Ruth Swenson ..	B103 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Locally Owned Telephone Group	L. M. Lamkins	Manawa
Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association		633 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Master Plumbers Association, Inc.		739 N. 2nd St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Morticians Society	Harvey H. Dobratz ..	3604 N. Port Washington Road Milwaukee
Wisconsin Motor Carriers Association	John P. Varda	1 W Main St. Madison
Wisconsin Muskrat and Beaver Farmers Association, Inc.	Wallace Grange	Babcock
Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Alliance	J. E. Kennedy	820 Tenney Bldg. 110 E. Main St. Madison
Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association	Thomas S. Pinney	Sturgeon Bay
Wisconsin Optometric Association, Inc.	Dr. D. J. Bergenske	231 State St. Madison
Wisconsin Painters and Sculptors Association	Mel Kishner	c/o Milw. Journal, 333 W. State St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Paper Group	I. W. Pearson	Neenah
Wisconsin Passenger Club	E. A. Freund	210 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Petroleum Association	K. C. King	318 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Petroleum Industries Committee	F. M. Elliott	122 W. Washington Ave. Room 415 Madison
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association	Jennings Murphy	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Traveler's Association	John F. Brush	P.O. Box 1463 Milwaukee 1
Wisconsin Pipe Trades Association	Anthony J. King	1713 N. 12th St. Milwaukee 5
Wisconsin Press Association	Carl A. Zielke	235 Washington Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Press Photographers' Association, Inc.	Lowell Larson	Journal-Republican Columbus
Wisconsin Professional Photographers Association, Inc.	Edward P. Curry ..	641 N. 7th St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Radio Refrigeration and Appliance Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Radiological Society, Inc.	Dr. Irving I. Cowan	425 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Railroad Association	C. A. Hummel	122 W. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Restaurant Association	E. A. Conforti	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Room 6148 Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Retail Credit Association	N. B. Critser	24 N. Carroll St. Madison
Wisconsin Retail Food Dealers Association	F. B. Wienke	611 N. Broadway Room 112 Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Retail Furniture Association	Theo. E. Stickle	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Retail Hardware Association, Inc.	H. A. Lewis	200 Strong's Ave. Stevens Point
Wisconsin Retail Ice Cream Manufacturers Association	Richard St. Germain	Dairy Dream 7600 Sheridan Road Kenosha
Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association	B. W. Heald	794 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Lumbermen's Association	H. P. McDermott	501 Milwaukee Gas Co. Bldg. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Retail Men's Wear Association ..	C. K. Gnewisch	51 S. Main St. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Road Builders Association	E. E. Hoebel	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Savings and Loan League	John A. Seramur ...	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Seed Dealers Association	J. W. Jung	Randolph

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Shoe Traveler's Association	Henry D. Kuehn	3110 W. National Ave. Milwaukee 15
Wisconsin Shorthand Reporters Association	Mrs. Virginia R. Hall	244 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants		152 W. Wisconsin Ave. Room 401 Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Society of Chiropodists	Dr. Leslie L. Zeeman	2218 N. 3rd St. Milwaukee 12
Wisconsin Society of Landscape Architects	Lowell G. Hansen	300 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology	Dr. Alice D. Watts	324 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Society of Plumbing Inspectors	W. L. Collette	3555 Pabst Ave. Cudahy
Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers	W. G. Youngquist	201 Kensington Drive Madison 4
Wisconsin Society of X-ray Technicians	Mrs. Jane Cummings	317 Hayes Bldg. Janesville
Wisconsin State Association of Accident and Health Underwriters	Leo E. Packard	308 W. Burleigh St. Milwaukee 12
Wisconsin State Association of Life Underwriters	Willard L. Momsen	1550 N. Prospect Ave. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin State Association of Retail Meat and Food Dealers	Harvey L. Wickert	1659 Oregon St. Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Bowling Proprietors' Association		5629—6th Ave. Kenosha
Wisconsin State Brewers' Association	Irvin J. Ott	1301 Majestic Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State C.I.O., see Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council		
Wisconsin State Council of the International Association of Machinists	Henry J. Winkel	1128 Bluff Ave. Sheboygan
Wisconsin State Dental Assistants Association	Rose T. Hoerburger	215 N. 4th St. Stoughton
Wisconsin State Dental Society		208 E. Wisconsin Ave. Room 1233 Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

		Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	George W. Hall	1012 N. 3rd St. Room 321 Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Hotel Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council ..	Theodore R. Kurtz ..	952 N. 12th St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin State Nurses Association	Mrs. C. D. Partridge ..	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Room 7156 Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin State Practical Nurses Association	Christine Leikam	2505 E. Park Place Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin State Student Nurses Association	Margaret Hayden ..	2310 W. Kilbourn Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Telephone Association ...	J. E. Byrne	14 S. Carroll St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Surgical Society	Dr. Frank D. Weeks ..	522 W. Second St. Ashland
Wisconsin Tavern Keepers Association		208 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Title Association	A. J. Achten	103 N. Main St. Shawano
Wisconsin United Commercial Travelers of America	John Zesiger	611 W. Columbia St. Chippewa Falls
Wisconsin Upper Michigan Florist Association	S. C. Foll	8952 N. Cedarburg Road Milwaukee 9
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Fruit Jobbers Association	Fred Leonard	P.O. Box 199 Appleton
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Fuel Dealers Association	E. E. Homstad	Black River Falls
Wisconsin Utilities Association	A. F. Herwig	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Warehousemen's Association		135 W. Wells St. Room 600 Milwaukee
Wisconsin Well Drillers, Inc.	R. H. Nienow	Hotel Merrill Bldg. Merrill
Wisconsin Wholesale Beer Distributors Association	Harvey E. Roesler ..	759 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Wholesale Food Distributors Association	E. J. Malloy	626 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to
Wisconsin Wholesale Tobacco Distributors Association	E. J. Malloy 626 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Wine and Spirit Institute	Clyde S. Tutton 110 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Women's Press Club	Ruth Eiler Press-Gazette Green Bay

Veterans

Allied Veterans Council	Robert W. Schroeder	135 W. Wells St. Room 800 Milwaukee 3
American Legion	Robert G. Wilke	794 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
American Legion Auxiliary	Mrs. Harriet Hass ..	794 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
American Veterans Committee	Len. Zubrensky	Wisconsin Tower Bldg. Milwaukee
American Veterans of World War II (Amvets)	John F. Leason, Jr. ..	P.O. Box 239 Marinette
American Veterans of World War II (Amvets) Auxiliary	Mrs. Elaine Lehmann	314 Lafayette St. Watertown
American War Mothers	Mrs. Maude Walters	215 Short St. Wausau
Army and Navy Union	Francis J. Ehley ...	2737 N. 3rd St. Milwaukee
Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc.	Mrs. Louise G. Weber	4262 N. Sherman Blvd. Milwaukee 16
Daughters of the American Revolution	Mrs. Earl M. Hale ...	124 Park Place Eau Claire
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War	Jean Field	813 S. 103rd St. Milwaukee 14
Disabled American Veterans	Matt Werel	826 S. 9th St. La Crosse
Gold Star Mothers of Wisconsin, Inc.	Mrs. Anna Choate ..	1268 Doty St. Green Bay
Grand Army of Republic	Alma Cheesman	5502 W. Burnham St. Milwaukee 14
La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux ..	Jack D. Wilson	3727 S. 84th St. Milwaukee 14
Ladies of the Grand Army	Mrs. Alma (C. J.) Speckner	1331 Spaight St. Madison 4

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Marine Corps League	Arden L. Menge	1111 W. Highland Ave. Milwaukee 2
Military Order of the Cootie	Bruno C. Hinz	2845 S. Lenox St. Milwaukee 7
Military Order of the Purple Heart	Thomas O. Corcoran	225 N. Main St. Fond du Lac
Military Order of the Purple Heart Auxiliary	Mrs. Hattie Corcoran	225 N. Main St. Fond du Lac
Mothers of World War II	Mrs. Marieta Becker	3945 E. Martin Ave. Cudahy
National Daughters of the G.A.R.	Mrs. Vera Ostrander	208 E. Main St. Madison
Navy Club of the United States of America	George V. Porter	933 W. Lawn Ave. Racine
Navy League of the United States		735 N. Water St. Room 1414 Milwaukee 2
Rainbow Division Veterans	Mahlon C. Bimer	514 W. Keefe Ave. Milwaukee 12
Service Star Legion, Inc.	Mrs. John Ebbe	1605 Ridge Court Milwaukee 5
Sons of Spanish American War Veterans ..	Lester W. Kirst	1122 Swift Ave. Sheboygan
Sons of the American Legion	Lynn A. Miller	1116 N. Lemire St. Appleton
Sons of the American Revolution	A. H. Wilkinson	803 E. State St. Milwaukee 2
Sons of Union Veterans Auxiliary	Ellinore Konrad	7917 Stickney Ave. Milwaukee 13
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War ...	Oscar Doppler	625—2nd Ave. Baraboo
Star Mothers of Wisconsin, Inc.	Mrs. Mary Garrity ..	4535 N. 21st St. Milwaukee 9
32nd Division Veterans Association	Joseph A. Hrdlick ..	1806 N. 49th St. Milwaukee 8
United Spanish War Veterans	Albert J. Obenberger ..	1831 N. 28th St. Milwaukee 8
United Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary ...	Mrs. Harriet Dunn ..	8809 Stickney Ave. Wauwatosa 13
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States	Edward J. Schmidt ..	P.O. Box 262 Manitowoc
Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary	Dorothy Kiggens	417 Edgewater St. Portage
Wisconsin Veterans Council	Jerome E. Host	223 E. Detroit St. Milwaukee
Woman's Relief Corps	Leila Batten	9 E. Gorham St. Madison 3

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS¹

Post Office	Street Address	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Abbotsford		Tribune	Weekly	R. J. Janda
Adams		Adams County Times	Weekly	Laura M. Klinefelter
Albany		Herald	Thursday	Lester L. Arnold
Algoma		Record-Herald	Weekly	H. H. Heidmann
Alma		Buffalo County Journal	Thursday	Gerald C. Bassback
Amery		Free Press	Weekly	Palmer Sondreal
Amherst		Advocate	Weekly	J. L. Moberg
Antigo		Badger Common Tater	Monthly	Potato Growers of Wis., Inc.
Appleton		Journal	Daily	Artemas F. Berner
Arcadia		Post-Crescent	Daily	V. I. Minahan
Argyle		News-Leader	Weekly	A. H. Gauger
Ashland		Atlas	Weekly	J. A. McGinnity
Athens		Daily Press	Dly. ex. Sun.	John B. Chapple
Augusta		Record	Weekly	Dale Tromhanhouse
Baldwin		Union	Weekly	E. M. Herrell
Balsam Lake		Bulletin	Weekly	W. E. Hawley
Bangor		Polk County Ledger	Weekly	Curtis B. Gaylord
Baraboo		Independent	Weekly	Mrs. E. A. Meier
Barron		News-Republic	Dly. ex. Sun.	H. K. Page & Sons
Bayfield		Barron County News-Shield	Weekly	E. H. Stern
Beaver Dam		Bayfield County Press	Weekly	Frank G. Dexter
Beldenville		Argus	Weekly	James B. Sherman
Belleville		Daily Citizen	Daily	J. E. Helfert
Belmont		Reporter	Weekly	Clayton E. Helmer
Beloit		Recorder	Weekly	John P. Adams
Benton		Success	Weekly	B. C. Druliner
Berlin		Daily News	Daily	Walter A. Strong
Birnamwood		Mental Health	Quarterly	Wisconsin Society for Mental Health
Black Earth		Round Table	Weekly	Beloit College
Black River Falls		Advocate	Friday	Claude M. Vail
Blair		Journal	Semiweekly	Wm. H. Patey
Blanchardville		News	Weekly	Marcus M. Keiller
Bloomer		Dane County News	Weekly	Arthur W. Pickering
Bloomington		Banner-Journal	Wednesday	Merlin Hull
Bonduel		Press	Thursday	M. A. Jensen
Boscobel		Blade	Thursday	W. F. McGuigan
Boyceville		Hollandale Review	Wednesday	W. F. McGuigan
Boyd		Advance	Weekly	Alfred Bauer & Son
Brandon		Record	Weekly	Clem and Agnes Slacks
Brillion		Times	Weekly	Alvin E. Ericson
Brodhead		Dial	Weekly	H. E. Howe
Brooklyn		Press	Thursday	H. K. Halvorson
Bruce		Transcript	Weekly	H. W. Brochtrup
Burlington		Times	Weekly	Gordon Hamley
Butternut		News	Weekly	Elliot Zander
Cadott		Independent-Register	Thursday	Dan S. Markham
Cambridge		Teller	Weekly	James P. Green
Cameron		News-Letter	Weekly	Ralph W. Peters
Campbellsport		Bulletin	Thursday	Elmer H. Ebert
Cashton		Free Press	Tuesday	Maynard H. Fout
		Standard Democrat	Weekly	Louis H. Zimmermann
		Bulletin	Weekly	Hart Publishing Co.
		Sentinel	Weekly	A. T. Nagbafeld
		News	Friday	Gordon Crump
		Barron County Leader	Weekly	Lynn A. Mason
		News	Weekly	Harlow L. Roate
		Record	Weekly	M. E. Hagen

¹This list was compiled as of November 1, 1951.

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	Street Address	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Assville		American	Weekly	Ralph Molm
Cedarburg		News	Weekly	Adlai S. Horn
Chetek		Alert	Weekly	Lynn A. Mason
Chilton		Times-Journal	Weekly	William J. McHale
Chippewa Falls		Herald Telegram	Daily	Milo E. Nickel
Clear Lake		Wisconsin Farmers Union News	Semimonthly	Harry Miller
Clinton		Star	Weekly	James Locke
Clintonville		Topper	Weekly	C. Spadthoff
Cochrane		Tribune-Gazette	Weekly	Walter E. Gleason
Colby		Recorder	Weekly	L. E. and D. J. Hammergren
Colfax		Phonograph	Weekly	R. H. Markus
Columbus		Messenger	Thursday	P. H. Swift, Scott H. Rand and Mrs. Emma Swift
Cornell		Journal-Republican	Weekly	W. R. and L. S. Larson
Crandon		Chippewa Valley Courier	Weekly	Lyle R. Howard
Cuba City		Forest Republican	Thursday	Jack Kronschnabl
Cudahy		News-Herald	Weekly	W. H. Goldthorpe
Cumberland		Enterprise	Weekly	F. P. Neumann
Darlington		Reminder-Regional Press	Weekly	Leo R. Stonek
De Forest		Advocate	Weekly	Curtis R. George
De Pere		Lafayette County News	Weekly	G. M. Howery
Deerfield		Republican-Journal	Weekly	E. Bowden Curtiss
Delafield		Times-Tribune	Weekly	Earl N. Emerson
Delavan		Journal Democrat	Weekly	John A. Creviere
Denmark		Independent	Weekly	Harland Everson
Dodgeville		Gazette	Weekly	Frank D. Boyd
Dorchester		Enterprise	Weekly	Chester Dorschner
Dousman		Republican	Weekly	Edward Morrissey
Durand		Dairyland Review	Weekly	J. R. Satran
Eagle		Shopper's Guide	Weekly	J. R. Satran
Eagle River		Chronicle	Weekly	Mrs. Lillian Kessler
East Ellsworth		Clarion	Weekly	W. P. Lehnerz
East Troy		Index	Weekly	George T. Ehrlich
Eau Claire		Courier-Wedge	Weekly	A. F. Ender & Sons
Egerton		Quill	Friday	Isabel Engebretsen
Elkhorn		Vilas County News Review	Thursday	Joyce M. Larkin
Ellsworth		Ellsworth Record	Weekly	Oscar A. Halls
Elm Grove		News	Weekly	F. W. Zimmerman
Elmwood		Daily Telegram	Daily	Marshall B. Atkinson
Eloy		Leader	Daily	Marshall B. Atkinson
Eltrick		Spectator	Biweekly	Students of Wisconsin State College
Evansville		Reporter	Weekly	Harland Everson
Fennimore		Independent	Weekly	Claude F. Eames
Florence		Pierce County Herald	Weekly	H. F. Doolittle
Fond du Lac		Elm Leaves	Thursday	Wm. Kratz
Fort Atkinson		Argus	Weekly	Forrest H. Johnson
Fountain City		Leader Tribune	Friday	Oliver R. Witte
Fox Lake		Advance	Weekly	E. Lynn Finch
Frederic		Review	Weekly	Will Sumner, Jr.
Friendship		Times	Daily	E. J. Roethe
		Mining News	Weekly	Chase O. Youngs
		Commonwealth Reporter	Daily	A. H. Lange
		Hoard's Dairyman	Semimonthly	W. D. Hoard & Sons Co.
		Daily Jefferson County Union	5 days wkly.	W. D. Hoard, Jr.
		Buffalo County Republican	Weekly	Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Johnson
		Representative	Weekly	James R. Schwartz & George J. White
		Inter-County Star Leader	Weekly	Bennie Bye
		Reporter	Weekly	Laura M. Klinefelter

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	Street Address	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Galesville		Badger Poultry News	Monthly	Harry Benter
		Republican	Thursday	Hugh Ellison
Gays Mills		Crawford County Independent	Weekly	Glenn L. Hagar
Genoa City		Broadcaster	Weekly	Mrs. Hattie Dahlke
Gillett		Times	Weekly	Ernest J. Shellman
Gilman		Herald	Friday	Robert E. Elkins
Glenwood City		Tribune	Weekly	Frank R. Neu
Glidden		Enterprise	Weekly	Matthew J. Hart
Grantsburg		Journal of Burnett County	Weekly	D. E. Carlsen
Green Bay		Farmer's Friend	Weekly	Crane Murphy
Green Lake		Press-Gazette	Dly. ex. Sun.	Victor I. Minchak
Greendale		Green Lake County Reporter	Thursday	J. P. Norman
Greenwood		Review	Bimonthly	Carl L. Yoss
Hales Corners		Gleaner	Weekly	Albert Neuenfeldt
Hammond		Tri-Town News	Weekly	P. G. Nickerson
Hancock		News	Weekly	F. E. Hartwig
Hartford		Hancock-Coloma News	Thursday	Orson Adams
Hartland		Times-Press	Weekly	John J. Shinners
Hawkins		News	Weekly	Hughitt H. Hinderacker
Hayward		Chronicle	Weekly	Lyle Speed
Highland		Record and Hayward Republican	Weekly	Julien C. Gingras
Hilbert		Press	Thursday	Warren L. Hill
Hillsboro		Favorite	Weekly	Leonard J. Sutterm
Holmen		Sentry-Enterprise Times	Weekly	Edwin W. Shear
Horicon		Reporter	Thursday	Neil E. Nelson
Hudson		Star Observer	Weekly	Harold L. Wright
Humbird		Enterprise	Weekly	C. J. Reiter
Hurley		Iron County Miner	Weekly	Chas. E. Linden
Hustisford		News	Weekly	Richard A. Hemp
Independence		News-Wave	Weekly	Willie Kaul
Iola		Herald	Thursday	G. L. Kirkpatrick
Iron River		Pioneer	Weekly	Firman E. Cooper
Janesville		Gazette	Daily	P. J. Savage
Jefferson		Banner	Weekly	Sidney H. and Robert W. Bliss
Junction City		Community Press	Thursday	Horace L. Buri
Juneau		Independent	Weekly	Irwin M. Denkman
Kaukauna		Times	Semiweekly	Eugene R. Clifford
Kendall		Keystone	Friday	C. J. Hansen
Kenosha		Evening News	Daily	Oliver R. Witte
Kewaskum		Labor	Weekly	R. S. Kingsley
		Fire	3 times annually	Harold J. Newton
Kewaunee		Statesman	Weekly	Lyle Bartelt and Chris Slotten
Kiel		Enterprise	Weekly	Wm. J. Harbeck
La Crosse		Tri-County Record	Weekly	C. F. Temby
La Farge		Hokah Chief	Weekly	Kenneth L. Larson
Ladysmith		Tribune	Weekly	H. E. Wheaton
Lake Geneva		Enterprise	Weekly	W. T. Burgess
Lake Mills		Leader	Weekly	Arnott S. Widstrand, Jr.
Lancaster		New Verse	Bimonthly	Mark R. Bell
Lodi		Grant County Herald	Weekly	Lake Geneva Printing & Publishing Co.
Lone Rock		Independent	Weekly	Willis J. Erlandson
Loyal		Enterprise	Weekly	George Henry Kay
		Journal	Weekly	and Lucille Buzzell
		Tribune	Weekly	A. L. Sherman
				Norman M. Clapp
				Arnie F. Betts
				Donald F. Turrell
				L. V. Cowles and A. M. Steiner

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	Street Address	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Rock		Enterprise-Herald	Thursday	Vernie R. Jensen
Xenburg		News	Friday	C. R. Temby
Madison	304 N. Park Street ..	Athenaeum	Quarterly	Theodore H. Schwedenberg
	18 S. Thornton Ave.	Badger Farm Bureau News	Monthly	Oswald B. Anderson
	816 State Street	Badger History for Boys and Girls	Monthly — Sept.-May	State Historical Society
	103 Observatory Hill Office Bldg. Univ. of Wis.	Badger Report	Bimonthly	University News Service
	432 State Street	Baking for Profit	Quarterly	Gas Magazines, Inc.
	432 State Street	Building and Selling Homes	Monthly	Gas Magazines, Inc.
	115 S. Carroll St.	Capital Times	Daily	William T. Ejvje
	432 State Street	Cooking for Profit	Monthly	Gas Magazines, Inc.
	823 University Ave. 215 W. Washington Ave.	Daily Cardinal	Daily	Jean Matheson
	2004 Winnebago St.	Dairyland News	Monthly	Ralph Ammon
	2132 Fordham	East Side News	Weekly	Marshall F. Browne
		Electricity in Building	Monthly	Fenton Kelsey, Jr.
	2132 Fordham	Food Service News	Monthly	Fenton Kelsey, Jr.
	1 W. Main Street ...	Forward	Monthly, ex. March, July, Aug. & Dec.	League of Women Voters of Wisconsin
	114 S. Carroll St.	Journal of Educational Research	Monthly — Sept.-May	Dembar Publications, Inc.
	114 S. Carroll St.	Journal of Experimental Education	Quarterly	Dembar Publications, Inc.
	301 Wisconsin Ave.	Masonic Digest	Monthly	Madison Masonic Union
	87 Bascom Hall Univ. of Wis.	Monatshefte	Monthly — Oct.-May	R. O. Roseler
	30 E. Johnson St.	Municipality	Monthly	League of Wisconsin Municipalities
	4333 Hillcrest Dr.	Passenger Pigeon	Quarterly	Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc.
	408 W. Gorham St.	Progressive	Monthly	Morris H. Rubin
	448 W. Washington Ave.	Public Employee	Monthly	Arnold F. Zander
	119 E. Washington Ave.	Smilin' Through	Bimonthly	Wis. Association for the Disabled
	119 E. Main St.	Union Labor News	Monthly	Richard H. Huffman
	770 Langdon St.	Wisconsin Alumnus	Monthly — Oct.-July	Wisconsin Alumni Assn.
	122 W. Washington Ave.	Wisconsin Bar Bulletin	Quarterly	Wisconsin Bar Assn.
	119 Monona Ave.	Wisconsin Business	Monthly	Wis. State Chamber of Commerce
	119 Monona Ave.	Wis. Congregational Church Life	Monthly	Jess H. Norenberg
	830 State Office Bldg.	Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin	Monthly	Wis. Conservation Dept.
	7 Agricultural Hall, Univ. of Wis.	Wisconsin Country Magazine	Monthly	Cyril F. Halada
	424 University Farm Place	Wisconsin Horticulture	Monthly ex. Dec. and July	H. J. Rahmlow

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	Street Address	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Madison—Cont.				
	2039 Winnebago St.	Wisconsin Implement Dealer	Monthly	M. R. Williams
	119 Monona Ave.	Wisconsin Journal of Education	Monthly — Sept.-May	O. H. Plenzke
	102 Law Bldg., Univ. of Wis.	Wisconsin Law Review	4 times a year	Law School of University of Wisconsin
	816 State Street	Wisconsin Magazine of History	Quarterly	State Historical Society of Wisconsin
	704 E. Gorham St.	Wisconsin Medical Journal	Monthly	R. S. Baldwin
	1 W. Main St.	Wisconsin Motor Carrier News	Monthly	John P. Varda
	770 Langdon St.	Wisconsin Octopus	Monthly during school year	Malcolm Mendlesohn
	1810 S. Park St.	Wisconsin REA News	Monthly	Wisconsin Electric Cooperative
	119 Monona Ave.	Wisconsin State Employee	Bimonthly	Roy E. Kubista
	115 S. Carroll St.	Wisconsin State Journal	Daily	Don Anderson
	119 E. Washington Ave.	Wisconsin Tax News	Monthly	Public Expenditure Survey of Wisconsin
	122 W. Washington Ave.	Wisconsin Taxpayer	Monthly	Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance
	119 E. Washington Ave.	Wisconsin Welfare	Bimonthly	Wisconsin Welfare Council
Manawa		Advocate	Thursday	James E. Walch
Manitowish		County Opinion	Biennially	Charles Simpson Smith
Manitowoc		Herald-Times	Daily	R. T. Bayne
Marathon		Times	Weekly	Alex P. Gertschen
Marinette		Eagle-Star	Daily	Fred G. Sappington
Marion		Advertiser	Weekly	Elmer Byers
Markesan		Herald	Weekly	R. W. Pieper & U. E. Evans
Marshall		Record	Weekly	C. V. Lake
Marshfield		News Herald	Daily	Howard A. Quirt
Mauston		Juneau County Chronicle	Tuesday	Oliver R. Witte
Mayville		Star	Friday	Oliver R. Witte
Mazomanie		News	Thursday	O. A. Gehrke & Son
Medford		Sickle	Weekly	Arthur W. Pickering
Mellen		Star News	Weekly	Virginia Conrad Amacher
Melrose		Weekly-Record	Weekly	Jasper G. Landry
Menomonee Falls		Chronicle	Weekly	Helmer L. Gilbertson
Menomonie		News	Weekly	C. M. Rintelman
Merrill		Dunn County News	Weekly	Flint Printing Co.
Middleton		Stoutonia	Weekly	Stout Institute
Milton		Daily Herald	Daily	W. B. Chilsen
		Tree Tips	Monthly	Trees for Tomorrow Inc.
		Times-Tribune	Weekly	T. R. Daniels
Milton Junction		Milton College Bulletin	5 times yearly	Milton College Alumni Assn.
		Milton College Fides	Biannually	A. Rolland Buskage and Vincent L. Shuler
		Milton and Milton Junction Courier	Weekly	Francis A. Bowen

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	Street Address	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee	400 N. Broadway	American School Board Journal	Monthly	Wm. C. Bruce
	161 W. Wisconsin Ave.	American Workers Digest	Monthly	Erwin Luedke
	1664 S. 78th	Auto News	Biweekly	Acro Advertising Service
	1501 N. 3rd St.	Badger De Molay	Monthly	Howard C. Krueger
	749 N. Jefferson St.	Badger Legionnaire	Monthly	Paul F. Thielen
	3328 S. New York	Bay View Observer	Semimonthly	Erwin F. Zillman
	2309 N. 36th	Bowling News	Semimonthly	Allen A. Kopperud
	407 E. Michigan Ave.	Brushware	Monthly	H. A. Apple
	756 N. Milwaukee	Builders Exchange News	Monthly	E. W. Groth
	1445 N. 5th	Butter, Cheese and Milk Products Journal	Monthly	Olsen Publishing Co.
	793 N. Jackson	Catholic Herald Citizen	Weekly	Rev. Franklyn Kennedy
	400 N. Broadway	Catholic School Journal	Monthly ex. July and August	E. A. Fitzpatrick
	804 E. Juneau Ave.	Church Times	Monthly	Diocese of Milwaukee (Episcopal)
	Str. F, Fox 176	Community Press	Weekly	Hicks & Schaefer
	625 N. Milwaukee	Confectioner	Monthly	Gertrude B. Kluck
	424 E. Wells	Daily Reporter	Daily ex. Sat. and Sun.	Webster Woodmansee
	536 W. Juneau	Deutsche Zeitung	Daily ex. Sat.	The Abendpost Co.
	2300 W. Cornell	Die-Hausfrau	Monthly	Cath. Williams
	3203 N. Downer Ave.	Echo	Weekly	Students of Wisconsin State College
	161 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Employer Employee Digest	Monthly	Erwin Luedke
	3112 W. Highland Blvd.	Engineering	Monthly	Engineers' Society of Milwaukee
	1712 W. St. Paul Ave.	Feed Bag	Monthly	David K. Steenbergh
	407 E. Michigan Ave.	Flour and Feed	Monthly	W. R. Anderson
	407 E. Michigan Ave.	Ford Field	Monthly	Frederick L. Goulston
	3514 N. Oakland Ave.	Glendale Town Times	Weekly	Harvey J. Kitz and Harold R. Murphy
	125 E. Wells St.	Government Service	Bimonthly	Milwaukee Government Service League
	716 N. 11th	Governmental News	Quarterly	Geo. F. Breitbach
	135 W. Wells	Herold	Biweekly	Leo Luedke
	1027 N. 7th	Hobby-Model Merchandising News	Monthly	Hugh Stephens
	1445 N. 5th	Ice Cream Review	Monthly	Olsen Publishing Co.
	2412 N. 44th St.	Illuminator	Quarterly	Mary C. Thompson
	2908 N. 53rd	Industrial Arts and Vocational Education	Monthly ex. July and August	John J. Metz
	1721 N. 12th	Jewish Press-Milwaukee Wochenschatz	Weekly	Isador S. Horwitz
	333 W. State St.	Journal	Daily	Irwin Maier
	536 W. Juneau Ave.	Kuryer Polski	Daily ex. Sun.	Peter F. Piszecki
	3757 N. 57th	La Tribuna Italiana	Weekly	Joseph Cacchione
	1012 N. 3rd	Labor Press	Weekly	A. S. Harvey
	407 E. Michigan	Living Church	Weekly	Clifford P. Morehouse
	1103 W. Wisconsin	Marquette Law Review	Quarterly	Robert F. Boden

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	Street Address	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee— Cont.				
1445 N. 5th	Masonic Tidings	Monthly	Allan W. Adams	
731 W. St. Paul Ave.	Melting Pot	Monthly	C. K. Vajda	
757 N. Water	Mid-western Banker	Monthly	Howard W. Clark	
1445 N. 5th	Milk Dealer	Monthly	Olsen Publishing Co.	
4124 S. Austin	Milwaukee County News	Weekly	Fritz Rathmann	
1027 N. 7th	Model Railroader	Monthly	John Page	
3680 S. Kinnickinnic Ave.	Our Young People - The Friend of the Deaf	9 times a year	Our Young People Co.	
135 W. Wells	Resort Management	Monthly	Resorting Trade Journal	
540 N. Plankinton Ave.	Sentinel	Daily	Frank L. Taylor	
1027 N. 7th	Ships & Sailing	Monthly	W. V. Anderson	
3514 N. Oakland	Shorewood Herald	Weekly	Harvey J. Kitz and Harold R. Murphy	
622 N. Water	Spirit of 46 - B.P.O.E.	Monthly	E. W. Groth	
622 N. Water	Star Dust	Monthly	Star Dust Publishing Co.	
831 S. 5th	Times	Weekly	Harold Towell	
4124 S. Austin	Tippecanoes News	Weekly	Fritz Rathmann	
4124 S. Austin	Town of Waupaca News	Weekly	W. V. Anderson	
1027 N. 7th	Trains & Travel	Monthly	Tripoli Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S.	
3000 W. Wisconsin	Tripoli Tatler	Monthly		
Box 805	Usonia Revuo (U.S. Review)	Monthly	Stanley A. Klukowski	
135 W. Wells	Utilitarian	Monthly	Wisconsin Utilities Assn.	
407 E. Michigan	Western Builder	Daily & Weekly	Earl P. Keyes	
3514 N. Oakland Ave.	Whitefish Bay Herald	Weekly	Harvey J. Kitz and Harold R. Murphy	
4240 N. 36th St.	Wisconsin Archeologist	Quarterly	Kermit Freckmann	
3800 N. Humboldt Ave.	Wisconsin Architect	Monthly	Leigh Hunt	
606 W. Wisconsin	Wisconsin Beverage Journal	Monthly	Herbert D. Zien	
4124 S. Austin	Wisconsin Chess Letter	Weekly	Fritz Rathmann	
161 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Wisconsin Chiropractic Journal	Monthly	William C. Jacobs	
952 N. 12th Street	Wisconsin CIO News	Weekly	Robert Treuer	
161 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Wisconsin Druggist	Monthly	Jennings Murphy	
1012 N. 3rd	Wisconsin Federationist	Monthly	George Hampel, Jr.	
240 N. Milwaukee	Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle	Weekly	Irving G. Rhodes	
739 N. 2nd	Wisconsin Master Plumber	Monthly	Robert H. Hammersmith	
745 N. 10th St.	Wisconsin Odd Fellow	Monthly	Marvin C. Sorense	
161 W. Wisconsin	Wisconsin Restaurateur	Monthly	E. A. Conforti	
259 E. Wells	Wisconsin Sheriff and Deputy	Quarterly	Martin E. Wyrick	

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS

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WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	Street Address	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee—Cont.	722 N. Broadway 2200 N. 3rd St. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Wisconsin Telephone News Wisconsin Veteran	Bimonthly Monthly	R. H. Angove John Smith
		Wisconsin Magyarcs'a'g	Weekly	Charles Klein
Mineral Point		Iowa County Democrat and Mineral Point Tribune	Thursday	P. M. Morgan
Minocqua	Lakeland Times	Thursday	Enos E. Fisher	
Mondovi	Herald-News	Weekly	T. R. Kosmo	
Monroe	Cheese Trier	Bimonthly	Fred Galli	
Montello	Evening Times	Dly. ex. Sun.	Emery A. Odell	
Montfort	Tribune	Weekly	R. T. Wright	
Monticello	Mail	Weekly	Rufus D. Quick	
Mosinee	Messenger	Thursday	C. M. Wittenwyler	
Mount Horeb	Times	Weekly	Francis F. Schweinler	
Mukwonago				
Muscodia	Mail	Weekly	Elmer Krohn	
Neecedah	Chief	Weekly	Robert R. McLoughlin	
Neenah	Progressive	Weekly	Joe Rut	
	Republican	Weekly	Le Roy Eaton	
	Equitable Reserve Guide	Monthly	Dio W. Dunham	
Neillsville	Twin City News-Record	Daily	Edward C. Cochrane	
New Glarus	Clark County Press	Weekly	Wells F. Harvey	
	Post	Weekly	Raymond M. Wurgler and Warren E. Ruesch	
New Holstein	Reporter	Thursday	R. P. Cooley and E. M. Cooley	
New Lisbon	Times-Argus	Weekly	Laurence L. Arnold	
New London	Press-Republican	Weekly	Charlotte C. Clark	
New Richmond	News	Thursday	John A. Van Meter	
Niggara	Journal	Thursday	Martin W. Boerner	
Oakfield	Trade Journal	Monthly	M. R. Sloggy	
Oneida-Monowoc	Enterprise	Weekly	C. W. Brown	
Oneida-Conto	Reporter	Weekly	Duane S. McCall	
Oneida Falls	Herald	Weekly	Ernest J. Shellman	
Oneida Falls	Courier	Weekly	Roy Martin	
Oneida Falls	Herald	Thursday	F. A. Siebensohn	
Oneida Falls	La Crosse County Record	Weekly	Thos. G. Madigan	
Oneida Falls	Observer	Weekly	E. F. Kramer	
Orfordville	Orfordville Journal and Footville News	Weekly	Ward A. Stewart	
Orfordville	Sun	Weekly	Jim H. Sims Jr.	
Orfordville	Daily Northwestern	Dly. ex. Sun.	Samuel W. Heaney and A. Thomas Schwalm	
Osceola	Shop-O-Gram	Weekly	James Skole	
Osceola	Winco Farmer	Bimonthly	James Skole	
Osceola	Tri-County News	Weekly	J. H. Smith	
Osceola	Enterprise	Weekly	V. P. Barager	
Osceola	Enterprise	Weekly	C. B. Coe	
Osceola	Mid-County Times	Weekly	R. H. Thompson	
Osceola	Herald	Thursday	W. R. Jablonski	
Osceola	Herald	Weekly	Harold L. Klinger	
Osceola	Times	Weekly	Leo J. Pesch	
Osceola	Post	Weekly	C. J. McCaffrey	
Osceola	Bee	Weekly	Geo. R. Foster & Sons	
Osceola	Record	Weekly	D. M. McKee	
Osceola	Sun	Weekly	Edoardo Marolla	
Osceola	Exponent	Biweekly	Students of State College	
Osceola	Grant County News	Weekly	R. I. Dugdale	
Osceola	Journal	Weekly	H. A. Brockman	
Osceola	Wisconsin Gardens	Monthly	Mrs. H. B. Morrow	

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	Street Address	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Plymouth		Farm Bureau News . Mission House Mirror	Monthly	William F. Jens
		Review	Biweekly	Neil J. Pergande
		Herald	Weekly	A. L. Petermann and
Port Washington	118 W. Pier St. 125 Main St.	Ozaukee Press	Weekly	Joyce Petermann
		Pilot	Weekly	A. W. Stricker
		Wisconsin Statesman	Weekly	Wm. F. Schanen, Jr.
Portage		Portage Daily Register and Democrat	Weekly	and Marie Jacqueline Schanen
Poynette		Press	Dly. ex. Sun.	Norbert A. Sauer
Prairie du Chien		Courier	Weekly	Col. A. D. Bolens
Prairie du Sac		Crawford County Press	Monthly	
Prentice		Sauk County News	Weekly	J. Alvin Druyor
Prescott		News	Weekly	Bert Giegerich
Princeton		Journal	Weekly	Ralph E. Nehls
Racine	4th & Wisconsin Sts. 419 Sixth St. 1125 Sixth St.	Times-Republic	Thursday	George E. Masters
		Journal-Times	Daily	J. P. Norman
		Labor	Friday	F. R. Starbuck
		Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer	Bimonthly	Loren Norman
Randolph		Advance	Weekly	Wisconsin Farmer Co.
Random Lake		Times	Weekly	S. L. McNamara
Reedsburg		Times-Press	Weekly	H. C. Scholler
Rhineland		Daily News	Dly. ex. Sun.	Max F. Ninnan
Rib Lake		Herald	Weekly	Clifford G. Ferris
Rice Lake		Chronotype	Weekly	Eugene R. Clifford
Richland Center		Republican	Weekly	Warren D. Leary
		Observer	Weekly	
		Richland Democrat	Weekly	S. W. Foggo
Rio		Journal	Weekly	Leila Parfrey Andrews
Ripon		Commonwealth	Weekly	Victor Stroebel
River Falls		Press	Weekly	C. J. and F. W. Inversetti
		Journal	Weekly	Howe Company, Inc.
		Reporter	Weekly	C. E. Chubb
		Student Voice	Biweekly	C. E. Helmer
St. Croix Falls		Standard Press	Weekly	Wisconsin State College
Seymour		Press	Weekly	W. R. Vezina & Son
Sharon		Reporter	Weekly	Keith C. Van Vuren
Shawano		Evening Leader	Daily	Roy E. Ruehlmnan
Sheboygan		Press	Dly. ex. Sun.	J. P. Heal
		Progressive Mail Trade	Monthly	A. Matt. Werner
Sheboygan Falls		Cheese Reporter	Weekly	Max Schnell
		Kohlerian	Weekly	Fred Beisser
		Sheboygan County News	Weekly	E. H. Kohlhagen
Shell Lake		Washburn County Register	Weekly	Fred Beisser
Shullsburg		Pick and Gad	Weekly	
Siren		Burnett County Leader	Weekly	Shea and Shea
Soldiers Grove		Kickapoo Scout	Weekly	H. T. Law
South Milwaukee	1100 Milwaukee Ave.	Driller	Monthly	
	1100 Milwaukee Ave.	Excavating Engineer	Monthly	Bennie Bye
	2000 13th Ave.	Voice-Journal	Weekly	H. R. Portmann
South Wayne		Homestead	Thursday	Excavating Engine Publishing Co.
Sparta		Herald	Weekly	E. M. Heuston
		Monroe County Democrat	Weekly	Gordon R. Lewis
		Record	Weekly	J. Lewis Smith
Spencer		Advocate	Weekly	T. C. Radde
Spooner		Weekly Home News	Weekly	Vernon E. Hill
Spring Green		Sun	Weekly	Leroy Gore
Spring Valley				

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	Street Address	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Stanley		Republican	Weekly	Walter H. Brovold
Stevens Point		Daily Journal	Dly. ex. Sun.	Guy W. Rogers
		Gwiazda Polarna	Weekly	Paul Klimowicz
		Pointer	Weekly	Frank C. De Guire
		Rolnik	Weekly	Paul Klimowicz
		Wisconsin Clubwoman	6 times a year	Mrs. Duane W. Heck
		Wisconsin Conservationist	Monthly	Wisconsin Federation of Conservation Clubs
Stratford		Journal	Weekly	D. D. Hale
Turgeon Bay		Cherry	Thursday	Hodge Printing Co.
Un Prairie		Door County Advocate	Semiweekly	S. J. Harris
Superior	Box 2000	Star-Countryman	Weekly	Hazel Murphy Sullivan
		Cooperative Builder	Weekly	Cooperative Publishing Association
		Evening Telegram	Daily	Morgan Murphy
		Peptomist	Biweekly	Superior State College
	P. O. Box 553	Tidende	Weekly	Annie Fuhr
		Tyomies-Eteenpain	5 days per week	American Finnish Publishers, Inc.
	Box 2000	Tyovaen Osuustoimintalehti	Weekly	Cooperative Publishing Assn.
		Courier	Thursday	Wm. S. Wagner
		News	Thursday	Joyce M. Larkin and Bea Treutel
		North Country	5 times yearly	Grant Halladay
		Chronicle	Weekly	Lester W. Bowker
		Journal	Semiweekly	L. W. Kenny
		Monitor Herald	Semiweekly	L. W. and L. M. Osborne
		Leader	Weekly	Harold A. Lange
		Times	Weekly	A. H. Hagerty
		Reporter	Thursday	Morgan Murphy
		Reporter	Daily	J. J. Page
		Sun	Weekly	
		Marathon County Register	Weekly	C. J. Neuenfeldt
		Journal	Weekly	Fred H. Brockman
		State Center	Weekly	Elmer Trickey
		News	Weekly	Floyd W. Griffin
		Vernon County Broadcaster	Weekly	R. L. Graves
		Vernon County Censor	Weekly	George A. Hough, III and Mary Lu Slack Hough
		Times	Weekly	Frank J. McCay
		Times	Thursday	Paul L. Robinson
		Post	Thursday	M. J. Chapman
		Black and Red	Monthly	Students of Northwestern College
		Daily Times	Dly. ex. Sun.	John D. Clifford
		Burning Bush	Weekly	Metropolitan Church Assn.
		Carroll Echo	Weekly	Donna Vruwink
		Daily Freeman	Dly. ex. Sun.	Josephine H. Youmans
		Tribune	Thursday	Roessler Printing Co.
		Chain O'Lakes Picture Post	Weekly	Carl L. Turner
		Waupaca County Post	(Summer)	Carl L. Turner
		Leader-News	Weekly	George W. Greene
Vaupun				

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	Street Address	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Wausau		American National Fur & Market Journal	Monthly	J. A. Crowley
Wautoma		Badger Sportsman	Monthly	Arthur Huebner
Wauwatosa		Daily Record-Herald	Daily	John C. Sturtevant
		Waushara Argus	Weekly	Gordon O. Culver
		American Poetry Magazine	Irrregular	Clara Catherine Prince
Wauzeka		News-Times	Weekly	Lee B. Perry
Webster		Chief	Weekly	D. J. Craig
West Allis	8022 W. Becher	Burnett County Enterprise	Weekly	Mrs. Harold Brown
West Bend		Star	Weekly	Carroll T. Benson
West Salem		News	Semiweekly	Mrs. Jos. J. Huber
Westby		Pilot	Weekly	Arthur J. Laack
Westfield		Journal	Weekly	D. W. Griswold
Weyauwega		Times	Weekly	J. T. Hage
Whitehall		Central Union	Weekly	Victor F. Hayden
Whitewater		Chronicle	Weekly	Pete Walch
		Times	Thursday	Scott B. Nichols
		Register	Weekly	R. K., C. B. and E. S. Coe
Wilton		Royal Purple	Weekly	Margaret Crichton
Winneconne		Star Herald News	Weekly	H. L. Wendt
Winter		News	Weekly	Ivan C. Kaste
Wisconsin Dells		Sawyer County Gazette	Weekly	Lucille R. Noyes
Wisconsin Rapids		Events	Weekly	Isabelle Drumb
Wittenberg		Daily Tribune	Daily	C. E. Otto
		Christian Home	Biweekly	Homme Children's Home
Wonewoc		Enterprise	Weekly	Luther Englund
Woodville		For Gammel Og Ung	Biweekly	Homme Children's Home
		Reporter	Weekly	Walter S. Cary
		Leader	Weekly	Arthur M. Best

Parties and Elections

State Party Platforms

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

1950

THE Democratic Party presents to the people of Wisconsin this program of federal and state action.

NATIONAL PROGRAM

1. The overshadowing question in the world today is the question of peace or war. The answer to this question lies in a strong America.

2. America must have military strength. It must be buttressed by the genuine friendship of the free world. It must be internally strong — economically, politically, spiritually.

3. To achieve and preserve this rounded strength, we earnestly support the Fair Deal program of President Harry S. Truman.

4. We support a program of military, economic, and technological cooperation with the peoples of the free world in order to stem totalitarian aggression and to provide the basis upon which genuine negotiation to end the cold war can be conducted through the United Nations. We wholeheartedly support the action of the United Nations in stopping Communist aggression in Korea, the Marshall Plan, the Point Four program and military assistance to implement the North Atlantic Pact, and the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Program.

5. We commend the two Wisconsin Democratic Congressmen for their far-seeing and statesman-like actions in supporting aid to the free forces of South Korea prior to the actual invasion of that republic.

We condemn as petty politics that weakened the free world, the votes of the eight Wisconsin Republican Congressmen in opposing sending the guns, bullets, and other material that the South Koreans needed prior to the onslaught upon their freedoms by the Red hordes of Communist North Korea.

The need of the world today is for a positive approach to the threat of communism, and this can be accomplished only if members of both political parties refuse to engage, where American foreign policy is concerned, in partisan bickering such as was demonstrated by the eight Wisconsin Republican Congressmen in this matter of Korean aid.

6. At home, we strongly endorse the Brannan Plan. It is by far the most constructive proposal yet devised for preventing a farm-led, farm-fed, depression. It is a practical method of keeping farmer income in reasonable balance with farmer outgo. It provides the means of reducing the cost of farm products to the city housewife. It is the only proposal which meets the needs of Wisconsin's dairy farmers.

We favor all out federal action to encourage the free play of competition in the distribution of agricultural commodities. The gap between prices paid by consumers and prices received by farmers must be narrowed. To do this will require the encouragement of expanded stringent anti-monopoly enforcement, a crack-down on speculators who manipulate markets for their own selfish gain.

7. The Taft-Hartley Law was passed for the purpose of undermining the strength of organized labor. It is having its intended effect. In slacker times, its effect will become even more disastrous. We favor outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Wagner Act should be restored as the basis for any further needed legislation in the field of industrial relations.

8. We support President Truman in his effort to achieve economy in government by increased efficiency as reflected in the bi-partisan reorganization plans he has submitted to the Congress. We believe with the President that we must balance the budget by expanding our economy and by building a peaceful world — not by weakening our defenses, not by defaulting in the cold war, not by returning to isolationism, and not by abandoning the important domestic programs upon which our continued prosperity and economic security depend.

9. We endorse the Truman Five Point Program for aid to small business.

10. We applaud the enactment of a large-scale housing program by the 81st Congress.

11. Wisconsin Democrats are proud of the part played by the Wisconsin delegation to the 1948 Democratic Convention in the successful fight to include a courageous human rights program in the national platform. We pledge ourselves to work unceasingly for the enactment of that program.

12. We support the President's proposal for expanded health facilities and for a pay-as-you-go medical insurance program.

13. We support the President of the United States in his pledge that "we are not going to turn the United States into a right-wing totalitarian country in order to deal with a left-wing totalitarian threat." We will fight communism and the agents of communism. In doing so, however, we will preserve the basic liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

14. We support the program of further federal aid to education.

15. We support the proposal for the St. Lawrence Seaway.

STATE PROGRAM

Labor

1. Government should preserve the right of collective bargaining and should encourage as a bulwark of democracy, free, strong, and responsible labor unions. These principles should hold true in

the state as well as the nation. It is only on this basis that we can have stabilized industrial relations and an economy that will support all the people.

2. To this end we favor repeal of the so-called Wisconsin Employment Peace Act and related statutes, which as written, interpreted, and applied, have resulted in the destruction of the essential basic rights of workingmen, and their unions. We favor the enactment of a little Wagner Act.

3. We favor the transfer of the functions of the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board to the Industrial Commission where they properly belong.

4. We further favor the repeal of the public utilities compulsory arbitration and anti-strike law. In its stead, we favor the enactment of legislation which will encourage the settlement of disputes in this field without requiring compulsory arbitration or permanently prohibiting the right of strike to public utility employes.

5. We also favor greater coverage and liberalization of the Workmen's Compensation Act and greater protection to injured workmen than is now being afforded to them against certain undesirable practices of workmen's compensation insurance carriers. In this respect we favor the establishment of an impartial legislative committee to investigate the feasibility of establishing a state compensation fund to embrace all risks of time loss in industry, rather than having the risk carried by private insurance carriers.

6. We favor a minimum wage for all workers in the state except those engaged in agricultural pursuits, with time and one-half the regular rate for work in excess of eight hours in any one day and 40 hours in any one week.

7. We favor repeal of the two-year statute of limitations on the collection of wage claims, the reinstatement of the six-year statute of limitations which applies to the collection of claims generally.

8. In keeping with our philosophy of educating our citizens to their responsibilities, we recommend that the University of Wisconsin School for Workers be given full support, financial as well as moral.

Agriculture

1. Wisconsin farmers are entitled to vigorous enforcement and strengthening of the anti-monopoly laws.

2. We believe that the cooperative movement is American free enterprise. Therefore, we endorse the cooperative movement as a whole, and with this in mind we oppose any attempt to destroy this movement by the enactment of any laws such as excessive taxation or otherwise. We deplore the failure of school authorities to enforce the statute which requires that the theory of the co-operative movement be taught in our school and we pledge to rectify this failure so that our laws will be carried out.

3. We will encourage cooperative efforts to generate, transmit, and furnish at cost electric power and the extension of rural telephone service through cooperation with the Federal Rural Electric Administration and the Rural Telephone Administration.

4. We support effective grading and marketing programs for agricultural products such as proposed for tobacco growers by the Democratic minority in the 1949 Legislature.

5. We condemn successive Republican administrations for permitting the laxity and mismanagement in the State Department of Agriculture which recently culminated in public scandal and the conviction of embezzlers. We specifically condemn the callous attitude of the Republican administration in halting the brucellosis control program on November 4, 1948, exactly two days after the general election. We pledge a thorough reorganization and house cleaning of this department in order that public confidence may be restored.

6. In the interest of and for the protection of dairymen in general and Wisconsin dairymen in particular, we demand that the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture by the use of state funds provide for the transportation and distribution to the aged and needy citizens of Wisconsin of surplus butter, cheese, and whole milk which have been acquired by the United States Department of Agriculture under the federal price support program.

Small Business, Consumers, and Monopoly

1. Vigorous enforcement of the state anti-trust laws is an essential supplement to a federal anti-trust program. Additional funds should be provided for expanded anti-trust activity by the State Attorney General.

2. In addition to protecting small business by an effective anti-monopoly program, a Legislative Council study should be instituted to explore the possibility of a state RFC to encourage private lending institutions to furnish credit to small enterprises.

3. We favor the creation of a State Consumers' Department, adequately staffed with attorneys and other personnel, to assist in the defense of consumers' rights. Among the functions of such a department would be representing the public interest before such agencies as the Insurance Commission and the Public Service Commission, which have failed to protect consumers from steady and exorbitant rate increases.

Budget and Taxation

1. The state's biennial budget has risen from \$74 million to over \$197 million in the past eight years. That this has occurred under uninterrupted Republican control, while a similar increase has occurred in the cost of federal government under Democratic control, demonstrates that the budget and revenue problem transcends partisan political considerations.

2. We favor a single over-all state budget with full biennial legislative review, to make it easy to see how much money the state is actually spending and for what purposes.

3. The Democratic Party supports a basic revision of the tax structure of the state. In this revision it would be guided by the following considerations:

a. To the fullest possible extent, taxes should be based on ability to pay.

b. Increases in tax rates on real property now assessed shall not be considered as a source of additional revenue.

c. The general sales tax is unfair and regressive and must not be used.

d. Improved methods must be devised for centralizing the collection of revenues and for distributing revenues equitably among the various units of government.

e. Any necessary increases in revenues should be sought in increased and progressive taxation of individual and corporate income. Particularly, the present income tax exemption for Wisconsin corporation dividends should be repealed (with a provision for crediting the taxpayer with the privilege dividend tax already paid).

f. To enable the state to realize the full potential of its revenues from existing sources, to reduce the need for additional taxes, and to prevent wilful fraud, we favor increased appropriations to the State Department of Taxation, enabling it to carry on a more effective program of auditing individual and corporate returns and to prevent tax evasion.

g. To close the unique loophole in the state gift and inheritance tax laws which permits the very wealthy of Wisconsin alone among all the states to escape from their fair share of taxation.

Revision of the State Constitution

Our state Constitution is more than 100 years old. New problems confront us which could not have been anticipated when it was drafted. These problems include:

1. The need for mandatory reapportionment to insure that the majority will is enforced.

2. The need for more flexibility in the types of government which counties may adopt.

3. The need for revision of the court system to expedite and simplify legal procedure.

4. The need for state aid in promoting and building some needed internal improvements.

5. The need for longer terms for the major state executive offices.

6. The need for democratizing the method for revising the Constitution and thus to make popular sovereignty a fact rather than a fiction by:

a. Provision for periodical submission to popular referendum the question of holding a constitutional convention.

b. Constitutional amendment by popular initiative.

Therefore, we propose a non-partisan constitutional revision commission to make a two-year study. We propose that the commission hold public hearings and that it prepare a proposal for constitutional revision.

Reapportionment

1. The Democratic Party has traditionally upheld the principle that all people should be represented equally in their government.

2. The Wisconsin Constitution provides that after each federal census, the "legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and the assembly..." A succession of Republican-dominated legislatures has consistently violated its oath to uphold the constitution. The Democratic Party feels that reapportionment is among the most urgent problems confronting the 1951 Legislature.

3. We favor enactment of a genuine reapportionment by the 1951 Legislature.

4. We also favor the adoption of a constitutional amendment to provide means to redistrict and reapportion legislative seats equitably in the event the legislature fails to act.

5. The Democratic Party compliments the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee in its statesmanlike action to reapportion its own wards, thereby removing one of the basic arguments against just reapportionment by the legislature.

Education

1. The Democratic Party believes that only through a well-informed and literate citizenry can democracy survive and prosper. For this reason, it supports all measures for greater efficiency in our schools.

2. We favor raising the present inadequate aids to elementary and secondary schools in order to ease the burden on the real estate taxpayer.

3. We favor the constant encouragement of improvement and reorganization of school districts by democratic process.

4. We support revision of the Teachers' Retirement Act to eliminate inequities and to increase present annuities.

5. We support a teachers' tenure law for urban areas. We favor adequate increase in minimum salary law for teachers in the public schools of Wisconsin.

6. We favor the establishment of a public four-year liberal arts college in the lakeshore area, as a significant means of extending the opportunity for higher education to our young people.

7. We favor lower fees and living costs and broadened scholarship opportunities for state college and university students. If opportunity for higher education must be limited, it should be limited on the basis of aptitude and achievement, not on the basis of wealth.

8. We support full academic freedom in our university, teachers colleges, and other schools.

9. We support the expansion of facilities for adult education and vocational education.

10. We favor a university board of regents which will be more representative of the various segments of the community.

Veterans Affairs

1. The Democratic Party is keenly aware of the state's responsibility to the veteran and therefore it dedicates itself to a legislative program based on the long range interests of the veteran and the best social and economic interests of the state.

2. To achieve these fundamental aims we must exercise insight into the problems of readjustment and rehabilitation bearing in mind that the goal of serving the best interests of the veteran cannot be separated from preserving the stability and welfare of the whole community.

a. We urge the continuation of the preference given to veterans in the civil service, particularly the disabled.

b. We urge the enactment of legislation which would enable the state to provide adequate housing for veterans.

c. We urge that the present limitation on loans granted by the State Veterans Affairs Department be increased, and that the rules on eligibility for such loans be liberalized.

d. We favor the expansion and liberalization of the selective aid given to veterans in the form of grants, loans, hospitalization, and education to meet the problems of readjustment and rehabilitation.

Lobbying

1. Professional lobbying, calculated to corrupt rather than to persuade, has degraded our legislature for too long. However, the basic right of petition should be actively encouraged and defended.

2. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin believes that stricter controls over the lobbyists for private interests are absolutely imperative if our government is to be respected and honored among the citizens.

3. We favor legislation to improve the procedures for the reporting of money spent by lobbyists.

4. We favor legislation which will require the naming of the legislators on whom money has been spent for food, drinks, entertainment, and other favors.

5. We believe that the citizens of Wisconsin have the right to know who, other than themselves, is being represented by their legislators.

6. We favor the election of legislators who will understand that the acceptance of anything of value from the representative of a private interest is a violation of the public trust.

Corrupt Practices

1. The Democratic Party favors the revision of the archaic Corrupt Practices Act.
2. We believe that voluntary groups acting in support of candidates should be brought within the scope of the law and subjected to its penalties.
3. We favor legislation which will outlaw expenditures made by groups unless authorized by the candidate.
4. We favor the realistic upward revision of the present statutory limits on campaign expenditures.
5. We favor the vigorous enforcement of the proposed revised laws to abolish the "sale" of public offices to the candidates and parties who have the most money to spend.
6. In order to make statutory political parties effective, we favor the revision of laws now governing their organization and conduct.
7. We favor the publication with state aid of a pamphlet of information about all the candidates for congressional, state and legislative office.
8. We favor measures which will require the complete reporting of all expenditures by candidates, parties, and political clubs, and the widespread publication of these reports before the election, so that the voters can use this information in determining their choices.
9. We favor all measures which will equalize the opportunities of candidates and parties to compete for victory in elections.

Human Rights

1. It is important to the citizens of Wisconsin as well as to our nation's defense that we fully recognize the basic American principle of the equality of man. To this end we propose that there be enacted by the legislature statutory provisions empowering the Industrial Commission to issue orders requiring persons practicing discrimination in employment to cease and desist.
2. We likewise recommend that section 340.75 of the denial of rights statute be amended so as to make unlawful the discrimination in places of public accommodation or amusement, not only against persons because of race or color but also against persons because of creed, national origin, or ancestry.
3. We likewise recommend that the section be amended so as to prohibit the mailing of literature by any place of public accommodation or amusement which advertises that it intends to deny persons equal facilities because of race, creed, national origin, ancestry, or color.
4. We likewise recommend that suitable provisions be enacted to prevent increased insurance rates or the denial of insurance, public or private, to any person because of race, creed, national origin, ancestry, or color.
5. We recommend that the annual appropriation to the Governor's Commission on Human Rights be increased so as to make

available for the humanitarian work of that commission an amount adequate to carry out its provisions.

6. We also recommend an increase in the appropriation for the present Fair Employment Practice Advisory Committee in the Industrial Commission.

7. We recommend an investigation of discriminatory practices with reference to migratory labor and the adoption of appropriate legislation to prevent discriminatory practices, if any, under which migratory workers in Wisconsin may suffer.

Housing

1. Five years after V-E Day, the housing shortage in Wisconsin is still unsolved. The Democratic Party pledges itself to a continuing battle to solve it by the construction of new homes. Nothing but new construction — primarily of rental units — will do the job.

2. Despite the unanimous recommendation of veterans', labor, and women's organizations, the Republican legislature narrowed the housing program to veterans alone. Then, it rejected the specific proposal unanimously recommended by the same groups, and adopted the dismally ineffective Laird-Lenroot plan.

3. After more than a year since adoption of the Laird-Lenroot plan:

- a. Not a single grant has been made to a local housing authority.
- b. Less than one-seventh of available funds has actually been put to use.
- c. Less than one-quarter of the funds actually loaned to individual veterans have been used for construction.

4. We favor outright repeal of the Laird-Lenroot Act.

5. We favor adoption of a real housing program similar to the Tehan bill, which would include:

a. Broadening the recent constitutional amendment to permit state aid for non-veteran housing as well as veteran housing.

b. Establishing a State Housing Authority to administer an effective housing program.

c. Providing for, and concentrating on, generous state aids to local housing authorities primarily for the construction of new rental units and to housing cooperatives.

d. To the extent that funds are used for loans to individual veterans, raising the present \$10,000 limit on the price of homes on which loans are granted, and raising the loan limit beyond 20 percent of the cost of the home.

e. Taking an aggressive lead in assisting local communities in ridding themselves of slums and blighted areas.

f. Insuring wider participation in federal programs of housing aids to low and middle income families.

g. Full use of the existing State Planning Commission in co-ordination with a new State Housing Authority.

Government Reorganization

1. We favor the establishment of a commission, similar to the bipartisan commission established by President Truman on the federal level, to make recommendations for reorganization of the executive branch of the government.

2. The Governor should be empowered to formulate plans for reorganization and to submit them to the legislature, with the provision that they would become effective unless rejected by the legislature within a stated time. This proposal was advanced by the Democratic minority in the 1949 Legislature, but rejected by the Republican majority.

3. The principal objective of such reorganization should be to center responsibility and authority in the Governor as chief executive by giving him effective control over the various state agencies and departments.

4. We favor the continuation and development of the Legislative Council, whose membership should fairly reflect the relative strength of the majority and minority parties.

Conservation

1. We favor the elimination of all harmful industrial waste which pollutes our streams, destroys our fish and game, and threatens the health of our people and livestock.

2. An adequate state conservation program closely coordinated with the federal Soil Conservation Service and other federal conservation agencies is badly needed and long past due. Our forests must be restored, the natural habitats of all wild life preserved and an aggressive investigation of the problem created by our declining water table inaugurated. To this end, we urge the creation of a Wisconsin Natural Resources Committee to survey the entire conservation scene and to make concrete recommendations to the legislature.

3. We favor an appropriation sufficient to properly advertise the resorts of Wisconsin.

Security and Old Age

1. Government can and should provide a means or protection against those emergencies and catastrophes with which we cannot cope as individuals. This is an area for state, as well as federal action.

2. We favor increased weekly unemployment compensation benefits for a longer term with extended coverage to include workers involved in labor disputes not of their own making.

3. We favor a program of sickness compensation in industry to complement the present forms of compensation acts.

4. The statutes defining exemptions against garnishment and execution should be clarified. The homestead exemptions should be

raised to \$10,000. Garnishment of wages should not be permitted in advance of judgment.

5. One of the basic social problems is that of old age. A rounded effort to cope with this problem calls for extended opportunities for gainful employment for our older citizens, as well as increased pensions for those to whom such opportunities are denied.

6. Homesteads should be exempted from liens for state aid.

7. State aids should be provided to counties which will construct and maintain infirmaries for older men and women who, because of physical or mental illness, require nursing and infirmary care.

Public Welfare

1. In the 1949 Legislature, with the wholehearted support of the Democratic minority, a beginning was made on the mammoth task of rebuilding and expanding the physical facilities for the mentally ill and the correctional institutions.

2. We will consistently support the steady expanding and modernizing of our public welfare institutions.

3. Much remains to be done in the non-institutional field, as well. We favor a uniform system of consolidated county welfare services, similar to the recently established consolidated department of public welfare in Milwaukee County.

4. We favor a Legislative Council study of the advisability of state aids to counties with large Indian populations. We oppose the application of any different standard to Indians in the administration of welfare programs.

Civil Service

We favor the strengthening of the state civil service laws to protect the rights and job security of the many thousands of state employees.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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 Leo Kiefer, Beloit
 Mike Maxin, Kenosha
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Frank E. McKinney,
 Washington, D. C.

National Committeemen

Carl W. Thompson, Stoughton
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REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM

1950

WISCONSIN citizens have the right to take great pride in the quality of the state administrations which have been provided by Republicans during the past 12 years.

Because the Republican party was born in Wisconsin, it is fitting that it should have made this state the laboratory for the development of countless advances in government. The Republican Party has brought to Wisconsin a widespread reputation for honesty, economy, and efficiency in government, and for the development of fair, efficient, and forward-looking legislation.

Today, because of the loyalty and devotion of the Republican Party to the best interests of all the people of our state, Wisconsin is in the forefront of all states in virtually every field of activity which can be mentioned.

We, the Republican nominees for, and present incumbents in state offices and the legislature, are proud of the record our party has made.

We further hold that this outstanding Republican record is in sharp contrast with the wasteful spending, the careless borrowing, the spoils politics, and the use of public money for political purposes which have characterized the Democrat administrations in the nation, and in the states and cities in which they have gained control.

We take pride in the fact that our Wisconsin Republican administrations, during a period when all costs have skyrocketed, have succeeded in operating the state government with an income tax rate lower than that which was in effect 10 years ago.

Meanwhile, we have operated the state government with a balanced budget, and have resisted the attempt of Democrat legislators to amend the State Constitution to permit the state to go into huge debt.

With Wisconsin income taxpayers already staggering under their load of federal taxes, and because it is certain that federal taxes will be further increased, we pledge ourselves to continue the economy and efficiency in Wisconsin government which has enabled Republican administrations to maintain a low level of taxation in the state.

Agriculture

A prosperous agriculture is the key to a prosperous economy in the state of Wisconsin.

We believe in parity for agriculture. The achievement of a sound prosperity in the state is dependent on a balance between agriculture, labor, and industry, based on fair farm prices, fair wages, and fair profits.

We uphold the principle of farm support prices, but condemn Socialist farm plans (such as the Brannan Plan) which require the farmer to submit to total federal regimentation, under penalty of a jail sentence, as the price for federal help.

We recognize that the Wisconsin dairy industry is going through a difficult period. Long neglected and ignored by the Democrat national administration, despite the efforts of our Republican congressmen, the dairy farmer is faced with a battle for survival.

He must be assisted in this battle by the state, and to this end we propose the following:

1. A continuation of the battle of the state department of agriculture against any misbranding and false advertising of butter substitutes.
2. Even greater emphasis by our agricultural research experts on the development of new uses and new markets for dairy products.
3. Expansion of our state dairy promotion activities, with emphasis on consumer marketing, to meet the threat to the dairy industry which has been brought about by Democrat favoritism for the southern cotton and peanut farmers.
4. An accelerated program including vaccination for the eradication of Brucellosis (Bang's disease) to maintain the out-of-state markets which absorb the major portion of our dairy products. This program must be worked out with the greatest scientific care, with a view to the immediate, as well as the long-range, financial problems of the dairy farmer.
5. Expansion of state programs for weed control, soil conservation, and erosion control.
6. Continuation of the Republican legislation which has made Wisconsin a leader in rural electrification and farmer-owned, farmer-operated cooperatives.

Labor

The Republican Party believes that industrial peace, regular and adequate income for the employe, and uninterrupted production of goods and services are essential to a sound state economy.

The attainment of these objectives is largely dependent upon the maintenance of fair, friendly, and mutually beneficial employment relations and adequate machinery for the peaceful adjustment of whatever disputes may arise.

We believe this can be accomplished primarily through the process of free collective bargaining by labor and industry under rules of law which assure each of the parties a full achievement of their rights without sacrificing the rights of the public.

To achieve this objective, our party established the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act, to provide standards of fair conduct in employment relations, and an impartial tribunal to adjudicate the respective rights and obligations of labor and management.

This law has become a model of liberal and forward-looking legislation for other states to copy.

Yet, this is only one example of the manner in which Wisconsin has led the other states in labor legislation.

During the Kohler administration of 1929-30, Wisconsin became the first state to outlaw the "yellow-dog" contract, thus guaranteeing to workingmen the right to join a union.

Wisconsin was the first state to enact workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws, and the Republican Party has steadily increased the benefit payments and lengthened the period during which benefits may be paid.

Wisconsin's benefits under these acts are the most liberal in the nation, and the Republican Party pledges continuation of that liberal policy.

We strongly oppose the current effort of the Federal Government to take over administration of the unemployment compensation laws. Wisconsin's benefits are the most generous in the nation, and we should not risk their reduction to the national average through a federal Democrat administration.

Education

The Republican Party has continued to provide equality of educational opportunity in this state.

It is the right of every Wisconsin child to obtain the finest in educational benefits, regardless of the relative wealth or poverty of the area in which he lives. Such a policy is not only just, but also sound, since our young people represent the most priceless asset of the state.

We therefore take pride in the great strides which have been made in education under the Republican Party. Since 1947, state aids to local educational units have been increased more than 100 percent. During the same period the school district reorganization procedure has been made more democratic through the provision last year, by Republicans, of a referendum vote on consolidation orders.

We believe that the educational bills passed by the 1949 Republican legislature were constructive forward steps, but we pledge the correction of inequities in the law revealed by experience. We refer particularly to the losses in aid which were sustained by union free high school districts throughout the state.

Recognizing that our educational system is dependent entirely on the men and women who do the teaching, we pledge earnest consideration of liberalization of the teachers' retirement plan.

In the field of higher education there have also been significant Republican accomplishments. The 1949 Republican legislature, and those which immediately preceded it, provided more construction funds for the University of Wisconsin than had been made available during the entire first century of the university's history. The

legislature installed a "heart" in the university by providing an urgently needed library.

Republican legislation has been enacted, expanding, and liberalizing the functions of the state colleges, together with increased building funds, thereby affording higher education to all geographical areas of the state.

We pledge continued improvement in higher education, and intend to increase the availability of higher educational facilities to the citizens of Wisconsin.

Public Welfare

We take pride in the accomplishments of the incumbent Republican administration in providing adequate, modern physical facilities and competent staffs for the care and treatment of our unfortunate incompetents and the mentally ill.

Institutions which once were wells of despair for the mentally ill and their families today are becoming fountains of hope. The emphasis on these institutions has been changed from custody to treatment and cure.

The 1949 Legislature provided more money for institutional construction than had been spent in more than half a century. We pledge continued support for this program.

The Republican Party recognizes that advances in medical science have created an increasingly difficult problem in the care of the aged. Republican legislation already provides old age assistance which will be increased immediately whenever federal maximums are increased, without additional legislative action.

This, however, does not solve the problem of those aged persons who are unable to live alone and care for themselves. The problem of their care is a serious one, and we pledge thoughtful study which will devise a means of providing with dignity for the care of these aged persons.

As an initial step in this program we recommend the encouragement in the various local communities of pleasant nursing homes which will permit the aged to remain among their friends, in comfort and security, without an institutional atmosphere. To assure the aged of adequate care and safety, we propose that these homes be licensed and inspected by the state.

Veterans Affairs

As early as 1943, when most states had not even begun talking about the welfare of their war veterans, the Republican legislature of Wisconsin enacted a veterans rehabilitation act which still remains the finest in the nation. We pledge continued support and adequate financing for this law which has brought health, comfort, and security to thousands of young war veterans.

Another significant contribution of Wisconsin Republicans has been the Veterans Housing Act, providing state loans to individual veterans to assist them in buying homes.

The Republican Party resisted Democratic efforts to make this a measure for the construction of general public housing projects, and experience has amply proved the Republican judgment to be correct. Throughout the state, where such projects have been put to a referendum vote, they have been overwhelmingly defeated by the people.

More loans were granted under this veterans housing law during the first nine months of its operation than were granted in Wisconsin during the entire first year of the FHA and the GI Bill combined.

Some changes are needed in the law, however, in the light of experience and changing conditions. The Republican Party supports a \$3,500 maximum on housing loans, rather than the present 20 percent limitation. We also support the proposal that the maximum cost of eligible homes be increased from the present \$10,000 limit to \$15,000.

With respect to a state veterans bonus a thought-provoking suggestion for a pay-as-you-go bonus in the form of an endowment insurance policy, financed over a 20-year period has been suggested. We believe this proposal merits the serious and thorough consideration of the 1951 Legislature.

Taxes and Finances

Wisconsin, under its Republican administrations, has been and is in the soundest financial position in its history. The Republican Party will continue to operate our state government on a pay-as-you-go basis and condemns the deficit financing practices by the Democrats nationally.

We view with apprehension the reports from Washington that the Democratic national administration is considering the enactment of a national sales tax. We are firmly opposed to the enactment of a general sales tax in either state or nation. We believe that taxes should be levied on the basis of ability to pay.

We propose that the 1951 Legislature consider including Wisconsin corporation dividends as personal income for state income tax purposes. Such a course would necessitate either repeal of the privilege dividend tax or allowance of privilege dividend tax paid as a credit against normal income taxes.

The decision as to whether these proposals are fair, equitable, and sound must await the findings of the Legislative Council's Committee on Taxation. This committee currently is engaged in an exhaustive bipartisan study of the entire state tax structure. It is examining 100,000 individual income tax returns and accumulating original data which will be invaluable to the legislature and the Governor in developing a sound tax program.

We believe that this extensive bipartisan research will result in a fair and equitable solution to Wisconsin's tax problems. The Republican Party pledges its support to the findings and recommendations of the Legislative Council.

Election Laws

The Republican Party believes that liberal, carefully-constructed election laws, such as those which exist in the state today, are one of the greatest guarantees of a continuation of representative government in this nation.

The open primary system is the keystone of these laws, and we give this system our full support.

We, as members of the legislature and incumbents in state office, will oppose any legislation which in any way would further restrict the right of any person to run for any office on any ticket in any election in this state.

We do propose, however, since many Wisconsin young men are entering the armed forces, that the laws be amended to guarantee to them the right to vote by absentee ballot in Wisconsin elections.

Industry

We believe that a thriving private industry is essential to the welfare of both labor and agriculture and should be encouraged. We further believe that our liberty and freedom can be maintained only with an industrial economy under private management.

We believe there is a limit to the restrictions which can be imposed upon industry if it is to survive as an avenue of employment, better our standard of living, and offer to investors a return which will encourage them to continue the expansion of industry. We further believe that no program designed to hamstring the industrial development by restrictive regulation will ever create any permanent form of security for the people of our country.

Meanwhile, however, we recognize that monopoly can be a threat to industrial development and to the security and welfare of our people. It was this philosophy which prompted the enactment, by Republicans, of the national Sherman anti-trust acts, which the Democrats sought to repeal.

This same conviction also caused a Wisconsin Republican legislature to create the anti-trust division of the State Attorney General's Department and we pledge enforcement of our anti-monopoly laws.

State Administration

Under Republican administrations, substantial improvements have been made in state administration to provide tighter fiscal controls, careful auditing, sound budget procedures, and to eliminate waste and duplication. We pledge continued emphasis on honesty, economy, and business efficiency in government.

Conservation

We recognize that the health, economic, and recreational advantages of our natural resources can best be preserved and strengthened by continuing and expanding our present conservation programs, in which the Republican Party takes great pride.

We advocate an adequate appropriation for advertising the unique and attractive scenic and recreational facilities of Wisconsin as an ideal vacationland.

We commend the approach to the problem of eliminating water pollution which was initiated by the 1949 Legislature and pledge continued support and extension of that program.

Finally, we recognize the urgent need for greater state activity in the conservation of water resources. For this reason we support the creation of an inter-agency committee to coordinate the activities of state departments in water resources, to reconcile conflicting interests, and to conserve our supply of natural ground water.

Legislative Council

The Republican Party created the Legislative Council, which has acted as a constructive force for better government in Wisconsin. We condemn the efforts of the Democratic members of the 1949 Legislature to abolish this council. We pledge our continued support of its activities.

We applaud the reactivation by the Governor of the Division of Departmental Research, which has done much to improve efficiency in state administrative departments. Thoughtful research and study by both the legislative and the executive branches of government are the best way of assuring efficient operation of the state government.

We pledge continued support to executive research activities.

Four Year Term

We favor action which will give the voters the opportunity to decide the question of a four year term for state constitutional officers as a forward step in the improvement of our state government.

Civil Service

The Republican Party has, throughout its history, supported a strong civil service system for the state. Our merit system has been strengthened repeatedly under Republican administrations, and the Republican Party will continue to assure Wisconsin citizens of the high level of state administration which can only be provided if state employees are employed on the basis of experience and ability, rather than political connections.

We deplore the spoils system which exists in the Democratic national administration. We condemn the action of the Democratic party, when last they controlled the state legislature, to try to repeal our civil service laws.

Civil Defense

The national and international tensions which have developed in recent months make it necessary that the state exert every effort to

build a strong system of civil defense. The Republican Party will provide any legislation which may be necessary to complete our civil defense preparations.

Health

Recognizing the need for extending health care and facilities to a greater number of Wisconsin citizens, we support the expansion of the enrollment of the University of Wisconsin medical school to help meet the urgent need for additional doctors throughout the state, particularly in rural areas.

Highways

The gasoline tax and license fees are levied on motorists with the understanding that these taxes are for the purpose of maintaining and reconstructing the state's highway system. Motor vehicle revenues should continue to be devoted to highway purposes.

We pledge a continuation of the accelerated highway construction program, particularly with respect to farm-to-market roads, which the Republican legislatures and administrations have established in Wisconsin.

We are proud that an action of the 1949 Legislature, increasing the state truck-weighing force, resulted in huge increases in license fees from the operators of heavy trucks. We pledge action on the problem of truck weights, based on a study now being made by a special highway committee.

Recognizing that the loss of life on our highways has increased to alarming proportions, effective safety control measures will receive major attention.

Reapportionment

The Republican Party has already instituted action for mandatory reapportionment of our legislative districts, and we pledge an equitable reapportionment by the 1951 Legislature.

Lobbying

The Republican Party is traditionally opposed to and has repeatedly denounced corruption in the influencing of legislation. Wisconsin's law against improper legislative lobbying are, by the admission of the Democrats themselves, the finest in the nation. We favor their retention and enforcement.

Corrupt Practices in Elections

We support vigorous enforcement of the Wisconsin corrupt practices act, and urge the election of a Republican Attorney General who will enforce the law, rather than participate in its evasion.

Fair Employment

We firmly approve the declaration of policy set forth in Section 111.31 of the Wisconsin Statutes which recognizes that discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed, national origin, or ancestry, or in housing, recreation, education, health, and social welfare, is adverse to the general welfare of our state, and will provide adequate enforcement of its spirit and provisions.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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 Roger Gerling, Kenosha
 Julius Johnson, Whitewater
 John F. Mills, Beloit
 Mrs. Robert Rote, Monroe

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 Jesse Canniff, Beaver Dam
 Mrs. Agnes Green, Mt. Horeb
 Don Smith, Lake Mills
 Lloyd Tegge, Waukesha

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 Wm. J. Gleiss, Sparta
 Mrs. Hazel Martin, Mineral Point
 J. M. Qualy, Richland Center
 Elmer Querain, Prairie du Chien

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 Thomas Kattnig, West Milwaukee
 Mrs. Ruby Miller, Milwaukee
 Frank Pleva, Milwaukee
 Rudolph Pohl, Wauwatosa

Fifth District

Herman Buch, Milwaukee
 Harlan W. Kelley, Milwaukee
 Blanche Kulik, Milwaukee
 Arthur Schroeder, Milwaukee
 Mrs. Martha Stevens, Milwaukee

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Wm. J. Campbell, Oshkosh
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 Henry Leveroos, Superior
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 Washington, D. C.

National Committeemen

Cyrus L. Philipp, Milwaukee
 Mrs. G. G. Town, Waukesha

SOCIALIST STATE PARTY PLATFORM

1950

Preamble

THESE are times which require vision and ideals. These are times which demand political leadership that has courage to hew a new path for humanity.

The peoples of the world wracked by fears of war and hungry for the hope of peace, eagerly desire a new order among nations of the earth. This order must be based on cooperation among men and upon willingness of peoples to help each other.

Great new scientific principles have been uncovered in recent years. These principles include the discovery of atomic fission and of biological processes to improve health. Great changes have also occurred in manufacturing and in communications. These new discoveries and changes will inevitably affect our governmental processes.

We must either capture these new forces with the forces of democracy, or these new forces will overcome and destroy our civilization, our lives, and our liberty. People the world over live in fear of these forces and seek to protect themselves from them.

Controlled for the common good, however, these forces can bring about a betterment of human living and expanded horizons of human achievement.

A party of ideals in this state, the Socialist Party of Wisconsin for half a century has sought to develop visions necessary for man's survival. As it looks back upon its fifty years of activity, it sees that the programs and proposals born from its ideals, have been widely accepted and adopted.

The Socialist Party recognizes, therefore; that visions and idealism are most practical and effective and that today we must have the vision of a world of cooperative nations or perish miserably.

The Socialist Party therefore continues to support the social and cooperative ownership and democratic management of certain basic means of production and distribution. We further believe that mere public ownership of itself is no sure guarantee to a complete society, but that the essence of a new order is found in the support of human rights, civil liberties, and personal freedom.

In this spirit, we have drawn up a platform which translates our basic beliefs into a program of action for the people of Wisconsin.

National Affairs

We live in a world of atomic energy. The present anarchy that exists between the nations of the world must be supplanted by a world of Cooperative Commonwealths. For the United States to play a constructive part in the building of such a world, the incentives and motives furnished by a society built on social, economic, and political democracy must take the place of the private profit motive, which rules the thinking and actions of our federal and state governments.

STATE GOVERNMENT**Reapportionment**

We reaffirm our belief that the present government of the state and of the counties are inadequate for the times in which we live. We reaffirm our support of a one house legislature to be based on fair apportionment. We also support revision of the constitution to permit populous counties to have a greater extent of home rule.

We favor a constitutional amendment to make the use of the initiative a means of reapportionment in the event that the state legislature fails to act.

State Budget

We favor a simplified single state budget on an annual basis. We favor as a principal source of revenue, funds derived from a graduated income tax on individuals and corporations and funds from public operation utilities. We favor a revision of the state income tax laws to include assessment on income derived from Wisconsin corporate earnings. We oppose the general sales tax. If increased needs for road and highway improvement, education, public welfare, and veterans' assistance require further funds these funds can best come from the sources mentioned above.

The peculiar tax problem of Milwaukee and other large urban centers makes necessary a review of the state's obligation to such areas. With an increasing demand for government services and a very fixed source of revenue, municipal areas are pressed for operating funds. We favor the use of a surtax which will go to the community from which it was paid in the same proportion as applied to the normal tax.

Elections

The failure of Wisconsin to maintain its once-held reputation of advanced government is due principally to the entrance of lavish funds into elections. Almost without exception, elections have gone to the parties with the most money to spend. Drastic action, therefore, must be taken to limit the expenditures made by voluntary, statutory, or any private groups on behalf of any candidates or party.

We commend the State Radio Council for making available state network time to candidates and political parties and urge an elaboration of the program.

We urge the adoption of a campaign plan which makes possible equal access to all means of communication by all political parties. As a part of this plan, we ask that every person of voting age be provided with party platforms and certain biographical data to encourage a more intelligent use of the ballot. Such a program should be included in the regular public costs of conducting the election.

Lobbying

The attempt to curb lobbying proves exceedingly difficult as long as private monopolies and special privilege groups have large funds to spend to promote legislation. The real method of striking at the root of lobbying is to substitute public enterprise in many fields. The acceptance by any legislator of any favor in food or drink or entertainment should be considered contrary to public policy. The legislature opens itself to the criticism of pettiness by legislators accepting free entertainment and meals which lobbyists presume will influence votes.

Public Service Commission

The regularity with which the Public Service Commission has decided against the consumers vindicates the Socialist position that you cannot regulate what you do not own and that the remedy is public ownership. We therefore favor the creation of a Public Enterprise Authority, to function on city, county, regional, and state levels.

State Planning Board

We urge the expansion of the scope and work of the State Planning Board to reach beyond mere survey and research.

The Planning Board should be granted power and funds to carry out area development programs and the decentralization of urban communities.

A chief concern of the board should be the immediate dispersal of the most seriously pressed industrial centers of the state.

State Insurance

We urge the extension of the State Life Fund and the entrance of the state into every field of insurance to provide coverage at cost, based on realistic life-tables, for all Wisconsin citizens regardless of race.

This insurance fund should be provided with enough funds for publicizing it.

Social Welfare

We urge the establishment of regional state hospitals throughout the state as extensions of the Wisconsin General Hospital.

These hospitals will be the centers of a growing program of socialized medicine which will eventually meet the needs of the entire community.

As a first step we suggest that expectant mothers and infants to age one, and children in attendance in school, and persons over 65 years of age be afforded free use of these regional area medical services.

The importance of mental health must be recognized, and increased facilities must be maintained for the care and treatment of the mentally ill.

Old age assistance must be liberalized to provide a reasonable level of support for those receiving its benefits. The degrading lien law which strips property from recipients of assistance, must be repealed.

The Emergency Board

The Emergency Board should be reconstituted in such a fashion that it can function as a Disaster Board to provide all necessary funds to local units of government whose services and functions are disrupted by disaster.

State Radio Council

We urge the further expansion and extension of the state radio system to the point where full-time radio service is provided every Wisconsin resident on AM and FM bands. We urge that steps be taken by the Radio Council to secure TV permits for the state radio system.

State Printing Plant

We urge the establishment of a Wisconsin State Printery to engage in the printing and manufacture of all printed matter used by the state and its subdivisions for local governmental units, school districts, towns, villages, cities and counties.

County Government

We strongly urge that all non-policy making county officials be appointed through regularly accepted civil service procedure instead of being elected.

Conservation

The protection of our chief resource, land, is a matter of extreme urgency. The responsibility for a widespread soil conservation program must not be left to a centralized federal government, but rather must be made a matter for democratic action on a state level, with local cooperative effort of communities.

Our forest areas, once vast and extensive, now tragically diminished in extent through "free enterprise" exploitation, must be recovered for the people, and vast denuded areas must be reforested.

The streams and rivers of Wisconsin rightfully belong to the people. Private enterprise has usurped the right of the community to the control, ownership, and use of the waterways of our state, and has all too often turned them into little more than drainage canals.

Wisconsin Socialists therefore urge the creation of a Resources Authority, state-wide or regional, to supervise, develop, and control

(1) land use, (2) forest development and forest cropping, (3) mineral deposits, (4) rivers, streams and lakes. The functions of this authority should include:

(1) Ownership of forest lands; reforesting denuded land and land suited only to timber; harvesting of forest crops; and engaging in the manufacture and merchandising of forest products.

(2) Development of wildlife refuges and wilderness areas.

(3) Development of water courses for recreation purposes; for conservation of water, soil, timber; and wildlife; and for the generating of power for distribution by cooperatives or public power authorities.

(4) Maintenance of at least the present level of underground water (water table).

(5) Enforcement of antipollution laws.

(6) Ownership and development of underground mineral resources.

Housing

We declare that there must be a right to decent living conditions. The failure of private enterprise to provide enough housing means that public enterprise in this field is necessary. New building and slum clearance projects should be started immediately throughout the state. Part of the funds for these improvements should come from the state veterans' housing fund, half of which should be returned to local housing authorities for cash grants for building. Milwaukee's excellent experience with slum clearance demonstrates the advantages of such a project.

Justice

High court costs make a mockery of the state constitution which provides that every person ought to obtain justice freely and without regard to his ability to pay for it. We believe that this mandate can be carried out only when lawyers are made public officials paid by the state and necessary court costs are subsidized.

Labor

We favor the replacement of the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act and the utility antistrike law by more appropriate legislation to be arrived at by a conference of organized labor with the Legislative Council of the Legislature. The aim of this legislation should be to avoid work stoppages through collective bargaining and voluntary agreement.

Without question, laws like the Taft-Hartley law must be repealed.

We urge the reframing of legislation for the increase of unemployment compensation benefits which should be payable immediately upon severance of employment.

We urge that workmen's compensation benefits be greatly increased for the injured worker. We favor a revision of work-

men's compensation legislation to curb the semi-arbitrary power of insurance companies in determining when compensation payments are to be stopped.

While employment currently is at a high level, plans must be made for providing useful and necessary jobs for those persons whom private enterprise will again throw out of employment.

A state production authority should be established to stand in readiness to operate factories as needed.

Cooperatives

The Socialist Party reaffirms its traditional position of support of the cooperative movement.

We feel it is imperative that there be a close unity of both producer and consumer cooperatives and that they have a sympathetic and harmonious relationship with farm organizations and labor unions.

Cooperatives should emphasize strongly such matters as well-paid cooperative-minded employes, pleasant, efficient, and complete service, and quality products.

Education

We insist that the right to free public education must be reinforced. Facilities must be increased; an adequate number of new grade and high schools must be built, with the state sharing in the cost of constructing them. Salary increases for teachers are needed to bring their pay into line with today's living costs.

University training must be made available to all qualified Wisconsin high school graduates. Establishment of a four-year course in Milwaukee is needed to provide this education for the residents of our largest city. Scholarships to the state university must be made available to all qualified persons who need the aid in order to attend school.

The Board of Regents of the University and Board of Regents of Normal Schools should be elected by direct popular vote, rather than being appointed by the governor. This would make it likely that the policy-making regents would represent the voters rather than special interest groups.

Highways

Since the construction and maintenance of our road system consumes such a large part of the tax dollar, every effort should be made to utilize to the full the monies spent for this state service.

Private free enterprise road builders and road equipment manufacturers by the very nature of their interests cannot serve the taxpayers' interests. Therefore, we urge the construction of highways, roads, and city streets by a state road building service with state-owned equipment, state manufactured materials, and state personnel.

We urge the planning of a road system, including three trans-state expressways, leading from our urban areas to aid in the development of dispersed communities.

Agriculture

Wisconsin Socialists favor the individually owned family farm and the voluntary cooperative farm as the only types of farming that will strengthen democracy. Corporation farming and other types of absentee ownership which are steadily growing, exploit labor and reduce the cultural and social values of a democratic society.

We urge, therefore, that aid be available from the state for individuals or voluntary cooperative groups that plan to farm as a way of life, and to put them on an equal basis economically with corporation farming by higher graduated taxes and limitation of government support on parity payments to corporation farms.

We approve the principle of the Production Payments plan as an aid to solving our present problem of surpluses but realize that its ultimate solution lies in socialization of the means of distribution such as marketing authorities for milk and other farm products.

We believe that the farmer should have security on his land so long as his farming comes within the confines of "good husbandry". This security should be protected in the face of natural hazards such as fire, hail, frost, etc., which are beyond his control.

SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESSIONAL PLATFORM

NOTHING could be clearer in this year of 1950 than that the strife, poverty, hypocrisy, and confusion of our times demand a Socialist solution — and that neither the Republican Party nor the Democratic Party can offer such a solution.

Consider the facts:

The 81st Congress took office with a Democratic majority in both houses. By the nature of the Democratic platform and President Truman's successful campaign, it was solemnly bound by a popular mandate to a concrete legislative program. Yet the 81st has passed none of the major legislation to which it was committed, except the very modest Minimum Wage Act which had had Republican support.

For this alarming failure — this breakdown of our democracy — there were many causes, of which the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition is only the most obvious. The fact is that so-called free enterprise cannot provide plenty, peace, and freedom for the common people.

The liberals who promise — as they have promised — to get these things through the old parties are false prophets doomed to failure, for they support an economic system and political machines that prevent performance of their promises.

Meanwhile, as the war grows hotter our bondage to the arms economy increases. Today, one-third of every dollar of the federal budget goes to preparing for the Third World War, the war of A, H, and X bombs and disease germs.

Continuing the arms race can lead only to war or bankruptcy or both. Yet for the present it serves to stall off economic depression and to contribute to the enormous profits of great corporations. But this is a temporary prosperity attended by growing unemployment and a dangerous increase in the national debt.

Socialist Approach

This situation highlights the necessity for a democratic Socialist approach to the goal of plenty, peace, and freedom.

Democratic Socialism offers to the American people the basic principles for the progressive achievement of a world-wide fellowship of free men in which alone is the ultimate guarantee of peace and plenty.

(1) The Socialist Party calls for social ownership and cooperation in place of the insincere philosophy of free enterprise, which means monopoly and its wasteful pursuit of private profits. In place of absolute nationalism, it urges a steady approach to One World under a federated government by the increase of cooperation, economic and political, between the peoples of the world through the United Nations.

(2) Socialism, in the spirit of cooperation, calls for an economy planned for the benefit of the people, a rounding out of welfare legislation, and an increase in productivity. This requires a broad extension of social ownership under democratic control. It is our answer to the present chaotic intervention of government in behalf of special interests. Only by Democratic Socialism can there be security and freedom. Only so can unemployment and poverty be conquered.

We pledge our candidates to the following program for peace, for plenty, and for freedom and democracy.

Socialists Plan For Plenty

The long coal strike and the present state of the coal industry underscore the merit of our demand for the socialization of coal and other national resources. Under private ownership the wastes are enormous and both men and mineral wealth are outrageously exploited.

This idea of social ownership and control must be extended to banks which by creating credit actually create money. It must also be extended to monopolies and semi-monopolies; that is, to the public utilities and to the steel industry which by its arbitrary increases of the price of a basic necessity has exercised a power which only a democratic government should have.

In addition, industries must be socialized whenever and wherever private operation does not serve the public interest. They must be democratically administered and operated to furnish all needed public service regardless of whether they show what is known as "a profit."

A variety of forms of public enterprise, so set up as to be free from political influence, and with direct representation of employes, technicians, and consumers, would be encouraged.

These will include public authorities like TVA, regional and municipal ownership and operation, and governmental bureaus.

Such public authorities would be set up, for example, in the great river valleys of America in order to end conflict between government agencies and waste and robbery by private interests.

Family farm ownership and operation must be protected on the basis of occupancy and use. Absentee ownership should be prevented in town and country by the progressive application of the principle that society should take by taxation the rental value of the land (aside from improvements) which value society creates.

Clearly, the providing of food for the hungry of the world cannot be left to the gamble of the market economy. We believe, however, that — given the present system of society — a properly administered plan of subsidies to maintain farm income at a fair level will be better and cheaper than the present so-called parity system, under which half a billion dollars of public money was spent to produce potatoes destined to be destroyed. Such farm subsidies should be directly related to the proper conservation of the soil and to the feeding of a hungry world.

Socialists were the first to call for — as they still demand — a broad program of social security, including adequate unemployment compensation, genuine old-age pensions, and a comprehensive health insurance plan, all extended to cover the classes of workers now excluded from even the minimum benefits so far established.

Socialist's Peace Proposal

... Our immediate and central task is to end the arms race, which can lead only to destruction, and to transfer the conflict against dictatorship, whether Communist or Fascist, out of the realm of war to that of ideas and economic organization.

To this end we insistently urge the President and Congress to make a bold appeal to all governments and peoples for the immediate disarmament of all nations down to a police level under the supervision and control of a strengthened United Nations.

Simply making the appeal, granting that at first it may be rejected by the men in the Kremlin, will recapture an initiative for peace which the United States is losing with dangerous rapidity.

This appeal for universal disarmament should be accompanied by a pledge that the United States, in cooperation with other nations, under the general control of an improved United Nations,

will invest a large part of the billions saved in arms for the improvement of industry and agriculture throughout the world. We cannot afford not to make this investment in peace and plenty. Even to maintain American employment at its present too low level will require a planned program of war against hunger and poverty at home and abroad, lest the end of the arms program bring on a panic in America.

This broad program of cooperative war on hunger and poverty is a necessary successor to the Marshall Plan. It must be so carried out that it will bring more direct help to masses of peasants and workers than did the Marshall Plan in Europe, where economic recovery was not followed by a sufficient rise in their standard of living.

For Freedom and Democracy

We denounce the effort to tie freedom to capitalism as contrary to history and logic. Freedom is inseparably bound up with peace and plenty and with the ending of the robbery of the many by the few.

We denounce the failure of both old parties to live up even to their own weak platform promises concerning civil rights, and we pledge ourselves to active support of fair employment, anti-lynching, anti-discrimination and anti-segregation legislation in states and in the nation.

In the interest of freedom, democracy and fair play we renew our demand for a constitutional amendment for the direct election of the President of the United States, with uniform just and reasonable qualifications for voters throughout the nation.

We recognize that the conspiratorial tactics of the Communist Party are a menace to democracy, but so, too, are the tactics of many who would destroy our democratic liberties to fight communism.

We renew our complete opposition to such measures as the McCarran Bill, to special loyalty oaths exacted from teachers and others, and to hysterical and politically-motivated attacks on individuals by enemies of all progress cloaked in Congressional immunity.

The most effective way to fight communism is to end the profit system, to abolish poverty, to banish fear of war, and to keep and extend our democratic freedoms.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE**Officers**

FRANK P. ZEIDLER, Milwaukee, *Chairman*

NATHAN SADOWSKY, Milwaukee, *Secretary*

First District

Walter Benson, Kenosha
Doris La Bundy, Beloit
J. C. Spence, Beloit

Second District

Anna Mae Davis, Madison
John Diehl, Madison
Fred Firestone, Madison

Third District

Walter Alexander, Badger
Marguerite Habelman, Tomah
Wm. O. Hart, Baraboo
Dolores Ochsner, Baraboo

Fourth District

Michael Katzban, Milwaukee
Edward Schultheis, Milwaukee
Joseph Stolowski, Milwaukee

Fifth District

Stanley Budny, Milwaukee
Alex Ruffing, Milwaukee
Melvin Schneider, Milwaukee

Sixth District

Maryvin Boll, Sheboygan Falls
William J. Kirst, Sheboygan
(Deceased)
Rudolph Renn, Sheboygan

Seventh District

Gilbert Jacobi, Wausau
Herman Mauth, Wausau
John Pearson, Red Granite

Eighth District

Francis Langlois, Menasha
Lee Schaal, Oconto
Eldon Spiegelberg, Appleton

Ninth District

J. E. Gold, Eau Claire
George Helberg, Rice Lake
Ray Hurlburt, Black River
Falls

Tenth District

Gus Harder, Medford
Adolph Kreie, Stetsonville
Homer Porter, Medford

National Chairman

Robin Myers, New York

National Committeeman

William O. Hart, Baraboo

Parties and Elections

The Primary Election

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

619

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS*

September 19, 1950

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
ADAMS CO.						
Adams	1	5	0	63	31	0
Big Flats	2	4	0	32	15	0
Colburn	2	0	0	14	10	0
Dell Prairie	1	12	0	25	24	0
Easton	1	1	0	69	31	0
Jackson	1	4	0	60	31	0
Leola	0	4	0	21	8	0
Lincoln	0	1	0	30	21	0
Monroe	0	0	0	36	17	0
New Chester	1	1	0	60	20	0
New Haven	1	4	1	54	40	0
Preston	2	1	0	45	29	0
Quincy	4	3	0	45	29	0
Richfield	0	1	0	24	18	0
Rome	0	3	0	9	27	0
Springville	1	4	0	45	19	0
Strong's Prairie	0	11	0	82	46	0
Friendship, vil.	3	7	0	124	74	0
Adams, city:						
1st ward	6	12	0	82	68	0
2nd ward	7	13	0	158	104	2
Total	33	91	1	1,078	662	2
ASHLAND CO.						
Agenda	1	5	0	24	48	0
Ashland	6	8	20	53	76	0
Chippewa	3	2	0	20	36	0
Gingles	2	2	0	41	56	0
Gordon	3	7	0	38	35	1
Jacobs	4	17	0	90	92	0
La Pointe	2	1	0	39	18	0
Marengo	3	13	9	14	31	0
Morse	8	4	1	52	62	0
Peeksville	1	4	0	19	15	0
Scanborn	2	5	0	47	36	0
Shanagolden	2	3	2	21	28	0
White River	7	5	4	43	52	0
Butternut, vil.	4	8	0	49	57	0
Ashland, city:						
1st ward	6	16	0	145	133	0
2nd ward	13	26	0	196	166	0
3rd ward	8	20	0	284	114	0
4th ward	4	5	0	113	68	0
5th ward	6	9	0	160	100	0
6th ward	15	26	0	160	130	0
7th ward	0	0	0	88	143	0
8th ward	15	15	0	84	109	0
9th ward	18	17	0	69	125	0
10th ward	15	17	0	103	135	0
Mellen, city:						
1st ward	4	16	0	83	77	0
2nd ward	1	7	0	41	51	0
3rd ward	2	1	0	24	50	0
Total	155	269	36	2,017	2,041	1
BARRON CO.						
Almena	3	5	0	15	18	0
Arland	1	11	0	14	36	0
Barron	0	16	0	25	47	0
Bear Lake	1	11	3	7	12	0
Cedar Lake	2	2	0	21	14	0
Chetek	6	22	0	40	29	0
Clinton	0	11	2	31	44	0
Crystal Lake	1	8	0	18	35	0
Cumberland	0	17	1	26	30	0
Dallas	1	25	0	14	23	0
Dovre	3	22	0	12	11	0
Doyle	2	17	0	11	12	1
Lakeland	5	25	0	11	16	0

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
BARRON CO.—Cont.						
Maple Grove	2	6	0	35	34	0
Maple Plain	2	8	0	5	5	0
Oak Grove	10	13	3	4	21	0
Prairie Farm	2	8	0	7	15	0
Prairie Lake	3	29	0	22	24	0
Rice Lake	2	17	0	24	25	0
Sioux Creek	0	32	0	6	21	0
Stanfield	4	42	4	5	15	0
Stanley	3	21	0	25	19	0
Summer	1	13	0	13	35	0
Turtle Lake	1	6	0	6	16	0
Vance Creek	3	20	0	9	22	0
Almena, vil.	3	16	0	22	21	0
Cameron, vil.	5	18	0	130	72	0
Dallas, vil.	0	21	0	42	25	0
Haugen, vil.	2	4	0	6	10	0
Prairie Farm, vil.	3	9	0	22	11	0
Turtle Lake, vil.	1	12	0	43	20	0
Barron, city	4	32	0	241	127	0
Chetek, city	4	42	1	116	53	0
Cumberland, city	5	30	1	107	84	0
Rice Lake, city:						
1st ward	9	40	0	52	36	0
2nd ward	25	15	0	69	33	0
3rd ward	5	20	0	126	34	0
4th ward	8	35	2	79	59	0
5th ward	4	32	1	44	36	2
6th ward	5	26	0	51	26	1
7th ward	2	17	0	28	26	1
8th ward	2	17	0	31	31	0
Total	122	793	18	1,615	1,283	5
BAYFIELD CO.						
Barksdale	3	8	0	36	39	0
Barnes	3	2	0	24	43	0
Bayfield	0	13	0	16	15	0
Bayview	3	12	0	14	27	0
Bell	1	3	0	27	26	1
Cable	3	15	0	30	22	0
Clover	7	10	1	13	34	0
Delta	4	4	0	10	21	1
Drummond	2	27	0	32	42	0
Eileen	4	16	2	12	19	0
Hughes	1	5	1	14	10	0
Iron River	2	47	0	62	72	1
Kelly	2	16	2	27	18	0
Keystone	4	16	0	11	16	0
Lincoln	1	8	0	22	22	0
Mason	4	22	2	23	23	0
Namekagon	3	11	0	30	31	0
Oriente	0	5	0	12	7	0
Oulu	4	13	8	31	21	0
Pilsen	2	12	0	14	15	0
Port Wing	4	29	0	33	60	0
Pratt	2	2	0	52	57	0
Russell	2	4	0	17	26	0
Tripp	1	9	0	8	18	0
Washburn	0	9	0	14	19	1
Cable, vil.	3	20	0	22	18	0
Mason, vil.	0	3	0	18	15	0
Bayfield, city:						
1st ward	1	2	0	24	14	0
2nd ward	0	2	0	14	4	0
3rd ward	0	5	0	18	15	0
4th ward	0	6	0	21	8	0
Washburn, city:						
1st ward	4	21	0	100	58	1
2nd ward	3	12	0	30	23	0
3rd ward	2	14	0	20	25	0
4th ward	0	14	0	22	22	0
5th ward	4	8	0	42	34	0
6th ward	2	10	0	22	21	0
Total	81	435	16	937	960	7

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

621

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
BROWN CO.						
Allouez:						
1st pct.	21	92	0	317	108	0
2nd pct.	17	60	1	128	79	0
Ashwaubenon	6	24	0	24	31	0
Bellevue	12	37	0	16	22	0
DePere	7	18	0	35	20	0
Eaton	28	53	0	29	31	1
Glenmore	15	25	0	31	34	0
Green Bay	3	12	0	28	32	0
Hobart	10	13	0	37	24	0
Holland	4	43	0	38	22	0
Howard	27	72	0	60	44	0
Humboldt	6	13	0	27	25	0
Lawrence	2	12	0	19	20	0
Morrison	6	18	0	46	51	0
New Denmark	9	34	0	50	52	0
Pittsfield	4	23	0	11	33	0
Preble:						
1st pct.	28	95	0	70	89	0
2nd pct.	65	146	0	91	104	0
Rockland	6	23	0	19	13	0
Scott	14	32	0	75	53	0
Suamico	13	35	0	40	44	0
Wrightstown	4	23	0	44	47	0
Denmark, vil.	3	35	0	76	34	0
Pulaski, vil.	16	36	0	36	55	1
Wrightstown, vil.	8	22	0	23	16	0
DePere, city:						
1st ward	31	107	1	177	104	0
2nd ward	29	107	0	123	97	1
3rd ward	20	100	0	100	106	1
4th ward	9	63	0	49	65	0
Green Bay, city:						
1st ward	23	82	1	260	66	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	22	81	0	309	70	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	54	185	0	137	102	1
3rd ward	33	110	0	238	91	0
4th ward	21	82	0	206	73	0
5th ward	66	203	0	138	168	0
6th ward	10	56	0	76	42	0
7th ward	29	93	0	76	42	0
8th ward	39	106	0	125	102	1
9th ward	24	91	1	73	71	1
10th ward	44	117	0	58	79	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	26	86	0	44	75	1
11th ward, 2nd pct.	27	69	1	28	57	0
12th ward	18	65	0	83	44	0
13th ward	91	33	0	137	79	1
14th ward	53	172	0	182	149	0
15th ward	30	107	0	180	70	0
16th ward	29	69	0	139	91	0
17th ward	43	123	0	235	141	1
18th ward	22	90	1	68	57	1
19th ward	23	119	0	73	80	0
20th ward, 1st pct.	39	116	0	94	102	0
20th ward, 2nd pct.	39	144	0	125	108	0
21st ward	68	120	0	87	135	0
22nd ward	42	104	0	217	149	0
Total	1,338	3,996	7	5,207	3,698	11
BUFFALO CO.						
Alma	2	26	0	56	31	0
Belvidere	6	12	0	39	25	0
Buffalo	0	1	0	32	9	0
Canton	5	5	0	46	48	0
Cross	2	0	0	21	10	0
Dover	0	8	0	40	22	0
Gilmanton	6	28	0	44	32	0
Glencoe	0	0	0	25	19	1
Lincoln	1	8	0	43	36	0
Maxville	6	16	0	13	15	0
Milton	0	1	0	17	8	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
BUFFALO CO.—Cont.						
Modena	5	11	0	41	61	0
Mondovi	2	28	0	34	31	0
Montana	0	15	0	15	9	0
Naples	2	36	0	46	55	0
Nelson	8	32	0	67	53	1
Waumandee	1	4	0	29	26	0
Cochrane, vil.	2	3	0	44	31	0
Alma, city:						
1st ward	3	20	0	85	60	0
2nd ward	2	10	0	50	22	0
3rd ward	3	7	0	54	30	0
Buffalo, city	1	8	0	26	18	0
Fountain City, city:						
1st ward	0	4	0	51	18	0
2nd ward	2	3	0	43	15	0
Mondovi, city:						
1st ward	5	19	0	104	51	0
2nd ward	1	16	1	92	52	1
3rd ward	1	16	0	43	40	0
4th ward	0	9	0	22	18	0
Total	66	346	1	1,222	845	3
BURNETT CO.						
Anderson	0	1	0	26	24	0
Blaine	1	9	0	11	5	0
Daniels	1	16	1	30	39	0
Dewey	4	14	0	15	16	0
Grantsburg	1	8	0	42	38	0
Jackson	2	8	0	9	27	0
La Follette	0	8	0	21	23	0
Lincoln	0	5	0	10	15	0
Meenon	5	14	0	45	22	0
Oakland	3	24	0	38	36	0
Roosevelt	2	15	0	5	24	0
Rusk	0	6	0	10	13	0
Sand Lake	1	10	0	23	18	0
Scott	5	7	0	11	17	1
Siren	3	5	0	22	20	0
Swiss	2	13	0	41	32	0
Trade Lake	1	15	0	46	38	0
Union	0	9	0	22	15	0
Webb Lake	1	0	0	17	18	0
West Marshland	0	5	0	13	12	0
Wood River	0	8	0	61	63	0
Grantsburg, vil.	2	11	0	179	82	0
Siren, vil.	2	16	1	58	23	0
Webster, vil.	4	53	0	40	37	0
Total	40	280	2	795	657	1
CALUMET CO.						
Brillion	0	6	0	118	92	0
Brothertown	2	10	0	106	76	0
Charlestown	1	19	0	98	67	0
Chilton	0	19	0	98	56	0
Harrison:						
1st pct.	1	11	0	175	220	0
2nd pct.	0	16	0	40	73	0
New Holstein	2	11	0	46	36	0
Rantoul	0	9	0	104	68	0
Stockbridge	2	11	0	89	60	0
Woodville	0	5	0	87	93	0
Hilbert, vil.	0	17	0	105	47	0
Stockbridge, vil.	2	8	0	42	55	0
Brillion, city	3	8	0	196	69	0
Chilton, city:						
1st pct.	1	53	0	273	146	0
2nd pct.	3	45	0	214	91	0
Kiel, city:						
2nd pct.	0	4	0	8	11	0
New Holstein, city	5	52	0	205	73	0
Total	22	304	0	2,004	1,333	0

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
CHIPPEWA CO.						
Anson	7	27	0	122	66	0
Arthur	5	25	0	20	24	0
Auburn	3	18	0	3	7	0
Birch Creek	4	19	2	35	16	0
Bloomer	2	13	1	38	29	0
Cleveland	4	18	0	46	33	0
Colburn	7	45	0	19	34	0
Cooks Valley	3	16	0	19	30	0
Delmar	3	32	0	20	20	1
Eagle Point	5	17	1	85	83	0
Edson	3	19	0	20	24	0
Estella	1	22	0	33	30	0
Goetz	0	30	0	26	29	0
Hallie	12	54	0	46	64	0
Holcombe	2	9	0	32	23	0
Howard	0	14	0	6	19	0
Lafayette	13	46	0	217	116	0
Ruby	8	20	0	18	21	1
Sampson	6	12	0	32	29	0
Sigel	0	9	0	7	24	0
Tilden	1	6	0	59	39	0
Wheaton	10	31	0	18	49	0
Woodmohr	3	11	0	40	37	0
Boyd, vil.	8	34	0	52	43	0
Cadott, vil.	4	21	0	68	29	0
Cornell, vil.	21	83	0	101	78	0
New Auburn, vil.	2	5	0	51	14	0
Bloomer, city:	5	30	0	178	125	1
Chippewa Falls, city:						
1st ward	9	50	1	162	103	0
2nd ward	15	59	0	93	111	0
3rd ward	12	30	0	116	64	0
4th ward	5	31	0	152	52	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	18	39	0	168	101	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	1	29	0	195	58	0
6th ward	7	27	0	102	57	0
7th ward	13	29	0	98	72	1
8th ward	12	27	0	166	101	0
9th ward	11	43	0	74	56	0
10th ward	10	44	0	109	92	1
Equ. Claire, city:						
11th ward	1	10	0	1	2	0
12th ward	0	3	0	5	7	0
Stanley, city:						
1st ward	5	25	0	72	26	1
2nd ward	7	17	0	42	23	0
3rd ward	3	24	0	29	12	0
4th ward	2	8	0	51	19	1
Total	273	1,181	5	3,046	2,091	7
CLARK CO.						
Beaver	5	11	0	24	15	0
Butler	1	3	0	13	10	0
Colby	2	7	1	20	20	0
Dewhurst	1	4	0	14	9	0
Eciton	4	26	0	29	20	0
Foster	0	7	0	1	3	0
Fremont	3	11	3	56	39	0
Grant	5	31	0	39	33	0
Green Grove	4	33	0	16	27	0
Hendren	6	13	4	11	20	0
Hewett	0	0	0	20	8	0
Hixon	8	32	0	42	31	0
Hoard	4	39	7	39	16	0
Levis	1	8	0	28	17	0
Longwood	8	17	0	28	36	0
Loyal	0	3	0	47	24	0
Lynn	4	10	0	28	26	0
Mayville	6	12	1	24	19	0
Mead	1	4	0	14	10	0
Mentor	2	7	0	38	25	1
Pine Valley	1	14	1	21	22	0
Reseburg	2	8	0	19	31	0
Seif	0	2	1	7	22	0
Sherman	2	14	1	30	15	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
CLARK CO.—Cont.						
Sherwood	0	5	0	8	10	0
Thorp	11	19	0	31	28	0
Unity	3	7	0	47	23	0
Warner	1	4	0	43	12	0
Washburn	0	11	2	18	22	0
Weston	0	10	1	27	32	0
Witheetee	5	23	0	22	24	1
Worden	5	17	0	24	27	0
York	1	13	2	50	22	0
Abbotsford, vil.	6	27	0	46	33	0
Curdiss, vil.	1	19	0	23	3	0
Dorchester, vil.	2	12	0	45	24	0
Granton, vil.	0	13	0	35	14	0
Unity, vil.	0	2	0	35	10	0
Witheetee, vil.	4	9	0	46	22	0
Colby, city:						
2nd ward	1	8	0	38	21	0
3rd ward	2	5	0	31	7	0
Greenwood, city	7	36	0	92	46	0
Loyal, city:						
1st ward	3	3	0	26	16	0
2nd ward	2	5	0	23	9	0
3rd ward	1	6	0	34	11	0
4th ward	1	8	0	19	18	0
Neillsville, city:						
1st ward	4	3	0	35	34	0
2nd ward	3	11	0	77	28	0
3rd ward	2	11	0	111	26	0
4th ward	2	12	2	61	31	0
5th ward	3	6	0	49	27	0
Owen, city:						
1st ward	1	10	1	14	6	0
2nd ward	1	11	0	20	11	0
3rd ward	2	13	0	12	5	0
4th ward	5	23	0	23	12	0
Thorp, city:						
1st ward	0	7	0	13	12	0
2nd ward	3	7	0	30	14	0
3rd ward	3	20	0	29	17	0
4th ward	2	5	0	12	4	0
Total	157	717	27	1,887	1,159	2
COLUMBIA CO.						
Arlington	0	32	0	18	15	0
Caledonia	2	16	0	42	29	0
Columbus	1	5	0	9	24	0
Courtland	1	17	0	24	15	0
Dekorra	0	57	0	51	25	0
Fort Winnebago	2	22	0	33	20	0
Fountain Prairie	1	34	0	27	12	0
Hampden	1	50	0	10	24	0
Leeds	1	70	2	14	14	0
Lewiston	0	4	0	23	11	0
Lodi	2	29	0	58	37	0
Lowville	1	27	0	36	21	0
Marcellon	0	6	0	54	19	0
Newport	0	35	0	14	10	1
Olsego	1	59	0	35	7	0
Pacific	1	5	0	33	21	0
Randolph	0	9	0	33	17	0
Scott	0	8	0	30	16	0
Springvale	0	19	0	22	11	0
West Point	0	29	0	38	24	0
Wyocena	0	17	0	37	15	0
Arlington, vil.	0	12	0	29	17	0
Cambridge, vil.	2	33	0	95	20	0
Doylestown, vil.	2	32	0	17	16	0
Fall River, vil.	1	7	0	23	8	0
Friesland, vil.	1	5	0	25	26	0
Pardeeville, vil.	5	31	0	101	49	0
Poynette, vil.	5	80	1	71	35	0
Randolph, W. W., vil. ..	0	13	0	45	9	0
Rio, vil.	1	34	0	81	62	0

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.						
Wyocena, vil.	4	36	0	40	20	0
Columbus, city:						
1st ward	7	47	0	131	51	0
2nd ward	3	23	0	63	41	0
3rd ward	3	38	0	83	52	0
Lodi, city:						
1st ward	1	27	0	114	42	0
2nd ward	0	31	0	83	34	0
3rd ward	1	23	1	57	18	0
Portage, city:						
1st ward	3	23	0	66	44	0
2nd ward	3	57	0	157	63	0
3rd ward	5	34	0	173	49	0
4th ward	3	65	0	254	70	0
5th ward	1	85	0	296	150	0
Wisconsin Dells, city:						
1st ward	0	13	0	44	25	0
2nd ward	1	17	0	49	25	0
3rd ward	0	16	0	49	24	0
Total	66	1,332	4	2,787	1,337	1
CRAWFORD CO.						
Bridgeport	2	5	0	37	7	0
Clayton	10	53	0	103	50	0
Eastman	14	28	0	76	46	0
Freeman	5	39	0	104	50	0
Homey	5	16	0	41	13	0
Marietta	4	12	0	37	21	0
Prairie du Chien	4	12	0	67	22	0
Scott	3	34	0	45	14	0
Seneca	7	48	0	135	81	1
Utica	2	56	0	117	98	0
Wauzeka	3	9	0	27	36	0
Bell Center, vil.	2	3	0	22	16	0
De Soto, vil.	0	3	0	11	3	0
Eastman, vil.	5	21	0	56	15	0
Ferryville, vil.	1	30	0	21	17	0
Gays Mills, vil.	3	45	0	109	43	0
Lynxville, vil.	2	2	0	27	26	0
Mt. Sterling, vil.	2	28	0	48	24	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.	0	14	0	100	66	0
Steuben, vil.	4	9	0	37	21	0
Wauzeka, vil.	3	11	0	108	36	0
Prairie du Chien, city:						
1st ward	6	17	0	88	44	1
2nd ward	13	16	0	154	50	0
3rd ward	3	10	0	138	55	0
4th ward	5	5	0	45	38	0
5th ward	9	15	0	77	36	0
6th ward	12	22	0	79	36	0
7th ward	10	27	0	71	30	0
8th ward	7	19	0	89	48	0
Total	146	609	0	2,069	1,042	2
DANE CO.						
Albion	0	97	1	83	59	1
Berry	8	71	0	15	13	0
Black Earth	1	15	0	15	12	0
Blooming Grove:						
1st dist.	16	318	0	164	141	0
2nd dist.	5	131	0	32	29	0
Blue Mounds	1	45	0	24	12	0
Bristol	3	65	0	25	9	0
Burke	8	208	1	80	83	0
Christiana	1	108	0	27	27	0
Cottage Grove	0	80	0	27	19	0
Cross Plains	7	114	0	13	18	0
Dane	0	30	0	12	14	0
Deerfield	2	59	0	11	10	0
Dunkirk	2	146	0	51	12	0
Dunn	2	149	0	57	40	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
DANE CO.—Cont.						
Fitchburg	8	137	2	89	67	1
Madison	16	350	2	241	116	2
Matzomarie	3	14	0	22	10	0
Medina	0	31	0	25	11	0
Middleton	3	82	1	80	33	0
Montrose	2	49	0	36	30	0
Oregon	2	28	0	14	22	0
Perry	0	66	0	18	17	0
Pleasant Springs	0	108	0	30	12	0
Primrose	1	33	2	10	24	0
Roxbury	4	54	0	17	6	0
Rutland	1	97	0	12	10	0
Springdale	2	76	0	35	27	0
Springfield	13	67	0	13	16	0
Sun Prairie	7	115	0	24	22	0
Vermont	1	44	0	16	15	0
Verona	0	54	0	45	31	0
Viena	0	29	0	15	8	0
Westport	48	73	2	110	59	0
Windsor	1	63	0	54	33	1
York	2	19	0	12	11	0
Belleville, vil.	3	58	0	82	24	0
Black Earth, vil.	3	81	0	38	30	0
Blue Mounds, vil.	0	24	0	20	21	0
Brooklyn, vil.	0	4	0	11	5	0
Cambridge, vil.	3	67	0	34	18	0
Cottage Grove, vil.	1	61	0	27	14	0
Cross Plains, vil.	8	84	0	12	4	0
Dane, vil.	3	18	1	22	5	0
Deerfield, vil.	3	87	0	39	35	0
De Forest, vil.	0	69	0	40	36	0
Maple Bluff, vil.	4	44	0	417	41	0
Marshall, vil.	2	34	0	40	18	0
Matzomarie, vil.	6	49	0	73	25	0
McFarland, vil.	2	103	0	31	19	1
Middleton, vil.	16	172	2	120	110	0
Monona, vil.	7	258	0	159	76	0
Mount Horeb, vil.	6	252	0	272	130	1
Oregon, vil.	0	82	0	70	52	0
Rockdale, vil.	1	28	0	6	4	0
Shorewood Hills, vil.	7	118	0	341	47	4
Sun Prairie, vil.	11	228	2	162	68	1
Verona, vil.	7	98	0	57	26	0
Waunakee, vil.	7	61	0	72	28	0
Madison, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	8	194	6	205	49	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	17	191	1	267	68	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	24	207	5	166	62	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	9	225	1	196	68	0
3rd ward	22	309	1	239	111	2
4th ward	24	409	4	285	99	1
5th ward	48	409	3	212	98	3
6th ward	31	436	4	276	161	1
7th ward	22	372	1	324	149	0
8th ward	37	437	2	198	122	1
9th ward	73	412	7	73	77	1
10th ward	14	345	1	562	110	3
11th ward	55	471	1	231	118	1
12th ward	23	193	1	191	62	2
13th ward	23	344	5	511	139	1
14th ward	41	401	8	239	143	0
15th ward	36	460	2	270	169	2
16th ward, 1st pct.	16	233	1	139	71	1
16th ward, 2nd pct.	30	435	3	197	120	0
17th ward	45	497	2	102	142	0
18th ward, 1st pct.	29	404	0	164	112	1
18th ward, 2nd pct.	33	463	1	149	118	0
18th ward, 3rd pct.	17	262	2	65	83	1
19th ward, 1st pct.	18	312	1	385	120	2
19th ward, 2nd pct.	16	176	0	379	50	0
19th ward, 3rd pct.	15	403	0	385	146	1
20th ward, 1st pct.	15	244	0	639	80	0
20th ward, 2nd pct.	18	260	1	469	141	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
DANE CO.—Cont.						
Stoughton, city:						
1st ward	4	189	2	79	9	0
2nd ward	3	318	0	49	12	0
3rd ward	2	270	0	82	17	1
4th ward	8	248	0	183	22	0
Total	1,046	15,834	82	11,610	4,962	42
DODGE CO.						
Ashippun	0	4	0	86	35	0
Beaver Dam	8	5	0	82	41	0
Burnett	1	6	0	129	71	0
Calamus	2	12	0	56	28	0
Chester	6	6	0	42	25	0
Clyman	3	17	0	64	37	0
Elba	8	26	0	37	27	0
Emmet	4	15	0	19	19	0
Fox Lake	7	14	0	45	17	0
Herman	1	5	1	87	28	0
Hubbard	1	3	0	70	42	0
Hustisford	2	5	0	58	44	0
Lebanon	1	5	0	79	42	0
LeRoy	7	14	0	184	48	0
Lomira	3	5	0	111	19	0
Lowell	1	8	0	153	57	0
Oak Grove	8	9	0	188	122	0
Portland	0	7	0	51	18	0
Rubicon	6	21	0	62	34	0
Shields	4	5	0	34	27	1
Theresa	3	6	0	69	20	0
Trenton	4	6	0	62	16	0
Westford	2	7	0	58	25	0
Williamstown	2	8	0	42	21	0
Clyman, vil.	3	3	0	29	13	0
Hustisford, vil.	2	6	0	81	29	0
Iron Ridge, vil.	1	8	0	64	23	0
Lomira, vil.	5	13	0	73	27	0
Lowell, vil.	2	6	0	65	18	1
Neosho, vil.	4	6	0	25	22	0
Randolph, vil.	7	22	0	66	11	0
Reeseville, vil.	0	3	0	152	48	0
Theresa, vil.	0	12	0	64	29	0
Beaver Dam, city:						
1st ward	23	39	0	43	20	0
2nd ward	20	32	0	66	64	0
3rd ward	15	15	0	42	35	0
4th ward	19	43	1	90	39	0
5th ward	12	20	0	88	37	0
6th ward	15	35	0	118	32	0
7th ward	8	29	0	102	30	0
8th ward	14	45	0	166	39	0
9th ward	12	30	0	143	28	0
10th ward	7	28	0	131	38	0
11th ward	10	43	0	155	32	0
12th ward	11	32	0	116	33	0
13th ward	10	41	0	123	37	0
14th ward	17	43	0	124	52	1
Fox Lake, city:						
1st ward	2	9	0	31	10	0
2nd ward	4	9	0	30	7	0
3rd ward	0	9	0	49	5	0
Horicon, city:						
1st ward	22	39	0	97	34	0
2nd ward	10	30	1	83	66	0
3rd ward	14	40	0	114	57	0
Juneau, city:						
1st ward	6	26	0	114	69	0
2nd ward	6	23	0	103	71	0
3rd ward	10	21	0	62	54	0
Mayville, city:						
1st ward	3	10	0	102	27	0
2nd ward	3	9	0	59	21	0
3rd ward	7	28	0	133	35	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
DODGE CO.—Cont.						
Watertown, city:						
5th ward	4	27	0	57	22	0
6th ward	6	44	0	42	32	0
13th ward	13	38	0	96	38	2
14th ward	11	29	0	47	25	0
Waupun, city:						
1st ward	8	27	0	112	21	0
2nd ward	14	37	0	107	30	1
3rd ward	8	14	0	34	7	0
4th ward	3	18	0	60	19	0
Total	455	1,260	3	5,526	2,242	6
DOOR CO.						
Baileys Harbor	3	12	0	90	32	0
Brussels	4	9	0	50	42	0
Clay Banks	3	12	0	29	29	0
Egg Harbor	4	13	0	61	34	0
Foxestville	5	14	0	87	61	0
Gardner	2	8	0	30	30	0
Gibraltar	4	19	0	79	24	1
Jacksonport	0	9	0	61	43	0
Liberty Grove	14	26	0	159	55	0
Nasewaupee	5	19	0	83	75	0
Sebastopol	4	13	0	172	116	0
Sturgeon Bay	2	7	0	68	27	0
Union	1	3	0	18	72	0
Washington	2	1	0	78	16	0
Ephraim, vil.	0	2	0	73	15	0
Sister Bay, vil.	5	9	0	68	25	0
Sturgeon Bay, city:						
1st ward	13	32	0	273	200	0
2nd ward	4	15	0	177	88	0
3rd ward	7	26	0	229	133	0
4th ward	13	12	0	217	159	0
Total	95	261	0	2,102	1,276	1
DOUGLAS CO.						
Annicon	12	19	0	36	37	0
Bennett	7	13	1	13	25	0
Brule	9	31	1	28	33	0
Cloverland	4	10	0	15	25	0
Dairyland	0	8	0	28	31	0
Gordon	11	26	0	41	47	0
Hawthorne	10	21	0	33	48	0
Highland	2	8	0	20	19	0
Lakeside	14	19	1	32	45	1
Maple	19	81	0	23	13	0
Oakland	8	9	1	36	42	0
Parkland	14	26	0	73	71	0
Solon Springs	5	9	0	36	35	0
Summit	17	49	0	52	61	1
Superior	9	25	0	102	117	0
Wascott	3	12	0	29	40	0
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	10	15	0	47	42	0
Oliver, vil.	7	4	0	9	23	1
Poplar, vil.	6	19	1	51	52	0
Solon Springs, vil.	12	21	0	51	43	0
Superior, vil.	8	20	0	30	31	1
Superior, city:						
1st ward	33	59	1	239	198	3
2nd ward	22	37	0	290	209	0
3rd ward	26	54	0	384	250	0
4th ward	18	68	1	113	160	0
5th ward	32	113	3	69	93	2
6th ward	27	134	10	91	108	1
7th ward	25	101	3	166	225	0
8th ward	22	84	0	116	180	0
9th ward	31	65	5	117	142	1
10th ward	24	62	0	185	232	0
11th ward	13	76	0	288	224	0
12th ward	13	110	0	280	197	0
13th ward	17	89	0	105	173	0
14th ward	11	50	1	298	283	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
DOUGLAS CO.—Cont.						
Superior, city, —Cont.						
15th ward	8	69	1	319	244	0
16th ward	21	51	1	199	199	0
17th ward	25	100	2	186	220	2
18th ward	43	66	1	157	178	1
19th ward, east pct.	17	29	0	136	100	0
19th ward, west pct.	17	46	0	134	81	0
20th ward, east pct.	9	27	0	59	53	0
20th ward, west pct.	54	62	1	139	154	3
Total	695	1,997	35	4,855	4,783	18
DUNN CO.						
Colfax	3	19	0	21	18	0
Dunn	8	54	0	80	53	0
Eau Galle	2	5	0	33	30	0
Elk Mound	0	24	0	25	36	0
Grant	3	30	0	11	22	0
Hay River	6	14	0	50	39	0
Lucas	4	12	0	55	37	0
Menomonie	8	28	0	107	114	0
New Haven	5	6	0	45	47	0
Otter Creek	4	12	0	23	18	0
Peru	3	9	0	19	10	0
Red Cedar	2	24	0	119	82	0
Rock Creek	7	39	0	26	19	0
Sand Creek	8	36	0	33	35	0
Sheridan	0	15	0	18	17	0
Sherman	0	1	0	46	52	0
Spring Brook	6	36	0	73	57	0
Stanton	1	6	0	58	41	0
Tainter	0	20	0	54	43	0
Tiffany	3	7	0	37	41	0
Weston	5	13	0	65	32	0
Wilson	1	38	0	20	9	0
Boyceville, vil.	1	8	0	106	82	0
Colfax, vil.	3	42	0	84	56	0
Downing, vil.	3	3	0	42	15	0
Elk Mound, vil.	3	10	0	41	32	0
Knapp, vil.	6	6	0	59	17	0
Ridgeland, vil.	0	16	0	17	21	0
Wheeler, vil.	3	9	0	19	38	0
Menomonie, city:						
1st ward	8	36	0	116	115	0
2nd ward	0	30	0	217	105	0
3rd ward	7	20	0	124	97	0
4th ward	4	21	0	136	128	0
5th ward	1	14	0	237	83	0
6th ward	4	20	0	209	89	0
Total	122	683	0	2,425	1,730	0
EAU CLAIRE CO.						
Bridge Creek	2	12	0	27	35	1
Brunswick	6	14	0	28	53	0
Clear Creek	4	6	0	23	33	0
Drammen	1	14	0	20	26	0
Fairchild	1	2	0	15	14	0
Lincoln	6	11	0	15	50	0
Ludington	4	20	0	17	50	0
Otter Creek	4	10	2	10	32	0
Pleasant Valley	1	35	0	43	58	0
Seymour	24	71	0	52	49	0
Union	15	38	0	118	117	1
Washington	10	52	0	90	75	0
Wilson	1	5	0	33	22	0
Fairchild, vil.	5	28	0	35	22	0
Fall Creek, vil.	3	13	0	43	70	0
Altoona, city:						
1st ward	13	62	0	24	35	0
2nd ward	27	54	0	50	63	0
Augusta, city:						
1st ward	1	4	0	21	11	0
2nd ward	3	9	0	35	40	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin's (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
EAU CLAIRE CO.—Cont.						
Augusta, city,—Cont.						
3rd ward	1	8	0	19	20	0
4th ward	0	2	0	28	21	0
Eau Claire, city:						
1st ward	46	104	2	112	99	0
2nd ward	19	71	1	187	129	0
3rd ward	10	65	0	596	163	0
4th ward	12	38	0	64	83	0
5th ward	13	44	0	233	116	0
6th ward	29	94	0	240	163	0
7th ward	21	75	0	166	137	0
8th ward	13	104	1	129	107	0
9th ward	43	125	0	183	193	1
10th ward	49	155	0	102	139	3
11th ward	17	57	1	46	48	1
12th ward	7	47	0	23	44	0
13th ward	42	153	0	325	224	0
14th ward	13	93	1	73	94	0
15th ward	0	18	0	38	17	0
Total	466	1,713	8	3,263	2,652	7
FLORENCE CO.						
Aurora	3	13	0	58	71	2
Commonwealth	0	0	0	31	37	0
Fence	0	4	0	18	29	0
Fern	0	3	0	10	19	0
Florence	1	17	0	210	208	0
Homestead	1	7	0	21	22	0
Long Lake	0	5	0	17	16	0
Tipler	4	7	0	9	27	0
Total	9	56	0	374	429	2
FOND DU LAC CO.						
Alto	0	1	0	95	18	0
Ashford	7	25	1	92	26	0
Auburn	1	16	0	84	26	0
Byron	2	10	0	83	34	0
Catatumet	0	2	0	66	23	0
Eden	0	12	3	70	39	0
Eldorado	2	3	0	64	27	1
Empire	4	7	0	110	35	0
Fond du Lac	3	18	0	155	80	0
Forest	0	3	0	69	24	0
Friendship	1	30	0	81	39	0
Lamartine	2	16	0	82	36	0
Marshfield	4	8	0	142	69	0
Metomen	1	0	0	28	17	0
Oakfield	0	0	0	30	10	0
Oscceola	7	12	1	99	25	0
Ripon	0	6	0	44	43	0
Rosendale	2	2	0	58	13	0
Springvale	0	0	0	44	7	0
Taycheedah	3	19	0	128	72	1
Waupun	1	2	0	39	7	0
Brandon, vil.	5	9	0	85	18	0
Campbellsport, vil.	8	70	0	210	56	0
Eden, vil.	1	10	0	42	18	0
Fairwater, vil.	3	8	0	75	16	0
North Fond du Lac, vil.	36	139	1	95	60	0
Oakfield, vil.	4	8	0	83	31	0
Rosendale, vil.	1	2	0	61	4	0
St. Cloud, vil.	2	6	0	41	25	0
Fond du Lac, city:						
1st ward	9	32	2	49	31	0
2nd ward	15	59	0	61	56	2
3rd ward	8	62	2	174	83	1
4th ward	19	72	1	134	99	2
5th ward	10	50	0	87	73	0
6th ward	9	83	1	96	39	0
7th ward	9	38	0	127	64	0
8th ward	14	57	2	305	92	1
9th ward	6	48	0	143	82	0
10th ward	12	64	0	144	63	0
11th ward	7	30	0	158	44	0

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.						
Fond du Lac, city,—Cont.						
12th ward	2	37	0	167	52	0
13th ward	7	29	0	159	33	0
14th ward	12	25	1	170	66	0
15th ward	13	35	0	166	63	0
16th ward	5	33	0	229	66	0
17th ward	8	51	0	210	94	0
18th ward	11	20	1	229	56	0
19th ward	6	32	0	245	52	0
20th ward	16	29	0	208	79	0
21st ward	12	40	0	243	106	0
Ripon, city:						
1st ward	2	3	0	51	80	0
2nd ward	3	15	0	170	84	0
3rd ward	1	12	0	106	87	0
4th ward	2	18	0	137	66	0
Waupun, city:						
5th ward	9	12	0	31	10	0
6th ward	9	29	0	88	32	0
Total	336	1,459	16	6,442	2,650	10
FOREST CO.						
Alvin	5	5	0	17	21	0
Argonne	7	24	3	22	21	2
Armstrong Creek	16	39	0	7	10	0
Blackwell	9	7	0	3	8	0
Caswell	4	6	0	8	18	0
Crandon	8	19	0	5	8	0
Freedom	3	16	0	4	7	0
Hiles	5	13	0	22	10	0
Laona	28	115	0	54	56	0
Lincoln	12	18	0	16	17	0
Nashville	15	41	0	20	26	0
Popple River	4	7	0	1	4	0
Ross	3	25	0	3	3	0
Wabeno	21	52	0	35	60	0
Crandon, city:						
1st ward	6	35	0	22	60	0
2nd ward	2	5	0	6	10	0
3rd ward	1	17	0	28	27	0
4th ward	7	21	0	10	20	0
5th ward	4	18	0	17	29	1
Total	160	483	3	300	415	3
GRANT CO.						
Beetown	5	16	0	72	31	0
Bloomington	4	18	0	73	27	0
Boscobel	3	1	0	19	12	0
Cassville	1	0	0	45	30	0
Castle Rock	1	13	0	28	36	0
Clifton	1	16	0	37	28	0
Ellenboro	2	8	0	38	27	0
Fennimore	1	17	0	46	41	0
Glen Haven	10	40	0	59	18	0
Harrison	0	1	0	51	14	0
Hazel Green	6	2	0	50	39	0
Hickory Grove	0	1	0	27	25	0
Jamestown	6	5	0	82	56	2
Liberty	2	13	0	47	36	0
Lima	1	6	0	38	29	0
Little Grant	5	6	0	32	31	0
Marion	0	2	0	14	26	0
Millville	0	1	0	24	13	0
Mt. Hope	3	9	0	52	10	0
Mt. Ida	1	6	0	44	32	0
Muscodia	1	3	0	23	29	0
North Lancaster	2	6	0	68	41	0
Paris	1	0	0	68	54	1
Patch Grove	3	16	0	29	14	0
Pattleville	0	2	0	74	21	0
Potosi	3	9	0	149	80	0
Smelser	3	2	0	68	31	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.						
South Lancaster	9	14	0	65	51	0
Waterloo	2	4	0	70	30	1
Watterstown	1	4	0	18	13	0
Wingville	1	4	0	46	34	0
Woodman	0	6	0	13	11	0
Wyalusing	8	16	0	34	20	0
Eagle, vil.	9	29	0	52	13	0
Bloomington, vil.	5	11	0	143	41	0
Blue River, vil.	1	27	0	32	17	0
Cassville, vil.	1	10	0	97	62	0
Dickeyville, vil.	1	4	0	31	33	1
Hazel Green, vil.	3	4	0	51	23	0
Livingston, vil.	1	23	0	69	27	0
Montfort, vil.	1	12	1	86	29	0
Mt. Hope, vil.	2	14	0	50	13	0
Muscosa, vil.	4	24	0	89	56	1
Patch Grove, vil.	1	6	0	22	9	0
Potosi, vil.	2	9	0	93	65	0
Tennyson, vil.	2	3	0	28	45	0
Woodman, vil.	0	14	0	8	7	0
Boscobel, city:						
1st ward	9	41	0	38	33	0
2nd ward	1	29	0	58	51	0
3rd ward	5	30	0	15	24	0
4th ward	1	21	0	45	35	0
Cuba City, city:						
1st ward	2	9	0	29	16	0
2nd ward	2	9	0	38	17	0
3rd ward	5	5	0	14	7	0
4th ward	1	4	0	29	18	0
Fennimore, city:						
1st ward	1	9	0	53	32	0
2nd ward	1	11	1	74	33	1
3rd ward	3	8	0	36	30	0
4th ward	1	20	0	48	41	0
Lancaster, city:						
1st ward	8	12	0	106	58	0
2nd ward	2	28	0	116	81	0
3rd ward	2	19	0	176	82	0
4th ward	6	48	0	134	77	0
Platteville, city:						
1st ward	4	32	0	235	89	1
2nd ward	5	37	0	286	101	1
3rd ward	3	31	0	229	70	0
4th ward	5	11	0	103	47	0
Total	186	871	2	4,316	2,372	9
GREEN CO.						
Adams	2	19	0	27	23	0
Albany	0	2	0	30	17	0
Brooklyn	0	5	0	9	15	0
Cadiz	0	7	0	42	21	0
Clarno	1	1	0	56	27	0
Decatur	1	1	0	14	14	0
Exeter	1	22	1	5	14	0
Jefferson	0	4	0	72	54	0
Jordan	0	9	0	13	21	0
Monroe	0	3	0	30	38	0
Mt. Pleasant	1	4	0	27	19	0
New Glarus	2	15	0	12	32	0
Spring Grove	2	9	0	30	16	0
Sylvester	1	5	0	36	18	0
Washington	1	6	0	52	34	0
York	0	30	0	17	42	0
Albany, vil.	0	8	0	104	38	0
Belleville, vil.	0	5	0	2	1	0
Brooklyn, vil.	2	26	0	18	16	0
Brownstown, vil.	1	9	0	32	19	0
Monticello, vil.	1	26	0	130	76	0
New Glarus, vil.	3	69	0	62	170	1
Brodhead, city:						
1st ward	0	24	0	102	38	0
2nd ward	2	31	0	79	39	0

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
GREEN CO.—Cont.						
Monroe, city:						
1st ward	5	10	0	371	165	0
2nd ward	1	13	0	296	180	0
3rd ward	2	17	0	158	100	0
4th ward	1	20	0	231	85	0
Total	30	400	1	2,057	1,332	1
GREEN LAKE CO.						
Berlin	3	2	0	51	12	0
Brooklyn	3	3	0	155	54	0
Green Lake	0	6	0	96	26	1
Kingston	0	4	0	62	23	0
Mackford	0	0	0	47	18	0
Manchester	2	1	0	57	23	0
Marquette	2	4	0	49	27	0
Princeton	28	32	1	128	49	1
Senecca	3	2	0	26	6	0
St. Marie	20	16	0	66	17	0
Green Lake, vil.	7	12	0	180	62	0
Kingston, vil.	3	4	0	57	12	0
Markesan, vil.	4	18	0	150	42	1
Berlin, city:						
1st ward	31	44	0	106	38	0
2nd ward	13	28	0	193	38	0
3rd ward	16	34	0	116	31	1
4th ward	5	27	0	49	16	0
5th ward	16	25	0	68	14	0
Princeton, city:						
1st ward	9	16	0	87	34	0
2nd ward	6	21	0	91	24	0
3rd ward	10	16	0	45	16	0
Total	181	315	1	1,879	582	4
IOWA CO.						
Arena	1	17	0	56	46	0
Brigham	0	27	0	36	70	0
Clyde	3	35	0	17	25	0
Dodgeville	1	20	0	113	134	0
Eden	0	2	0	53	30	0
Highclnd	1	20	0	77	80	0
Linden	1	6	0	83	56	0
Mifflin	1	8	0	71	33	0
Mineral Point	3	14	0	108	41	0
Moscow	0	49	0	61	56	0
Pulaski	0	1	0	31	38	0
Ridgeway	3	13	1	48	65	0
Waldwick	1	14	0	70	32	0
Wyoming	1	1	0	43	35	0
Arena, vil.	1	10	0	57	20	0
Avoca, vil.	3	11	0	44	36	0
Barneveld, vil.	1	21	0	44	54	0
Cobb, vil.	0	1	0	52	29	0
Highland, vil.	2	11	0	97	89	0
Hollandale, vil.	0	19	0	25	41	0
Linden, vil.	1	15	0	45	20	0
Livingston, vil.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rewey, vil.	1	8	0	31	19	0
Ridgeway, vil.	2	11	0	43	73	0
Dodgeville, city:						
1st ward	0	2	1	117	114	0
2nd ward	0	3	0	255	156	0
3rd ward	2	9	1	137	84	0
Mineral Point, city:						
1st ward	1	18	0	93	53	0
2nd ward	2	24	0	147	41	0
3rd ward	0	6	0	35	16	0
4th ward	2	10	0	55	23	0
Total	34	406	3	2,144	1,609	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
IRON CO.						
Anderson	5	12	0	17	5	0
Carey	4	27	3	16	15	0
Gurney	1	6	0	16	13	0
Kimball	12	25	2	37	59	0
Knight	16	35	0	33	42	0
Mercer	18	40	0	156	147	1
Oma	4	25	3	42	43	0
Pence	9	9	0	46	43	1
Saxon	23	22	2	68	46	0
Sherman	3	16	0	15	44	0
Hurley, city:						
1st ward	11	24	0	111	91	0
2nd ward	17	32	0	87	66	0
3rd ward	21	44	0	64	75	0
4th ward	25	36	0	60	47	0
5th ward	7	15	0	14	16	0
6th ward	13	23	0	9	19	1
Montreal, city:						
1st ward	20	16	0	15	19	0
2nd ward	15	29	0	32	22	0
3rd ward	11	22	0	33	25	0
4th ward	25	36	0	18	17	0
Total	260	494	10	889	854	3
JACKSON CO.						
Adams	2	24	0	41	36	2
Albion	4	49	0	49	52	0
Alma	4	11	0	42	42	0
Bear Bluff	3	1	0	10	2	0
Brockway	14	20	0	43	38	0
City Point	3	9	0	14	18	0
Cleveland	1	10	0	18	31	0
Curran	3	46	0	18	20	0
Franklin	2	42	0	28	20	0
Garden Valley	5	10	0	60	35	0
Garfield	3	18	0	24	21	0
Hixton	2	15	0	45	33	0
Irving	5	36	0	29	38	0
Knapp	3	3	0	25	9	0
Komensky	3	2	0	6	15	1
Manchester	4	20	0	29	27	0
Melrose	0	8	0	14	21	0
Millston	1	2	0	11	32	0
North Bend	2	16	0	20	19	0
Northfield	9	170	0	25	23	0
Springfield	2	31	0	23	17	0
Alma Center, vil.	4	15	0	62	44	0
Hixton, vil.	3	15	0	47	28	0
Melrose, vil.	3	7	0	65	47	0
Merrillan, vil.	4	21	0	52	28	1
Taylor, vil.	8	17	0	40	19	0
Black River Falls, city:						
1st ward	7	36	0	158	71	0
2nd ward	6	24	0	113	62	0
3rd ward	2	18	0	57	33	0
4th ward	9	37	1	100	64	0
Total	121	733	1	1,268	945	4
JEFFERSON CO.						
Aztalan	6	13	0	73	37	0
Cold Spring	2	6	0	20	6	0
Concord	1	2	0	68	24	0
Farmington	4	22	0	46	41	0
Hebron	4	14	0	63	24	0
Ixonia	2	11	0	111	34	0
Jefferson	8	26	0	135	50	0
Koshkonong	7	20	0	118	48	0
Lake Mills	1	19	0	82	27	0
Milford	1	6	0	49	36	0
Oakland	4	42	0	128	66	0
Palmyra	4	6	0	77	11	0

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.						
Sullivan	1	8	2	112	26	0
Sumner	1	13	0	54	30	0
Waterloo	0	10	0	18	13	0
Watertown	1	14	0	38	39	0
Johnson Creek, vil.	1	29	0	67	20	0
Palmyra, vil.	6	17	0	147	21	0
Sullivan, vil.	5	5	0	64	15	0
Waterloo, vil.	4	78	0	212	72	0
Ft. Atkinson, city:						
1st ward	7	16	0	146	34	0
2nd ward	9	38	0	203	52	0
3rd ward	6	23	0	116	39	0
4th ward	7	17	0	126	34	0
5th ward	9	32	0	84	39	0
6th ward	8	18	0	112	44	0
7th ward	8	31	0	155	49	0
8th ward	8	18	0	162	33	0
Jefferson, city:						
1st ward	8	37	0	122	43	0
2nd ward	8	32	0	118	17	0
3rd ward	17	53	0	189	45	0
4th ward	12	23	0	79	42	0
Lake Mills, city:						
1st ward	1	22	0	117	28	0
2nd ward	1	7	0	93	31	0
3rd ward	2	30	0	116	49	0
Watertown, city:						
1st ward	6	23	0	89	47	0
2nd ward	8	29	0	48	42	0
3rd ward	10	42	0	82	36	0
4th ward	22	27	0	98	40	0
7th ward	13	55	0	79	58	0
8th ward	11	26	1	119	31	0
9th ward	5	16	1	120	17	0
10th ward	7	35	0	185	53	0
11th ward	15	70	0	190	64	0
12th ward	10	20	0	66	33	0
Total	281	1,101	4	4,696	1,640	0
JUNEAU CO.						
Armenia	3	3	0	12	26	0
Clearfield	0	0	0	17	15	0
Cutter	1	2	0	22	11	0
Finley	2	7	0	6	7	0
Fountain	4	14	0	65	49	0
Germantown	0	0	0	12	11	0
Kildare	5	25	0	20	25	0
Kingston	0	1	0	3	9	0
Lemonweir	0	10	0	77	39	0
Linda	2	16	0	75	74	0
Lisbon	0	4	0	29	22	0
Lyndon	6	26	0	18	22	0
Marion	3	1	0	31	19	0
Necedah	1	4	0	19	17	0
Orange	0	10	0	27	28	0
Plymouth	0	12	0	36	49	0
Seven Mile Creek	6	9	0	31	15	0
Summit	1	8	0	46	30	0
Wonewoc	4	5	0	33	45	0
Camp Douglas, vil.	5	23	0	79	35	0
Hustler, vil.	0	6	0	34	33	0
Lyndon Station, vil.	5	45	0	42	31	2
Necedah, vil.	1	11	0	63	18	0
Union Center, vil.	0	9	0	31	28	0
Wonewoc, vil.	0	23	0	105	41	0
Elroy, city:						
1st ward	0	8	0	35	47	0
2nd ward	2	7	0	50	27	0
3rd ward	1	27	0	57	41	0
4th ward	0	10	0	59	43	0
Mauston, city:						
1st ward	2	11	0	83	59	1
2nd ward	1	4	0	58	31	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
JUNEAU CO.—Cont.						
Musconet, city,—Cont.						
3rd ward	2	25	0	199	108	0
4th ward	2	14	0	135	65	0
New Lisbon, city:						
1st ward	1	5	0	38	15	0
2nd ward	1	6	0	31	23	0
3rd ward	0	3	0	28	5	0
4th ward	1	3	0	34	20	0
Total	62	397	0	1,740	1,183	3
KENOSHA CO.						
Brighton	6	9	0	29	25	0
Bristol	3	21	0	101	74	0
Paris	2	7	0	35	28	0
Pleasant Prairie:						
1st pct.	43	90	2	199	196	1
2nd pct.	37	108	2	79	85	1
Randall	0	3	0	18	15	1
Salem:						
1st pct.	14	27	0	163	98	0
2nd pct.	10	20	0	68	47	1
Somers:						
1st pct.	14	101	0	183	129	0
2nd pct.	14	73	0	63	41	0
Wheatland	3	3	0	36	49	0
Silver Lake, vil.	4	21	0	43	29	0
Twin Lakes, vil.	6	7	0	52	18	0
Kenosha, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	49	129	0	100	72	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	76	194	5	88	75	2
2nd ward, 1st pct.	66	126	1	69	81	4
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	36	141	1	78	92	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	36	109	2	70	78	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	33	90	1	100	68	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	36	113	0	142	74	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	24	0	0	158	68	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	11	41	0	292	63	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	16	46	0	326	69	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	24	103	0	116	67	1
6th ward, 2nd pct.	33	99	0	97	45	1
7th ward, 1st pct.	45	182	4	38	55	10
7th ward, 2nd pct.	35	110	2	107	55	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	27	102	0	80	47	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	35	107	0	84	60	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	42	149	2	46	62	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.	30	148	4	38	58	1
10th ward, 1st pct.	56	115	4	57	73	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	79	159	3	46	57	1
11th ward, 1st pct.	66	173	5	44	56	1
11th ward, 2nd pct.	45	215	1	39	64	0
12th ward, 1st pct.	64	197	3	27	30	0
12th ward, 2nd pct.	45	163	1	46	44	0
13th ward, 1st pct.	35	124	2	103	68	2
13th ward, 2nd pct.	46	130	1	77	56	1
14th ward, 1st pct.	28	93	1	88	63	0
14th ward, 2nd pct.	29	127	2	164	111	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	39	122	0	223	133	0
15th ward, 2nd pct.	42	153	2	107	81	0
16th ward, 1st pct.	15	85	1	87	64	0
16th ward, 2nd pct.	34	70	0	56	86	0
17th ward, 1st pct.	48	143	4	65	66	1
17th ward, 2nd pct.	34	155	6	95	72	1
18th ward, 1st pct.	46	110	0	138	112	3
18th ward, 2nd pct.	44	158	3	85	112	0
Total	1,605	4,971	65	4,645	3,371	42
KEWAUNEE CO.						
Ahnapee	1	9	1	41	43	0
Carlton	6	19	0	36	41	0
Casco	8	21	0	19	45	0
Franklin	12	38	0	25	24	0
Lincoln	1	3	0	43	49	0
Luxemburg	2	16	0	39	44	0

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
KEWAUNEE CO.—Cont.						
Montpelier	3	20	0	70	67	0
Pierce	1	3	1	45	35	0
Red River	1	7	0	15	34	0
West Kewaunee	6	24	0	57	67	0
Casco, vil.	3	12	0	42	26	0
Luxemburg, vil.	5	15	0	43	42	0
Algoma, city	11	65	0	239	209	0
Kewaunee, city	28	99	0	298	253	0
Total	88	351	2	1,012	979	0
LA CROSSE CO.						
Bangor	2	7	0	36	27	0
Barre	0	8	0	35	26	0
Burns	1	2	0	47	42	0
Campbell:						
1st dist.	1	3	3	56	48	0
2nd dist.	12	28	0	65	94	0
Farmington	3	12	0	44	43	0
Greenfield	1	0	0	51	40	0
Hamilton	2	3	0	60	43	0
Holland	0	6	0	51	27	0
Onalaska	4	7	1	75	47	0
Shelby	9	28	0	167	145	1
Washington	0	19	0	33	34	0
Bangor, vil.	7	31	0	133	84	0
Holmen, vil.	3	9	0	96	47	0
Rockland, vil.	2	14	0	16	24	0
West Salem, vil.	8	29	0	166	111	0
Onalaska, city:						
1st ward	2	7	0	31	14	0
2nd ward	1	20	1	67	56	0
3rd ward	1	14	0	62	47	0
La Crosse, city:						
1st ward	12	48	0	129	111	0
2nd ward	3	27	0	54	41	0
3rd ward	14	64	0	80	126	0
4th ward	17	43	1	179	102	0
5th ward	9	27	0	55	107	1
6th ward	1	37	0	234	113	0
7th ward	20	67	0	339	262	0
8th ward	55	78	0	277	344	0
9th ward	11	41	1	134	168	0
10th ward	9	57	1	180	231	0
11th ward	12	71	1	275	195	0
12th ward	2	12	0	29	36	0
13th ward	5	29	0	97	82	0
14th ward	12	79	0	626	230	0
15th ward	12	48	0	64	101	0
16th ward	16	74	0	523	194	0
17th ward	15	34	0	102	313	0
18th ward	18	42	0	94	157	0
19th ward	9	33	0	90	127	0
20th ward	26	90	2	183	327	1
21st ward	52	116	1	209	399	1
Total	389	1,364	12	5,244	4,765	4
LAFAYETTE CO.						
Argyle	6	32	0	13	16	0
Belmont	0	4	0	31	11	0
Benton	6	3	0	31	17	0
Blanchard	0	31	0	9	6	0
Darlington	4	47	0	58	20	0
Elk Grove	1	1	0	35	19	1
Fayette	11	28	0	30	28	0
Gratiot	18	27	0	76	27	0
Kendall	5	20	0	9	9	0
Lamont	0	20	0	29	13	0
Monticello	2	3	0	20	5	0
New Diggings	3	7	0	52	25	0
Seymour	6	16	0	34	19	0
Shullsburg	5	8	0	22	6	0
Wayne	2	17	0	45	23	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
LAFAYETTE CO.—Cont.						
Willow Springs	8	35	0	45	24	0
White Oak Springs	0	1	0	26	7	0
Wiota	2	55	0	104	51	0
Argyle, vil.	1	40	0	81	40	0
Belmont, vil.	1	13	0	59	16	0
Benton, vil.	2	14	0	51	28	0
Blanchardville, vil.	4	102	1	91	26	0
Gratiot, vil.	2	21	0	39	17	0
South Wayne, vil.	3	12	0	68	19	0
Darlington, city:						
1st ward	7	79	0	130	41	0
2nd ward	18	132	0	127	42	0
Shullsburg, city:						
1st ward	11	41	0	39	16	0
2nd ward	17	29	0	46	23	1
Total	145	838	1	1,400	594	2
LANGLADE CO.						
Ackley	8	6	0	41	92	0
Ainsworth	2	3	0	11	9	1
Antigo	10	15	0	44	57	0
Elcho	3	11	3	66	51	0
Evergreen	2	5	0	5	11	0
Langlade	7	6	0	23	15	0
Neva	10	10	3	18	34	0
Norwood	8	50	0	50	43	2
Parrish	0	0	0	0	14	0
Peck	8	14	5	15	18	2
Polar	4	3	0	24	30	0
Price	0	4	0	19	15	0
Rolling	4	9	0	15	34	0
Summit	2	7	0	7	27	0
Upham	2	6	0	15	33	0
Vilas	6	3	0	8	17	0
Wolf River	3	7	0	12	38	0
White Lake, vil.	7	8	0	27	35	0
Antigo, city:						
1st ward	7	33	0	141	73	0
2nd ward	10	31	0	126	91	0
3rd ward	27	55	0	61	113	0
4th ward	29	62	0	102	102	0
5th ward	17	32	0	100	65	0
6th ward	27	48	0	161	171	0
Total	203	428	11	1,091	1,188	5
LINCOLN CO.						
Birch	1	4	0	12	97	0
Bradley	2	2	0	29	205	0
Corning	0	0	0	19	202	0
Harding	0	0	0	5	37	0
Harrison	1	5	0	4	91	0
King	0	3	0	6	38	0
Merrill	0	23	0	18	235	0
Pine River	1	3	0	32	205	0
Rock Falls	0	0	0	11	56	0
Russell	0	5	0	7	106	0
Schley	0	6	0	1	132	0
Scott	0	22	0	32	209	0
Skandawan	0	0	1	6	65	0
Somo	3	1	2	8	43	0
Tomahawk	0	0	0	9	37	0
Wilson	1	3	0	7	30	0
Merrill, city:						
1st ward	1	11	0	86	403	0
2nd ward	0	8	0	85	268	0
3rd ward	1	5	0	75	331	0
4th ward	1	11	0	36	301	0
5th ward	2	25	1	87	193	0
6th ward	5	15	0	105	311	0
7th ward	•	14	0	120	570	0
8th ward	1	19	0	44	253	1

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
LINCOLN CO.—Cont.						
Tomahawk, city:						
1st ward	0	4	0	22	80	1
2nd ward	2	3	0	30	121	0
3rd ward	4	13	0	67	206	0
4th ward	4	9	0	72	194	0
Total	31	193	4	1,035	5,019	2
MANITOWOC CO.						
Cato	9	25	0	48	43	0
Centerville	5	24	0	77	37	0
Coopersburg	10	31	0	56	29	0
Eaton	20	23	0	81	24	0
Franklin	11	21	0	46	27	1
Gibson	5	24	0	64	30	0
Kossuth	10	34	1	102	45	0
Liberty	5	14	0	70	45	0
Manitowoc	4	13	0	41	25	0
Manitowoc Rapids	12	66	0	172	102	0
Maple Grove	4	8	0	23	45	0
Meeme	3	18	0	76	32	0
Mishicot	10	34	0	98	68	0
Newton	6	16	0	81	59	0
Rockland	2	10	0	66	24	0
Schleswig	4	13	0	46	37	1
Two Creeks	7	8	0	55	22	0
Two Rivers	26	80	0	90	50	0
Reedsburg, vil.	6	14	0	51	28	0
Vaiders, vil.	9	27	0	64	25	0
Kiel, city:						
1st ward	2	16	0	135	41	0
2nd ward	4	14	0	118	39	0
3rd ward	1	16	0	37	10	0
Manitowoc, city:						
1st ward	33	175	0	284	117	0
2nd ward	19	130	0	355	77	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	33	138	0	190	143	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	22	117	1	210	143	1
4th ward	23	91	0	378	129	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	36	138	0	170	110	1
5th ward, 2nd pct.	44	199	2	223	156	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	13	80	1	310	92	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	15	134	1	252	149	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	34	177	0	131	126	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.	53	201	2	136	135	0
Two Rivers, city:						
1st ward	33	66	1	112	70	0
2nd ward	21	68	1	68	67	0
3rd ward	23	53	0	169	45	1
4th ward	34	79	0	171	59	0
5th ward	38	72	0	137	56	1
6th ward	33	61	0	93	72	0
7th ward	35	87	2	87	62	1
8th ward	20	52	0	57	50	1
Total	737	2,667	14	5,230	2,745	9
MARATHON CO.						
Bergen	1	15	0	1	4	0
Berlin	2	15	0	13	47	0
Bern	2	6	0	12	18	0
Bevent	6	23	0	19	23	0
Brighton	3	9	0	35	14	0
Cassel	11	27	0	7	15	0
Cleveland	5	4	1	45	40	1
Day	1	5	0	36	21	0
Easton	0	4	0	11	19	1
Eau Pleine	1	3	0	30	24	0
Elderon	2	3	0	21	22	0
Emmet	3	14	0	26	28	0
Frankfort	3	5	0	18	22	1
Franzen	3	10	0	13	21	0
Green Valley	0	0	0	18	11	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MARATHON CO.—Cont.						
Guenther	2	5	0	17	14	0
Hadsey	2	15	0	4	13	0
Hamburg	2	3	0	24	68	0
Harrison	2	4	0	17	11	0
Hewitt	2	1	0	9	22	0
Holton	8	8	0	30	16	2
Hull	6	13	0	22	23	0
Johnson	2	4	0	23	16	0
Knowlton	9	15	0	21	25	0
Kronenwetter	11	38	0	45	25	0
Mcain	5	16	0	21	94	0
Marathon	4	16	0	46	38	0
McMillan	2	5	0	60	19	0
Mosinee	1	15	0	27	16	0
Norrie	3	3	1	27	17	0
Plover	0	1	0	20	9	0
Reid	16	18	0	4	11	0
Rib Falls	1	1	0	8	24	0
Rib Mountain:						
1st pct.	9	19	0	48	55	1
2nd pct.	8	23	0	28	40	1
Rietbrock	7	9	0	12	25	0
Ringle	3	8	0	16	11	3
Spencer	2	5	0	13	14	0
Stettin:						
1st pct.	2	10	0	7	33	0
2nd pct.	2	18	0	55	97	0
Texas	11	19	0	29	83	0
Waupaca	5	30	0	29	36	1
Weston	8	26	0	17	50	0
Wien	0	3	0	18	26	0
Abbotsford, vil.	2	1	0	5	2	0
Athens, vil.	2	12	0	46	44	1
Brokaw, vil.	9	19	1	7	34	1
Edgar, vil.	2	12	0	52	44	0
Elderon, vil.	1	4	0	18	9	0
Fenwood, vil.	1	2	0	6	17	0
Hatley, vil.	0	1	0	10	6	0
Marathon, vil.	6	15	0	44	49	0
Rothschild, vil.	10	47	0	47	130	2
Schofield, vil.	15	38	0	51	81	0
Spencer, vil.	1	7	0	78	20	0
Stratford, vil.	4	19	0	77	24	0
Unity, vil.	1	3	0	22	11	0
Colby, city	0	3	0	12	5	0
Mosinee, city:						
1st ward	1	7	0	51	8	0
2nd ward	4	9	0	34	21	0
3rd ward	0	4	0	42	6	0
4th ward	1	6	0	24	11	0
Waupaca, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	23	82	0	429	217	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	5	61	0	159	101	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	14	55	1	155	139	0
2nd ward	6	57	0	107	93	2
3rd ward	9	23	0	138	76	0
4th ward	3	6	0	141	58	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	11	30	0	82	63	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	12	16	1	169	83	1
5th ward, 3rd pct.	13	44	0	275	82	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	15	54	0	92	173	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	19	83	0	135	204	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	6	33	0	141	86	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	32	76	0	119	212	0
7th ward, 3rd pct.	26	89	0	113	182	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	10	51	0	93	106	2
8th ward, 2nd pct.	19	64	0	169	145	5
9th ward	19	52	1	139	141	0
Total	480	1,579	6	4,284	3,943	25

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MARINETTE CO.						
Amberg	2	7	0	52	90	1
Athelstone	4	2	0	28	38	0
Beaver	5	13	0	45	66	1
Beecher	3	2	0	20	32	0
Dunbar	4	10	0	36	19	0
Goodman	22	19	1	57	54	1
Grover	4	11	0	106	192	0
Lake	2	4	1	46	77	0
Middle Inlet	3	5	0	41	47	0
Niagara	2	8	0	33	79	0
Pembine	8	32	0	35	57	0
Peshtigo	5	31	1	152	275	0
Porterfield	9	13	0	60	122	0
Pound	10	25	0	34	75	1
Silver Cliff	2	0	0	19	19	0
Stephenson	15	26	3	85	156	1
Wagner	12	31	1	24	71	0
Waupaca, vil.	4	8	1	33	61	1
Coleman, vil.	20	50	1	30	34	0
Niagara, vil.	44	34	0	109	139	0
Pound, vil.	3	6	0	26	29	0
Waupaca, vil.	6	12	0	67	62	0
Marinette, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	13	12	0	54	181	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	11	34	0	64	144	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	12	21	0	77	168	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	11	20	0	174	309	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	4	9	0	188	281	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	12	28	0	130	401	2
4th ward, 1st pct.	6	23	0	149	278	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	6	16	0	99	218	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	10	17	0	249	279	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	12	34	0	119	309	0
Peshtigo, city:						
1st ward	4	9	0	77	138	0
2nd ward	1	5	0	92	205	0
3rd ward	2	6	0	95	119	0
Total	293	585	9	2,705	4,824	9
MARQUETTE CO.						
Buffalo	1	6	0	31	19	0
Crystal Lake	5	16	0	26	17	0
Douglas	3	21	0	96	34	1
Harris	0	1	0	40	28	0
Meagan	11	2	0	36	21	0
Montello	3	11	0	51	31	0
Moundville	1	1	0	39	7	0
Neshkoro	2	2	0	12	6	0
Newton	0	0	0	27	14	0
Oxford	0	1	0	35	8	0
Packwaukee	1	10	0	78	28	1
Shields	2	5	0	27	12	0
Springfield	2	3	0	24	30	0
Westfield	2	4	0	60	39	0
Endeavor, vil.	1	11	0	39	23	0
Neshkoro, vil.	5	14	0	50	19	0
Oxford, vil.	6	13	0	76	29	0
Westfield, vil.	3	18	0	155	107	0
Montello, city:						
1st ward	0	2	0	80	45	0
2nd ward	1	1	0	20	22	0
3rd ward	0	1	0	38	20	0
4th ward	3	3	0	42	41	0
Total	52	146	0	1,082	600	2
MILWAUKEE CO.						
Franklin:						
1st pct.	13	46	0	51	21	0
2nd pct.	14	56	1	64	38	0
3rd pct.	4	24	0	22	13	0
Granville:						
1st pct.	10	17	0	101	40	0
2nd pct.	11	50	0	138	51	2
3rd pct.	15	41	1	41	35	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Granville,—Cont.						
4th pct.	11	33	0	18	10	0
5th pct.	22	40	0	67	22	3
6th pct.	32	97	0	67	33	6
7th pct.	22	52	3	104	25	1
8th pct.	3	14	0	42	8	0
Greenfield:						
1st pct.	26	69	0	80	39	3
2nd pct.	35	119	2	47	38	2
3rd pct.	13	65	1	52	21	4
4th pct.	13	46	0	109	28	0
5th pct.	10	58	0	19	22	1
6th pct.	17	66	1	34	22	3
7th pct.	27	139	2	109	45	1
8th pct.	37	79	0	133	28	0
9th pct.	21	111	5	90	35	0
10th pct.	9	25	0	100	11	0
11th pct.	14	68	2	75	26	0
Lake:						
1st pct.	23	57	1	32	21	2
2nd pct.	41	85	1	175	44	1
3rd pct.	44	93	6	24	13	0
4th pct.	29	93	3	102	35	0
5th pct.	41	75	3	78	24	2
6th pct.	49	141	0	70	25	5
7th pct.	32	82	2	44	19	0
8th pct.	13	45	0	22	16	1
9th pct.	17	30	1	33	5	0
10th pct.	11	19	0	15	6	0
11th pct.	19	70	1	35	16	3
Milwaukee:						
1st pct.	17	42	0	242	48	3
2nd pct.	11	79	1	86	37	3
3rd pct.	7	41	2	87	4	0
4th pct.	11	36	0	194	44	2
Ock Creek:						
1st pct.	17	28	0	54	20	0
2nd pct.	56	71	2	50	22	0
3rd pct.	24	49	4	59	21	0
Waupatosa:						
1st pct.	16	65	0	98	34	1
2nd pct.	24	81	1	46	41	2
3rd pct.	20	42	0	152	34	0
4th pct.	11	32	0	80	36	1
5th pct.	22	63	0	61	31	0
6th pct.	15	53	0	69	17	0
7th pct.	24	57	3	31	18	5
8th pct.	24	76	3	47	28	1
9th pct.	32	67	2	72	35	8
10th pct.	9	32	0	86	45	1
Fox Point, vil.:						
1st pct.	7	29	0	327	26	1
2nd pct.	7	29	0	374	41	0
Greendale, vil.:						
1st pct.	48	156	7	73	43	4
River Hills, vil.:						
1st pct.	0	10	0	187	17	0
Shorewood, vil.:						
1st pct.	33	95	1	562	68	1
2nd pct.	19	95	0	531	80	0
3rd pct.	20	70	0	515	68	2
4th pct.	22	93	1	712	65	7
5th pct.	23	85	3	691	103	3
West Milwaukee, vil.:						
1st pct.	10	62	2	69	55	1
2nd pct.	13	52	1	122	49	2
3rd pct.	16	54	1	127	63	1
4th pct.	10	45	1	108	42	7
5th pct.	20	67	0	135	49	2
6th pct.	13	32	2	23	37	2
Whitefish Bay, vil.:						
1st pct.	24	42	0	779	84	0
2nd pct.	5	58	0	729	58	0
3rd pct.	23	80	0	646	98	1
4th pct.	21	63	0	447	52	0
5th pct.	15	78	0	513	64	0

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Cudahy, city:						
1st ward	75	148	3	130	33	2
2nd ward	107	186	5	212	44	20
3rd ward	95	178	4	119	42	12
4th ward	93	169	1	52	34	3
Milwaukee, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	15	41	1	280	23	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	27	63	0	134	25	1
1st ward, 3rd pct.	31	68	2	111	59	0
1st ward, 4th pct.	24	47	4	303	17	1
1st ward, 5th pct.	43	74	0	95	40	0
1st ward, 6th pct.	67	77	0	35	24	0
1st ward, 7th pct.	58	72	0	18	18	1
1st ward, 8th pct.	57	96	1	43	33	3
1st ward, 9th pct.	42	37	0	69	24	1
1st ward, 10th pct.	64	110	1	101	38	0
1st ward, 11th pct.	38	82	1	36	19	1
1st ward, 12th pct.	24	47	0	84	32	3
1st ward, 13th pct.	28	77	0	53	32	0
1st ward, 14th pct.	25	66	1	33	92	7
1st ward, 15th pct.	38	92	0	52	30	2
1st ward, 16th pct.	29	54	0	91	36	0
1st ward, 17th pct.	17	43	0	95	20	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	26	92	1	49	30	3
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	13	68	1	49	37	2
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	21	127	0	36	33	5
2nd ward, 4th pct.	33	113	1	53	29	9
2nd ward, 5th pct.	17	85	1	42	24	2
2nd ward, 6th pct.	28	108	1	46	45	1
2nd ward, 7th pct.	23	101	0	57	34	2
2nd ward, 8th pct.	24	91	1	42	22	3
2nd ward, 9th pct.	14	95	0	57	38	0
2nd ward, 10th pct.	22	94	1	74	29	7
2nd ward, 11th pct.	17	60	1	80	37	3
2nd ward, 12th pct.	34	108	2	77	33	8
2nd ward, 13th pct.	22	85	2	67	34	0
2nd ward, 14th pct.	19	106	1	70	49	0
2nd ward, 15th pct.	24	74	1	100	44	4
3rd ward, 1st pct.	11	11	0	170	9	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	24	43	1	49	26	1
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	13	55	0	131	25	1
3rd ward, 4th pct.	34	89	1	110	20	1
3rd ward, 5th pct.	27	81	0	52	18	2
3rd ward, 6th pct.	21	78	2	42	29	3
3rd ward, 7th pct.	18	63	0	172	21	1
3rd ward, 8th pct.	24	93	2	75	22	0
3rd ward, 9th pct.	33	75	0	74	22	2
3rd ward, 10th pct.	20	33	0	82	10	0
3rd ward, 11th pct.	28	62	2	147	27	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	27	64	0	98	12	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	42	111	2	43	38	1
4th ward, 3rd pct.	42	96	0	54	24	4
4th ward, 4th pct.	27	90	1	53	24	0
4th ward, 5th pct.	38	72	3	86	26	0
4th ward, 6th pct.	46	77	8	74	25	1
4th ward, 7th pct.	16	65	0	53	13	0
4th ward, 8th pct.	32	84	7	77	17	0
4th ward, 9th pct.	28	91	1	87	29	3
4th ward, 10th pct.	26	50	1	49	20	0
4th ward, 11th pct.	15	55	0	69	17	0
4th ward, 12th pct.	26	62	0	61	31	1
4th ward, 13th pct.	24	91	0	58	19	0
4th ward, 14th pct.	33	69	5	87	21	0
4th ward, 15th pct.	20	59	0	60	15	0
4th ward, 16th pct.	36	74	0	71	28	0
4th ward, 17th pct.	26	88	1	96	23	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	50	76	5	41	18	3
5th ward, 2nd pct.	58	133	5	34	14	4
5th ward, 3rd pct.	50	90	0	36	14	1
5th ward, 4th pct.	51	107	1	67	25	3
5th ward, 5th pct.	41	96	4	42	24	1
5th ward, 6th pct.	57	124	9	20	12	0
5th ward, 7th pct.	42	112	1	50	34	6
5th ward, 8th pct.	45	120	2	60	25	1
5th ward, 9th pct.	39	90	4	47	35	0
5th ward, 10th pct.	67	103	2	61	25	4

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.						
5th ward, 11th pct.	24	87	1	65	29	4
5th ward, 12th pct.	35	97	3	81	32	3
5th ward, 13th pct.	46	119	0	50	21	2
5th ward, 14th pct.	29	67	1	67	17	0
5th ward, 15th pct.	35	60	1	58	32	0
5th ward, 16th pct.	39	97	2	47	33	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	28	67	0	50	17	2
6th ward, 2nd pct.	29	68	1	71	30	1
6th ward, 3rd pct.	37	58	0	75	30	2
6th ward, 4th pct.	22	48	0	82	42	0
6th ward, 5th pct.	30	66		25	20	3
6th ward, 6th pct.	21	59	0	39	6	1
6th ward, 7th pct.	27	76	1	40	19	4
6th ward, 8th pct.	26	40	0	26	7	2
6th ward, 9th pct.	21	46	2	57	9	2
6th ward, 10th pct.	27	29	2	40	7	2
6th ward, 11th pct.	32	47	0	48	12	3
6th ward, 12th pct.	34	51	2	58	17	2
6th ward, 13th pct.	28	60	1	68	29	4
6th ward, 14th pct.	27	62	0	34	22	3
6th ward, 15th pct.	28	40	1	27	7	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	22	54	1	80	39	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.	27	55	3	42	21	6
7th ward, 3rd pct.	22	67	2	57	22	5
7th ward, 4th pct.	42	51	0	49	26	6
7th ward, 5th pct.	36	76	3	32	22	3
7th ward, 6th pct.	21	68	0	61	24	3
7th ward, 7th pct.	32	70	2	81	32	6
7th ward, 8th pct.	22	70	0	54	30	6
7th ward, 9th pct.	15	80	1	54	28	7
7th ward, 10th pct.	27	69	2	53	20	10
7th ward, 11th pct.	29	83	1	75	31	11
7th ward, 12th pct.	21	78	1	68	26	2
7th ward, 13th pct.	19	83	2	49	17	5
7th ward, 14th pct.	21	79	0	45	30	3
7th ward, 15th pct.	16	59	1	48	22	1
7th ward, 16th pct.	17	68	1	73	17	1
7th ward, 17th pct.	33	86	0	97	31	6
8th ward, 1st pct.	53	149	1	51	29	5
8th ward, 2nd pct.	38	181	0	35	17	3
8th ward, 3rd pct.	89	161	0	32	25	1
8th ward, 4th pct.	49	107	2	55	30	6
8th ward, 5th pct.	77	176	0	30	28	1
8th ward, 6th pct.	85	176		21	15	0
8th ward, 7th pct.	61	143	1	68	26	6
8th ward, 8th pct.	70	137	0	44	24	3
8th ward, 9th pct.	62	166	0	53	24	3
8th ward, 10th pct.	81	189	0	44	25	1
8th ward, 11th pct.	77	140	1	68	29	3
8th ward, 12th pct.	80	191	1	30	27	0
8th ward, 13th pct.	52	174	0	77	173	1
8th ward, 14th pct.	90	175	0	28	14	1
9th ward, 1st pct.	34	75	1	103	41	3
9th ward, 2nd pct.	15	33	0	113	40	3
9th ward, 3rd pct.	9	50	1	132	34	2
9th ward, 4th pct.	31	60	0	75	48	3
9th ward, 5th pct.	19	64	0	96	29	1
9th ward, 6th pct.	17	100	0	62	33	6
9th ward, 7th pct.	30	75	2	119	50	10
9th ward, 8th pct.	18	52	1	58	32	3
9th ward, 9th pct.	21	94	1	53	34	4
9th ward, 10th pct.	20	53	0	87	39	3
9th ward, 11th pct.	22	46	0	92	36	5
9th ward, 12th pct.	15	69	0	56	37	2
9th ward, 13th pct.	29	55	0	114	36	6
9th ward, 14th pct.	13	56	0	124	54	1
9th ward, 15th pct.	22	70	0	133	42	3
9th ward, 16th pct.	26	90	1	78	49	8
9th ward, 17th pct.	16	63	0	93	32	2
9th ward, 18th pct.	22	66	0	78	83	1
9th ward, 19th pct.	15	60	0	115	57	3
9th ward, 20th pct.	31	64	0	70	30	1
9th ward, 21st pct.	15	59	0	95	23	4
9th ward, 22nd pct.	26	48	0	56	39	3
9th ward, 23rd pct.	22	59	0	71	33	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.						
9th ward, 24th pct.	18	65	3	67	48	5
9th ward, 25th pct.	17	64	1	75	47	9
9th ward, 26th pct. (A)	5	36	0	20	18	4
9th ward, 26th pct. (B)	2	4	0	11	4	0
9th ward, 27th pct.	24	88	0	66	38	7
9th ward, 28th pct.	20	56	1	46	23	3
9th ward, 29th pct.	6	20	0	12	12	0
9th ward, 30th pct.	16	72	1	61	43	3
10th ward, 1st pct.	7	50	0	13	11	2
10th ward, 2nd pct.	13	57	1	20	10	3
10th ward, 3rd pct.	16	47	2	22	22	1
10th ward, 4th pct.	17	103	0	48	35	3
10th ward, 5th pct.	17	93	3	60	20	2
10th ward, 6th pct.	11	56	3	48	28	6
10th ward, 7th pct.	18	78	1	73	34	3
10th ward, 8th pct.	18	81	1	55	36	2
10th ward, 9th pct.	20	98	0	46	29	4
10th ward, 10th pct.	14	82	0	49	51	5
10th ward, 11th pct.	22	110	0	62	47	2
10th ward, 12th pct.	12	113	0	44	28	4
10th ward, 13th pct.	18	58	2	22	19	0
10th ward, 14th pct.	8	65	0	56	50	7
10th ward, 15th pct.	27	83	2	30	25	7
11th ward, 1st pct.	68	78	0	35	13	3
11th ward, 2nd pct.	48	183	0	19	13	0
11th ward, 3rd pct.	52	198	2	30	23	8
11th ward, 4th pct.	37	110	0	54	15	3
11th ward, 5th pct.	24	109	0	70	38	0
11th ward, 6th pct.	30	103	1	60	26	4
11th ward, 7th pct.	31	102	0	67	30	2
11th ward, 8th pct.	31	120	2	78	35	7
11th ward, 9th pct.	28	125	0	76	42	1
11th ward, 10th pct.	39	126	0	65	42	5
11th ward, 11th pct.	23	85	1	66	83	9
11th ward, 12th pct.	25	98	0	38	26	1
11th ward, 13th pct.	21	88	2	36	18	3
11th ward, 14th pct.	33	145	0	51	22	2
12th ward, 1st pct.	52	112	1	29	25	3
12th ward, 2nd pct.	43	86	0	53	21	1
12th ward, 3rd pct.	57	88	2	44	13	1
12th ward, 4th pct.	85	119	1	17	12	1
12th ward, 5th pct.	105	187	1	27	14	1
12th ward, 6th pct.	84	159	2	30	16	3
12th ward, 7th pct.	69	144	1	27	14	0
12th ward, 8th pct.	69	108	1	19	12	1
12th ward, 9th pct.	40	38	1	38	16	2
12th ward, 10th pct.	43	104	1	50	10	0
12th ward, 11th pct.	115	143	2	12	22	4
12th ward, 12th pct.	70	157	0	38	11	3
13th ward, 1st pct.	51	152	0	35	29	2
13th ward, 2nd pct.	31	112	0	43	25	1
13th ward, 3rd pct.	62	198	0	28	12	0
13th ward, 4th pct.	61	157	0	41	32	2
13th ward, 5th pct.	40	88	0	33	28	0
13th ward, 6th pct.	41	140	0	22	12	0
13th ward, 7th pct.	19	88	1	60	19	1
13th ward, 8th pct.	14	63	0	79	33	2
13th ward, 9th pct.	24	85	0	53	17	6
13th ward, 10th pct.	17	67	0	101	49	3
13th ward, 11th pct.	15	102	0	76	33	5
13th ward, 12th pct.	28	72	5	104	36	3
13th ward, 13th pct.	7	49	1	63	26	3
13th ward, 14th pct.	20	72	0	84	29	1
13th ward, 15th pct.	10	53	2	41	26	1
13th ward, 16th pct.	32	135	0	20	20	3
14th ward, 1st pct.	110	197	1	28	9	0
14th ward, 2nd pct.	83	161	0	14	10	0
14th ward, 3rd pct.	89	197	1	13	11	1
14th ward, 4th pct.	76	169	1	25	10	0
14th ward, 5th pct.	86	195	0	15	16	1
14th ward, 6th pct.	93	181	1	18	11	7
14th ward, 7th pct.	72	182	0	20	13	2
14th ward, 8th pct.	65	162	0	24	7	1
14th ward, 9th pct.	96	156	1	19	10	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.						
14th ward, 10th pct.	104	158	1	21	15	0
14th ward, 11th pct.	72	151	1	21	25	1
14th ward, 12th pct.	71	165	0	39	33	3
14th ward, 13th pct.	191	200	1	48	21	2
14th ward, 14th pct.	81	165	0	21	10	2
14th ward, 15th pct.	75	120	1	19	8	2
14th ward, 16th pct.	67	121	3	31	9	3
15th ward, 1st pct.	19	104	1	82	40	3
15th ward, 2nd pct.	21	54	1	71	31	7
15th ward, 3rd pct.	7	54	2	107	29	5
15th ward, 4th pct.	10	73	1	87	39	6
15th ward, 5th pct.	12	50	0	78	30	4
15th ward, 6th pct.	14	62	1	100	32	7
15th ward, 7th pct.	8	63	0	142	46	0
15th ward, 8th pct.	12	61	0	131	50	1
15th ward, 9th pct.	12	51	0	105	41	1
15th ward, 10th pct.	18	71	2	117	42	1
15th ward, 11th pct.	11	45	0	123	50	2
15th ward, 12th pct.	13	39	1	145	47	3
15th ward, 13th pct.	18	41	1	158	37	3
15th ward, 14th pct.	15	102	0	131	55	3
15th ward, 15th pct.	11	42	1	155	48	0
15th ward, 16th pct.	18	60	1	83	27	1
16th ward, 1st pct.	13	57	1	81	31	3
16th ward, 2nd pct.	17	58	1	93	24	4
16th ward, 3rd pct.	13	64	1	60	27	3
16th ward, 4th pct.	18	69	0	88	23	2
16th ward, 5th pct.	13	70	0	57	29	3
16th ward, 6th pct.	12	66	2	127	26	3
16th ward, 7th pct.	19	76	0	93	42	3
16th ward, 8th pct.	30	76	2	31	13	3
16th ward, 9th pct.	28	83	1	96	27	0
16th ward, 10th pct.	28	84	0	71	18	2
16th ward, 11th pct.	16	67	1	26	26	6
16th ward, 12th pct.	13	86	2	54	28	1
16th ward, 13th pct.	17	91	0	35	30	5
16th ward, 14th pct.	11	59	0	198	53	1
16th ward, 15th pct.	26	88	0	105	45	2
16th ward, 16th pct.	31	86	0	96	36	6
16th ward, 17th pct.	27	96	1	76	34	8
16th ward, 18th pct.	16	79	1	50	21	3
16th ward, 19th pct.	28	111	3	83	47	7
17th ward, 1st pct.	39	63	1	68	18	8
17th ward, 2nd pct.	25	86	0	54	27	2
17th ward, 3rd pct.	85	156	1	23	10	0
17th ward, 4th pct.	37	87	0	53	27	3
17th ward, 5th pct.	38	72	0	77	27	0
17th ward, 6th pct.	33	75	1	82	23	6
17th ward, 7th pct.	23	62	0	122	31	3
17th ward, 8th pct.	43	99	1	67	48	5
17th ward, 9th pct.	57	120	0	45	25	6
17th ward, 10th pct.	17	64	0	40	32	2
17th ward, 11th pct.	71	135	1	21	24	4
17th ward, 12th pct.	37	82	0	83	37	2
17th ward, 13th pct.	17	40	0	77	21	2
17th ward, 14th pct.	39	98	0	132	31	1
17th ward, 15th pct.	38	70	0	65	48	2
18th ward, 1st pct.	8	27	0	176	13	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.	21	58	0	108	38	2
18th ward, 3rd pct.	25	65	0	35	29	1
18th ward, 4th pct.	31	89	0	153	28	2
18th ward, 5th pct.	15	53	0	126	35	1
18th ward, 6th pct.	16	38	1	176	25	1
18th ward, 7th pct.	13	37	0	196	11	0
18th ward, 8th pct.	10	28	0	247	14	1
18th ward, 9th pct.	6	22	0	197	9	0
18th ward, 10th pct.	15	34	0	234	29	3
18th ward, 11th pct.	18	47	0	165	40	1
18th ward, 12th pct.	12	52	0	163	42	1
18th ward, 13th pct.	9	52	2	186	38	0
18th ward, 14th pct.	19	52	0	194	46	2
18th ward, 15th pct.	10	19	0	200	15	1
18th ward, 16th pct.	3	22	0	219	13	0
18th ward, 17th pct.	11	23	0	274	25	1
18th ward, 18th pct.	20	72	0	116	35	4

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Milwaukee, city—Cont.						
18th ward, 19th pct.	11	45	0	151	37	2
18th ward, 20th pct.	11	38	1	221	38	0
18th ward, 21st pct.	4	15	0	227	20	0
19th ward, 1st pct.	31	88	1	89	33	4
19th ward, 2nd pct.	17	72	2	76	40	1
19th ward, 3rd pct.	22	68	1	79	45	1
19th ward, 4th pct.	9	74	1	80	36	2
19th ward, 5th pct.	14	50	1	81	31	2
19th ward, 6th pct.	14	70	0	95	66	3
19th ward, 7th pct.	8	55	0	73	39	0
19th ward, 8th pct.	18	31	0	127	26	1
19th ward, 9th pct.	12	73	0	91	35	3
19th ward, 10th pct.	11	39	1	100	32	0
19th ward, 11th pct.	10	44	1	103	28	2
19th ward, 12th pct.	12	32	0	106	21	3
19th ward, 13th pct.	10	46	0	148	35	4
19th ward, 14th pct.	7	34	0	156	24	0
19th ward, 15th pct.	9	37	0	168	36	1
19th ward, 16th pct.	10	37	0	134	67	1
19th ward, 17th pct.	6	46	0	139	38	1
19th ward, 18th pct.	7	24	0	150	25	1
20th ward, 1st pct.	22	79	0	120	46	12
20th ward, 2nd pct.	12	82	0	82	26	13
20th ward, 3rd pct.	13	52	2	78	33	7
20th ward, 4th pct.	17	100	2	92	28	7
20th ward, 5th pct.	21	84	0	65	42	4
20th ward, 6th pct.	20	74	2	79	38	6
20th ward, 7th pct.	18	92	1	50	31	3
20th ward, 8th pct.	14	68	1	96	39	9
20th ward, 9th pct.	14	65	0	84	42	6
20th ward, 10th pct.	26	100	0	100	45	7
20th ward, 11th pct.	24	43	0	80	27	14
20th ward, 12th pct.	16	79	1	77	37	1
20th ward, 13th pct.	15	81	1	66	33	3
20th ward, 14th pct.	14	67	0	67	34	1
20th ward, 15th pct.	27	120	1	74	44	2
20th ward, 16th pct.	8	73	1	69	39	8
20th ward, 17th pct.	17	77	3	51	25	7
20th ward, 18th pct.	8	84	1	53	26	0
21st ward, 1st pct.	31	85	1	47	16	2
21st ward, 2nd pct.	20	92	1	65	27	2
21st ward, 3rd pct.	20	71	0	70	31	2
21st ward, 4th pct.	18	58	0	85	28	11
21st ward, 5th pct.	20	50	0	80	40	1
21st ward, 6th pct.	12	90	0	80	41	3
21st ward, 7th pct.	19	65	0	51	27	7
21st ward, 8th pct.	24	94	0	57	21	0
21st ward, 9th pct.	43	86	0	27	14	1
21st ward, 10th pct.	18	91	0	25	24	2
21st ward, 11th pct.	13	113	0	37	35	4
21st ward, 12th pct.	14	54	0	73	27	2
21st ward, 13th pct.	9	82	0	44	25	8
21st ward, 14th pct.	19	104	0	75	33	3
21st ward, 15th pct.	32	118	0	43	35	1
21st ward, 16th pct.	7	64	0	53	29	8
21st ward, 17th pct.	12	57	1	54	25	3
21st ward, 18th pct.	15	62	0	100	27	2
22nd ward, 1st pct.	24	92	1	99	80	1
22nd ward, 2nd pct.	7	65	1	107	59	8
22nd ward, 3rd pct.	17	78	0	85	43	5
22nd ward, 4th pct.	12	58	0	73	51	1
22nd ward, 5th pct.	15	69	1	126	55	4
22nd ward, 6th pct.	17	48	0	170	63	4
22nd ward, 7th pct.	21	52	0	138	60	4
22nd ward, 8th pct.	11	64	1	123	67	0
22nd ward, 9th pct.	12	47	1	94	46	0
22nd ward, 10th pct.	6	33	1	152	23	1
22nd ward, 11th pct.	10	35	0	169	29	3
22nd ward, 12th pct.	8	41	0	127	29	3
22nd ward, 13th pct.	16	36	0	122	30	1
22nd ward, 14th pct.	13	41	0	82	19	3
22nd ward, 15th pct.	9	38	0	185	45	0
22nd ward, 16th pct.	18	79	0	148	51	0
22nd ward, 17th pct.	16	81	1	135	46	0
22nd ward, 18th pct.	16	57	0	129	49	6

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.						
22nd ward, 19th pct.	19	79	0	162	62	6
22nd ward, 20th pct.	13	74	0	169	60	5
23rd ward, 1st pct.	24	91	0	100	27	2
23rd ward, 2nd pct.	30	127	0	80	37	2
23rd ward, 3rd pct.	14	79	0	123	23	6
23rd ward, 4th pct.	19	83	0	68	32	2
23rd ward, 5th pct.	44	66	0	107	37	1
23rd ward, 6th pct.	22	64	0	79	22	3
23rd ward, 7th pct.	27	77	0	65	30	5
23rd ward, 8th pct.	26	84	0	53	27	11
23rd ward, 9th pct.	12	65	0	55	14	9
23rd ward, 10th pct. (A)	24	60	1	69	28	1
23rd ward, 10th pct. (B)	23	43	0	48	38	0
23rd ward, 11th pct.	17	82	4	63	33	3
23rd ward, 12th pct.	26	107	1	37	21	3
23rd ward, 13th pct.	23	99	2	49	30	7
23rd ward, 14th pct.	29	115	0	45	33	2
23rd ward, 15th pct.	11	63	0	87	27	4
24th ward, 1st pct.	39	183	0	17	25	1
24th ward, 2nd pct.	47	162	2	11	9	3
24th ward, 3rd pct.	59	155	0	15	12	0
24th ward, 4th pct.	59	155	0	19	13	0
24th ward, 5th pct.	55	187	0	15	18	0
24th ward, 6th pct.	18	80	0	60	32	2
24th ward, 7th pct.	29	117	2	63	30	6
24th ward, 8th pct.	25	127	1	55	31	7
24th ward, 9th pct.	21	127	1	87	49	3
24th ward, 10th pct.	48	170	0	22	18	2
24th ward, 11th pct.	45	230	2	54	24	2
24th ward, 12th pct.	34	130	0	87	28	1
24th ward, 13th pct.	32	157	1	13	10	1
24th ward, 14th pct.	39	140	0	11	6	0
24th ward, 15th pct.	45	148	1	11	11	1
24th ward, 16th pct.	21	104	0	111	33	3
24th ward, 17th pct.	45	173	1	21	16	0
24th ward, 18th pct.	35	139	0	103	41	0
24th ward, 19th pct.	35	159	1	53	51	1
24th ward, 20th pct.	35	189	0	41	33	3
24th ward, 21st pct.	27	125	0	130	39	3
24th ward, 22nd pct.	17	102	0	48	25	3
25th ward, 1st pct.	19	88	1	101	48	4
25th ward, 2nd pct.	14	73	1	75	34	3
25th ward, 3rd pct.	10	89	0	60	19	2
25th ward, 4th pct.	10	63	0	63	30	4
25th ward, 5th pct.	19	129	0	73	45	8
25th ward, 6th pct.	19	100	0	65	37	3
25th ward, 7th pct.	12	66	0	70	24	3
25th ward, 8th pct.	25	98	1	55	47	4
25th ward, 9th pct.	22	109	2	97	48	2
25th ward, 10th pct.	16	80	2	125	45	1
25th ward, 11th pct.	9	78	1	74	28	3
25th ward, 12th pct.	15	56	0	61	30	6
25th ward, 13th pct.	17	86	0	61	37	7
25th ward, 14th pct.	11	101	0	35	23	6
25th ward, 15th pct.	16	98	3	69	40	6
25th ward, 16th pct.	15	83	3	88	37	10
25th ward, 17th pct.	12	50	1	115	33	2
25th ward, 18th pct.	20	81	0	80	55	10
25th ward, 19th pct.	14	71	1	91	33	9
25th ward, 20th pct.	16	77	0	51	31	11
26th ward, 1st pct.	27	68	3	68	36	3
26th ward, 2nd pct.	16	40	2	133	26	1
26th ward, 3rd pct.	19	57	0	108	43	2
26th ward, 4th pct.	21	74	0	76	31	5
26th ward, 5th pct.	20	61	1	155	52	2
26th ward, 6th pct.	14	32	1	131	35	0
26th ward, 7th pct.	17	34	1	150	29	2
26th ward, 8th pct.	23	46	0	151	23	2
26th ward, 9th pct.	21	37	1	144	20	2
26th ward, 10th pct.	20	52	1	88	25	1
26th ward, 11th pct.	18	46	0	164	40	2
26th ward, 12th pct.	19	41	0	110	28	1
26th ward, 13th pct.	18	61	2	79	32	6
26th ward, 14th pct.	19	50	0	176	46	4

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.						
26th ward, 15th pct.	27	73	1	166	50	2
26th ward, 16th pct.	16	63	0	89	40	4
26th ward, 17th pct.	14	54	1	165	31	4
26th ward, 18th pct.	19	55	0	106	23	5
26th ward, 19th pct.	4	34	2	121	24	3
26th ward, 20th pct.	22	44	0	166	44	4
26th ward, 21st pct.	12	45	2	121	38	4
26th ward, 22nd pct.	16	72	0	84	27	3
26th ward, 23rd pct.	14	70	1	114	38	5
26th ward, 24th pct.	12	60	0	84	33	4
26th ward, 25th pct.	12	59	1	123	36	0
26th ward, 26th pct.	14	50	1	128	45	4
26th ward, 27th pct.	14	58	0	124	36	1
26th ward, 28th pct.	17	51	3	134	42	4
26th ward, 29th pct.	18	36	2	141	33	3
26th ward, 30th pct.	23	67	2	108	50	3
26th ward, 31st pct.	20	61	0	142	26	0
27th ward, 1st pct.	45	94	1	86	27	4
27th ward, 2nd pct.	32	78	0	102	32	1
27th ward, 3rd pct.	28	58	1	103	22	5
27th ward, 4th pct.	33	68	0	84	31	7
27th ward, 5th pct.	42	87	2	65	31	1
27th ward, 6th pct.	21	41	0	134	33	3
27th ward, 7th pct.	29	56	1	145	27	5
27th ward, 8th pct.	19	65	2	103	36	7
27th ward, 9th pct.	37	106	0	111	29	3
27th ward, 10th pct.	29	56	2	104	31	4
27th ward, 11th pct.	25	66	1	104	33	2
27th ward, 12th pct.	49	142	0	46	29	4
27th ward, 13th pct.	41	76	0	58	44	4
27th ward, 14th pct.	26	42	1	58	26	3
27th ward, 15th pct.	60	137	1	56	36	1
South Milwaukee, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	31	51	1	170	28	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	34	55	0	148	16	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	22	51	0	104	31	5
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	64	78	1	133	34	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	62	121	2	47	18	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	77	90	3	55	35	2
4th ward, 1st pct.	79	112	1	59	13	1
Wauwatosa, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	6	38	0	355	51	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	14	53	0	465	54	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	18	65	0	328	67	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	14	60	0	549	73	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	19	46	0	666	59	0
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	13	64	0	458	67	3
3rd ward, 1st pct.	39	67	0	498	64	4
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	27	67	0	443	33	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	24	71	0	287	65	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	23	49	0	292	46	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	15	45	1	289	47	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	16	46	1	166	33	1
5th ward, 3rd pct.	18	58	0	319	67	0
West Allis, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	40	141	2	93	66	3
1st ward, 2nd pct.	25	90	2	35	19	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	48	178	4	143	58	5
1st ward, 4th pct.	35	121	2	46	23	2
1st ward, 5th pct.	39	127	3	58	37	1
1st ward, 6th pct.	37	141	3	94	47	1
1st ward, 7th pct.	35	118	0	120	42	2
2nd ward, 1st pct.	24	91	0	89	40	2
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	13	54	3	112	38	1
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	26	132	0	96	41	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	19	67	1	139	24	2
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	24	106	0	208	48	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	38	191	6	196	92	2
4th ward, 1st pct.	56	197	3	123	61	6
4th ward, 2nd pct.	62	121	3	170	82	6
4th ward, 3rd pct.	53	205	3	229	112	4
4th ward, 4th pct.	38	151	4	152	47	3
Total	16,390	48,013	492	57,362	18,860	1,530

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MONROE CO.						
Adrian	4	9	0	23	37	0
Angelo	1	7	1	63	78	0
Byron	1	6	0	20	48	0
Clifton	3	9	0	47	60	0
Glendale	3	20	0	41	56	0
Grant	0	0	0	12	20	0
Greenfield	0	2	0	37	21	0
Jefferson	0	4	0	28	29	0
La Fayette	0	2	0	15	20	0
La Grange	3	16	0	57	51	0
Leon	1	14	0	43	48	0
Lincoln	1	16	0	60	65	0
Little Falls	3	15	0	46	52	0
New Lyme	0	0	0	14	9	0
Oakdale	3	42	0	24	35	3
Portland	1	14	0	33	53	1
Ridgeville	1	6	0	66	71	1
Scott	0	0	0	9	13	0
Sheldon	1	4	0	50	42	0
Sparta	1	11	0	74	73	0
Tomah	1	6	0	35	42	1
Wellington	2	7	0	46	33	0
Wells	2	7	0	21	33	0
Wilton	0	15	0	53	79	0
Cashton, vil.	4	30	0	79	83	0
Kendall, vil.	2	8	0	48	42	0
Melvinc, vil.	0	4	0	7	14	0
Norwalk, vil.	2	15	0	78	63	0
Wilton, vil.	2	10	0	63	50	0
Wyeville, vil.	1	3	0	10	10	0
Sparta, city:						
1st ward	0	19	0	251	94	0
2nd ward	5	40	0	134	166	0
3rd ward	5	31	0	178	111	0
4th ward	2	23	0	233	153	0
Tomah, city:						
1st ward	4	2	0	124	63	0
2nd ward	4	28	0	151	123	0
3rd ward	0	17	0	100	87	1
4th ward	3	20	0	93	115	0
Total	66	482	1	2,466	2,242	7
OCONTO CO.						
Abrams	3	11	0	65	46	0
Armstrong	10	23	0	53	62	0
Bagley	4	14	0	13	7	0
Brazeeu	2	9	0	41	52	0
Breed	12	17	0	46	46	0
Chase	2	9	0	26	19	0
Doty	1	6	0	12	19	0
Gillett	0	4	0	68	48	0
How	5	10	0	49	67	0
Lena	1	12	2	46	54	0
Little River	5	36	0	80	125	0
Little Sacomico	2	10	0	80	73	0
Maple Valley	3	26	0	74	49	0
Morgan	2	13	0	41	27	0
Oconto	1	2	0	108	116	0
Oconto Falls	2	8	0	79	53	0
Pensaukee	1	0	0	94	99	0
Riverview	1	3	0	20	30	0
Spruce	8	25	0	63	87	0
Stiles	3	14	0	52	88	0
Townsend	2	10	0	27	27	1
Underhill	5	7	0	18	43	0
Wheeler	10	6	0	29	48	0
Lena, vil.	1	10	0	48	62	0
Suring, vil.	7	31	0	77	67	0
Gillett, city:						
1st ward	5	10	0	50	52	0
2nd ward	3	9	0	54	50	0
3rd ward	0	5	0	42	32	0

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
OCONTO CO.—Cont.						
Oconto, city:						
1st ward	1	3	0	100	122	0
2nd ward	1	6	0	65	78	0
3rd ward	1	6	0	47	121	0
4th ward	3	10	0	78	97	0
5th ward	0	7	0	108	124	0
6th ward	2	8	0	53	83	0
7th ward	1	4	0	97	136	0
8th ward	0	9	0	106	106	0
9th ward	1	6	0	38	109	0
10th ward	1	2	0	54	133	0
Oconto Falls, city:						
1st ward	2	7	0	36	27	0
2nd ward	2	18	0	104	54	0
3rd ward	3	28	0	94	62	0
Total	119	454	2	2,435	2,800	1
ONEIDA CO.						
Cassian	2	2	0	10	24	0
Crescent	7	8	0	22	36	0
Enterprise	0	0	0	16	19	0
Hazelhurst	0	3	0	13	62	0
Lake Tomahawk	5	6	0	32	41	0
Little Rice	1	0	0	5	22	0
Lynne	0	1	1	11	10	0
Minocqua	0	17	0	160	341	0
Monico	6	14	0	13	21	0
Newbold	2	6	0	25	70	0
Nokomis	3	7	0	18	36	1
Pelican	7	16	0	84	95	0
Piehl	0	2	0	4	10	0
Pine Lake	6	31	0	60	83	2
Schoepke	1	8	0	30	38	0
Stella	1	9	0	11	10	0
Sugar Camp	3	13	0	30	51	0
Three Lakes	6	8	0	133	49	2
Woodboro	7	3	0	16	25	0
Woodruff	6	13	0	52	64	0
Rhinelander, city:						
1st ward	9	28	0	86	136	0
2nd ward	10	34	1	85	91	0
3rd ward	5	35	0	34	84	1
4th ward	3	11	0	219	67	0
5th ward	4	18	0	156	115	1
6th ward	7	17	0	62	91	0
7th ward	6	27	0	150	124	0
8th ward	8	56	0	72	129	0
Total	115	393	2	1,609	1,944	7
OUTAGAMIE CO.						
Black Creek	1	1	0	44	37	0
Bovina	0	4	0	17	13	0
Buchanan	4	10	0	47	57	1
Center	0	4	0	48	50	0
Cicero	3	5	0	46	50	0
Dale	3	7	0	59	43	0
Deer Creek	6	4	0	22	29	1
Ellington	0	1	0	83	45	0
Freedom	11	3	0	57	76	1
Grand Chute:						
1st pct.	4	20	0	93	120	0
2nd pct.	1	17	0	116	104	0
Greenville	8	8	0	63	41	0
Hortonia	2	2	0	38	20	0
Kaukauna	1	9	0	16	15	0
Liberty	0	1	0	21	17	0
Maine	0	0	0	15	13	0
Maple Creek	1	3	1	21	22	0
Oneida	8	10	0	29	31	0
Osborn	0	1	0	49	25	0
Seymour	1	0	0	39	29	0
Vandenbroek	7	7	0	32	16	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.						
Bear Creek, vil.	1	1	0	63	74	0
Black Creek, vil.	1	3	0	75	41	0
Combined Locks, vil.	4	15	0	26	33	0
Hortonville, vil.	4	5	1	82	50	0
Kimberly, vil.	35	65	1	159	170	1
Little Chute, vil.	25	56	1	201	271	0
Shiocton, vil.	1	9	0	46	29	0
Appleton, city:						
1st ward	5	32	0	234	84	0
2nd ward	6	39	0	353	113	0
3rd ward	4	16	0	111	92	0
4th ward	7	34	0	371	158	1
5th ward	3	25	0	231	136	1
6th ward	5	32	0	411	229	0
7th ward	7	14	0	180	133	0
8th ward	8	25	0	155	88	1
9th ward	5	15	0	227	115	0
10th ward	9	28	0	303	113	1
11th ward	6	20	1	238	102	0
12th ward	9	42	1	326	196	2
13th ward	5	19	0	129	140	0
14th ward	2	20	1	314	63	0
15th ward	2	17	0	220	69	0
16th ward	9	27	0	273	162	1
17th ward	1	25	0	192	109	0
18th ward	5	14	1	147	112	0
Kaukauna, city:						
1st ward	17	44	0	141	117	1
2nd ward	20	53	0	164	114	0
3rd ward	18	67	0	126	122	0
4th and 5th wards	14	49	1	95	82	0
New London, city:						
3rd ward	10	16	0	75	51	0
Seymour, city:						
1st ward	3	8	0	113	46	0
2nd ward	3	12	0	72	42	0
Total	315	964	9	6,808	4,309	12
OZaukee CO.						
Belgium	4	16	0	77	46	0
Cedarburg	3	17	0	119	51	0
Fredonia	1	13	1	72	35	0
Grafton	2	7	0	96	39	0
Mequon:						
1st pct.	4	36	2	189	42	2
2nd pct.	16	43	1	176	44	0
Port Washington	1	8	0	55	43	0
Saukville	5	11	0	61	37	0
Belgium, vil.	4	8	0	46	10	0
Fredonia, vil.	3	8	0	36	20	0
Grafton, vil.	14	40	0	164	83	0
Saukville, vil.	8	12	0	61	48	0
Thiensville, vil.	6	31	0	106	44	0
Cedarburg, city:						
1st ward	0	12	0	112	49	0
2nd ward	4	19	0	60	23	0
3rd ward	4	17	0	82	39	0
Port Washington, city:						
1st ward	12	34	0	152	58	0
2nd ward	11	28	1	111	49	0
3rd ward	6	15	0	81	33	0
4th ward	8	19	0	53	36	0
5th ward	9	22	0	117	47	0
6th ward	8	37	0	158	80	2
Total	133	453	5	2,184	956	4
PEPIN CO.						
Albany	4	38	0	9	3	0
Durand	4	9	0	22	6	0
Frankfort	2	3	0	21	7	0
Lima	10	11	0	31	12	0
Pepin	11	34	0	19	11	0
Stockholm	1	8	0	3	5	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
PEPIN CO.—Cont.						
Waterville	1	4	0	29	12	0
Waubeek	4	4	0	15	1	0
Pepin, vil.	4	23	0	54	15	0
Stockholm, vil.	0	2	0	26	7	0
Durand, city:						
1st ward	7	16	0	28	13	0
2nd ward	7	30	0	107	36	0
3rd ward	4	15	0	98	22	0
Total	59	197	0	462	150	0
PIERCE CO.						
Clifton	4	20	0	48	20	0
Diamond Bluff	3	14	0	22	16	0
Ellsworth	5	17	0	117	50	0
El Paso	4	2	0	53	20	1
Gilman	3	11	0	94	31	0
Hartland	5	12	0	55	17	0
Isabelle	0	1	0	7	6	0
Maiden Rock	1	2	0	23	18	0
Martell	4	27	0	130	59	0
Oak Grove	5	14	0	53	15	1
River Falls	11	46	0	53	25	0
Rock Elm	2	2	0	42	8	0
Salem	2	2	0	46	21	0
Spring Lake	4	8	0	26	17	2
Trenton	4	10	0	73	30	0
Trimbelle	10	31	1	84	72	1
Union	5	2	0	53	30	0
Eay City, vil.	4	6	0	37	18	0
Ellsworth, vil.	3	24	0	326	135	0
Elmwood, vil.	8	13	0	87	39	0
Maiden Rock, vil.	1	7	0	45	3	0
Plum City, vil.	1	5	0	34	9	0
Spring Valley, vil.	3	3	0	196	41	0
Prescott, city:						
1st ward	2	10	0	65	21	0
2nd ward	2	8	0	68	12	0
3rd ward	2	5	0	74	17	0
River Falls, city:						
2nd election dist.	27	79	0	585	121	0
Total	125	381	1	2,496	871	5
POLK CO.						
Alden	2	31	0	27	35	0
Apple River	0	18	0	27	23	0
Balsam Lake	3	14	0	25	26	0
Beaver	3	50	0	8	10	0
Black Brook	2	30	0	16	12	0
Bone Lake	3	11	0	7	29	0
Clam Falls	1	19	0	26	17	0
Clayton	0	12	0	10	37	0
Clear Lake	2	7	0	23	26	0
Eureka	1	15	0	17	22	0
Farmington	1	12	0	21	11	0
Garfield	0	9	0	22	22	0
Georgetown	0	10	0	12	13	0
Johnstown	0	11	0	5	3	0
Laketown	1	9	0	10	25	0
Lincoln	1	12	0	15	23	0
Lorraine	0	7	0	11	33	0
Luck	0	17	0	14	19	0
McKinley	0	13	0	20	12	0
Milltown	0	17	0	18	14	0
Osceola	0	13	0	26	21	0
St. Croix Falls	0	8	0	31	22	0
Sterling	0	9	0	14	23	0
West Sweden	1	24	0	29	15	1
Balsam Lake, vil.	2	14	0	115	65	0
Centuria, vil.	0	15	0	54	34	0
Clayton, vil.	1	5	0	17	26	0
Clear Lake, vil.	2	8	0	52	34	0
Dresser, vil.	4	16	0	32	9	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
POLK CO.—Cont.						
Frederic, vil.	2	19	0	98	39	0
Luck, vil.	0	14	0	81	54	0
Milltown, vil.	0	17	0	55	24	0
Osceola, vil.	4	22	0	99	22	0
St. Croix Falls, vil.	0	9	0	100	47	0
Amery, city:						
1st ward	1	11	0	99	23	0
2nd ward	0	13	0	53	34	0
Total	37	541	0	1,289	904	1
PORTAGE CO.						
Alban	21	38	0	24	36	1
Almond	0	2	0	28	16	0
Amherst	17	34	0	38	19	0
Belmont	2	9	0	22	25	0
Buena Vista	9	21	0	34	23	0
Carson	26	62	0	18	24	0
Dewey	21	61	0	2	2	0
Eau Pleine	17	23	0	39	36	1
Grant	5	21	0	23	24	0
Hull	62	162	0	15	17	0
Lancark	2	17	0	37	27	0
Linwood	17	48	0	13	18	0
New Hope	5	22	0	24	31	0
Pine Grove	2	11	0	27	32	0
Plover	29	62	0	56	57	0
Sharon	70	221	0	7	9	0
Stockton	42	113	0	17	15	0
Almond, vil.	0	6	0	48	31	0
Amherst, vil.	5	21	0	75	31	0
Amherst Junction, vil.	10	14	0	17	7	0
Junction City, vil.	15	41	0	16	13	0
Nelsonville, vil.	1	7	0	34	17	0
Park Ridge, vil.	4	22	0	36	10	1
Rosholt, vil.	14	49	0	70	30	0
Whiting, vil.	14	58	0	38	28	0
Stevens Point, city:						
1st ward	41	123	0	152	58	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	40	118	0	175	65	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	55	124	0	125	75	1
3rd ward	72	189	0	255	142	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	74	201	0	26	26	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	100	249	0	15	33	0
5th ward	73	178	0	190	137	4
6th ward	55	156	0	87	93	0
7th ward	167	247	0	39	49	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	76	179	0	94	49	1
8th ward, 2nd pct.	32	84	0	109	33	0
9th ward	32	112	0	40	50	0
Total	1,227	3,105	0	2,065	1,408	9
PRICE CO.						
Catawba	1	9	0	31	50	0
Eisenstein	3	8	0	15	76	0
Elk	8	8	0	56	73	0
Emery	3	0	1	36	62	0
Fifield	3	14	1	54	74	2
Flambeau	3	21	2	34	47	1
Georgetown	2	5	0	21	16	0
Hackett	3	4	0	22	25	0
Harmony	0	3	0	37	46	0
Hill	0	2	0	29	38	0
Kennan	1	8	1	31	35	0
Knox	2	22	5	23	42	0
Lake	6	15	0	37	90	0
Ogema	3	25	2	152	71	0
Prentice	2	6	0	39	51	1
Spirit	4	9	0	48	68	0
Worcester	3	14	0	106	123	0
Catawba, vil.	2	15	0	40	26	0
Kennan, vil.	0	5	0	17	21	0
Prentice, vil.	2	8	0	49	45	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
PRICE CO.—Cont.						
Park Falls, city:						
1st ward	1	25	2	56	84	0
2nd ward	0	14	0	42	35	0
3rd ward	12	25	0	91	84	0
4th ward	6	14	0	38	60	0
Phillips, city:						
1st ward	2	9	0	106	68	0
2nd ward	0	10	0	99	69	0
3rd ward	2	3	0	79	80	0
Total	80	301	14	1,388	1,559	4
RACINE CO.						
Burlington	13	21	0	148	57	0
Caledonia:						
1st pct.	28	46	0	115	24	0
2nd pct.	37	71	0	121	46	3
Dover	16	29	0	131	28	0
Mt. Pleasant:						
1st pct.	84	191	4	506	102	4
2nd pct.	40	95	1	91	42	0
Norway	15	14	0	133	51	0
Raymond	10	27	0	80	13	0
Rochester	8	3	0	40	15	1
Waterford	4	14	0	57	22	0
Yorkville	10	11	0	124	14	0
Rochester, vil.	1	6	0	60	21	0
Sturtevant, vil.	23	42	0	65	21	0
Union Grove, vil.	19	17	0	149	31	0
Waterford, vil.	6	15	0	99	24	0
Burlington, city:						
1st ward	2	5	0	52	20	1
2nd ward	20	30	0	238	77	1
3rd ward	20	18	0	225	54	0
4th ward	18	14	1	143	46	0
Racine, city:						
1st ward	13	55	1	75	18	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	18	64	0	240	40	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	13	36	0	248	40	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	10	77	2	143	47	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	21	81	0	147	34	1
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	38	103	0	226	52	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	96	148	3	122	51	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	63	126	3	97	27	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	54	78	0	53	27	4
5th ward, 2nd pct.	39	80	2	57	16	2
6th ward	36	162	2	95	41	1
7th ward, 1st pct.	58	119	0	419	85	3
7th ward, 2nd pct.	80	118	1	161	46	0
7th ward, 3rd pct.	74	153	1	161	57	5
8th ward, 1st pct.	41	74	1	142	30	2
8th ward, 2nd pct.	33	88	1	211	40	0
8th ward, 3rd pct.	34	108	0	120	33	0
8th ward, 4th pct.	26	62	1	135	28	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	88	152	1	141	40	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.	71	156	0	104	39	1
10th ward, 1st pct.	22	140	1	85	46	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	32	82	0	85	36	2
11th ward, 1st pct.	24	134	2	279	49	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	27	100	1	132	54	0
12th ward, 1st pct.	32	53	0	424	63	0
12th ward, 2nd pct.	31	64	0	242	29	2
12th ward, 3rd pct.	20	67	0	230	23	0
12th ward, 4th pct.	22	51	2	233	35	0
12th ward, 5th pct.	40	87	0	243	47	0
12th ward, 6th pct.	34	90	0	69	37	0
13th ward, 1st pct.	29	139	0	123	78	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.	50	158	0	185	95	1
13th ward, 3rd pct.	46	174	2	124	63	1
13th ward, 4th pct.	44	172	2	215	76	1
14th ward, 1st pct.	32	99	3	89	81	1
14th ward, 2nd pct.	38	121	1	265	58	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
RACINE CO.—Cont.						
Racine, city,—Cont.						
15th ward, 1st pct.	73	140	3	155	51	1
15th ward, 2nd pct.	81	111	0	162	57	1
15th ward, 3rd pct.	77	149	2	117	33	3
15th ward, 4th pct.	34	84	0	139	29	0
Total	2,068	4,922	44	9,270	2,539	47
RICHLAND CO.						
Akron	1	24	0	38	33	0
Bloom	0	13	0	74	34	0
Buena Vista	2	14	0	88	55	0
Dayton	2	14	0	38	31	0
Eagle	0	5	1	69	35	0
Forest	1	7	0	32	7	0
Henrietta	2	4	0	83	34	0
Ithaca	2	16	0	59	51	0
Marshall	1	4	0	62	31	0
Orion	1	8	0	85	64	0
Richland	2	16	0	197	72	0
Richwood	2	14	0	25	28	0
Rockbridge	0	9	0	97	53	0
Sylvan	0	11	0	58	20	0
Westford	2	26	0	22	24	0
Willow	0	9	0	64	28	0
Boaz, vil.	0	15	0	17	7	0
Cazenovia, vil.	0	11	0	60	16	0
Lone Rock, vil.	3	21	0	38	21	0
Viola, vil.	2	11	0	53	27	0
Yuba, vil.	0	12	0	7	11	0
Richland Center, city:						
1st ward	1	27	0	288	180	0
2nd ward	3	42	0	280	121	0
3rd ward	2	49	0	427	148	0
Total	29	382	1	2,261	1,051	0
ROCK CO.						
Avon	1	7	0	17	8	0
Beloit	20	27	0	182	70	1
Bradford	0	4	0	55	10	0
Center	4	7	0	67	29	0
Clinton	1	3	0	41	8	0
Fulton	2	38	0	66	52	0
Harmony	8	25	0	91	40	0
Janesville	2	25	0	112	25	0
Johnstown	2	4	0	44	15	0
La Prairie	1	2	1	92	14	0
Lima	1	16	0	59	12	0
Magnolia	0	14	0	33	37	0
Milton	4	50	0	73	36	2
Newark	1	5	0	40	11	0
Plymouth	1	6	0	70	34	0
Porter	0	32	0	37	21	0
Rock	5	13	0	86	32	0
Spring Valley	1	5	0	21	14	1
Turtle	8	29	0	227	11	0
Union	0	14	0	38	15	0
Clinton, vil.	6	14	0	99	34	1
Footville, vil.	2	7	0	83	25	0
Milton, vil.	8	58	0	207	46	0
Milton Junction, vil.	7	36	0	112	31	0
Oxfordville, vil.	1	6	0	78	22	0
Beloit, city:						
1st ward	6	11	0	103	24	0
2nd ward	10	27	0	165	22	0
3rd ward	25	52	3	94	35	1
4th ward	23	33	1	153	41	5
5th ward	2	25	0	160	22	1
6th ward	22	13	0	275	50	0
7th ward	14	26	0	311	37	0
8th ward	22	55	1	214	59	0
9th ward	15	25	0	137	35	0

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson- (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
ROCK CO.—Cont.						
Beloit, city,—Cont.						
10th ward	9	24	0	83	33	0
11th ward	17	25	0	128	23	0
12th ward	16	33	0	130	49	1
13th ward	8	24	0	123	35	1
14th ward	12	32	0	153	35	0
15th ward	8	25	0	103	38	2
16th ward	13	41	1	174	55	0
17th ward	9	29	1	146	51	0
18th ward	11	42	1	152	45	0
Edgerton, city	4	113	1	393	352	0
Evansville, city	4	70	0	254	101	0
Janesville, city:						
1st ward	23	140	0	403	125	1
2nd ward	13	97	0	224	80	0
3rd ward	7	48	0	189	47	0
4th ward	7	31	0	309	48	0
5th ward	15	87	0	584	146	0
6th ward	5	71	0	231	68	0
7th ward	16	112	0	122	78	0
8th ward	17	94	0	145	56	0
9th ward	10	61	0	97	60	0
10th ward	14	80	0	102	48	0
11th ward	23	80	0	78	53	0
12th ward	14	69	0	96	47	0
13th ward	6	127	1	183	100	0
14th ward	24	146	2	222	124	0
Total	530	2,415	13	8,466	2,874	17
RUSK CO.						
Atlanta	0	10	0	62	52	0
Big Bend	3	8	0	35	19	0
Big Falls	5	3	0	23	10	0
Cedar Rapids	0	2	0	5	7	0
Dewey	5	5	0	36	29	0
Flambeau	5	23	1	63	54	3
Grant	11	34	1	101	74	0
Grow	5	11	0	54	35	0
Hawkins	5	6	0	21	18	0
Hubbard	6	5	0	22	15	0
Lawrence	8	6	1	20	22	0
Marschall	10	22	0	43	48	1
Murry	2	4	0	37	34	0
Richland	1	7	0	16	9	0
Rush	4	9	2	21	19	0
South Fork	3	2	2	15	14	0
Strickland	3	12	0	31	34	0
Stubbs	3	7	0	75	63	1
Thornapple	5	23	0	44	40	0
True	6	11	0	57	42	0
Washington	1	0	0	29	13	0
Wilkinson	0	0	0	5	13	0
Willard	4	8	0	28	22	0
Wilson	0	2	0	5	11	0
Bruce, vil.	2	2	0	129	87	0
Conrath, vil.	2	10	0	19	6	0
Glen Flora, vil.	2	2	0	28	5	0
Hawkins, vil.	9	26	0	35	33	0
Ingram, vil.	4	12	0	22	7	0
Sheldon, vil.	2	11	1	39	11	0
Tony, vil.	6	4	0	26	14	0
Weyerhaeuser, vil.	3	5	0	56	41	1
Ladysmith, city:						
1st ward	1	9	0	53	32	0
2nd ward	2	7	0	81	40	0
3rd ward	2	7	0	54	23	0
4th ward	5	21	0	76	46	1
5th ward	1	19	0	112	70	0
6th ward	6	22	1	52	28	0
7th ward	2	19	0	143	42	1
Total	144	396	9	1,773	1,182	8

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
ST. CROIX CO.						
Baldwin	2	21	0	32	10	0
Cady	0	3	0	35	11	0
Cylon	4	16	0	16	12	0
Eau Galle	28	28	0	13	10	2
Emerald	8	19	0	12	8	1
Erin Prairie	5	49	0	9	7	0
Forest	2	12	0	10	10	1
Glenwood	11	23	0	24	21	2
Hammond	6	28	0	28	10	0
Hudson	4	13	0	27	1	0
Kinnickinnic	3	21	1	14	12	0
Pleasant Valley	1	15	0	13	7	0
Richmond	12	22	0	19	9	0
Rush River	2	13	0	21	13	1
Somerset	2	5	0	97	29	0
Springfield	11	44	0	26	11	0
Stanton	4	22	0	21	29	0
Star Prairie	9	22	0	27	19	0
St. Joseph	4	14	0	21	9	0
Troy	9	26	0	27	8	0
Warren	20	25	0	20	4	0
Baldwin, vil.	8	58	0	132	13	2
Deer Park, vil.	1	12	0	18	14	0
Hammond, vil.	10	39	0	75	22	0
North Hudson, vil.	19	36	1	24	18	1
Roberts, vil.	5	11	0	44	7	0
Somerset, vil.	6	23	0	48	17	0
Star Prairie, vil.	2	12	0	34	10	0
Wilson, vil.	1	9	0	15	6	0
Woodville, vil.	6	35	0	40	3	0
Glenwood, city:						
1st ward	4	2	0	23	5	1
2nd ward	4	4	0	20	10	0
3rd ward	8	6	0	49	10	0
Hudson, city:						
1st ward	8	16	0	78	18	1
2nd ward	18	40	0	137	14	0
3rd ward	6	31	0	115	19	0
New Richmond, city:						
1st ward	28	51	0	89	17	0
2nd ward	27	47	1	167	50	2
3rd ward	6	17	0	32	23	0
River Falls, city:						
1st ward	4	21	0	34	7	0
Total	292	911	3	1,686	533	14
SAUK CO.						
Baraboo	5	40	1	111	37	3
Bear Creek	5	37	0	14	19	0
Dellona	0	8	0	15	16	0
Delton	6	14	0	84	44	0
Excelsior	2	37	0	49	24	0
Fairfield	5	9	0	38	25	0
Franklin	4	41	1	18	32	0
Freedom	3	12	0	31	14	0
Greenfield	1	9	0	24	18	0
Honey Creek	4	33	0	39	33	1
Ironton	4	15	0	21	20	0
LaValle	3	19	0	19	17	0
Merrimac	2	7	0	17	13	0
Prairie du Sac	2	10	0	58	16	2
Reedsburg	0	11	0	33	33	0
Spring Green	1	16	0	21	15	0
Sumpter	33	81	0	63	56	7
Troy	3	19	0	64	46	2
Washington	8	29	0	38	25	0
Westfield	4	42	0	47	32	0
Winfield	4	15	0	27	3	0
Woodland	0	29	0	32	16	0
Ironton, vil.	2	2	0	22	9	0
La Valle, vil.	3	13	0	61	12	1
Lime Ridge, vil.	0	7	0	46	10	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
SAUK CO.—Cont.						
Loganville, vil.	3	15	0	37	18	0
Merrimac, vil.	3	9	0	20	10	0
North Freedom, vil.	5	14	0	62	25	1
Plain, vil.	6	33	0	30	40	1
Prairie du Sac, vil.	7	40	0	294	78	1
Rock Springs, vil.	1	27	0	54	17	2
Sauk City, vil.	11	109	0	134	50	1
Spring Green, vil.	8	91	0	76	36	1
Baraboo, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	7	37	0	213	53	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	3	15	0	109	35	2
2nd ward, 1st pct.	6	49	1	292	71	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	10	48	0	196	75	2
3rd ward	12	67	1	74	56	0
Reedsburg, city:						
1st ward	5	71	0	169	37	0
2nd ward	8	41	0	155	44	1
3rd ward	7	48	0	140	34	0
Total	206	1,269	4	3,047	1,264	30
SAWYER CO.						
Bass Lake	1	10	1	38	38	0
Couderay	3	3	0	15	30	0
Draper	3	11	0	93	81	1
Edgewater	3	4	0	22	7	0
Hayward	9	4	0	118	103	0
Hunter	8	8	0	22	33	0
Lenroot	6	5	0	65	55	0
Meadowbrook	1	4	0	13	18	0
Meteor	1	1	0	19	18	0
Ojibwa	2	9	0	20	16	0
Radisson	3	6	0	51	50	0
Round Lake	1	3	1	88	61	0
Sand Lake	13	19	1	45	33	0
Spider Lake	2	1	0	56	23	0
Weirton	0	4	0	16	21	0
Winter	18	51	0	116	72	1
Couderay, vil.	0	0	0	13	30	0
Exeland, vil.	1	2	0	32	13	0
Hayward, city:						
1st ward	3	8	0	74	59	0
2nd ward	2	7	0	115	64	0
3rd ward	6	8	0	86	69	0
4th ward	1	1	0	28	20	0
Total	87	169	3	1,145	914	2
SHAWANO CO.						
Almon	1	5	0	19	38	0
Angelica	5	8	0	26	37	0
Aniwa	1	1	0	9	16	0
Bartelme	1	1	0	7	33	0
Belle Plaine	5	6	0	97	111	0
Birnamwood	2	6	0	26	31	0
Fairbanks	3	4	0	23	59	0
Germania	2	1	0	21	32	0
Grant	1	3	0	67	88	1
Green Valley	8	20	0	54	32	0
Hartland	0	2	0	47	36	0
Herman	1	1	0	81	115	1
Hutchins	0	5	0	30	22	0
Lessor	4	3	0	28	25	0
Maple Grove	5	10	0	35	40	0
Morris	1	13	0	17	27	0
Navarino	2	5	0	24	20	0
Pella	1	0	0	65	74	0
Red Springs	2	1	0	34	36	0
Richmond	3	0	0	94	112	0
Seneca	1	1	0	38	61	0
Washington	2	8	0	49	54	0
Waukechon	0	4	0	47	61	0
Wescott	4	17	0	136	113	0
Wittenberg	3	9	1	47	38	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
SHAWANO CO.—Cont.						
Aniwa, vil.	2	2	1	16	23	0
Birnamwood, vil.	3	7	0	53	40	0
Bonduel, vil.	2	2	0	78	78	0
Bowler, vil.	1	4	0	47	25	0
Cecil, vil.	2	7	0	42	22	0
Eland, vil.	3	11	0	18	15	0
Gresham, vil.	7	5	0	38	52	0
Keshena, pct.	0	1	0	22	37	0
Mattoon, vil.	0	12	1	40	57	0
Neopit, pct.	2	8	0	41	30	0
Tigerton, vil.	4	3	0	62	64	0
Wittenberg, vil.	2	7	0	128	57	0
Shawano, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	9	5	0	200	142	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	5	9	0	115	131	0
2nd ward	5	10	0	157	124	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	9	10	0	218	168	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	1	7	0	116	88	0
Total	115	244	3	2,512	2,464	2
SHEBOYGAN CO.						
Greenbush	0	7	0	75	21	0
Herman	1	14	0	74	31	1
Holland	0	10	0	118	17	0
Lima	3	12	0	126	33	0
Lyndon	2	8	0	107	33	0
Mitchell	3	15	0	35	20	0
Mosel	3	4	0	61	29	0
Plymouth	5	26	0	124	35	0
Rhine	0	6	0	56	31	1
Russell	1	9	0	19	8	0
Scott	3	6	0	59	25	2
Sheboygan	13	78	1	191	83	3
Sheboygan Falls	5	34	2	75	23	11
Sherman	1	8	0	40	19	0
Wilson	9	28	0	115	48	0
Adell, vil.	1	13	0	41	11	0
Cascade, vil.	2	12	0	85	22	0
Cedar Grove, vil.	3	11	0	106	15	0
Elkhart Lake, vil.	1	16	0	54	17	1
Glenbeulach, vil.	2	10	0	45	7	0
Kohler, vil.	2	33	1	527	26	1
Oostburg, vil.	1	17	0	119	16	0
Random Lake, vil.	2	29	0	65	15	0
Waldo, vil.	1	10	0	74	16	0
Plymouth, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	5	25	0	100	28	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	1	17	0	99	41	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	2	18	0	101	26	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	3	12	0	128	25	0
Sheboygan, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	17	58	1	593	52	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	16	93	0	519	60	2
2nd ward, 1st pct.	18	66	0	373	59	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	40	72	4	211	61	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	31	60	0	113	32	5
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	42	132	2	173	65	7
4th ward, 1st pct.	76	165	3	200	76	2
4th ward, 2nd pct.	36	151	3	313	85	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	36	122	2	200	64	5
5th ward, 2nd pct.	73	231	1	335	109	9
6th ward, 1st pct.	33	77	2	115	36	16
6th ward, 2nd pct.	41	131	0	163	51	4
7th ward, 1st pct.	61	169	4	245	72	3
7th ward, 2nd pct.	44	146	3	265	77	2
8th ward, 1st pct.	54	113	4	367	80	5
8th ward, 2nd pct.	55	151	1	291	75	4
Sheboygan Falls, city:						
1st ward	2	50	0	155	52	1
2nd ward	26	4	0	135	37	1
Total	776	2,479	34	7,585	1,864	88

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
TAYLOR CO.						
Aurora	3	8	0	23	38	0
Browning	2	12	0	22	30	1
Chester	1	12	0	49	36	0
Cleveland	4	11	0	30	20	0
Deer Creek	2	27	0	24	39	1
Ford	1	0	0	24	21	0
Goodrich	2	14	0	10	15	0
Greenwood	1	11	0	25	55	1
Grover	0	0	0	19	43	0
Hammel	7	22	0	22	24	1
Holway	6	39	0	32	19	0
Jump River	0	10	0	27	29	0
Little Black	7	20	0	35	41	0
Maplehurst	3	8	0	50	30	0
McKinley	4	7	0	31	32	0
Medford	9	26	0	104	123	2
Molitor	0	4	0	10	19	0
Pershing	5	3	0	14	24	0
Rib Lake	2	5	1	61	114	0
Roosevelt	11	13	0	62	55	0
Taft	3	17	0	9	23	0
Westboro	1	16	1	73	59	0
Gilmantown, vil.	1	8	0	45	22	0
Lublin, vil.	4	4	0	18	21	0
Rib Lake, vil.	3	7	0	144	142	1
Stetsonville, vil.	1	9	0	44	29	0
Medford, city:						
1st ward	5	9	0	166	82	2
2nd ward	7	16	0	128	97	0
3rd ward	5	12	0	104	74	0
Total	100	350	2	1,405	1,356	9
TREMPEALEAU CO.						
Albion	0	17	0	29	37	0
Arcadia	13	32	0	71	122	0
Burnside	1	1	0	11	9	0
Caledonia	1	7	0	19	9	0
Chimney Rock	0	6	0	27	51	0
Dodge	7	7	0	19	9	0
Etrick	0	6	0	51	68	0
Gale	2	18	0	71	97	0
Hale	4	43	0	66	75	0
Lincoln	0	6	0	23	40	0
Pigeon	0	26	0	63	77	0
Preston	0	17	0	62	75	0
Sumner	0	10	0	21	52	0
Trempealeau	4	3	0	31	46	0
Unity	4	25	0	15	20	0
Eleva, vil.	0	44	0	53	42	0
Etrick, vil.	0	13	0	57	41	0
Strum, vil.	0	20	0	49	45	0
Trempealeau, vil.	3	16	0	31	23	0
Arcadia, city:						
1st ward	2	13	0	34	29	0
2nd ward	3	22	0	69	40	0
3rd ward	1	8	0	51	25	0
Blair, city:						
1st ward	0	6	0	24	13	0
2nd ward	0	7	0	35	35	0
3rd ward	0	8	0	18	16	0
Galesville, city:						
1st ward	0	15	0	59	26	0
2nd ward	0	5	0	56	18	0
3rd ward	0	8	0	63	12	0
Independence, city:						
1st ward	1	7	0	19	12	0
2nd ward	0	2	0	12	10	0
3rd ward	1	5	0	20	11	0
4th ward	0	5	0	27	8	0
Osseo, city:						
1st ward	0	18	0	44	24	0
2nd ward	2	4	0	26	20	0
3rd ward	0	6	0	17	16	0
Whitehall, city:						
1st ward	0	5	0	49	39	0
2nd ward	2	8	0	95	46	0
3rd ward	1	7	0	69	52	0
Total	52	476	0	1,556	1,390	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
VERNON CO.						
Bergen	2	3	0	16	23	0
Christiana	3	62	0	31	25	0
Clinton	3	19	0	25	28	0
Coon	0	26	0	33	19	0
Forest	1	1	0	54	34	0
Franklin	0	26	0	38	46	0
Genoa	2	3	0	22	39	0
Greenwood	3	6	0	17	23	0
Hamburg	0	3	0	18	17	0
Harmony	0	22	0	22	19	0
Hillsboro	4	11	0	26	30	0
Jefferson	1	24	0	60	43	0
Kickapoo	0	8	0	36	30	0
Liberty	0	2	0	16	16	0
Stark	0	5	0	31	16	0
Sterling	0	17	0	39	24	0
Union	1	13	0	20	29	0
Viroqua	1	17	0	82	77	0
Webster	1	10	0	28	16	0
Wheatland	1	1	0	26	16	0
Whitestown	1	10	0	20	24	0
Chaseburg, vil.	0	6	0	24	23	0
Coon Valley, vil.	1	13	0	37	40	0
De Soto, vil.	3	7	0	29	15	0
Genoa, vil.	4	13	0	22	25	0
La Farge, vil.	4	3	0	62	42	0
Ontario, vil.	0	10	0	32	27	0
Readstown, vil.	0	5	0	40	24	0
Stoddard, vil.	1	5	0	33	21	0
Viola, vil.	1	2	0	34	9	0
Hillsboro, city:						
1st ward	1	3	0	44	16	0
2nd ward	3	11	0	44	22	0
3rd ward	2	12	0	50	23	0
Viroqua, city:						
1st ward	0	10	0	68	40	0
2nd ward	1	3	0	75	27	0
3rd ward	2	22	0	131	106	0
4th ward	0	14	0	87	53	0
5th ward	2	9	0	97	65	0
6th ward	0	18	0	84	42	0
Westby, city:						
1st ward	1	29	0	33	38	0
2nd ward	0	15	1	77	48	0
3rd ward	2	17	0	25	22	0
Total	52	516	1	1,808	1,322	0
VILAS CO.						
Arbor Vitae	4	16	0	37	63	2
Boulder Junction	7	4	1	75	72	0
Cloverland	8	13	0	32	11	0
Conover	10	11	1	97	31	0
Flambeau	10	35	0	137	73	0
Land O' Lakes	17	22	0	55	12	0
Lincoln	24	32	0	89	62	0
Menitowish Waters	3	7	0	78	57	0
Phelps	36	52	2	149	56	0
Plum Lake	4	9	0	67	17	0
Presque Isle	7	33	1	35	22	0
St. Germain	2	5	0	100	43	0
Washington	11	10	0	48	39	2
Winchester	5	5	0	24	34	0
Eagle River, city:						
1st ward	4	9	0	62	25	0
2nd ward	10	4	0	58	42	0
3rd ward	6	11	0	81	40	0
4th ward	5	8	0	34	34	1
Total	173	286	5	1,258	733	5
WALWORTH CO.						
Bloomfield	7	8	0	134	51	0
Darien	5	14	0	232	53	0
Delavan	8	13	1	283	85	0

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
WALWORTH CO.—Cont.						
East Troy	5	17	0	72	38	0
Geneva	4	10	0	176	47	0
La Fayette	8	12	0	73	22	0
La Grange	6	11	0	77	14	0
Linn	8	4	0	194	35	0
Lyons	8	12	0	105	48	0
Richmond	5	15	0	54	15	0
Sharon	2	9	0	55	17	0
Spring Prairie	3	2	1	63	11	0
Sugar Creek	4	4	0	151	34	0
Troy	8	6	0	62	14	0
Walworth	0	6	0	98	10	0
Whitewater	2	3	1	46	8	0
East Troy, vil.	12	23	0	135	35	0
Fontana on Geneva						
Lake, vil.	5	4	0	133	26	0
Genoa City, vil.	10	2	1	166	27	0
Sharon, vil.	2	9	0	117	31	0
Walworth, vil.	8	12	0	176	36	0
Williams Bay, vil.	15	37	0	138	28	0
Delavan, city:						
1st ward	12	7	0	279	70	0
2nd ward	2	8	0	276	57	0
3rd ward	6	28	0	347	79	0
Elkhorn, city:						
1st ward	13	10	0	140	47	0
2nd ward	15	20	0	241	84	0
3rd ward	11	22	0	275	75	0
Lake Geneva, city:						
1st ward	6	4	0	232	42	1
2nd ward	9	5	1	171	48	0
3rd ward	5	17	1	236	32	0
Whitewater, city:						
1st ward	6	14	1	106	43	0
2nd ward	7	13	0	162	34	0
3rd ward	5	18	0	162	39	0
4th ward	6	20	0	272	33	0
Total	238	419	7	5,639	1,368	5
WASHBURN CO.						
Baronett	4	24	0	15	26	0
Bashaw	5	9	0	26	32	0
Bass Lake	0	2	0	8	17	0
Beaver Brook	5	30	0	27	40	0
Birchwood	0	10	0	8	6	0
Brooklyn	1	8	0	15	8	0
Casey	1	1	0	19	13	1
Chicog	3	2	0	14	8	0
Crystal	6	20	0	2	6	0
Evergreen	4	19	0	17	13	0
Frog Creek	1	1	0	5	9	0
Gull Lake	0	3	0	7	8	0
Long Lake	4	13	0	13	11	0
Madge	2	15	1	1	16	0
Minong	1	6	0	15	19	0
Sarona	4	22	0	17	14	0
Spooner	3	25	0	34	14	0
Springbrook	2	16	0	25	17	0
Stinnett	0	3	0	7	10	0
Stone Lake	1	8	0	11	20	0
Trego	5	20	0	22	21	0
Birchwood, vil.	3	13	0	40	16	0
Minong, vil.	1	5	0	22	26	0
Shell Lake, vil.	10	35	0	117	66	1
Spooner, city:						
1st ward	6	37	0	44	16	0
2nd ward	9	46	0	33	21	0
3rd ward	8	50	0	46	46	0
4th ward	3	28	0	48	21	0
5th ward	6	24	0	16	24	0
Total	98	495	1	674	564	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
WASHINGTON CO.						
Addison	6	12	0	180	86	0
Barton	3	6	0	57	50	0
Erin	7	28	0	49	37	0
Farmington	1	18	0	71	32	0
Germantown	3	5	1	163	52	0
Hartford	6	22	0	104	74	0
Jackson	1	9	0	79	41	0
Kewaskum	1	12	0	44	40	0
Polk	3	16	0	86	44	0
Richfield	12	14	0	131	50	0
Trenton	4	34	0	150	78	0
Wayne	3	9	0	76	24	0
West Bend	8	25	0	122	91	0
Barton, vil.	7	38	0	112	97	0
Germantown, vil.	0	11	0	51	22	0
Jackson, vil.	2	3	0	57	13	0
Kewaskum, vil.	6	41	0	179	82	0
Slinger, vil.	1	18	0	73	66	0
Hartford, city:						
1st ward	7	39	0	215	112	0
2nd ward	7	42	1	126	92	0
3rd ward	3	36	0	103	92	0
4th ward	6	45	0	173	115	0
West Bend, city:						
1st ward	7	30	0	107	86	0
2nd ward	6	33	0	138	117	0
3rd ward	9	45	0	226	104	0
4th ward	3	36	0	154	69	0
5th ward	9	32	0	194	119	0
6th ward	11	47	0	221	127	0
Total	142	706	2	3,441	2,012	0
WAUKESHA CO.						
Brookfield:						
1st pct.	4	15	0	88	34	0
2nd pct.	3	24	0	98	38	3
3rd pct.	6	25	0	101	41	1
4th pct.	3	9	0	78	38	0
5th pct.	4	17	1	181	18	0
6th pct.	4	13	0	207	27	0
7th pct.	14	44	1	91	37	1
Delafield	12	86	1	303	83	1
Eagle	7	1	0	65	29	1
Genesee	8	28	0	240	61	0
Lisbon	4	27	0	135	37	1
Menomonee	9	58	0	146	72	1
Merton	6	42	0	192	81	0
Mukwonago	7	16	0	94	32	1
Muskego:						
1st pct.	8	32	0	139	63	0
2nd pct.	9	44	0	122	76	1
New Berlin:						
1st pct.	8	61	1	153	92	1
2nd pct.	11	50	1	81	33	0
3rd pct.	1	37	0	115	38	1
Oconomowoc:						
1st pct.	6	29	0	175	44	0
2nd pct.	22	56	0	112	55	0
Ottawa	0	12	0	82	20	0
Pewaukee:						
1st pct.	10	60	0	256	112	0
2nd pct.	4	47	0	91	43	0
Summit	9	40	0	299	41	3
Vernon	3	18	0	115	30	2
Waukesha	2	39	0	262	60	0
Big Bend, vil.	1	11	0	82	27	0
Butler, vil.	4	24	0	42	17	0
Chenequa, vil.	4	5	0	120	14	0
Dousman, vil.	2	12	0	91	10	0
Eagle, vil.	2	9	0	54	15	0
Hartland, vil.	5	13	0	206	73	0
Lac La Belle, vil.	4	0	0	46	6	0
Lannon, vil.	2	17	0	27	16	0
Menomonee Falls, vil. ..	10	66	0	207	56	0

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.						
Merton, vil.	0	11	0	50	29	0
Mukwonago, vil.	1	26	0	112	39	0
North Prairie, vil.	1	1	0	79	7	0
Pewaukee, vil.	13	47	0	156	73	1
Sussex, vil.	1	11	0	76	32	0
Wales, vil.	0	7	0	48	7	0
Oconomowoc, city:						
1st pct.	5	47	0	274	92	0
2nd pct.	14	102	1	378	75	2
Waukesha, city:						
1st ward	8	43	0	101	64	1
2nd ward	4	49	0	134	45	0
3rd ward	13	69	0	218	68	0
4th ward	8	17	0	132	43	0
5th ward	2	32	0	218	78	1
6th ward	7	34	0	268	88	0
7th ward	6	16	0	194	45	0
8th ward	7	47	0	246	62	0
9th ward	7	44	0	366	89	0
10th ward	3	22	0	401	59	1
11th ward	6	32	0	363	117	0
12th ward	15	56	0	181	79	1
13th ward	7	92	0	108	169	1
14th ward	6	68	1	186	108	0
15th ward	13	80	0	165	87	0
Total	365	2,040	7	9,350	3,124	26
WAUPACA CO.						
Bear Creek	3	1	0	75	43	0
Caledonia	0	1	0	43	18	0
Dayton	2	10	0	86	38	1
Dupont	0	0	0	58	72	0
Farmington:						
1st pct.	0	1	0	76	47	0
2nd pct.	12	40	0	199	125	0
Fremont	0	2	0	35	18	0
Harrison	0	4	0	21	34	0
Helvetica	3	4	0	38	26	0
Iola	2	14	0	49	35	0
Larrabee	0	4	0	62	78	0
Lebanon	1	6	0	40	35	0
Lind	5	1	0	72	25	0
Little Wolf	1	0	0	71	53	0
Matteson	0	1	0	33	33	0
Mukwa	2	6	0	57	30	0
Royalton	0	2	0	66	60	1
Scandinavia	1	11	0	87	20	0
St. Lawrence	0	12	0	60	23	0
Union	0	1	0	65	43	0
Waupaca	0	4	0	60	25	0
Weyauwega	0	0	0	48	22	0
Wyoming	1	4	0	27	18	1
Big Falls, vil.	1	4	0	18	15	0
Embarrass, vil.	2	1	0	26	34	1
Fremont, vil.	3	3	0	62	19	0
Iola, vil.	3	36	0	195	61	0
Manawa, vil.	5	9	0	167	85	0
Ogdensburg, vil.	2	7	0	46	11	0
Scandinavia, vil.	2	9	0	72	37	0
Clintonville, city:						
1st ward	8	8	0	231	126	0
2nd ward	1	7	0	78	67	0
3rd ward	7	7	0	110	78	0
4th ward	1	6	0	171	116	0
5th ward	0	8	0	194	92	1
Marion, city:						
1st ward	0	1	0	61	43	0
2nd ward	0	4	0	15	17	0
3rd ward	0	12	0	78	42	0
New London, city:						
1st ward	5	12	0	85	64	0
2nd ward	5	5	0	43	19	0
4th ward	4	21	0	184	71	0
5th ward	3	15	0	44	34	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
WAUPACA CO.—Cont.						
Waupaca, city:						
1st ward	2	7	0	194	93	0
2nd ward	4	4	1	240	135	0
3rd ward	2	2	0	137	98	1
4th ward	0	4	0	255	103	0
Weyauwega, city:						
1st ward	1	2	0	65	18	0
2nd ward	3	2	0	41	13	0
3rd ward	0	2	0	23	3	0
Total	97	327	1	4,263	2,415	5
WAUSHARA CO.						
Aurora	2	1	0	38	19	0
Bloomfield	3	3	0	30	19	1
Coloma	2	4	0	12	10	0
Dakota	0	2	0	32	6	0
Deerfield	0	0	0	24	9	0
Hancock	2	5	0	26	17	0
Leon	6	3	0	42	5	0
Marion	1	5	0	60	11	0
Mt. Morris	1	4	0	48	25	0
Oasis	1	4	0	18	5	0
Plainfield	0	6	0	14	7	0
Poy Sippi	2	9	0	58	31	0
Richford	0	2	0	25	15	0
Rose	2	3	0	23	6	0
Saxeville	0	12	0	33	13	0
Springwater	1	2	0	26	5	0
Warren	2	7	0	29	18	1
Wautoma, city:						
1st ward	0	1	0	36	10	0
Coloma, vil.	6	19	0	54	15	0
Hancock, vil.	1	9	0	36	18	0
Lohrville, vil.	4	5	1	10	6	0
Plainfield, vil.	4	8	0	53	18	0
Redgranite, vil.	4	22	0	34	10	0
Wild Rose, vil.	2	5	0	81	27	0
Berlin, city:						
2nd pct.	0	0	0	6	1	0
Wautoma, city:						
1st ward	3	8	0	86	29	0
2nd ward	0	4	0	56	30	0
3rd ward	4	4	0	57	26	0
Total	53	157	1	1,047	411	2
WINNEBAGO CO.						
Algoma	7	48	0	182	69	0
Black Wolf	1	13	0	143	43	0
Clayton	1	10	0	66	32	0
Menasha	0	23	0	119	77	0
Neenah	5	34	0	109	80	0
Nekimi	2	10	1	73	25	0
Nepeuskun	3	5	0	41	20	0
Omro	3	17	0	65	22	0
Oshkosh	33	62	5	238	111	0
Poygan	1	2	0	24	12	0
Rushford	11	0	0	104	41	0
Utica	1	5	0	95	13	0
Vinland	2	4	0	67	39	0
Winchester	0	1	0	37	28	0
Winneconne	1	9	0	69	32	0
Wolf River	0	3	0	33	33	0
Winneconne, vil.	3	11	0	119	44	0
Menasha, city:						
1st ward	13	25	0	124	126	1
2nd ward	17	62	0	222	261	0
3rd ward	5	47	0	286	160	1
4th ward	31	89	1	209	296	0
5th ward	16	32	0	162	147	0
Neenah, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	7	49	1	510	158	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	11	51	0	292	148	1

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson- (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.						
<i>Neenah, city,—Cont.</i>						
2nd ward	16	66	0	228	106	0
3rd ward	13	28	0	145	100	0
4th ward	29	66	0	188	229	0
5th ward	16	46	0	401	161	0
<i>Omro, city:</i>						
1st ward	2	9	0	42	12	0
2nd ward	0	7	0	65	26	0
3rd ward	1	4	0	19	11	0
<i>Oshkosh, city:</i>						
1st ward	15	43	0	150	66	0
2nd ward	22	80	0	387	156	0
3rd ward	37	101	0	205	134	0
4th ward	25	88	0	410	127	1
5th ward	27	79	0	482	196	2
6th ward	71	211	1	156	275	1
7th ward	18	51	0	373	81	0
8th ward	25	82	2	309	159	2
9th ward	43	145	2	401	248	3
10th ward	28	102	0	473	181	0
11th ward	34	83	1	681	169	1
12th ward	40	118	0	371	200	1
13th ward	45	144	2	225	258	2
14th ward	54	127	1	308	181	1
15th ward	25	70	0	264	120	0
16th ward	37	71	0	120	150	1
Total	797	2,433	17	9,792	5,363	22
WOOD COUNTY						
Arpin	8	22	0	115	48	0
Auburndale	2	6	0	69	26	1
Cameron	0	0	0	25	9	0
Cary	0	11	0	38	6	0
Cranmoor	6	7	0	54	30	0
Dexter	5	14	0	31	15	0
<i>Grand Rapids:</i>						
1st pct.	19	85	0	99	103	1
2nd pct.	45	111	0	128	144	1
Hansen	13	26	0	49	44	0
Hiles	1	11	0	9	8	1
Lincoln	1	8	0	50	20	0
Marshfield	2	8	0	38	37	0
Milladore	8	11	1	90	30	0
Port Edwards	10	11	0	50	25	0
Remington	6	16	0	35	31	1
Richfield	5	12	0	49	33	1
Rock	3	3	0	48	30	0
Rudolph	12	39	0	64	73	0
Saratoga	15	18	2	113	64	0
Seneca	13	22	0	42	37	0
Sherry	2	6	0	80	43	0
Sigel	10	41	0	96	82	0
Wood	2	7	0	52	31	0
<i>Auburndale, vil.</i>						
Biron, vil.	2	3	0	42	34	0
Milladore, vil.	11	40	0	48	36	0
Port Edwards, vil.	2	8	0	40	34	0
Vesper, vil.	35	99	0	203	72	0
<i>Marshfield, city:</i>						
1st ward	8	27	0	157	59	0
2nd ward	14	21	0	130	42	0
3rd ward	10	35	1	141	36	0
4th ward	4	31	0	213	32	1
5th ward	10	34	1	174	46	1
6th ward	11	21	0	121	39	0
7th ward	5	16	0	139	22	0
8th ward	9	17	0	121	38	1
9th ward	12	39	0	128	60	0
10th ward	16	41	0	154	46	1
<i>Nekoosa, city:</i>						
1st ward	8	25	1	111	66	0
2nd ward	0	8	0	98	44	0
3rd ward	10	22	0	83	76	0
4th ward	10	24	1	69	76	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
WOOD CO.—Cont.						
Pittsville, city:						
1st ward	4	9	0	51	20	0
2nd ward	0	4	0	26	16	0
3rd ward	0	0	0	31	7	0
Wisconsin Rapids, city:						
1st and 10th wards	53	219	0	326	183	0
2nd and 3rd wards	25	111	0	437	147	1
4th and 9th wards	34	230	2	317	227	0
5th and 6th wards	97	311	2	213	161	0
7th and 8th wards	52	218	0	256	163	0
Total	636	2,131	11	5,319	2,777	11

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES
September 19, 1950

County	Greene (Dem.)	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
Adams	33	.91	1	1,078	662	2
Ashland	155	269	36	2,017	2,041	1
Barron	122	793	18	1,615	1,283	5
Bayfield	81	435	16	937	960	7
Brown	1,338	3,996	7	5,207	3,698	11
Buffalo	66	346	1	1,222	845	3
Burnett	40	280	2	795	657	1
Calumet	22	304	0	2,004	1,333	0
Chippewa	273	1,181	5	3,046	2,091	7
Clark	157	717	27	1,887	1,159	2
Columbia	66	1,332	4	2,787	1,337	1
Crawford	146	609	0	2,069	1,042	2
Dane	1,046	15,834	82	11,610	4,962	42
Dodge	455	1,260	3	5,526	2,242	6
Door	95	261	0	2,102	1,276	1
Douglas	695	1,997	35	4,855	4,783	18
Dunn	122	683	0	2,425	1,730	0
Eau Claire	466	1,713	8	3,263	2,652	7
Florence	9	56	0	374	429	2
Fond du Lac	336	1,459	16	6,442	2,650	10
Forest	160	483	3	300	415	3
Grant	186	871	2	4,316	2,372	9
Green	30	400	1	2,057	1,332	1
Green Lake	181	315	1	1,879	582	4
Iowa	34	406	3	2,144	1,609	0
Iron	260	494	10	889	854	3
Jackson	121	733	1	1,268	945	4
Jefferson	281	1,101	4	4,696	1,640	0
Juneau	62	397	0	1,740	1,183	3
Kenosha	1,605	4,971	65	4,645	3,371	42
Keweenaw	88	351	2	1,012	979	0
La Crosse	389	1,364	12	5,244	4,765	4
Lafayette	145	838	1	1,400	594	2
Langlade	203	428	11	1,091	1,188	5
Lincoln	31	193	4	1,035	5,019	2
Manitowoc	737	2,667	14	5,230	2,745	9
Marathon	480	1,579	6	4,284	3,943	25
Marinette	293	585	9	2,705	4,824	9
Marquette	52	146	0	1,082	600	2
Milwaukee	16,390	48,013	492	57,362	18,860	1,530
Monroe	66	482	1	2,466	2,242	7
Oconto	119	454	2	2,435	2,800	1
Oneida	115	393	2	1,609	1,944	7
Outagamie	315	964	9	6,808	4,309	12
Ozaukee	133	453	5	2,184	956	4
Pepin	59	197	0	462	150	0
Pierce	125	381	1	2,496	871	5
Polk	37	541	0	1,289	904	1
Portage	1,227	3,105	0	2,065	1,408	9
Price	80	301	14	1,388	1,559	4
Racine	2,068	4,922	44	9,270	2,539	47
Richland	29	382	1	2,261	1,051	0
Rock	530	2,415	13	8,466	2,874	17
Rusk	144	396	9	1,773	1,182	8
St. Croix	292	911	3	1,686	533	14
Sauk	206	1,269	4	3,047	1,264	30
Sawyer	87	169	3	1,145	914	2
Shawano	115	244	3	2,512	2,464	2
Sheboygan	776	2,479	34	7,585	1,864	88
Taylor	100	350	2	1,405	1,356	9
Trempealeau	52	476	0	1,556	1,390	0
Vernon	52	516	1	1,808	1,322	0
Vilas	173	286	5	1,258	733	5
Walworth	238	419	7	5,639	1,368	5
Washington	98	495	1	674	564	2
Washington	142	706	2	3,441	2,012	0
Waukesha	365	2,040	7	9,350	3,124	26
Waupaca	97	327	1	4,263	2,415	5
Wausau	53	157	1	1,047	411	2
Winnebago	797	2,433	17	9,792	5,363	22
Wood	636	2,131	11	5,319	2,777	11
Total	36,777	130,745	1,105	272,139	150,315	2,130

PRIMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES
September 19, 1950

County	Clifford (Dem.)	Lytic (Dem.)	Love (People's Prog.)	Schultz (Rep.)	Smith (Rep.)	Beyer (Soc.)
Adams	79	41	1	586	967	2
Ashland	239	134	34	1,374	2,311	1
Barron	331	482	17	801	1,793	4
Bayfield	236	208	17	403	1,273	7
Brown	1,703	3,843	7	2,597	5,360	11
Buffalo	231	102	0	796	1,028	1
Burnett	137	149	3	376	923	1
Calumet	194	111	0	999	2,041	0
Chippewa	665	630	8	1,315	3,270	5
Clark	403	371	27	914	1,848	1
Columbia	592	687	4	1,074	2,716	1
Crawford	404	241	0	1,087	1,592	0
Dane	7,967	6,378	80	4,823	10,591	35
Dodge	1,501	228	3	3,607	3,595	5
Door	213	123	0	1,141	1,846	0
Douglas	1,410	984	31	2,625	5,848	16
Dunn	398	255	0	1,837	1,893	1
Eau Claire	1,135	731	12	1,815	3,447	8
Florence	29	28	0	219	465	2
Fond du Lac	930	698	15	2,844	5,214	9
Forest	325	240	3	138	501	4
Grant	539	364	3	2,308	3,486	6
Green	149	242	1	846	2,107	1
Green Lake	322	123	1	1,000	1,218	6
Iowa	159	239	2	928	2,390	0
Iron	429	199	10	468	1,009	1
Jackson	386	301	1	733	1,212	3
Jefferson	978	339	4	3,025	2,767	0
Juneau	160	226	0	844	1,774	1
Kenosha	2,900	3,307	55	2,085	5,318	34
Keweenaw	231	175	1	575	1,208	0
La Crosse	867	668	10	3,243	5,773	4
Lafayette	449	355	1	677	1,136	2
Langlade	378	196	10	765	1,228	5
Lincoln	109	96	4	1,590	3,625	2
Manitowoc	1,996	1,318	12	2,769	4,532	12
Marathon	1,359	594	6	2,953	4,569	24
Marinette	528	292	7	2,242	4,330	7
Marquette	138	47	1	738	781	3
Milwaukee	37,814	21,932	469	35,090	37,122	1,460
Monroe	225	259	1	1,462	2,700	7
Oconto	269	272	2	1,494	3,200	0
Oneida	198	269	2	901	2,199	7
Outagamie	765	407	9	4,152	6,149	10
Ozaukee	302	240	6	1,050	1,766	3
Pepin	135	76	0	193	340	0
Pierce	251	178	1	1,344	1,621	4
Polk	267	258	0	555	1,382	1
Portage	2,685	1,202	2	1,093	1,994	8
Price	173	163	13	708	1,809	5
Racine	3,621	2,973	41	4,146	6,326	40
Richland	141	214	2	656	2,272	0
Rock	1,548	1,073	14	3,135	7,298	15
Rusk	318	160	8	1,146	1,499	7
St. Croix	628	401	3	896	1,111	13
Sauk	830	425	3	1,445	2,572	26
Sawyer	134	82	3	702	1,073	3
Shawano	230	107	2	1,840	2,730	0
Sheboygan	1,742	1,287	25	3,292	5,413	75
Taylor	210	174	5	819	1,671	9
Trempealeau	204	238	0	775	1,747	1
Vernon	273	198	1	1,021	1,752	0
Wells	255	144	2	713	1,038	5
Waukesha	438	180	5	2,518	4,076	4
Washington	221	281	1	320	790	1
Washington	527	263	3	1,788	3,162	1
Waupaca	1,300	950	6	4,234	7,276	24
Waupaca	266	115	1	2,322	3,573	5
Waushara	115	69	1	588	759	2
Winnebago	1,671	1,254	14	4,410	9,162	16
Wood	1,462	959	12	2,476	4,921	11
Total	90,417	62,548	1,048	146,464	237,488	1,988

PRIMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES
September 19, 1950

County	Justeson (Dem.)	Jahr (People's Prog.)	Zimmer- man (Rep.)	Dahir (Soc.)
Adams	101	0	1,550	2
Ashland	300	31	3,500	1
Baron	695	18	2,603	3
Bayfield	380	17	1,705	7
Brown	3,837	6	7,477	13
Buffalo	269	0	1,814	1
Burnett	230	3	1,296	1
Calumet	272	0	2,925	0
Chippewa	1,127	7	4,590	5
Clark	685	26	2,774	2
Columbia	1,148	4	3,691	1
Crawford	591	0	2,739	2
Dane	12,700	69	14,000	36
Dodge	1,471	3	7,068	5
Door	260	0	2,845	1
Douglas	2,007	32	8,124	16
Dunn	581	0	3,729	1
Eau Claire	1,605	12	5,160	7
Florence	47	0	644	0
Fond du Lac	1,316	16	7,838	8
Forest	408	3	612	3
Grant	787	2	5,765	6
Green	319	1	2,935	0
Green Lake	355	1	2,174	5
Iowa	322	2	3,160	0
Iron	480	11	1,256	1
Jackson	604	1	1,979	2
Jefferson	1,152	3	5,657	0
Juneau	330	0	2,524	1
Kenosha	5,523	58	7,258	35
Keweenaw	334	2	1,696	0
La Crosse	1,227	9	8,418	4
Lafayette	656	1	1,764	0
Langlade	512	10	1,913	5
Lincoln	182	5	5,213	1
Manitowoc	2,817	13	7,069	10
Marathon	1,774	6	7,370	26
Marinette	654	7	6,158	8
Marquette	148	0	1,486	3
Milwaukee	52,311	456	66,327	1,418
Monroe	403	0	4,243	7
Oconto	426	2	4,465	1
Oneida	400	22	3,061	7
Outagamie	984	8	9,783	7
Ozaukee	499	5	2,698	3
Pepin	179	0	537	0
Pierce	347	1	3,031	3
Polk	475	0	1,989	1
Portage	3,268	0	3,000	9
Price	298	14	2,431	4
Racine	5,761	38	10,621	43
Richland	317	1	2,769	0
Rock	2,390	14	10,209	17
Rusk	411	9	2,518	7
St. Croix	858	3	2,059	12
Sauk	1,044	3	3,877	26
Sawyer	184	3	1,712	2
Shawano	303	2	4,504	0
Sheboygan	2,483	25	8,131	72
Taylor	346	2	2,452	9
Trempealeau	393	0	2,571	0
Vernon	409	1	2,799	0
Vilas	334	3	1,703	5
Walworth	533	4	6,406	4
Washburn	407	1	1,124	2
Washington	701	3	4,669	0
Waupaca	2,024	7	10,982	24
Waupaca	326	2	5,770	3
Waushara	169	1	1,333	2
Winnebago	2,327	14	12,909	15
Wood	2,647	10	7,082	10
Total	132,163	1,013	368,244	1,935

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES
September 19, 1950

County	Hanglin (Dem.)	McGettigan (Dem.)	Kurki (People's Prog.)	Smith (Rep.)	Habelman (Soc.)
Adams	53	52	0	1,435	2
Ashland	193	168	39	3,294	1
Barron	355	410	17	2,403	3
Bayfield	180	243	20	1,576	7
Brown	1,831	2,591	6	7,168	10
Buffalo	211	90	0	1,639	1
Burnett	104	165	2	1,221	1
Columbia	107	181	0	2,735	0
Chippewa	565	664	7	4,313	6
Clark	349	368	27	2,547	2
Crawford	419	760	4	3,494	1
Dane	323	317	0	2,516	2
Dodge	6,687	7,092	71	13,853	35
Douglas	986	576	3	6,642	5
Door	188	121	0	2,616	0
Dunn	1,057	1,309	35	7,843	17
Fond du Lac	427	175	0	3,466	0
Eau Claire	1,036	768	8	4,807	7
Florence	23	33	0	592	1
Forest du Lac	606	948	17	7,139	8
Grant	218	287	3	564	4
Green	440	434	2	5,309	5
Green Lake	96	262	1	2,367	2
Iowa	227	205	1	2,014	5
Iron	90	287	3	2,875	0
Jackson	369	227	11	1,201	1
Jefferson	427	229	1	1,794	3
Juneau	721	508	4	5,315	0
Kenosha	134	235	0	2,315	1
Keweenaw	2,619	3,384	54	6,779	33
Lac Crosse	181	187	2	1,591	0
Lafayette	677	762	9	7,707	4
Langlade	119	899	1	1,608	1
Lincoln	347	219	10	1,813	5
Marquette	83	101	3	4,821	2
Milwaukee	1,660	1,401	13	6,573	8
Marathon	1,181	718	5	6,863	24
Marinette	452	296	9	5,776	5
Monroe	101	76	1	1,376	2
Outagamie	27,982	29,917	462	63,911	1,423
Pepin	178	283	0	3,792	8
Pierce	232	267	2	4,194	1
Oneida	205	238	2	2,826	7
Ozaukee	563	564	9	9,373	7
Polk	193	326	5	2,522	3
Portage	113	83	0	482	0
Racine	235	146	1	2,733	5
Rusk	238	235	0	1,818	1
Richland	2,413	1,303	0	2,808	8
Shawano	138	184	14	2,239	4
Taylor	3,602	2,577	40	10,097	37
Vernon	108	239	1	2,596	0
Washington	1,204	1,341	13	9,887	13
Wood	271	178	9	2,352	5
St. Croix	567	426	3	1,883	14
Sauk	649	547	5	3,660	22
Sawyer	130	76	3	1,576	2
Sheboygan	203	111	1	4,248	0
Trempealeau	1,441	2,449	23	7,747	69
Taylor	171	202	3	2,210	9
Waupaca	172	251	0	2,346	0
Waushara	240	193	1	2,486	0
Walworth	203	165	5	1,555	5
Washington	340	248	7	6,206	1
Washington	218	259	1	1,046	1
Wood	274	477	3	4,324	1
Waukesha	870	1,311	7	10,683	23
Waupaca	216	153	1	5,299	5
Waushara	108	59	1	1,265	2
Winnebago	1,248	1,533	17	12,001	14
Total	1,380	935	11	346,774	1,915

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES

September 19, 1950

County	Arthur (Dem.)	Reuss (Dem.)	Stoll (People's Prog.)	Dieterich (Rep.)	Thomson (Rep.)	Davis (Soc.)
Adams	71	38	0	768	726	2
Ashland	239	114	30	1,808	1,683	1
Barron	426	321	16	739	1,758	4
Bayfield	238	187	18	552	1,062	7
Brown	2,040	2,467	6	2,464	5,217	12
Buffalo	241	77	0	747	1,047	2
Burnett	165	97	2	399	891	1
Calumet	126	167	0	1,247	1,686	0
Chippewa	730	525	8	1,567	2,959	4
Clark	391	361	25	964	1,715	3
Columbia	731	480	4	991	2,781	1
Crawford	450	183	0	936	1,837	2
Dane	10,514	4,651	76	4,422	11,057	38
Dodge	1,094	488	2	3,948	3,128	4
Door	184	129	0	1,269	1,611	1
Douglas	1,578	691	31	3,189	5,276	16
Dunn	467	159	0	1,470	2,108	1
Eau Claire	1,161	655	10	1,837	3,296	7
Florence	29	25	0	242	347	2
Fond du Lac	945	648	16	3,372	4,459	9
Forest	290	213	3	158	420	3
Grant	656	229	2	2,211	3,533	7
Green	214	147	1	866	1,917	0
Green Lake	287	117	0	1,062	1,080	6
Iowa	248	151	2	936	2,403	0
Iron	384	199	10	732	669	1
Jackson	454	193	1	965	982	4
Jefferson	784	483	3	2,540	3,107	1
Juneau	188	174	0	1,016	1,636	1
Kenosha	3,347	2,626	53	2,826	4,261	34
Keweenaw	204	158	1	558	1,135	0
La Crosse	852	597	9	3,181	5,781	4
Lafayette	533	266	1	574	1,200	1
Langlade	363	192	9	882	976	4
Lincoln	100	85	5	2,048	2,983	2
Manitowoc	1,765	1,245	12	3,176	3,879	10
Marathon	1,185	689	5	3,285	4,051	25
Marinette	469	284	9	2,192	4,156	10
Marquette	100	59	1	774	684	2
Milwaukee	19,933	41,379	472	30,961	38,718	1,427
Monroe	246	212	1	1,398	2,705	5
Oconto	266	223	2	1,398	3,031	1
Oneida	224	227	2	961	2,019	7
Outagamie	624	491	9	4,190	5,816	7
Ozaukee	183	352	5	1,254	1,436	3
Pepin	128	71	0	195	322	0
Pierce	276	106	1	1,034	1,856	4
Polk	288	187	0	559	1,336	1
Portage	2,444	1,272	1	1,327	1,594	9
Price	175	128	13	840	1,591	5
Racine	3,672	2,607	41	4,102	6,211	41
Richland	178	195	0	913	2,385	0
Rock	1,519	1,006	14	3,118	6,864	16
Rusk	336	123	9	1,236	1,324	7
St. Croix	704	267	3	746	1,251	12
Sauk	841	398	4	1,418	2,576	24
Sawyer	150	56	3	811	856	3
Shawano	211	100	2	2,115	2,297	0
Sheboygan	1,501	1,437	26	4,615	4,069	74
Taylor	201	174	3	946	1,471	10
Trempealeau	245	173	0	671	1,813	0
Vernon	328	116	1	842	2,017	0
Vilas	248	121	4	984	725	6
Walworth	370	216	7	2,995	3,328	2
Washington	362	410	2	2,613	2,389	1
Waukesha	815	1,395	8	3,579	7,738	25
Waupaca	227	126	1	2,686	3,005	4
Waushara	116	54	1	624	672	1
Winnebago	1,617	1,146	15	4,515	8,733	17
Wood	1,407	1,019	11	2,613	4,620	10
Total	74,356	76,542	1,033	149,589	224,913	1,956

PRIMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTIES
September 19, 1950

County	Dilweg (Dem.)	Fair- child (Dem.)	Hoan (Dem.)	Sander- son (Dem.)	Finan (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Knappe (Soc.)
Adams	2	35	25	65	467	1,138	2
Ashland	43	144	127	79	1,076	2,850	1
Barron	46	193	118	556	591	2,187	4
Bayfield	40	136	140	160	361	1,447	7
Brown	4,399	586	312	442	1,344	6,898	10
Buffalo	13	63	22	297	496	1,394	1
Burnett	9	115	90	96	275	1,120	1
Calumet	71	124	62	64	541	2,546	0
Chippewa	61	368	99	986	1,693	3,317	6
Clark	75	293	100	417	634	2,237	2
Columbia	65	708	187	392	649	3,204	1
Crawford	65	373	165	88	751	2,197	1
Dane	891	10,141	2,757	2,336	4,081	11,532	37
Dodge	345	661	371	301	1,409	6,030	6
Door	114	151	30	66	519	2,625	1
Douglas	116	681	963	865	2,367	6,596	21
Dunn	11	97	53	690	984	2,904	2
Eau Claire	84	693	248	1,178	1,658	3,972	7
Florence	14	22	7	19	141	558	1
Fond du Lac	258	591	355	568	1,490	6,998	8
Forest	148	231	170	69	105	541	3
Grant	95	503	196	143	1,431	4,598	8
Green	11	278	71	42	578	2,480	2
Green Lake	48	205	116	78	378	1,936	4
Iowa	24	190	98	91	794	2,666	0
Iron	42	180	427	98	423	1,048	2
Jackson	15	111	105	640	517	1,484	4
Jefferson	170	651	275	227	1,195	4,810	1
Juneau	27	168	55	180	638	2,088	1
Kenosha	686	2,582	2,200	1,130	1,656	5,871	40
Keweenaw	259	87	50	46	303	1,525	0
La Crosse	242	663	265	492	3,325	6,067	4
Lafayette	72	447	203	132	395	1,497	2
Langlade	95	246	113	153	467	1,602	5
Lincoln	19	68	62	67	1,245	4,029	2
Manitowoc	915	680	812	978	1,965	5,525	9
Marathon	153	658	541	702	2,079	5,608	23
Marinette	298	310	129	111	1,851	4,794	9
Marquette	31	97	38	30	334	1,233	2
Milwaukee	6,922	20,912	21,401	16,075	14,225	58,538	1,475
Monroe	21	161	89	276	985	3,350	6
Oconto	276	107	84	111	1,136	3,652	0
Oneida	32	219	167	82	758	2,441	7
Ozaukee	390	336	230	280	2,396	8,023	8
Pepin	46	208	132	201	568	2,358	3
Pierce	7	49	33	162	124	459	0
Polk	19	75	79	285	771	2,404	4
Portage	11	121	174	258	356	1,684	1
Price	482	1,428	1,049	1,176	623	2,600	9
Racine	29	132	108	87	632	2,088	5
Richland	946	1,539	3,401	1,195	2,129	9,114	38
Rock	23	255	55	60	634	2,402	0
Rusk	175	1,454	458	766	1,986	8,813	14
St. Croix	24	161	177	148	684	2,092	6
St. Croix	108	403	176	449	520	1,597	14
Sauk	66	604	263	466	877	3,240	23
Sawyer	16	77	102	50	401	1,473	2
Shawano	86	101	61	96	991	3,664	1
Sheboygan	466	919	1,061	758	2,042	6,817	72
Taylor	26	68	67	302	820	1,859	10
Trempealeau	18	188	55	248	791	2,009	0
Vernon	35	195	62	238	661	2,245	0
Vilas	31	119	235	74	430	1,383	3
Walworth	87	313	137	95	1,293	5,449	0
Washington	21	178	150	228	230	970	1
Washington	59	279	171	345	935	4,146	0
Waukesha	273	893	601	629	2,128	9,758	24
Waupaca	55	142	101	114	1,184	5,129	5
Waushara	9	83	55	44	241	1,160	2
Winnebago	544	1,084	630	920	3,512	10,502	15
Wood	234	1,066	702	669	1,660	5,965	12
Total	21,609	58,399	44,423	41,961	87,929	308,536	2,002

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

September 19, 1950

First District

Counties		Harvey (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)
Green	309	2,651	
Kenosha	5,973	6,860	
Racine	6,205	10,398	
Rock	2,402	9,896	
Walworth	547	6,184	
Total	15,436	35,989	

Second District

Counties		Wilkie (Dem.)	Davis (Rep.)	Sadowsky (Soc.)
Columbia	1,212	3,598	1	
Dane	13,560	13,864	33	
Dodge	1,468	6,752	5	
Jefferson	1,241	5,659	0	
Waukesha	2,103	11,132	20	
Total	19,584	41,005	59	

Third District

Counties		Lucey (Dem.)	Porter (Rep.)	Walsh (Rep.)	Withrow (Rep.)	Alexander (Soc.)
Crawford	759	1,494	769	889	1	
Grant	936	2,479	3,199	1,417	4	
Iowa	349	976	1,563	1,153	0	
Juneau	376	852	685	1,287	2	
La Crosse	1,416	3,357	2,480	4,378	4	
Lafayette	788	548	706	715	0	
Monroe	434	1,106	1,177	2,430	7	
Richland	361	1,179	1,257	805	0	
Sauk	1,126	1,795	1,079	1,370	25	
Vernon	481	1,182	635	1,403	0	
Total	7,026	14,968	13,550	15,847	43	

Fourth District

County	Wasielewski (Dem.)	Zablocki (Dem.)	Brophy (Rep.)	Kattnig (Rep.)	Schmelter (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	10,692	27,717	14,064	11,005	4,018
Total	10,692	27,717	14,064	11,005	4,018

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 19, 1950

Fifth District

County	Biemiller (Dem.)	Kelley (Rep.)	Kersten (Rep.)	Pullen (Rep.)	Thill (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	23,695	5,688	20,108	9,733	8,439
Total Total	23,695	5,688	20,108	9,733	8,439

Sixth District

Counties	Kunde (Dem.)	Schloemer (Dem.)	Doherty (Rep.)	Fel- lenz, Jr. (Rep.)	McEl- ligott (Rep.)	VanPelt (Rep.)	Kirst (Soc.)
Calumet	228	60	743	948	655	549	1
Fond du Lac	1,216	437	687	3,068	982	4,271	6
Ozaukee	289	246	480	610	1,269	453	4
Sheboygan	1,974	1,018	2,483	1,950	1,289	3,114	67
Washington	230	612	657	1,871	1,359	977	0
Winnebago	2,686	498	1,744	3,695	2,483	6,026	18
Total Total	6,623	2,871	6,794	12,142	8,037	15,390	96

Seventh District

Counties	Gilbertson (Dem.)	Kluck (Dem.)	Giese (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Rosholt (Rep.)
Adams	64	35	164	1,183	245
Green Lake	244	164	440	1,676	151
Langlade	272	301	217	1,542	355
Marathon	899	948	901	5,093	1,798
Marquette	111	56	168	1,167	194
Portage	1,522	2,869	167	1,661	1,451
Shawano	169	142	470	3,569	674
Waupaca	205	162	554	4,545	1,488
Waushara	114	50	165	1,008	219
Wood	2,193	431	836	5,543	1,208
Total Total	5,793	5,158	4,082	26,987	7,783

Eighth District

Counties	Reynolds, Jr. (Dem.)	Byrnes (Rep.)	Schaal (Soc.)
Brown	4,508	7,516	0
Door	304	2,650	0
Florence	45	537	2
Forest	458	536	3
Keweenaw	326	1,447	0
Manitowoc	2,823	6,186	6
Marinette	688	5,490	8
Oconto	426	3,846	10
Outagamie	1,056	9,242	7
Total Total	10,634	37,450	36

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

677

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 19, 1950

Ninth District

Counties	Henning (Dem.)	Murphy (Dem.)	Hull (Rep.)	Sipple (Rep.)
Barron	514	279	1,332	1,503
Buffalo	148	191	1,313	762
Chippewa	558	777	3,055	1,992
Clark	427	346	1,919	1,044
Dunn	344	316	1,705	2,695
Eau Claire	1,222	827	3,207	2,611
Jackson	357	321	1,718	628
Pepin	115	102	373	233
Pierce	216	183	2,210	1,213
St. Croix	538	644	1,430	779
Trempealeau	240	187	1,958	1,031
Total	4,679	4,173	20,220	14,491

Tenth District

Counties	Edwards (Dem.)	Lampe (Dem.)	Borg (Rep.)	O'Konski (Rep.)	Powers (Rep.)
Ashland	196	163	1,732	2,361	201
Bayfield	235	190	810	1,107	91
Burnett	176	104	707	818	73
Douglas	1,843	755	7,301	2,961	340
Iron	394	239	775	1,004	130
Lincoln	139	56	1,523	4,157	259
Oneida	229	215	1,640	1,716	215
Polk	304	197	865	1,234	145
Price	181	126	876	2,080	128
Rusk	221	261	1,031	1,956	143
Sawyer	105	164	737	1,399	93
Taylor	200	182	945	1,852	136
Vilas	237	142	746	1,132	104
Washburn	239	225	435	830	70
Total	4,699	3,019	20,123	24,607	2,128

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS

September 19, 1950

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
First	Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc	Chermak (Dem.) Eis (Dem.) Brandt (Rep.) La Fond (Rep.) Laun, Jr. (Rep.) Pivonka (Rep.)	2,541 1,389 3,349 4,241 4,045 1,700
Third	Milwaukee	Kendzierski (Dem.) .. Galbrecht (Rep.) ..	9,984 4,063
Fifth	Milwaukee	Connors (Dem.) Gettelman (Rep.) Jelenchick (Rep.)	6,989 12,018 4,326
Seventh	Milwaukee	Blenski (Dem.) Cieslik (Dem.) Kryszak (Dem.) Priefer (Rep.)	7,067 3,522 2,649 5,554
Ninth	Milwaukee	Cavey (Dem.) Finnegan (Dem.) Fowler (Dem.) Hoyt (Dem.) McGovern (Dem.) Mullen (Dem.) Roberts (Dem.) Maier (Rep.) O'Hara (Rep.)	1,183 634 411 773 1,345 285 994 3,310 1,912
Eleventh	Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Washburn	Hawkes (Dem.) Lenroot, Jr. (Rep.) ..	3,152 12,338
Thirteenth	Dodge, Washington	Bodden (Dem.) Walsh* (Dem.) Panzer (Rep.) Peters (Rep.)	2,193 35 8,263 4,537
Fifteenth	Rock	Chrobak (Dem.) Weiss (Dem.) Robinson (Rep.)	1,113 1,507 9,734
Seventeenth	Green, Iowa, Lafayette	Gould (Dem.) Saucerman (Dem.) .. James (Rep.) Olson (Rep.) Peavey (Rep.)	1,316 386 3,254 3,688 1,930
Nineteenth	Calumet, Winnebago	Brandt (Dem.) Draheim (Dem.) Brown (Rep.) Steffens (Rep.)	1,503 1,826 7,797 10,141
Twenty-first	Racine	Flynn (Dem.) Christensen (Rep.) .. Runden (Rep.)	6,216 5,062 6,172
Twenty-third	Portage, Waupaca	Redman (Dem.) Handrich (Rep.) Neale (Rep.)	3,519 4,619 5,020
Twenty-fifth	Lincoln, Marathon	MacCormick (Dem.) Fehlhaber (Rep.) Kannenberg (Rep.) .. Krueger (Rep.)	1,908 3,427 3,200 7,165
Twenty-seventh	Columbia, Richland, Sauk	Welch (Dem.) Miller (Rep.) Ochsner (Soc.)	2,535 9,586 24

*Written-in

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 19, 1950

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
Twenty-ninth	Barron, Dunn, Polk	Olson (Dem.) Holmen (Rep.) Holmes (Rep.) Owen (Rep.)	1,999 2,082 1,963 4,311
Thirty-first	Adams, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe	Nestingen (Dem.) Leverich (Rep.) Nugent (Rep.) Zietlow (Rep.)	929 6,290 1,978 2,294
Thirty-third	Jefferson, Waukesha	McGowan (Dem.) Dempsey (Rep.)	3,108 15,882

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS
September 19, 1950

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams, Marquette	McMahon (Dem.) Cotter (Rep.) Long (Rep.) Romell (Rep.)	239 1,031 752 1,679
Ashland	Sullivan (Dem.) Gehrmann (Rep.) Schrantz (Rep.)	332 3,032 780
Barron	Cameron (Dem.) Sykes (Rep.)	727 2,476
Bayfield	Grubisic (Dem.) Maciosek (Dem.) Squires (Rep.) Wallin (Rep.)	231 245 636 1,237
Brown, 1st district	Blahnik (Dem.) Lynch (Dem.) Duvenick (Rep.)	795 2,911 4,267
Brown, 2nd district	Duffy (Dem.) Larson (Rep.)	1,521 2,526
Buffalo and Pepin	Buehli (Dem.) Hitt (Rep.) Ward (Rep.)	441 1,276 1,466
Burnett and Washburn	Scalzo (Dem.) Rasmussen (Rep.)	675 2,174
Calumet	Fox (Dem.) Peters (Rep.)	291 2,816
Chippewa	McIlquham (Dem.) Gingras (Rep.) Raahle (Rep.)	1,205 1,787 3,335
Clark	Nissen (Dem.) Yenni (Dem.) Cook (Rep.) Stadler (Rep.)	628 218 1,783 1,152
Columbia	Thompson (Dem.) Adams (Rep.) Betts (Rep.) Bidwell (Rep.) Crawford (Rep.)	1,180 494 1,661 1,509 403
Crawford	Rogers (Dem.) Garrey (Rep.) Saffer (Rep.)	720 1,539 1,685
Dane, 1st district	Doyle (Dem.) Browne (Rep.)	8,004 7,645
Dane, 2nd district	Blaska (Dem.) Proxmire (Dem.) Stout (Rep.)	1,670 1,885 2,003
Dane, 3rd district	Bruner (Dem.) Eisner (Dem.) Roethlisberger (Rep.) Ryerson (Rep.) Whalen (Rep.)	1,178 1,369 1,123 1,597 632
Dodge, 1st district	Oechsner (Dem.) Genzmer (Rep.)	500 2,584
Dodge, 2nd district	Hemmy, Jr. (Dem.) Nitschke (Rep.)	979 4,052
Door	Grasse (Dem.) Moore (Dem.) Grass (Rep.)	227 140 2,641

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 19, 1950

District	Candidates	Vote
Douglas, 1st district	Strong (Dem.) Ostby (Rep.)	1,136 4,222
Douglas, 2nd district	Bashara (Dem.) Tykila, (Dem.) Dingwall (Rep.) Nelson (Rep.)	581 720 1,699 2,996
Dunn	Moen (Dem.) ... Peterson (Dem.) .. Hanson (Rep.)	139 587 3,387
Eau Claire	Kennedy (Dem.) Pritchard (Rep.)	1,593 5,122
Florence, Forest and Oneida	Irish (Dem.) Nehls (Dem.) Alfonsi (Rep.) Giley (Rep.)	625 597 2,254 2,410
Fond du Lac, 1st district	Streeter (Dem.) Duel (Rep.) Lesselyoung (Rep.)	989 2,147 3,046
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Skeris, Jr. (Dem.) Uelmen (Dem.) Peterson (Rep.) Schultz (Rep.)	121 459 1,733 1,396
Grant, 1st district	Wells (Dem.) Travis (Rep.)	297 2,704
Grant, 2nd district	Bowen (Dem.) Harper (Rep.) Loy (Rep.)	516 2,051 1,287
Green	Lienhardt (Dem.) Keegan (Rep.)	316 2,790
Green Lake and Waushara	Getchius (Dem.)* Kreilkamp (Dem.)* Losinske (Dem.)* Belter (Rep.)	68 34 1 1,222
Iowa	Brooks (Rep.) Yankowski (Rep.)	1,650 1,045
Iron and Vilas	Ryan (Dem.) McCutchin (Rep.)	356 1,961
Jackson	Petrus (Rep.)	1,863
Jefferson	Benson (Dem.) Joyce (Dem.)	223 341
Juneau	Wicklund (Dem.) Seifert (Rep.)	870 1,878
	Yeschek (Rep.)	1,517
	Heineck (Dem.) Swanson (Dem.)	197 347
	Tinglun (Dem.)	304
	Gilbertson (Rep.)	1,074
	Waller (Rep.)	688
	Zahrie (Rep.)	606
	Hibbard (Dem.)	1,215
	Jones (Rep.)	2,932
	Wackett (Rep.)	2,354
	Wegner (Rep.)	887
	Schmidt (Dem.)	367
	Plentye (Rep.)	1,093
	Tremain (Rep.)	1,820

*Written in

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 19, 1950

District	Candidates	Vote
Kenosha, 1st district	Lourigan (Dem.) Pfennig (Rep.)	2,996 3,907
Kenosha, 2nd district	Molinaro (Dem.) Carpenter (Rep.)	3,288 2,799
Keweenaw	Holtz (Dem.) Stangel (Rep.)	382 1,624
La Crosse, 1st district	Lyons (Dem.) Bice (Rep.)	728 4,921
La Crosse, 2nd district	Erin (Dem.) Huecker (Dem.) Schilling (Rep.)	19 482 3,270
Lafayette	Simpson (Dem.) Monson (Rep.) Youngblood (Rep.)	763 1,011 943
Langlade	Menting (Dem.) Cavers (Rep.) Hix (Rep.) Stevens, Sr. (Rep.) Weck (Rep.)	591 1,314 430 350 140
Lincoln	Meier (Dem.) Hinz (Rep.)	95 4,706
Manitowoc, 1st district	Schmitz (Dem.) Norman (Rep.) Vogel (Rep.)	1,745 2,825 1,775
Manitowoc, 2nd district	Strouf (Dem.) LeClair (Rep.)	1,175 2,090
Marathon, 1st district	Lueck (Rep.)	1,834
Marathon, 2nd district	Gordon (Dem.) Voltz (Dem.) Luedtke (Rep.)	751 496 4,514
Marinette	Bergeron (Dem.) Angwall (Rep.) Sengstock (Rep.)	713 2,940 4,496
Milwaukee, 1st district	Castrovinci (Dem.) Hickey (Dem.) Landry (Dem.) Nick (Rep.) Princepatti (Rep.)	409 1,104 1,111 1,814 933
Milwaukee, 2nd district	Ciganek (Dem.) Franz (Dem.) O'Connell (Dem.) Walton (Dem.) Hotter (Rep.) Olson (Rep.) Rockne (Rep.) Volgman (Rep.) Laupp (Soc.)	393 510 1,470 537 1,057 553 401 275 91
Milwaukee, 3rd district	Barwa (Dem.) Huber (Dem.) Paradowski (Dem.) Eggie (Rep.) Elliott (Rep.) Hicks (Rep.) Mitten (Rep.)	446 2,703 1,240 361 1,287 1,172 1,217

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 19, 1950

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 4th district	Dubinski (Dem.) McCormack (Dem.) Mayer (Dem.) Moore (Dem.) Schaeffer, Jr. (Dem.) Bentley (Rep.) Ehlert (Rep.) Lucia (Rep.) Weitzen (Rep.)	161 555 171 243 672 584 260 375 148
Milwaukee, 5th district	Guzikowski (Dem.) Konkel (Dem.) Kulback (Dem.) Gaus (Rep.) Hentges (Soc.)	625 509 279 1,817 59
Milwaukee, 6th district	Cuda (Dem.) Simmons (Dem.) Colbert (Rep.) Kremarik (Rep.) Parsons (Rep.)	481 758 297 586 92
Milwaukee, 7th district	Schaller (Dem.) Herzog (Rep.) West (Rep.) Koegel (Soc.)	1,381 643 699 76
Milwaukee, 8th district	Barker (Dem.) Hammond (Dem.) Murphy (Dem.) Cannon (Rep.) Pazik (Rep.) Schmidt (Soc.)	858 970 1,494 2,225 1,069 112
Milwaukee, 9th district	Ihlenfeldt (Dem.) Holtz (Rep.) Lamb (Rep.)	3,747 3,384 4,545
Milwaukee, 10th district	Iczkowski (Dem.) McParland (Dem.) Moravec (Rep.)	1,202 2,006 2,056
Milwaukee, 11th district	Ryczek (Dem.) Cieslik (Rep.)	5,808 2,227
Milwaukee, 12th district	Banach (Dem.) Knoll (Dem.) Nowrocki (Dem.) Rosinski (Dem.) Brodowski (Rep.)	3,429 825 1,276 993 918
Milwaukee, 13th district	Froemming (Dem.) Rockwell (Dem.) Landowski (Rep.) Lewandowski (Rep.)	1,714 937 2,454 1,388
Milwaukee, 14th district	Rose (Dem.) Chadwick, Jr. (Rep.) Franke, Jr. (Rep.) McDonald (Rep.) O'Malley (Rep.) Prescott (Rep.) Prust (Rep.)	1,946 1,317 7,717 395 4,250 1,400 526
Milwaukee, 15th district	Murphy (Dem.) Brach (Rep.) Fulbe (Rep.) Friedman (Rep.)	2,014 1,178 2,347 1,351
Milwaukee, 16th district	Mertz (Dem.) Voigt (Dem.) Merz (Rep.) Lang (Soc.)	1,026 908 1,873 98

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 19, 1950

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 17th district	Pellant (Dem.) Cooper (Rep.) Howard (Rep.)	2,938 811 2,249
Milwaukee, 18th district	Schmidt (Dem.) Jaeger (Rep.) Schaus (Soc.)	1,475 1,755 107
Milwaukee, 19th district	Zubrensky (Dem.) Garvin (Rep.) Merton (Rep.) Westphal (Rep.) Weiley (Soc.)	1,171 580 2,093 837 50
Milwaukee, 20th district	Foley (Rep.) Guschl (Rep.) Lippert (Rep.) Pogel (Rep.) Reilly (Rep.) Schmit (Rep.)	1,438 230 1,162 1,748 1,866 997
Monroe	Rice (Dem.) Hall (Rep.) Mitchell (Rep.) Vieth (Rep.)	488 1,837 1,426 1,445
Oconto	Golik (Dem.) LeFave (Rep.) Shellman (Rep.) Youngs (Rep.)	492 2,406 1,359 1,612
Outagamie, 1st district	Larson (Dem.) Catlin, Jr. (Rep.) Melchior (Rep.)	526 3,400 4,041
Outagamie, 2nd district	Sullivan (Dem.) Hanges (Rep.) Konrad (Rep.) Lorge (Rep.) Rohan (Rep.)	506 580 379 1,415 1,075
Ozaukee	Bichler (Dem.) Morgenroth (Rep.) Zaun (Rep.)	514 986 1,935
Pierce	Peterson, A. L. (Dem.) Gunderson (Rep.) Peterson, A. L. (Rep.)	53 1,393 2,152
Polk	Bosley (Dem.) Peabody (Rep.)	482 1,688
Portage	Kostuck (Dem.)	4,147
Price	Lechy (Dem.) Hammond (Rep.) Zellingen (Rep.)	116 1,196 1,793
Racine, 1st district	Gade (Dem.) Fay (Rep.) Hansen (Rep.)	2,143 1,673 1,700
Flaçine, 2nd district	Taylor (Dem.) Anderson (Rep.) Baker (Rep.) Gramza (Rep.) Larsen (Rep.)	2,537 1,177 844 853 1,314

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 19, 1950

District	Candidates	Vote
Racine, 3rd district	Kamper (Dem.) Matheson (Rep.) Rewald (Rep.) Loizzo (Rep.)	1,343 1,720 1,527 253
Richland	Collins (Dem.) Martin (Dem.) Kintz (Rep.)	78 307 2,704
Rock, 1st district	Higgins (Dem.) Trescher (Dem.) Grassman (Rep.) Stagg (Rep.)	955 911 3,394 2,808
Rock, 2nd district	Mitchell (Dem.) Engebretson (Rep.)	783 4,334
Rusk, Sawyer	Emmons (Rep.) Rogan (Rep.)	1,012 3,641
St. Croix	Hamley (Dem.) Lowe (Dem.) .. Bergeron (Rep.) Minier (Rep.)	632 514 1,459 732
Sauk	Crowley (Dem.) Meyer (Dem.) .. Stone (Rep.) .. Bloedau (Soc.)	488 839 3,587 22
Shawano	Gueller (Dem.) Marotz (Rep.)	310 4,358
Sheboygan, 1st district	Schneider, Jr. (Dem.) Nuernberg (Rep.)	2,147 4,316
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Schulz (Dem.) Buelke (Rep.) .. Timmer (Rep.) .. Schomberg (Soc.)	528 1,667 1,904 21
Taylor	Hamrich (Dem.) Andersen (Rep.) .. Kapitz (Rep.) .. Mitchell (Rep.) .. Kreie (Soc.)	415 804 1,592 478 8
Trempealeau	Havenor (Dem.) Hess (Dem.) .. Paulson (Rep.) .. Wiley (Rep.)	186 261 2,007 1,033
Vernon	Hall (Dem.) Daffinrud (Rep.) .. Fowell (Rep.) .. Herried (Rep.) .. Mockrud (Rep.) .. Wheelock (Rep.)	425 672 501 88 1,067 906
Walworth	Kuhnke, Jr. (Dem.) Rice (Rep.)	563 6,248
Washington	Kaempfer (Dem.) Haebig (Rep.) .. Holtebeck (Rep.) .. Renard (Rep.)	736 2,605 1,971 741
Waukesha, 1st district	Vogt (Dem.) .. Redford (Rep.)	1,103 6,056

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 19, 1950

District	Candidates	Vote
Waukesha, 2nd district	Dehring, Jr. (Dem.) Rohloff (Dem.) Ludvigsen (Rep.)	472 513 4,678
Waupaca	Peterson (Rep.) Spearbraker (Rep.)	3,499 3,149
Winnebago, 1st district	Pitz (Dem.) Abraham (Rep.) Niemuth (Rep.)	1,686 4,295 3,508
Winnebago, 2nd district	Langlais (Dem.) Slover (Dem.)	608 376
	Cane (Rep.)	3,844
	Davis (Rep.)	2,676
Wood	Blesener (Dem.)	1
	Treutel (Dem.)	2,109
	Clark (Rep.)	6,711

SPECIAL ELECTION*

March 13, 1951

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN

Dunn County

Candidates	Vote
Walter B. Peterson (Dem.)	181
Gilbert H. Bakke (Rep.)	949
William F. Connell (Rep.)	512
Arnold Gilberts (Rep.)	599
Ralph J. Martinson (Rep.)	125
Alfred J. Olson (Rep.)	254

*To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Earl W. Hanson on December 22, 1950.

Parties and Elections

The General Election

THE GENERAL ELECTION

689

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS*

November 7, 1950

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
ADAMS CO.				
Adams	48	1	73	0
Big Flats	40	0	30	0
Colburn	13	0	24	0
Dell Prairie	58	0	88	0
Easton	31	0	124	0
Jackson	54	1	84	1
Leola	21	0	42	1
Lincoln	39	0	53	0
Monroe	25	0	56	1
New Chester	42	0	96	0
New Haven	73	0	125	1
Preston	38	1	43	0
Quincy	45	0	55	0
Richfield	22	0	37	0
Rome	32	0	26	0
Springville	34	0	76	0
Strong's Prairie	131	1	104	0
Friendship, vil.	116	0	146	0
Adams, city:				
1st ward	148	1	92	0
2nd ward	239	0	124	0
Total	1,249	5	1,498	3
ASHLAND CO.				
Agenda	52	0	87	0
Ashland	131	25	98	0
Chippewa	25	0	69	0
Gingles	76	2	56	0
Gorden	55	0	56	0
Jacobs	127	0	222	0
La Pointe	10	0	52	0
Marengo	71	24	47	1
Morse	86	0	92	0
Peeksville	28	0	30	1
Sanborn	57	0	96	0
Shanagolden	28	6	45	0
White River	93	9	117	0
Butternut, vil.	62	0	113	1
Ashland, city:				
1st ward	202	1	186	0
2nd ward	250	3	307	0
3rd ward	163	3	282	0
4th ward	100	0	176	0
5th ward	117	1	258	1
6th ward	194	0	269	0
7th ward	264	0	146	0
8th ward	208	0	108	0
9th ward	228	0	82	0
10th ward	268	1	118	2
Mellen, city:				
1st ward	127	1	118	0
2nd ward	62	0	62	0
3rd ward	79	1	42	1
Total	3,163	78	3,334	7
BARRON CO.				
Almena	65	0	81	0
Arland	94	2	74	1
Barron	95	0	134	0
Bear Lake	67	6	48	0
Cedar Lake	54	0	85	3
Chetek	118	2	157	0
Clinton	114	2	118	1
Crystal Lake	84	0	92	1
Cumberland	122	2	107	0
Dallas	86	0	77	0
Dovre	90	0	66	0
Doyle	75	0	70	0
Lakeland	97	1	55	2

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
BARRON CO.—Cont.				
Maple Grove	90	0	186	0
Maple Plain	56	0	49	0
Oak Grove	126	9	68	0
Prairie Farm	86	1	64	0
Prairie Lake	126	1	106	2
Rice Lake	112	1	120	0
Sicou Creek	132	0	83	1
Stanford	125	4	71	0
Stanley	79	0	102	2
Summer	78	0	90	0
Turtle Lake	57	0	59	2
Vance Creek	114	1	71	1
Almena, vil.	62	0	60	0
Cameron, vil.	110	0	206	1
Dallas, vil.	52	0	90	0
Haugen, vil.	34	0	44	0
Prairie Farm, vil.	41	0	70	0
Turtle Lake, vil.	65	0	102	1
Barron, city	196	0	544	0
Chetek, city	216	0	341	0
Cumberland, city	281	0	319	0
Rice Lake, city:				
1st ward	91	0	143	0
2nd ward	50	0	136	0
3rd ward	66	1	231	1
4th ward	174	2	196	1
5th ward	114	0	113	2
6th ward	86	0	118	0
7th ward	82	0	76	0
8th ward	89	2	82	0
Total	4,151	37	5,104	22
BAYFIELD CO.				
Barksdale	85	0	99	1
Barnes	28	0	69	0
Bayfield	52	1	74	0
Bayview	48	2	65	0
Bell	26	1	69	0
Cable	56	0	86	0
Clover	75	8	36	0
Delta	37	0	25	1
Drummond	92	0	83	1
Eileen	76	4	55	1
Hughes	29	0	35	0
Iron River	184	4	126	5
Kelly	70	1	59	0
Keystone	77	3	32	0
Lincoln	51	1	48	1
Mason	66	5	52	0
Namekagon	24	0	82	0
Oriente	26	0	25	0
Oulu	109	22	74	1
Pilsen	65	0	38	0
Port Wing	98	1	108	2
Pratt	62	0	89	2
Russell	47	0	50	0
Tripp	51	1	19	0
Washburn	35	0	48	1
Cable, vil.	47	0	61	0
Mason, vil.	10	0	32	0
Bayfield, city:				
1st ward	15	0	53	0
2nd ward	16	0	47	0
3rd ward	20	0	69	0
4th ward	10	0	54	0
Washburn, city:				
1st ward	96	1	189	0
2nd ward	40	0	68	0
3rd ward	52	0	58	0
4th ward	46	1	52	0
5th ward	54	0	78	0
6th ward	48	1	39	1
Total	2,023	57	2,346	17

THE GENERAL ELECTION

691

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
BROWN CO.				
Allouez				
1st pct.	276	0	931	0
2nd pct.	251	0	441	0
Ashwaubenon	168	0	160	0
Bellevue	137	0	126	1
De Pere	94	0	140	1
Eaton	193	0	123	0
Glenmore	113	0	162	0
Green Bay	45	0	169	0
Hobart	163	0	239	0
Holland	192	0	178	0
Howard	332	1	299	1
Humboldt	89	1	160	1
Lawrence	132	0	158	0
Morrison	96	1	318	1
New Denmark	133	0	263	0
Pittsfield	109	0	121	0
Preble				
1st pct.	368	1	423	0
2nd pct.	581	2	572	1
Rockland	90	0	99	0
Scott	179	0	359	0
Suamico	200	0	208	1
Wrightstown	135	1	227	0
Denmark, vil.	121	0	249	0
Pulaski, vil.	207	2	175	0
Wrightstown, vil.	118	1	118	0
De Pere, city:				
1st ward	317	1	494	1
2nd ward	388	0	382	0
3rd ward	364	0	370	0
4th ward	288	0	198	0
Green Bay, city:				
1st ward	162	0	575	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	211	1	778	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	479	0	516	0
3rd ward	323	1	574	0
4th ward	252	0	533	0
5th ward	545	0	515	0
6th ward	143	0	224	0
7th ward	211	0	236	0
8th ward	358	0	408	0
9th ward	264	0	222	1
10th ward	356	1	285	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	286	0	199	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	267	0	173	0
12th ward	237	0	203	0
13th ward	374	2	448	0
14th ward	679	1	673	1
15th ward	268	0	457	0
16th ward	229	0	421	0
17th ward	451	0	648	0
18th ward	258	0	238	1
19th ward	402	0	242	0
20th ward, 1st pct.	443	1	378	0
20th ward, 2nd pct.	448	0	490	0
21st ward	404	1	384	1
22nd ward	417	1	682	0
Total	14,346	20	18,364	12
BUFFALO CO.				
Alma	92	1	62	0
Belvidere	51	0	64	0
Buffalo	44	0	65	0
Canton	47	0	67	1
Cross	46	0	63	0
Dover	72	0	91	0
Gilmanton	103	0	82	0
Glencoe	45	0	56	0
Lincoln	86	0	51	0
Maxville	78	0	33	0
Milton	9	0	35	0
Modena	129	0	61	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
BUFFALO CO.—Cont.				
Mondovi	98	0	81	0
Montana	72	0	44	0
Naples	108	0	95	0
Nelson	173	0	126	0
Waumandee	77	0	87	0
Cochrane, vil.	58	0	115	0
Alma, city:				
1st ward	124	0	92	0
2nd ward	49	0	58	1
3rd ward	75	2	86	0
Buffalo City, city	33	0	74	0
Fountain City, city:				
1st ward	43	1	92	0
2nd ward	40	0	110	0
Mondovi, city:				
1st ward	119	1	179	0
2nd ward	110	0	145	0
3rd ward	60	0	80	0
4th ward	27	0	44	0
Total	2,068	5	2,238	3
BURNETT CO.				
Anderson	51	0	46	0
Blaine	31	0	18	0
Daniels	94	0	83	0
Dewey	96	0	53	0
Grantsburg	79	4	63	0
Jackson	38	1	28	0
La Follette	54	0	47	0
Lincoln	29	0	36	0
Meenon	79	1	89	0
Oakland	103	0	73	0
Roosevelt	66	0	23	0
Rusk	40	0	30	0
Sand Lake	69	0	27	0
Scott	36	2	34	0
Siren	71	0	57	0
Swiss	76	0	118	0
Trade Lake	129	1	95	0
Union	26	0	38	1
Webb Lake	8	0	32	0
West Marshland	31	0	20	0
Wood River	118	0	100	0
Grantsburg, vil.	96	1	235	0
Siren, vil.	103	1	89	0
Webster, vil.	110	0	112	0
Total	1,633	11	1,546	1
CALUMET CO.				
Brillion	56	0	387	1
Brothertown	120	2	312	0
Charlestown	147	0	210	0
Chilton	102	0	217	0
Harrison:				
1st pct.	197	0	349	0
2nd pct.	95	0	100	1
New Holstein	125	0	138	0
Rantoul	63	2	272	3
Stockbridge	82	0	220	0
Woodville	67	0	277	0
Hilbert, vil.	66	0	216	0
Stockbridge, vil.	75	0	99	0
Brillion, city	115	0	426	0
Chilton, city:				
1st pct.	231	0	416	1
2nd pct.	171	0	345	1
Kiel, city:				
2nd pct.	37	0	21	0
New Holstein, city	328	0	399	0
Total	2,077	4	4,404	7

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
CHIPPEWA CO.				
Anson	159	0	222	0
Arthur	134	1	83	0
Auburn	70	0	49	0
Birch Creek	49	0	79	0
Bloomer	84	1	141	0
Cleveland	82	1	92	0
Colburn	136	0	64	0
Cooks Valley	84	1	89	0
Delmar	147	0	106	0
Eagle Point	218	1	212	0
Edson	121	1	139	0
Estella	84	0	64	1
Goetz	79	0	84	0
Hallie	226	0	157	0
Holcombe	63	0	90	0
Howard	75	0	47	0
Lafayette	257	0	364	0
Ruby	91	3	64	1
Sampson	103	1	109	0
Sigel	78	0	54	0
Tilden	75	0	167	0
Wheaton	191	0	136	0
Woodmohr	95	7	112	0
Boyd, vil.	141	0	97	0
Cadott, vil.	104	0	168	1
Cornell, vil.	329	0	269	0
New Auburn, vil.	32	1	88	0
Bloomer, city	281	0	574	0
Chippewa Falls, city:				
1st ward	196	0	260	0
2nd ward	224	0	180	0
3rd ward	141	1	158	0
4th ward	124	2	205	0
5th ward, 1st pct	207	0	283	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	120	0	277	0
6th ward	115	0	137	0
7th ward	153	0	168	0
8th ward	185	0	228	0
9th ward	167	0	130	0
10th ward	252	0	188	0
Eau Claire, city:				
16th ward	66	1	19	0
Stanley, city:				
1st ward	89	1	156	0
2nd ward	80	1	106	0
3rd ward	71	0	70	0
4th ward	71	1	116	0
Total	5,849	25	6,601	3
CLARK CO.				
Beaver	94	3	91	0
Butler	20	0	26	0
Colby	68	3	119	0
Dewhurst	21	0	21	0
Eaton	81	0	121	0
Foster	11	0	11	0
Fremont	67	2	215	0
Grant	124	0	164	0
Green Grove	122	8	72	1
Hendren	145	6	86	2
Hewett	4	0	37	0
Hixon	150	4	140	1
Hoard	105	8	116	0
Levis	40	0	91	0
Longwood	122	1	140	0
Loyal	49	0	162	0
Lynn	51	2	111	0
Mayville	93	0	137	0
Mead	40	1	38	0
Mentor	68	1	145	0
Pine Valley	72	1	161	0
Reseburg	123	2	103	0
Seif	24	1	48	0
Sherman	62	2	83	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
CLARK CO.—Cont.				
Sherwood	29	1	33	0
Thorp	197	1	94	0
Unity	92	1	135	0
Warner	66	1	132	1
Washburn	45	4	65	0
Weston	89	1	143	0
Witheé	169	0	75	0
Worden	105	1	120	1
York	86	0	170	0
Abbotsford, vil.	132	2	215	0
Curtiss, vil.	42	2	27	0
Dorchester, vil.	55	0	126	1
Granton, vil.	24	0	91	0
Unity, vil.	10	0	48	0
Witheé, vil.	57	0	100	0
Colby, city:				
2nd ward	49	0	137	0
3rd ward	31	0	112	1
Greenwood, city	146	1	245	0
Loyal, city:				
1st ward	31	0	68	0
2nd ward	34	0	77	0
3rd ward	26	0	84	0
4th ward	42	0	52	0
Neillsville, city:				
1st ward	38	1	150	0
2nd ward	42	0	179	0
3rd ward	52	2	236	0
4th ward	66	1	178	1
5th ward	43	1	153	1
Owen, city:				
1st ward	36	0	49	0
2nd ward	41	0	56	0
3rd ward	47	0	55	0
4th ward	68	3	91	0
Thorp, city:				
1st ward	42	0	69	0
2nd ward	51	0	87	0
3rd ward	78	0	92	0
4th ward	32	0	41	0
Total.	3,949	68	6,223	10
COLUMBIA CO.				
Arlington	90	0	89	0
Caledonia	75	1	101	1
Columbus	78	0	73	0
Courtland	55	0	99	0
Dekorra	163	0	145	0
Fort Winnebago	102	0	86	0
Fountain Prairie	109	0	81	0
Hampden	164	0	41	1
Leeds	208	0	49	0
Lewiston	55	1	118	0
Lodi	103	1	115	0
Lowville	88	0	67	0
Marcellon	56	0	160	0
Newport	93	1	46	1
Otsego	147	0	87	0
Pacific	46	0	58	1
Randolph	50	0	171	0
Scott	56	0	106	0
Springvale	57	0	64	0
West Point	103	1	92	0
Wyocena	83	0	93	0
Arlington, vil.	53	0	65	0
Cambria, vil.	116	0	188	0
Doylestown, vil.	80	0	40	0
Fall River, vil.	55	0	97	0
Friesland, vil.	36	0	102	0
Pardieeville, vil.	170	0	273	0
Poynette, vil.	208	0	190	1
Randolph, W. W., vil.	36	0	138	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.				
Rio	160	0	174	0
Wyocena, vil.	88	0	87	0
Columbus, city:				
1st ward	153	0	303	0
2nd ward	151	0	176	0
3rd ward	178	1	240	0
Lodi, city:				
1st ward	114	0	160	0
2nd ward	94	0	114	0
3rd ward	100	0	87	0
Portage, city:				
1st ward	123	1	103	0
2nd ward	260	2	275	0
3rd ward	150	0	301	0
4th ward	277	0	410	0
5th ward	407	0	519	0
Wisconsin Dells, city:				
1st ward	84	0	168	0
2nd ward	112	0	173	0
3rd ward	80	0	159	0
Total	5,266	9	6,483	5
CRAWFORD CO.				
Bridgeport	54	0	69	0
Clayton	258	0	281	0
Eastman	164	0	147	0
Freeman	182	0	183	0
Haney	77	0	73	0
Marietta	123	0	89	0
Prairie du Chien	78	0	121	0
Scott	100	0	115	0
Senecca	177	0	210	0
Utica	316	0	160	0
Wauzeka	66	0	74	0
Bell Center, vil.	35	0	41	0
De Soto, vil.	10	1	23	0
Eastman, vil.	64	0	96	0
Ferryville, vil.	73	0	52	0
Gays Mills, vil.	152	0	165	0
Lynxville, vil.	46	0	56	0
Mt. Sterling, vil.	64	0	65	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.	115	0	244	0
Steuben, vil.	63	0	57	0
Wauzeka, vil.	78	0	163	0
Prairie du Chien, city:				
1st ward	155	0	193	0
2nd ward	118	0	241	0
3rd ward	112	0	215	0
4th ward	90	0	96	1
5th ward	122	0	141	0
6th ward	128	0	158	0
7th ward	128	0	133	0
8th ward	135	1	197	0
Total	3,283	2	3,858	1
DANE CO.				
Albion	394	1	211	2
Berry	205	0	50	0
Black Earth	33	0	50	0
Blooming Grove:				
1st dist.	889	0	353	0
2nd dist.	260	0	49	0
Blue Mounds	128	0	52	0
Bristol	200	0	56	0
Burke	555	2	198	0
Christiana	310	0	61	1
Cottage Grove	231	2	74	0
Cross Plains	254	0	59	0
Dane	121	0	69	1
Deerfield	160	0	42	0
Dunkirk	357	0	111	0
Dunn	418	0	157	1
Fitchburg	381	4	194	0
Madison	704	1	576	2
Mazomanie	66	0	61	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
DANE CO.—Cont.				
Medina	106	0	62	0
Middleton	286	3	200	1
Monroe	186	0	60	0
Oregon	124	0	55	0
Perry	157	0	65	0
Pleasant Springs	295	0	83	0
Primrose	130	0	20	0
Roxbury	184	0	32	0
Butland	218	0	43	0
Springdale	215	0	75	1
Springfield	213	1	105	0
Sun Prairie	252	0	88	0
Vermont	128	1	45	0
Verona	146	0	61	0
Vienna	120	0	60	0
Westport	406	2	254	0
Windsor	310	1	146	1
York	94	0	88	0
Belleville, vil.	183	0	130	0
Black Earth, vil.	166	0	90	0
Blue Mounds, vil.	55	1	35	0
Brooklyn, vil.	34	0	24	0
Cambridge, vil.	164	0	89	0
Cottage Grove, vil.	100	0	52	0
Cross Plains, vil.	151	0	53	1
Dane, vil.	62	0	48	0
Deerfield, vil.	174	0	120	0
De Forest, vil.	191	0	95	1
Maple Bluff, vil.	122	0	61	0
Marshall, vil.	83	0	107	0
Mazomanie, vil.	157	0	159	0
McFarland, vil.	190	0	77	1
Middleton, vil.	505	0	348	1
Monona, vil.	496	0	327	2
Mount Horeb, vil.	472	0	419	1
Oregon, vil.	262	0	180	1
Rockdale, vil.	59	0	22	0
Shorewood Hills, vil.	196	1	575	2
Sun Prairie, vil.	527	0	393	0
Verona, vil.	203	0	108	0
Waunakee, vil.	219	0	162	0
Madison, city:				
1st ward, 1st pct.	370	8	379	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	451	9	501	3
2nd ward, 1st pct.	477	4	282	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	419	4	356	2
3rd ward	629	2	439	1
4th ward	783	4	521	5
5th ward	780	12	423	11
6th ward	866	6	479	0
7th ward	721	6	571	1
8th ward	855	6	392	0
9th ward	753	12	171	0
10th ward	539	5	922	3
11th ward	798	10	462	2
12th ward	468	12	353	6
13th ward	638	10	855	4
14th ward	742	12	472	2
15th ward	925	6	515	0
16th ward, 1st pct.	443	8	311	2
16th ward, 2nd pct.	901	10	403	2
17th ward	913	10	247	4
18th ward, 1st pct.	807	11	379	1
18th ward, 2nd pct.	966	6	321	2
18th ward, 3rd pct.	644	5	208	0
19th ward, 1st pct.	597	5	671	4
19th ward, 2nd pct.	270	3	583	0
19th ward, 3rd pct.	765	3	763	2
20th ward, 1st pct.	406	0	1,094	0
20th ward, 2nd pct.	500	1	739	2
Stoughton, city:				
1st ward	318	0	120	0
2nd ward	565	0	101	0
3rd ward	483	0	138	0
4th ward	438	0	277	0
Total	34,237	210	22,637	80

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
DODGE CO.				
Ashippun	82	0	269	0
Beaver Dam	101	0	213	0
Burnett	99	1	169	
Calamus	77	0	147	
Chester	68	0	115	
Clyman	112	0	140	2
Elba	113	0	118	0
Emmet	100	0	135	0
Fox Lake	61	1	166	0
Herman	63	0	224	2
Hubbard	93	0	158	2
Hustisford	66	3	148	0
Lebanon	88	0	228	0
LeRoy	88	0	262	0
Lomira	76	1	329	0
Lowell	93	0	217	0
Oak Grove	151	0	306	1
Portland	54	0	126	0
Rubicon	114	0	169	
Shields	60	0	119	0
Theresa	51	1	210	
Trenton	61	0	219	0
Westford	73	0	116	0
Williamstown	57	1	164	
Clyman, vil.	25	0	67	0
Hustisford, vil.	77	1	176	0
Iron Ridge, vil.	33	0	119	0
Lomira, vil.	66	1	230	0
Lowell, vil.	42	0	86	
Neosho, vil.	29	0	71	0
Randolph, vil.	84	1	214	0
Reeseville, vil.	57	0	136	0
Theresa, vil.	47	0	170	0
Beaver Dam, city:				
1st ward	170	0	90	0
2nd ward	150	0	165	0
3rd ward	89	1	96	
4th ward	131	3	153	1
5th ward	125	0	154	0
6th ward	133	0	186	0
7th ward	116	1	187	
8th ward	116	0	280	0
9th ward	123	0	237	
10th ward	103	0	208	0
11th ward	121	0	261	1
12th ward	129	0	164	0
13th ward	172	3	237	0
14th ward	186	1	212	0
Fox Lake, city:				
1st ward	49	0	80	0
2nd ward	50	0	97	0
3rd ward	56	0	109	0
Horicon, city:				
1st ward	198	0	176	0
2nd ward	160	0	144	0
3rd ward	180	0	214	1
Juneau, city:				
1st ward	119	0	137	0
2nd ward	122	0	139	0
3rd ward	111	0	116	0
Mayville, city:				
1st ward	80	0	251	1
2nd ward	88	1	134	0
3rd ward	188	4	349	0
Watertown, city:				
5th ward	104	0	124	0
6th ward	122	0	89	0
13th ward	166	1	195	0
14th ward	114	0	120	0
Waupun, city:				
1st ward	121	0	284	0
2nd ward	172	0	266	0
3rd ward	102	0	114	1
4th ward	147	1	232	0
Total	6,774	27	11,736	12

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
DOOR CO.				
Baileys Harbor	90	0	186	0
Brussels	92	0	194	0
Clay Bank	62	0	71	0
Egg Harbor	111	0	152	0
Forestville	109	0	279	0
Gardner	69	0	95	0
Gibraltar	91	0	142	0
Jacksonport	81	0	123	1
Liberty Grove	117	0	376	0
Nasewaupee	95	2	209	0
Sevastopol	144	1	358	0
Sturgeon Bay	45	0	123	0
Union	83	0	95	0
Washington	35	0	198	0
Ephraim, vil.	23	0	117	0
Sister Bay, vil.	49	0	155	1
Sturgeon Bay, city:				
1st ward	222	1	476	1
2nd ward	113	0	267	0
3rd ward	188	0	395	0
4th ward	167	0	431	0
Total	1,986	5	4,442	3
DOUGLAS CO.				
Amnicon	93	0	89	0
Bennett	70	0	43	0
Brule	155	4	47	2
Cloverland	55	0	45	0
Dairyland	37	2	55	0
Gordon	82	0	95	1
Hawthorne	96	1	75	0
Highland	30	0	23	0
Lakeside	93	2	62	1
Maple	188	3	60	1
Oakland	67	0	72	2
Parkland	178	0	103	0
Solon Springs	62	0	64	0
Summit	155	2	99	3
Superior	202	3	185	0
Wascott	43	0	58	0
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	78	0	80	0
Oliver, vil.	67	2	9	2
Poplar, vil.	59	0	109	0
Solon Springs, vil.	83	0	105	0
Superior, vil.	80	1	48	2
Superior, city:				
1st ward	385	2	286	0
2nd ward	367	0	349	0
3rd ward	348	0	446	0
4th ward	322	3	142	2
5th ward	315	6	106	6
6th ward	359	14	149	0
7th ward	445	0	202	0
8th ward	338	0	153	0
9th ward	324	7	163	0
10th ward	371	1	218	0
11th ward	366	1	381	0
12th ward	376	0	353	1
13th ward	348	1	147	0
14th ward	345	5	380	0
15th ward	361	3	397	3
16th ward	322	0	261	0
17th ward	429	2	210	0
18th ward	347	1	199	1
19th ward, east pct.	188	0	176	1
19th ward, west pct.	203	1	166	1
20th ward, east pct.	128	0	63	0
20th ward, west pct.	407	2	106	1
Total	9,368	69	6,579	30

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
DUNN CO.				
Colfax	82	0	60	0
Dunn	139	0	139	0
Eau Galle	83	0	117	0
Elk Mound	72	0	68	0
Grant	104	0	50	0
Hay River	76	0	75	0
Lucas	50	0	106	0
Menomonie	154	1	175	1
New Haven	88	0	100	1
Otter Creek	55	0	28	1
Peru	37	0	32	0
Red Cedar	133	0	187	2
Rock Creek	84	0	79	0
Sand Creek	106	1	105	0
Sheridan	65	0	51	0
Sherman	42	0	86	0
Spring Brook	132	0	144	0
Stanton	34	0	104	1
Tainter	87	0	100	0
Tiffany	71	1	64	0
Weston	60	0	108	0
Wilson	105	0	42	0
Boyceville, vil.	71	0	163	0
Colfax, vil.	170	0	186	0
Downing, vil.	29	0	44	0
Elk Mound, vil.	88	0	76	0
Knapp, vil.	31	1	98	0
Ridgeland, vil.	50	1	37	0
Wheeler, vil.	45	0	46	0
Menomonie, city:				
1st ward	211	0	204	1
2nd ward	158	0	291	0
3rd ward	176	0	169	0
4th ward	195	0	204	0
5th ward	139	0	295	0
6th ward	132	0	283	0
Total	3,354	5	4,116	7
EAU CLAIRE CO.				
Bridge Creek	67	0	126	0
Brunswick	121	4	99	1
Clear Creek	86	0	108	0
Drammen	92	1	76	0
Fairchild	31	0	38	1
Lincoln	96	0	107	0
Ludington	97	0	92	0
Otter Creek	68	0	73	0
Pleasant Valley	122	0	165	0
Seymour	346	1	169	0
Union	308	0	264	0
Washington	303	1	269	0
Wilson	41	1	76	0
Fairchild, vil.	93	0	102	0
Fall Creek, vil.	91	0	125	0
Altoona, city:				
1st ward	155	0	53	1
2nd ward	302	0	134	0
Augusta, city:				
1st ward	17	0	48	0
2nd ward	86	0	113	0
3rd ward	50	0	59	0
4th ward	29	0	88	0
Eau Claire, city:				
1st ward	479	1	283	0
2nd ward	328	4	367	0
3rd ward	299	4	1,050	0
4th ward	181	8	111	0
5th ward	253	1	444	0
6th ward	434	3	480	1
7th ward	369	5	323	1
8th ward	347	9	245	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
EAU CLAIRE CO.—Cont.				
Eau Claire, city—Cont.				
9th ward	635	4	392	1
10th ward	668	5	303	5
11th ward	223	1	105	2
12th ward	148	1	80	0
13th ward	614	5	745	2
14th ward	384	4	171	0
15th ward	71	1	86	0
Total	8,034	64	7,569	16
FLORENCE CO.				
Aurora	156	3	114	0
Commonwealth	39	3	52	0
Fence	36	0	43	0
Fern	24	1	25	0
Florence	164	1	306	1
Homestead	64	1	47	0
Long Lake	24	0	26	0
Tipler	47	0	30	0
Total	554	9	643	1
FOND DU LAC CO.				
Alto	25	0	299	0
Ashford	124	7	289	
Auburn	65	1	220	1
Byron	71	0	267	0
Caledumet	50	1	260	0
Eden	67	3	193	1
Eldorado	65	0	250	0
Empire	93	0	226	0
Fond du Lac	128	0	357	
Forest	48	0	252	0
Friendship	167	1	273	
Lamartine	65	0	216	0
Marshfield	115	0	392	1
Metomen	30	0	163	
Oakfield	32	0	135	0
Osceola	80	0	212	3
Ripon	26	0	165	
Rosendale	19	0	170	0
Springvale	21	0	157	0
Taycheedah	149	0	369	0
Waupun	45	0	181	
Brandon, vil.	60	0	264	0
Campbellsport, vil.	139	3	383	1
Eden, vil.	44	1	77	0
Fairwater, vil.	20	0	117	0
North Fond du Lac, vil.	558	1	298	
Oakfield, vil.	44	0	216	0
Rosendale, vil.	19	0	130	0
St. Cloud, vil.	34	0	86	0
Fond du Lac, city:				
1st ward	124	2	113	0
2nd ward	220	3	155	0
3rd ward	222	4	345	1
4th ward	257	3	271	0
5th ward	177	4	231	0
6th ward	221	4	194	0
7th ward	150	2	231	2
8th ward	242	3	530	3
9th ward	198	1	313	0
10th ward	210	2	265	1
11th ward	102	3	258	0
12th ward	113	2	297	
13th ward	106	2	263	0
14th ward	148	4	307	0
15th ward	130	1	344	0
16th ward	177	2	355	1
17th ward	214	5	432	0
18th ward	93	4	327	0

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.				
Fond du Lac, city,—Cont.				
19th ward	102	1	383	0
20th ward	181	3	373	0
21st ward	238	3	484	1
Ripon, city:				
1st ward	63	0	223	0
2nd ward	107	1	400	0
3rd ward	118	1	343	1
4th ward	125	0	405	0
Waupun, city:				
5th ward	96	4	147	0
6th ward	179	1	333	0
Total	6,716	83	14,939	17
FOREST CO.				
Alvin	21	0	55	0
Argonne	125	6	83	0
Armstrong Creek	144	1	36	0
Blackwell	27	0	17	0
Caswell	38		28	0
Crandon	99	0	43	0
Freedom	31	0	27	0
Hiles	40	1	60	0
Laona	311	0	200	1
Lincoln	103	0	46	0
Nashville	141	1	109	0
Popple River	19	0	16	0
Ross	48	0	26	0
Wabeno	269	2	167	2
Crandon, city:				
1st ward	121	0	133	1
2nd ward	29	1	34	0
3rd ward	84	0	146	0
4th ward	78	0	56	0
5th ward	59	0	92	1
Total	1,787	12	1,374	5
GRANT CO.				
Beetown	110	0	133	0
Bloomington	86	0	117	0
Boscobel	35	1	47	0
Cassville	33	0	53	0
Castle Rock	71	1	60	0
Clifton	76	0	72	0
Ellenboro	31	1	121	0
Pennimore	114	0	106	0
Glen Haven	121	0	99	0
Harrison	27	0	106	0
Hazel Green	74	0	145	0
Hickory Grove	40	0	97	1
Jamesstown	151	1	159	1
Liberty	96		117	0
Lima	62	0	109	0
Little Grant	49	1	68	1
Marion	41	0	55	0
Millville	13	1	44	0
Mt. Hope	46	0	80	0
Mt. Ida	72	0	98	0
Muscosa	45	0	67	0
North Lancaster	56	0	110	0
Paris	44	0	107	0
Patch Grove	60	0	48	0
Platteville	29	0	162	0
Potosi	62	0	147	0
Smelser	45	0	168	0
South Lancaster	78	0	125	0
Waterloo	27	0	152	1
Waitertown	36	0	54	0
Wingville	59	0	75	0
Woodman	34	0	43	0
Wyalousing	71	0	106	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.				
Bagley, vil.	59	0	109	0
Bloomington, vil.	81	0	172	0
Blue River, vil.	84	0	88	0
Cassville, vil.	72	0	199	0
Dickeyville, vil.	43	0	64	0
Hazel Green, vil.	65	0	135	0
Livingston, vil.	66	0	135	0
Montfort, vil.	81	0	151	0
Mt. Hope, vil.	30	0	96	0
Muscoda, vil.	139	1	162	0
Patch Grove, vil.	29	0	61	0
Potosi, vil.	28	0	138	0
Tennyson, vil.	25	0	45	0
Woodman, vil.	25	0	33	0
Boscobel, city:				
1st ward	146	0	98	1
2nd ward	105	0	146	0
3rd ward	111	0	64	0
4th ward	86	0	110	0
Cuba City, city:				
1st ward	47	1	86	1
2nd ward	73	1	87	0
3rd ward	43	0	51	0
4th ward	33	0	63	0
Fennimore, city:				
1st ward	65	0	86	0
2nd ward	64	0	122	0
3rd ward	68	1	66	0
4th ward	95	0	81	1
Lancaster, city:				
1st ward	84	0	174	0
2nd ward	123	0	206	0
3rd ward	147	1	264	0
4th ward	142	0	219	0
Platteville, city:				
1st ward	128	1	398	0
2nd ward	171	0	453	0
3rd ward	123	0	362	0
4th ward	71	0	191	0
Total	4,746	12	8,165	7
GREEN CO.				
Adams	94	1	77	0
Albany	28	1	67	0
Brooklyn	79	0	67	0
Cadiz	50	0	141	0
Clarno	76	0	180	0
Decatur	42	1	62	0
Exeter	92	0	21	0
Jefferson	78	0	269	0
Jordan	68	0	92	0
Monroe	67	0	100	0
Mt. Pleasant	48	0	67	0
New Glarus	81	0	37	0
Spring Grove	63	0	109	0
Sylvester	48	0	95	0
Washington	72	0	79	0
York	167	0	54	0
Albany, vil.	111	0	216	0
Belleville, vil.	18	0	4	0
Brooklyn, vil.	65	0	68	0
Brownstown, vil.	37	0	69	0
Monticello, vil.	115	0	232	0
New Glarus, vil.	332	0	205	0
Brodhead, city:				
1st ward	157	0	223	0
2nd ward	170	0	303	0
Monroe, city:				
1st ward	257	1	777	0
2nd ward	206	0	536	0
3rd ward	198	3	303	0
4th ward	183	0	397	0
Total	3,002	7	4,850	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
GREEN LAKE CO.				
Berlin	41	2	134	0
Brooklyn	68	0	283	1
Green Lake	52	3	241	1
Kingston	46	1	139	0
Mackford	21	0	163	0
Manchester	52	0	189	0
Marquette	54	0	137	0
Princeton	89	0	167	0
Seneca	34	0	71	0
St. Marie	33	0	63	0
Green Lake, vil.	89	0	281	0
Kingston, vil.	25	0	112	0
Markesm, vil.	105	1	458	1
Berlin, city:				
1st ward	203	0	242	0
2nd ward	164	0	396	0
3rd ward	183	1	310	0
4th ward	122	0	156	0
5th ward	147	0	183	0
Princeton, city:				
1st ward	80	0	178	0
2nd ward	70	0	172	0
3rd ward	88	1	83	0
Total	1,766	9	4,158	3
IOWA CO.				
Arena	140	0	110	0
Brigham	188	1	92	0
Clyde	94	0	50	0
Dodgeville	187	0	212	0
Eden	48	0	88	0
Highland	143	2	171	0
Linden	84	0	196	0
Mifflin	63	1	166	0
Mineral Point	92	0	199	0
Moscow	178	0	99	0
Pulaski	62	0	73	0
Ridgeway	161	0	98	0
Waldwick	111	0	95	0
Wyoming	58	0	68	0
Arena, vil.	50	0	80	0
Avoca, vil.	77	0	85	0
Barneveld, vil.	110	0	75	0
Cobb, vil.	54	0	71	1
Highlcmd, vil.	117	0	143	0
Hollandale, vil.	105	0	30	0
Linden, vil.	52	0	79	0
Livingston, vil.	0	0	2	0
Rewey, vil.	47	0	54	0
Ridgeway, vil.	126	0	81	0
Dodgeville, city:				
1st ward	97	3	161	0
2nd ward	166	0	353	0
3rd ward	106	0	194	0
Mineral Point, city:				
1st ward	124	0	200	0
2nd ward	119	0	264	0
3rd ward	27	0	68	0
4th ward	58	0	99	0
Total	3,044	7	3,756	1
IRON CO.				
Anderson	48	0	15	0
Carey	98	8	16	1
Gurney	39	1	27	1
Kimball	126	12	75	2
Knight	192	4	34	0
Mercer	134	1	352	0
Oma	110	4	54	0
Pence	110	1	37	1
Saxon	136	6	78	0
Sherman	44	2	53	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
IRON CO.—Cont.				
Hurley, city:				
1st ward	153	0	179	0
2nd ward	139	2	128	1
3rd ward	137	1	139	0
4th ward	135	3	104	1
5th ward	72	1	25	1
6th ward	74	0	29	0
Montreal, city:				
1st ward	130	1	63	0
2nd ward	73	0	33	1
3rd ward	90	0	45	0
4th ward	85	0	28	0
Total	2,125	47	1,514	9
JACKSON CO.				
Adams	88	0	98	2
Albion	170	1	95	0
Alma	75	1	111	0
Bear Bluff	9	0	22	0
Brockway	129	0	127	1
City Point	95	0	12	1
Cleveland	75	0	50	0
Curran	132	0	47	0
Franklin	115	0	45	0
Garden Valley	87	0	104	0
Garfield	84	0	46	0
Hixton	89	0	84	0
Irving	134	0	60	0
Knapp	18	0	35	0
Komensky	19	0	22	0
Manchester	62	1	52	0
Melrose	50	0	48	0
Millston	42	0	26	0
North Bend	64	0	53	0
Northfield	281	1	80	0
Springfield	128	1	64	0
Alma Center, vil.	65	0	116	0
Hixton, vil.	52	0	85	0
Melrose, vil.	67	0	145	0
Merrillan, vil.	84	0	88	1
Taylor, vil.	77	0	77	0
Black River Falls, city:				
1st ward	120	1	234	0
2nd ward	128	1	176	0
3rd ward	86	0	86	2
4th ward	177	1	186	0
Total	2,802	7	2,474	7
JEFFERSON CO.				
Aztalan	108	0	121	0
Cold Spring	58	0	61	0
Concord	60	1	192	2
Farmington	141	1	137	0
Hebron	74	1	170	0
Ixonia	104	2	262	0
Jefferson	149	0	322	0
Koshkonong	187	0	246	0
Lake Mills	103	1	193	1
Milford	99	0	131	0
Oakland	261	1	258	1
Palmyra	44	0	150	0
Sullivan	81	0	233	0
Sumner	141	2	100	0
Waterloo	40	0	66	0
Watertown	102	1	141	0
Johnson Creek, vil.	130	0	100	0
Palmyra, vil.	120	0	238	0
Sullivan, vil.	50	0	88	0
Waterloo, vil.	314	0	426	0

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.				
Ft. Atkinson, city:				
1st ward	86	0	212	0
2nd ward	180	0	251	0
3rd ward	91	0	181	0
4th ward	103	0	164	0
5th ward	127	0	149	0
6th ward	121	0	166	0
7th ward	161	0	207	0
8th ward	145	0	226	0
Jefferson, city:				
1st ward	208	0	227	0
2nd ward	133	0	156	0
3rd ward	223	0	246	0
4th ward	152	0	138	0
Lake Mills, city:				
1st ward	91	0	199	0
2nd ward	91	0	163	0
3rd ward	192	3	242	1
Watertown, city:				
1st ward	97	1	146	0
2nd ward	116	0	115	0
3rd ward	142	0	169	0
4th ward	144	0	124	0
7th ward	259	0	187	0
8th ward	98	0	183	0
9th ward	59	1	182	0
10th ward	154	0	364	0
11th ward	257	0	404	0
12th ward	100	0	103	0
Total	5,876	15	8,541	5
JUNEAU CO.				
Armenia	44	0	29	0
Clearfield	30	0	50	0
Cutler	18	0	53	0
Finley	27		10	0
Fountain	105	0	96	0
Germantown	24	0	18	0
Kildare	92	0	51	0
Kingston	10	0	11	0
Lemonweir	93	0	206	0
Lindina	110	0	205	0
Lisbon	50	1	89	0
Lyndon	93	0	60	0
Marion	22	0	41	0
Necedah	34	0	61	0
Orange	59	1	82	0
Plymouth	89	0	86	0
Seven Mile Creek	71	0	76	0
Summit	68	0	114	1
Wonewoc	84	0	133	0
Camp Douglas, vil.	78	0	104	0
Hustler, vil.	49	0	51	0
Lyndon Station, vil.	101	0	80	0
Necedah, vil.	59	0	136	0
Union Center, vil.	44	1	40	0
Wonewoc, vil.	94	1	232	0
Elroy, city:				
1st ward	62	0	73	0
2nd ward	59	0	74	0
3rd ward	84	0	71	0
4th ward	59	0	83	0
Mauston, city:				
1st ward	88	0	185	0
2nd ward	56	0	106	0
3rd ward	131	1	311	0
4th ward	94	0	234	0
New Lisbon, city:				
1st ward	52	0	84	0
2nd ward	65	0	76	0
3rd ward	26	0	39	0
4th ward	61	1	72	0
Total	2,383	6	3,522	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
KENOSHA CO.				
Brighton	57	0	184	0
Bristol	111	0	433	2
Paris	78	1	193	1
Pleasant Prairie:				
1st pct.	557	0	581	2
2nd pct.	420	3	267	4
Randall	26	0	137	0
Salem:				
1st pct.	190	1	513	3
2nd pct.	88	1	244	0
Somers:				
1st pct.	533	1	561	0
2nd pct.	225	1	229	0
Wheatland	67	0	252	0
Silver Lake, vil.	73	3	160	1
Twin Lakes, vil.	56	0	223	1
Kenosha, city:				
1st ward, 1st pct.	394	1	251	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	641	7	252	
2nd ward, 1st pct.	425	5	211	8
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	420	1	234	3
3rd ward, 1st pct.	348	0	195	2
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	288	5	261	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	306	1	300	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	278	2	330	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	135	0	432	
5th ward, 2nd pct.	140	0	576	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	295	0	260	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	364	0	364	1
7th ward, 1st pct.	506	1	160	6
7th ward, 2nd pct.	312	0	242	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	314	2	187	2
8th ward, 2nd pct.	362	1	193	1
9th ward, 1st pct.	414	0	133	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.	419	4	124	6
10th ward, 1st pct.	414	1	156	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	491	0	128	7
11th ward, 1st pct.	492	3	139	5
11th ward, 2nd pct.	618	2	145	4
12th ward, 1st pct.	481	7	130	1
12th ward, 2nd pct.	420	2	121	2
13th ward, 1st pct.	372	5	222	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.	348	0	197	1
14th ward, 1st pct.	308	3	239	2
14th ward, 2nd pct.	300	0	420	
15th ward, 1st pct.	400	0	537	3
15th ward, 2nd pct.	437	0	327	0
16th ward, 1st pct.	293	0	252	2
16th ward, 2nd pct.	312	0	209	0
17th ward, 1st pct.	449	2	190	2
17th ward, 2nd pct.	489	3	271	1
18th ward, 1st pct.	444	3	404	3
18th ward, 2nd pct.	463	4	252	1
Total	16,376	76	13,021	80
KEWAUNEE CO.				
Ahnapee	84	0	212	0
Carlton	148	0	205	
Casco	134	0	145	0
Franklin	145	0	150	
Lincoln	82	1	174	0
Luxemburg	144	1	265	2
Montpelier	96	0	350	0
Pierce	80	0	147	0
Red River	67	1	138	0
West Keweenaw	157	0	227	0
Casco, vil.	72	0	88	
Luxemburg, vil.	50	0	178	0
Algoma, city	511	0	796	1
Keweenaw, city	510	0	668	0
Total	2,280	3	3,743	3

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
LA CROSSE CO.				
Bangor	67	0	87	0
Barre	72	0	63	0
Burns	66	0	128	0
Campbell:				
1st pct.	129	1	139	0
2nd pct.	307	1	135	0
Farmington	110	0	134	1
Greenfield	103	0	68	0
Hamilton	100	0	135	0
Holland	50	0	127	1
Onalaska	124	0	159	0
Shelby	341	0	389	0
Washington	129	0	58	0
Bangor, vil.	182	0	243	0
Holmen, vil.	82	0	135	0
Rockland, vil.	52	0	35	0
West Salem, vil.	219	0	312	0
Onalaska, city:				
1st ward	73	0	51	0
2nd ward	176	0	142	0
3rd ward	169	0	135	0
La Crosse, city:				
1st ward	251	3	233	0
2nd ward	112	1	87	0
3rd ward	298	2	148	1
4th ward	256	2	313	0
5th ward	234	9	122	2
6th ward	217	0	425	0
7th ward	487	5	619	0
8th ward	681	11	584	2
9th ward	316	5	244	1
10th ward	444	6	309	1
11th ward	391	3	474	4
12th ward	67	4	56	0
13th ward	201	4	156	0
14th ward	399	6	959	0
15th ward	263	3	141	0
16th ward	320	3	869	1
17th ward	432	7	254	1
18th ward	374	9	209	0
19th ward	253	4	149	1
20th ward	698	18	393	2
21st ward	923	19	468	4
Total	10,168	126	9,887	22
LAFAYETTE CO.				
Argyle	116	0	64	0
Belmont	40	0	81	0
Benton	55	0	96	0
Blanchard	84	0	29	0
Darlington	199	0	187	0
Elli Grove	50	0	110	0
Fayette	137	0	85	0
Gratiot	120	0	133	0
Kendall	83	0	46	0
Lamont	98	0	69	0
Monticello	24	0	40	0
New Diggings	57	1	152	0
Seymour	89	0	128	0
Shullsburg	74	0	85	0
Wayne	90	0	108	0
White Oak Springs	15	0	51	0
Willow Springs	170	0	141	0
Wioota	258	0	191	0
Argyle, vil.	168	0	192	0
Belmont, vil.	58	0	133	0
Benton, vil.	144	1	146	0
Blanchardville, vil.	210	1	179	0
Gratiot, vil.	68	0	81	0
South Wayne, vil.	74	0	106	0
Darlington, city:				
1st ward	256	0	259	1
2nd ward	349	0	242	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
LAFAYETTE CO.—Cont.				
Shullsburg, city:				
1st ward	133	0	136	0
2nd ward	180	0	147	0
Total	3,399	3	3,417	1
LANGLADE CO.				
Ackley	95	1	107	0
Ainsworth	22	0	58	0
Antigo	153	0	276	0
Echo	77	5	300	1
Evergreen	54	0	21	1
Langlade	73	0	87	0
Neva	115	13	139	2
Norwood	121	0	166	0
Parrish	8	0	25	1
Peck	81	8	46	1
Polar	75	3	115	0
Price	46	0	63	0
Rolling	110	0	118	0
Summit	29	0	33	0
Upsham	37	1	53	0
Vilas	32	0	35	0
Wolf River	99	0	76	0
White Lake, vil.	68	0	62	0
Antigo, city:				
1st ward	146	0	310	1
2nd ward	212	1	321	1
3rd ward	283	0	173	0
4th ward	302	0	299	0
5th ward	172	2	259	0
6th ward	373	0	463	0
Total	2,783	34	3,605	8
LINCOLN CO.				
Birch	57	0	76	1
Bradley	109	0	164	1
Corning	61	4	154	0
Harding	9	0	31	0
Harrison	52	1	83	1
King	20	0	66	0
Merrill	141	3	148	4
Pine River	86	0	201	0
Rock Falls	22	0	62	0
Russell	55	0	97	0
Schley	73	2	95	2
Scott	103	1	151	1
Skiceawan	40	0	47	0
Somo	23	1	42	0
Tomahawk	15	0	45	0
Wilson	12	1	45	1
Merrill, city:				
1st ward	248	1	271	0
2nd ward	96	0	262	0
3rd ward	170	0	273	1
4th ward	219	0	152	0
5th ward	122	3	195	0
6th ward	205	0	274	0
7th ward	335	0	403	0
8th ward	178	3	156	1
Tomahawk, city:				
1st ward	36	0	96	0
2nd ward	85	0	120	0
3rd ward	122	0	252	0
4th ward	133	1	298	0
Total	2,827	21	4,259	13
MANITOWOC CO.				
Cato	224	0	290	0
Centerville	116	0	249	0
Cooperstown	151	1	164	0
Eaton	131	1	254	0

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MANITOWOC CO.—Cont.				
Franklin	158	0	259	1
Gibson	126	0	216	0
Kossuth	211	3	379	0
Liberty	158	0	242	0
Manitowoc	90	0	123	0
Manitowoc Rapids	351	0	564	0
Maple Grove	95	0	158	0
Meeme	102	0	270	0
Mishicot	125	0	144	1
Newton	193	2	304	0
Rockland	67	0	222	0
Schleswig	120	2	132	0
Two Creeks	59	0	107	0
Two Rivers	353	0	277	1
Mishicot, vil.	109	0	147	0
Reedsville, vil.	89	0	188	0
Valders, vil.	112	0	142	0
Kiel, city:				
1st ward	114	1	193	0
2nd ward	131	0	146	0
3rd ward	54	0	63	0
Manitowoc, city:				
1st ward	526	0	478	0
2nd ward	382	2	601	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	444	3	406	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	493	0	445	1
4th ward	415	0	716	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	471	0	369	5
5th ward, 2nd pct.	688	1	431	2
6th ward, 1st pct.	282	1	574	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	500	1	552	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	638	0	282	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.	682	1	334	5
Two Rivers, city:				
1st ward	262	0	161	1
2nd ward	267	1	111	1
3rd ward	236	0	323	1
4th ward	272	1	299	1
5th ward	297	0	233	1
6th ward	298	1	171	0
7th ward	349	1	168	1
8th ward	218	0	90	0
Total	11,159	23	11,977	27
MARATHON CO.				
Bergen	61	0	23	0
Berlin	31	1	115	1
Bern	47	0	45	0
Bevent	97	0	56	0
Brighton	57	0	86	0
Cassel	154	0	58	0
Cleveland	62	1	118	1
Day	57	1	160	0
Easton	73	0	138	0
Eau Pleine	55	0	122	3
Elderon	57	0	75	0
Emmet	109	0	115	0
Frankfort	56	0	103	2
Franzen	80	0	40	0
Green Valley	30	0	36	0
Guenther	36	0	50	0
Halsey	64	1	49	1
Hamburg	46	0	123	2
Harrison	38	0	50	0
Hewitt	59	0	42	0
Holton	90	0	175	4
Hull	84	0	163	0
Johnson	63	0	140	0
Knowlton	118	0	78	1
Kronenwetter	337	2	154	0
Maine	162	1	140	1
Marathon	87	5	112	1
McMillan	74	1	183	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MARATHON CO.—Cont.				
Mosinee	126	0	96	0
Norrie	49	0	91	0
Plover	32	0	94	1
Reid	92	0	24	0
Rib Falls	55	0	84	1
Rib Mountain:				
1st pct.	161	1	123	0
2nd pct.	156	1	100	2
Rietbrock	143	0	67	0
Ringle	79	1	80	3
Spencer	41	1	100	0
Stettin:				
1st pct.	74	0	58	0
2nd pct.	279	3	223	3
Texas	201	0	147	0
Wausau	163	2	156	0
Weston	276	2	152	0
Wien	54	0	117	0
Abbotsford, vil.	19	0	29	0
Athens, vil.	79	0	174	6
Brokaw, vil.	133	0	22	0
Edgar, vil.	124	0	142	0
Elderon, vil.	27	0	45	0
Fenwood, vil.	16	0	27	0
Hatley, vil.	40	0	46	0
Marathon, vil.	162	1	133	1
Rothschild, vil.	355	2	160	1
Schofield, vil.	358	0	164	0
Spencer, vil.	66	0	190	0
Stratford, vil.	88	0	220	0
Unity, vil.	18	0	45	0
Colby, city	18	0	49	0
Mosinee, city:				
1st ward	61	0	111	0
2nd ward	70	1	97	0
3rd ward	63	0	69	0
4th ward	64	0	71	0
Wausau, city:				
1st ward, 1st pct.	518	0	981	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	255	0	306	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	333	1	357	1
2nd ward	256	0	225	0
3rd ward	138	0	259	0
4th ward	116	0	266	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	155	0	165	1
5th ward, 2nd pct.	150	1	265	2
5th ward, 3rd pct.	197	0	432	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	449	2	297	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	543	1	290	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	176	0	235	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.	411	1	327	0
7th ward, 3rd pct.	522	0	340	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	293	1	205	2
8th ward, 2nd pct.	386	2	381	7
9th ward	296	2	350	1
Total	11,220	39	11,936	50
MARINETTE CO.				
Amberg	89	1	148	1
Athelstone	18	2	81	1
Beaver	117	0	152	1
Beecher	37	0	57	0
Dunbar	42	0	69	0
Goodman	179	1	133	0
Grover	148	0	292	0
Lake	109	3	124	0
Middle Inlet	63	0	104	0
Niagara	62	0	66	0
Pembine	112	0	105	1
Peshigo	257	1	331	0
Porterfield	162	1	173	0
Pound	136	0	142	0
Silver Cliff	14	0	36	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MARINETTE CO.—Cont.				
Stephenson	263	2	294	1
Wagner	110	3	96	0
Waupaca	82	0	74	0
Coleman, vil.	121	0	135	0
Niagara, vil.	441	2	290	1
Pound, vil.	33	0	89	1
Waupaca, vil.	110	0	115	1
Marinette, city:				
1st ward, 1st pct.	197	0	106	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	199	0	88	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	201	0	148	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	294	0	295	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	212	0	335	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	375	0	295	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	297	0	261	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	263	0	200	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	303	0	267	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	265	0	409	1
Peshtigo, city:				
1st ward	115	0	151	0
2nd ward	159	1	217	0
3rd ward	121	0	169	0
Total	5,706	17	6,047	12
MARQUETTE CO.				
Buffalo	49	1	91	0
Crystal Lake	29	0	61	0
Douglas	88	0	182	0
Harris	30	1	82	0
Mecca	32	0	67	0
Montello	54	0	78	0
Moundville	26	0	92	0
Neshkoro	13	1	27	0
Newton	12	0	73	0
Oxford	17	0	52	0
Packwaukee	74	0	149	2
Shields	29	0	103	0
Springfield	33	1	75	0
Westfield	52	0	62	0
Endeavor, vil.	48	0	104	0
Neshkoro, vil.	47	0	117	1
Oxford, vil.	61	0	121	0
Westfield, vil.	112	0	264	0
Montello, city:				
1st ward	35	0	110	0
2nd ward	32	0	59	0
3rd ward	29	0	60	0
4th ward	53	0	69	0
Total	955	4	2,098	3
MILWAUKEE CO.				
Franklin:				
1st pct.	165	1	224	0
2nd pct.	190	3	217	1
3rd pct.	90	1	106	3
Granville:				
1st pct.	160	2	230	3
2nd pct.	201	0	278	4
3rd pct.	204	3	114	5
4th pct.	138	1	73	0
5th pct.	234	0	146	8
6th pct.	350	2	194	11
7th pct.	284	2	255	7
8th pct.	31	0	95	1
Greenfield:				
1st pct.	269	2	255	2
2nd pct.	441	2	206	4
3rd pct.	202	0	145	2
4th pct.	164	1	298	1
5th pct.	171	3	89	2
6th pct.	237	2	132	9
7th pct.	362	1	308	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				
Greenfield—Cont.				
8th pct.	321	1	305	2
9th pct.	377	4	222	4
10th pct.	69	1	190	2
11th pct.	251	7	198	0
Lake:				
1st pct.	188	5	117	5
2nd pct.	275	9	324	2
3rd pct.	289	3	103	2
4th pct.	365	12	295	4
5th pct.	363	10	266	8
6th pct.	476	6	190	8
7th pct.	292	10	138	3
8th pct.	180	0	63	1
9th pct.	94	2	78	0
10th pct.	55	0	38	0
11th pct.	225	5	82	1
Milwaukee:				
1st pct.	182	0	483	12
2nd pct.	278	2	225	1
3rd pct.	185	1	264	1
4th pct.	143	2	392	2
Oak Creek:				
1st pct.	166	5	203	1
2nd pct.	355	8	136	0
3rd pct.	175	10	222	2
Wauwatosa:				
1st pct.	230	1	257	2
2nd pct.	303	2	201	2
3rd pct.	247	4	448	2
4th pct.	154	1	177	2
5th pct.	312	2	198	0
6th pct.	188	0	154	0
7th pct.	268	8	123	3
8th pct.	248	10	112	2
9th pct.	326	5	277	11
10th pct.	164	0	310	1
Fox Point, vil.:				
1st pct.	63	0	511	1
2nd pct.	80	2	606	2
Greendale, vil.:				
1st pct.	559	15	229	8
River Hills, vil.:				
1st pct.	41	0	243	0
Shorewood, vil.:				
1st pct.	328	1	1,074	1
2nd pct.	343	2	978	1
3rd pct.	293	2	896	1
4th pct.	346	5	1,226	4
5th pct.	454	1	1,315	2
West Milwaukee, vil.:				
1st pct.	236	0	139	7
2nd pct.	196	4	163	6
3rd pct.	187	0	220	4
4th pct.	230	0	211	2
5th pct.	264	2	230	1
6th pct.	180	2	51	4
Whitefish Bay, vil.:				
1st pct.	205	1	1,169	1
2nd pct.	238	1	1,213	0
3rd pct.	351	4	1,258	0
4th pct.	245	1	843	1
5th pct.	280	1	943	0
Cudahy, city:				
1st ward	554	16	336	5
2nd ward	603	15	521	5
3rd ward	704	23	300	8
4th ward	814	13	230	6
Milwaukee, city:				
1st ward, 1st pct.	141	0	411	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	226	1	214	2
1st ward, 3rd pct.	243	3	197	1
1st ward, 4th pct.	153	5	447	0
1st ward, 5th pct.	269	1	186	3

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.				
1st ward, 6th pct.	315	0	71	3
1st ward, 7th pct.	284	0	57	1
1st ward, 8th pct.	331	2	97	1
1st ward, 9th pct.	209	0	158	1
1st ward, 10th pct.	309	2	192	2
1st ward, 11th pct.	257	3	104	2
1st ward, 12th pct.	199	0	194	2
1st ward, 13th pct.	235	1	119	0
1st ward, 14th pct.	235	3	200	6
1st ward, 15th pct.	276	1	132	4
1st ward, 16th pct.	217	2	196	0
1st ward, 17th pct.	136	1	197	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	308	2	145	2
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	229	6	115	3
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	302	0	126	2
2nd ward, 4th pct.	293	2	146	14
2nd ward, 5th pct.	259	5	119	2
2nd ward, 6th pct.	332	0	126	1
2nd ward, 7th pct.	303	4	129	4
2nd ward, 8th pct.	278	3	122	4
2nd ward, 9th pct.	257	4	144	1
2nd ward, 10th pct.	293	3	172	4
2nd ward, 11th pct.	216	2	189	4
2nd ward, 12th pct.	332	1	157	6
2nd ward, 13th pct.	296	3	145	1
2nd ward, 14th pct.	286	4	134	2
2nd ward, 15th pct.	276	1	237	2
3rd ward, 1st pct.	70	0	290	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	267	3	131	3
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	149	2	251	2
3rd ward, 4th pct.	237	2	233	2
3rd ward, 5th pct.	237	2	113	2
3rd ward, 6th pct.	204	2	101	3
3rd ward, 7th pct.	169	0	333	1
3rd ward, 8th pct.	245	3	200	2
3rd ward, 9th pct.	211	1	171	2
3rd ward, 10th pct.	114	1	202	0
3rd ward, 11th pct.	173	3	304	3
4th ward, 1st pct.	175	0	178	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	323	2	115	3
4th ward, 3rd pct.	256	6	101	6
4th ward, 4th pct.	229	2	160	0
4th ward, 5th pct.	227	3	191	0
4th ward, 6th pct.	224	3	192	2
4th ward, 7th pct.	178	3	123	2
4th ward, 8th pct.	195	10	190	0
4th ward, 9th pct.	237	0	176	3
4th ward, 10th pct.	150	0	99	3
4th ward, 11th pct.	143	0	143	1
4th ward, 12th pct.	237	3	142	2
4th ward, 13th pct.	216	3	144	0
4th ward, 14th pct.	231	10	173	1
4th ward, 15th pct.	146	2	122	0
4th ward, 16th pct.	225	0	187	0
4th ward, 17th pct.	243	4	224	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	193	7	81	3
5th ward, 2nd pct.	308	5	91	5
5th ward, 3rd pct.	255	1	90	6
5th ward, 4th pct.	302	3	161	4
5th ward, 5th pct.	280	4	90	5
5th ward, 6th pct.	319	14	65	1
5th ward, 7th pct.	320	2	100	8
5th ward, 8th pct.	283	2	118	0
5th ward, 9th pct.	266	4	124	3
5th ward, 10th pct.	291	3	167	5
5th ward, 11th pct.	274	2	137	5
5th ward, 12th pct.	248	5	145	3
5th ward, 13th pct.	294	2	151	3
5th ward, 14th pct.	244	1	143	0
5th ward, 15th pct.	249	1	157	1
5th ward, 16th pct.	267	6	107	5
6th ward, 1st pct.	219	2	117	3
6th ward, 2nd pct.	272	0	122	3

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.				
6th ward, 3rd pct.	281	2	146	3
6th ward, 4th pct.	245	4	143	0
6th ward, 5th pct.	296	4	77	1
6th ward, 6th pct.	258	0	66	3
6th ward, 7th pct.	302	4	95	0
6th ward, 8th pct.	206	3	48	2
6th ward, 9th pct.	208	1	92	2
6th ward, 10th pct.	224	7	56	2
6th ward, 11th pct.	268	0	68	5
6th ward, 12th pct.	285	4	122	1
6th ward, 13th pct.	230	3	127	4
6th ward, 14th pct.	274	6	98	0
6th ward, 15th pct.	279	5	61	6
7th ward, 1st pct.	264	2	166	6
7th ward, 2nd pct.	248	4	108	7
7th ward, 3rd pct.	282	2	118	8
7th ward, 4th pct.	271	1	99	3
7th ward, 5th pct.	341	6	115	8
7th ward, 6th pct.	272	3	145	8
7th ward, 7th pct.	274	4	182	16
7th ward, 8th pct.	282	5	131	6
7th ward, 9th pct.	287	2	155	3
7th ward, 10th pct.	292	2	141	15
7th ward, 11th pct.	313	1	193	21
7th ward, 12th pct.	252	4	180	8
7th ward, 13th pct.	250	0	124	7
7th ward, 14th pct.	297	0	212	4
7th ward, 15th pct.	191	3	139	1
7th ward, 16th pct.	255	5	185	1
7th ward, 17th pct.	300	0	210	9
8th ward, 1st pct.	334	3	121	3
8th ward, 2nd pct.	368	2	104	0
8th ward, 3rd pct.	330	1	88	1
8th ward, 4th pct.	311	3	141	6
8th ward, 5th pct.	330	3	112	1
8th ward, 6th pct.	368	0	109	6
8th ward, 7th pct.	286	0	156	3
8th ward, 8th pct.	330	1	91	1
8th ward, 9th pct.	361	4	129	1
8th ward, 10th pct.	400	0	109	3
8th ward, 11th pct.	268	3	171	2
8th ward, 12th pct.	372	1	114	1
8th ward, 13th pct.	203	0	401	1
8th ward, 14th pct.	390	0	82	1
9th ward, 1st pct.	278	0	209	9
9th ward, 2nd pct.	165	0	266	6
9th ward, 3rd pct.	185	1	300	4
9th ward, 4th pct.	211	0	231	9
9th ward, 5th pct.	260	1	235	5
9th ward, 6th pct.	318	2	170	17
9th ward, 7th pct.	288	3	292	5
9th ward, 8th pct.	210	0	121	5
9th ward, 9th pct.	365	3	162	10
9th ward, 10th pct.	239	1	212	1
9th ward, 11th pct.	263	0	233	4
9th ward, 12th pct.	367	2	179	4
9th ward, 13th pct.	282	2	288	4
9th ward, 14th pct.	171	2	295	2
9th ward, 15th pct.	289	2	380	11
9th ward, 16th pct.	414	1	254	10
9th ward, 17th pct.	252	0	195	1
9th ward, 18th pct.	294	0	240	4
9th ward, 19th pct.	210	2	268	5
9th ward, 20th pct.	253	2	201	9
9th ward, 21st pct.	223	0	222	0
9th ward, 22nd pct.	195	2	183	4
9th ward, 23rd pct.	291	2	180	9
9th ward, 24th pct.	325	5	212	6
9th ward, 25th pct.	272	0	178	0
9th ward, 26th pct. (A) ..	133	1	65	1
9th ward, 26th pct. (B) ..	22	0	26	4
9th ward, 27th pct.	286	0	188	4
9th ward, 28th pct.	285	3	143	6

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.				
9th ward, 29th pct.	159	1	75	2
9th ward, 30th pct.	250	0	187	1
10th ward, 1st pct.	211	3	40	3
10th ward, 2nd pct.	267	4	59	4
10th ward, 3rd pct.	238	2	77	7
10th ward, 4th pct.	326	0	97	5
10th ward, 5th pct.	268	3	146	6
10th ward, 6th pct.	239	8	116	5
10th ward, 7th pct.	264	0	163	4
10th ward, 8th pct.	255	2	127	3
10th ward, 9th pct.	293	1	122	0
10th ward, 10th pct.	248	2	137	10
10th ward, 11th pct.	311	2	159	4
10th ward, 12th pct.	279	3	140	0
10th ward, 13th pct.	265	3	89	6
10th ward, 14th pct.	264	0	149	4
10th ward, 15th pct.	297	3	78	3
11th ward, 1st pct.	407	0	91	5
11th ward, 2nd pct.	350	2	63	4
11th ward, 3rd pct.	376	0	92	3
11th ward, 4th pct.	270	3	142	3
11th ward, 5th pct.	251	0	148	3
11th ward, 6th pct.	318	2	187	3
11th ward, 7th pct.	259	0	172	3
11th ward, 8th pct.	292	1	198	2
11th ward, 9th pct.	334	0	206	1
11th ward, 10th pct.	339	0	199	1
11th ward, 11th pct.	266	5	159	2
11th ward, 12th pct.	293	1	139	1
11th ward, 13th pct.	268	5	103	1
11th ward, 14th pct.	271	1	144	1
12th ward, 1st pct.	359	2	88	4
12th ward, 2nd pct.	273	3	108	2
12th ward, 3rd pct.	269	5	135	7
12th ward, 4th pct.	354	1	76	8
12th ward, 5th pct.	449	2	84	3
12th ward, 6th pct.	339	0	104	3
12th ward, 7th pct.	371	1	94	3
12th ward, 8th pct.	288	1	93	6
12th ward, 9th pct.	294	0	95	3
12th ward, 10th pct.	248	3	131	3
12th ward, 11th pct.	378	0	97	3
12th ward, 12th pct.	337	0	105	1
13th ward, 1st pct.	334	1	127	3
13th ward, 2nd pct.	279	1	113	3
13th ward, 3rd pct.	387	1	81	0
13th ward, 4th pct.	390	1	113	1
13th ward, 5th pct.	263	0	117	4
13th ward, 6th pct.	347	0	74	3
13th ward, 7th pct.	244	1	145	7
13th ward, 8th pct.	204	0	189	9
13th ward, 9th pct.	244	2	139	6
13th ward, 10th pct.	216	3	210	3
13th ward, 11th pct.	259	1	205	3
13th ward, 12th pct.	252	3	205	3
13th ward, 13th pct.	194	2	169	3
13th ward, 14th pct.	283	4	175	8
13th ward, 15th pct.	239	0	119	6
13th ward, 16th pct.	329	0	75	1
14th ward, 1st pct.	401	0	83	1
14th ward, 2nd pct.	355	0	68	1
14th ward, 3rd pct.	383	4	51	2
14th ward, 4th pct.	381	0	60	1
14th ward, 5th pct.	397	2	62	4
14th ward, 6th pct.	382	0	70	5
14th ward, 7th pct.	422	2	80	2
14th ward, 8th pct.	355	0	84	3
14th ward, 9th pct.	374	4	72	1
14th ward, 10th pct.	403	6	93	2
14th ward, 11th pct.	358	1	100	1
14th ward, 12th pct.	406	0	127	4
14th ward, 13th pct.	481	1	177	0
14th ward, 14th pct.	410	1	66	5

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.				
14th ward, 15th pct.	318	1	87	0
14th ward, 16th pct.	304	3	85	288
15th ward, 1st pct.	292	3	168	993
15th ward, 2nd pct.	193	0	179	10
15th ward, 3rd pct.	158	3	220	6
15th ward, 4th pct.	240	1	181	7
15th ward, 5th pct.	197	4	213	0
15th ward, 6th pct.	207	3	193	0
15th ward, 7th pct.	192	1	269	22
15th ward, 8th pct.	211	3	253	33
15th ward, 9th pct.	228	0	250	5
15th ward, 10th pct.	207	3	267	0
15th ward, 11th pct.	199	0	233	0
15th ward, 12th pct.	185	2	312	6
15th ward, 13th pct.	164	4	315	6
15th ward, 14th pct.	341	4	311	0
15th ward, 15th pct.	177	0	335	0
15th ward, 16th pct.	246	1	219	0
16th ward, 1st pct.	221	4	198	0
16th ward, 2nd pct.	203	0	241	0
16th ward, 3rd pct.	211	0	139	2
16th ward, 4th pct.	223	2	213	1
16th ward, 5th pct.	226	0	116	4
16th ward, 6th pct.	222	2	263	2
16th ward, 7th pct.	240	0	201	1
16th ward, 8th pct.	257	0	95	3
16th ward, 9th pct.	219	0	278	3
16th ward, 10th pct.	300	0	210	1
16th ward, 11th pct.	271	2	84	5
16th ward, 12th pct.	231	0	164	4
16th ward, 13th pct.	282	1	88	3
16th ward, 14th pct.	176	0	436	5
16th ward, 15th pct.	273	2	285	6
16th ward, 16th pct.	283	1	226	4
16th ward, 17th pct.	309	3	179	4
16th ward, 18th pct.	236	2	134	1
16th ward, 19th pct.	371	2	291	6
17th ward, 1st pct.	283	2	151	9
17th ward, 2nd pct.	255	3	132	2
17th ward, 3rd pct.	423	2	62	1
17th ward, 4th pct.	225	0	127	1
17th ward, 5th pct.	234	3	207	2
17th ward, 6th pct.	220	1	203	8
17th ward, 7th pct.	197	2	221	8
17th ward, 8th pct.	375	7	177	15
17th ward, 9th pct.	372	2	175	6
17th ward, 10th pct.	235	0	156	3
17th ward, 11th pct.	352	1	64	3
17th ward, 12th pct.	325	2	200	5
17th ward, 13th pct.	171	2	145	1
17th ward, 14th pct.	284	0	303	3
17th ward, 15th pct.	281	1	201	7
18th ward, 1st pct.	127	0	321	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.	226	1	218	0
18th ward, 3rd pct.	266	1	101	2
18th ward, 4th pct.	284	0	258	4
18th ward, 5th pct.	206	2	273	5
18th ward, 6th pct.	116	2	316	1
18th ward, 7th pct.	124	3	280	0
18th ward, 8th pct.	95	0	381	0
18th ward, 9th pct.	56	0	324	0
18th ward, 10th pct.	115	1	394	3
18th ward, 11th pct.	198	0	274	1
18th ward, 12th pct.	180	2	269	1
18th ward, 13th pct.	165	3	303	0
18th ward, 14th pct.	154	0	352	2
18th ward, 15th pct.	74	0	313	0
18th ward, 16th pct.	71	0	336	0
18th ward, 17th pct.	100	0	404	6
18th ward, 18th pct.	212	1	269	2
18th ward, 19th pct.	203	1	275	0
18th ward, 20th pct.	155	0	380	0
18th ward, 21st pct.	68	0	365	0

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.				
19th ward, 1st pct.	294	0	183	1
19th ward, 2nd pct.	282	5	185	2
19th ward, 3rd pct.	264	1	183	2
19th ward, 4th pct.	226	2	159	2
19th ward, 5th pct.	204	1	193	3
19th ward, 6th pct.	235	1	212	4
19th ward, 7th pct.	184	1	203	1
19th ward, 8th pct.	170	0	241	3
19th ward, 9th pct.	235	1	226	2
19th ward, 10th pct.	150	3	236	3
19th ward, 11th pct.	188	5	184	3
19th ward, 12th pct.	128	1	195	2
19th ward, 13th pct.	144	1	290	6
19th ward, 14th pct.	100	0	293	0
19th ward, 15th pct.	138	0	286	1
19th ward, 16th pct.	167	2	350	1
19th ward, 17th pct.	158	0	330	3
19th ward, 18th pct.	91	0	271	1
20th ward, 1st pct.	286	0	279	10
20th ward, 2nd pct.	254	1	218	11
20th ward, 3rd pct.	223	2	191	8
20th ward, 4th pct.	303	1	229	15
20th ward, 5th pct.	274	0	163	12
20th ward, 6th pct.	290	2	191	9
20th ward, 7th pct.	297	5	172	10
20th ward, 8th pct.	210	0	239	13
20th ward, 9th pct.	238	0	221	7
20th ward, 10th pct.	326	1	271	9
20th ward, 11th pct.	225	2	190	15
20th ward, 12th pct.	277	1	195	7
20th ward, 13th pct.	324	1	193	9
20th ward, 14th pct.	235	0	200	2
20th ward, 15th pct.	354	2	215	5
20th ward, 16th pct.	286	1	202	17
20th ward, 17th pct.	265	0	173	5
20th ward, 18th pct.	257	2	181	13
21st ward, 1st pct.	266	1	115	0
21st ward, 2nd pct.	291	3	138	3
21st ward, 3rd pct.	248	3	185	1
21st ward, 4th pct.	203	2	221	7
21st ward, 5th pct.	202	0	205	5
21st ward, 6th pct.	257	1	189	7
21st ward, 7th pct.	205	0	142	7
21st ward, 8th pct.	292	0	118	1
21st ward, 9th pct.	261	1	71	0
21st ward, 10th pct.	334	4	106	6
21st ward, 11th pct.	356	0	150	5
21st ward, 12th pct.	212	1	170	3
21st ward, 13th pct.	240	1	125	3
21st ward, 14th pct.	267	2	192	3
21st ward, 15th pct.	347	0	125	2
21st ward, 16th pct.	244	0	145	12
21st ward, 17th pct.	231	3	173	10
21st ward, 18th pct.	179	0	216	0
22nd ward, 1st pct.	314	1	219	4
22nd ward, 2nd pct.	244	1	227	9
22nd ward, 3rd pct.	277	2	179	4
22nd ward, 4th pct.	249	1	159	2
22nd ward, 5th pct.	260	0	268	7
22nd ward, 6th pct.	243	0	286	3
22nd ward, 7th pct.	228	0	271	2
22nd ward, 8th pct.	214	1	232	2
22nd ward, 9th pct.	174	2	204	0
22nd ward, 10th pct.	132	0	266	3
22nd ward, 11th pct.	116	1	314	3
22nd ward, 12th pct.	156	0	262	3
22nd ward, 13th pct.	166	1	252	0
22nd ward, 14th pct.	225	2	198	5
22nd ward, 15th pct.	143	1	298	3
22nd ward, 16th pct.	322	4	334	1
22nd ward, 17th pct.	279	3	269	1
22nd ward, 18th pct.	238	1	240	9
22nd ward, 19th pct.	266	0	349	4

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.				
22nd ward, 20th pct.	227	2	335	7
23rd ward, 1st pct.	236	1	203	1
23rd ward, 2nd pct.	288	1	200	7
23rd ward, 3rd pct.	180	0	294	7
23rd ward, 4th pct.	253	1	161	2
23rd ward, 5th pct.	244	1	218	1
23rd ward, 6th pct.	239	2	217	5
23rd ward, 7th pct.	249	3	215	9
23rd ward, 8th pct.	245	0	142	10
23rd ward, 9th pct.	221	3	115	1
23rd ward, 10th pct. (A) ..	174	3	161	0
23rd ward, 10th pct. (B) ..	142	0	140	3
23rd ward, 11th pct.	279	5	162	5
23rd ward, 12th pct.	339	5	105	7
23rd ward, 13th pct.	320	15	123	4
23rd ward, 14th pct.	358	1	144	5
23rd ward, 15th pct.	171	1	265	4
24th ward, 1st pct.	348	1	80	3
24th ward, 2nd pct.	360	2	55	0
24th ward, 3rd pct.	310	2	71	3
24th ward, 4th pct.	366	1	77	0
24th ward, 5th pct.	366	0	74	4
24th ward, 6th pct.	212	2	184	3
24th ward, 7th pct.	268	3	163	8
24th ward, 8th pct.	305	1	133	6
24th ward, 9th pct.	318	2	188	6
24th ward, 10th pct.	404	0	107	6
24th ward, 11th pct.	528	3	146	2
24th ward, 12th pct.	312	1	239	5
24th ward, 13th pct.	296	0	44	2
24th ward, 14th pct.	315	3	58	1
24th ward, 15th pct.	326	3	54	1
24th ward, 16th pct.	271	0	306	8
24th ward, 17th pct.	360	3	99	1
24th ward, 18th pct.	364	2	269	4
24th ward, 19th pct.	496	1	185	3
24th ward, 20th pct.	508	1	168	5
24th ward, 21st pct.	349	0	260	3
24th ward, 22nd pct.	318	4	121	4
25th ward, 1st pct.	262	0	251	4
25th ward, 2nd pct.	251	3	188	3
25th ward, 3rd pct.	229	0	160	3
25th ward, 4th pct.	218	1	164	7
25th ward, 5th pct.	324	0	174	6
25th ward, 6th pct.	259	0	188	14
25th ward, 7th pct.	195	0	177	0
25th ward, 8th pct.	270	8	194	7
25th ward, 9th pct.	291	0	306	5
25th ward, 10th pct.	218	4	288	3
25th ward, 11th pct.	207	0	208	3
25th ward, 12th pct.	235	1	189	8
25th ward, 13th pct.	242	0	166	7
25th ward, 14th pct.	248	2	150	13
25th ward, 15th pct.	254	2	164	10
25th ward, 16th pct.	260	2	196	9
25th ward, 17th pct.	180	2	256	4
25th ward, 18th pct.	235	0	253	16
25th ward, 19th pct.	263	0	241	7
25th ward, 20th pct.	264	1	168	14
26th ward, 1st pct.	305	4	168	5
26th ward, 2nd pct.	144	0	299	1
26th ward, 3rd pct.	203	1	285	1
26th ward, 4th pct.	266	1	185	5
26th ward, 5th pct.	235	2	348	25
26th ward, 6th pct.	194	2	324	5
26th ward, 7th pct.	172	1	292	3
26th ward, 8th pct.	217	3	294	4
26th ward, 9th pct.	199	0	270	2
26th ward, 10th pct.	226	0	211	5
26th ward, 11th pct.	192	0	333	1
26th ward, 12th pct.	179	2	238	4
26th ward, 13th pct.	308	4	222	4
26th ward, 14th pct.	188	1	404	3

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				
Milwaukee, city—Cont.				
26th ward, 15th pct.	319	0	356	4
26th ward, 16th pct.	291	0	282	2
26th ward, 17th pct.	211	3	371	2
26th ward, 18th pct.	257	1	240	3
26th ward, 19th pct.	147	1	303	0
26th ward, 20th pct.	179	0	370	3
26th ward, 21st pct.	237	0	309	6
26th ward, 22nd pct.	243	1	226	5
26th ward, 23rd pct.	225	5	263	5
26th ward, 24th pct.	287	3	280	9
26th ward, 25th pct.	234	2	340	4
26th ward, 26th pct.	215	0	337	1
26th ward, 27th pct.	263	1	318	4
26th ward, 28th pct.	275	4	392	8
26th ward, 29th pct.	172	1	328	3
26th ward, 30th pct.	324	2	333	6
26th ward, 31st pct.	237	4	356	1
27th ward, 1st pct.	364	3	198	9
27th ward, 2nd pct.	249	1	232	3
27th ward, 3rd pct.	179	0	217	2
27th ward, 4th pct.	269	0	229	5
27th ward, 5th pct.	278	1	142	8
27th ward, 6th pct.	147	0	282	6
27th ward, 7th pct.	171	3	321	7
27th ward, 8th pct.	240	0	222	10
27th ward, 9th pct.	291	0	251	4
27th ward, 10th pct.	218	3	247	5
27th ward, 11th pct.	229	0	224	4
27th ward, 12th pct.	360	0	124	5
27th ward, 13th pct.	313	2	145	7
27th ward, 14th pct.	191	2	172	6
27th ward, 15th pct.	448	0	152	2
South Milwaukee, city:				
1st ward, 1st pct.	223	7	423	3
1st ward, 2nd pct.	191	3	308	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	217	2	282	3
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	396	7	331	3
3rd ward, 1st pct.	478	13	191	5
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	469	10	218	7
4th ward, 1st pct.	446	0	186	0
Wauwatosa, city:				
1st ward, 1st pct.	130	5	699	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	242	1	965	2
1st ward, 3rd pct.	249	1	749	4
2nd ward, 1st pct.	209	0	1,007	3
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	195	1	1,467	2
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	294	2	1,178	3
3rd ward, 1st pct.	273	6	996	4
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	252	3	881	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	359	7	699	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	250	2	705	6
5th ward, 1st pct.	223	5	672	1
5th ward, 2nd pct.	185	3	487	3
5th ward, 3rd pct.	299	5	835	3
West Allis, city:				
1st ward, 1st pct.	518	18	259	3
1st ward, 2nd pct.	309	14	120	2
1st ward, 3rd pct.	520	15	335	7
1st ward, 4th pct.	367	9	138	3
1st ward, 5th pct.	401	9	189	2
1st ward, 6th pct.	571	7	286	2
1st ward, 7th pct.	484	6	376	6
2nd ward, 1st pct.	309	10	257	4
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	229	4	280	2
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	432	7	249	2
3rd ward, 1st pct.	215	3	286	2
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	355	3	465	5
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	746	15	496	8
4th ward, 1st pct.	581	12	310	7
4th ward, 2nd pct.	781	17	453	11
4th ward, 3rd pct.	707	4	576	4
4th ward, 4th pct.	513	8	442	2
Total	155,804	1,338	132,224	2,257

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
MONROE CO.				
Adrian	61	0	58	0
Angelo	74	1	111	0
Byron	46	1	55	1
Clifton	99	0	109	0
Glendale	101		104	0
Grant	20	0	40	0
Greenfield	21		84	2
Jefferson	105	0	69	0
LaFayette	32		25	0
La Grange	92	0	150	0
Leon	106	0	125	0
Lincoln	103	0	154	0
Little Falls	92	1	141	0
New Lyme	7	0	33	0
Oakdale	114	0	80	4
Portland	135	0	89	0
Ridgeville	75		116	1
Scott	6	0	17	1
Sheldon	40	0	110	0
Sparta	152	2	159	0
Tomah	64	0	138	1
Wellington	75	1	86	0
Wells	77	0	48	0
Wilton	99	0	69	0
Cashton, vil.	184	0	138	0
Kendall, vil.	66	0	105	0
Melvinia, vil.	41		11	0
Norwalk, vil.	67	0	146	0
Wilton, vil.	76		117	0
Wyeville, vil.	16	0	18	0
Sparta, city:				
1st ward	125	0	373	0
2nd ward	190		251	
3rd ward	163	0	265	0
4th ward	183	0	309	0
Tomah, city:				
1st ward	76	0	202	0
2nd ward	207	2	244	
3rd ward	189	2	243	0
4th ward	171	0	197	0
Total	3,550	11	4,789	10
OCONTO CO.				
Abrams	64	2	162	1
Armstrong	104		121	0
Bagley	29	0	31	0
Brazeau	80	1	153	1
Breed	60	0	100	0
Chase	128	0	100	0
Doty	24		30	0
Gillet	54	0	216	1
How	61	1	159	0
Lena	146	1	122	0
Little River	134	0	189	1
Little Suamico	202	1	157	0
Maple Valley	75	0	193	1
Morgan	89	1	119	0
Oconto	138	0	197	0
Oconto Falls	73	0	154	1
Pensaukee	91	1	224	0
Riverview	50	0	49	0
Spruce	153	2	148	1
Stiles	110	1	147	0
Townsend	39	0	85	0
Underhill	41	1	122	0
Wheeler	60	0	107	0
Lena, vil.	94	0	116	0
Suring, vil.	86	1	151	0
Gillett, city:				
1st ward	66	2	148	0
2nd ward	45	0	163	0
3rd ward	23	0	108	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
OCONTO CO.—Cont.				
Oconto, city:				
1st ward	51	0	145	0
2nd ward	70	0	84	0
3rd ward	128	0	66	0
4th ward	117	0	98	0
5th ward	130	0	153	0
6th ward	90	0	93	0
7th ward	121	3	156	0
8th ward	78	0	167	0
9th ward	127	3	58	0
10th ward	131	1	94	0
Oconto Falls, city:				
1st ward	60	0	97	0
2nd ward	68	0	200	0
3rd ward	124	0	175	0
Total	3,614	22	5,357	7
ONEIDA CO.				
Cassian	33	1	55	0
Crescent	139	1	81	0
Enterprise	24	0	46	0
Hazelhurst	30	0	62	0
Lake Tomahawk	55	1	73	2
Little Rice	9	0	29	0
Lynne	21	2	36	1
Minocqua	188	1	423	0
Monico	59	0	40	0
Newbold	99	3	95	0
Nokomis	39	0	71	0
Pelican	295	0	233	0
Piehl	14	0	8	0
Pine Lake	191	1	156	0
Schoepke	41	0	85	0
Stella	53	0	27	0
Sugar Camp	100	0	84	2
Three Lakes	106	0	351	1
Woodboro	33	0	56	1
Woodruff	71	1	159	0
Rhinelander, city:				
1st ward	269	0	171	2
2nd ward	190	0	116	0
3rd ward	175	0	70	2
4th ward	89	0	295	0
5th ward	134	0	293	2
6th ward	128	0	134	1
7th ward	183	1	251	2
8th ward	322	0	152	0
Total	3,090	12	3,652	16
OUTAGAMIE CO.				
Black Creek	13	1	176	0
Bovina	30	0	80	0
Buchanan	186	2	148	2
Center	47	2	276	1
Cicero	80	2	231	0
Dale	55	0	292	0
Deer Creek	48	0	104	0
Ellington	35	1	275	0
Freedom	134	0	202	0
Grand Chute:				
1st pct.	214	1	421	1
2nd pct.	175	2	372	2
Greenville	54	1	241	0
Hortonia	22	0	140	0
Kaukauna	66	0	78	0
Liberty	21	0	73	0
Maine	25	0	90	0
Maple Creek	31	0	123	0
Oneida	137	1	184	0
Osborn	40	0	135	1
Seymour	61	1	217	0
Vandenbroek	77	1	104	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.				
Bear Creek, vil.	30	0	145	0
Block Creek, vil.	27	1	208	1
Combined Locks, vil.	111	0	74	0
Hortonville, vil.	58	0	303	0
Kimberly, vil.	709	3	425	0
Little Chute, vil.	722	3	642	0
Shiocton, vil.	69	1	137	0
Appleton, city:				
1st ward	124	2	422	2
2nd ward	237	1	675	0
3rd ward	108	0	248	0
4th ward	214	2	739	3
5th ward	161	0	455	0
6th ward	300	2	798	0
7th ward	157	0	437	0
8th ward	143	1	327	0
9th ward	126	0	415	0
10th ward	172	0	532	0
11th ward	139	0	469	0
12th ward	340	1	668	1
13th ward	228	2	330	0
14th ward	77	0	556	1
15th ward	90	0	424	0
16th ward	250	2	695	2
17th ward	145	0	402	0
18th ward	156	0	317	0
Kaukauna, city:				
1st ward	380	1	385	0
2nd ward	339	0	430	0
3rd ward	402	0	339	0
4th and 5th wards	337	1	278	1
New London, city:				
3rd ward	152	0	300	0
Seymour, city:				
1st ward	68	3	348	0
2nd ward	72	2	218	1
Total	8,194	43	17,103	19
OZAUKEE CO.				
Belgium	217	2	309	0
Cedarburg	122	0	382	0
Fredonia	104	2	272	2
Grafton	164	3	237	1
Mequon:				
1st pct.	194	5	584	1
2nd pct.	251	1	508	2
Port Washington	183	0	179	1
Saukville	101	1	256	1
Belgium, vil.	115	0	94	0
Fredonia, vil.	65	0	134	0
Grafton, vil.	309	0	342	0
Saukville, vil.	141	0	138	1
Thiensville, vil.	149	0	272	0
Cedarburg, city:				
1st ward	107	0	349	0
2nd ward	114	0	176	0
3rd ward	115	0	228	1
Port Washington, city:				
1st ward	253	0	270	1
2nd ward	201	0	185	0
3rd ward	135	0	123	0
4th ward	125	0	97	0
5th ward	161	2	162	0
6th ward	259	0	279	0
Total	3,585	17	5,576	11
PEPIN CO.				
Albany	89	1	34	0
Durand	52	1	50	0
Frankfort	50	0	69	0
Lima	107	0	84	0
Pepin	93	1	108	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
PEPIN CO.—Cont.				
Stockholm	23	0	62	0
Waterville	84	1	154	1
Waubeeek	15	0	25	0
Pepin, vil	121	2	129	0
Stockholm, vil	12	0	52	0
Durand, city:				
1st ward	86	0	95	0
2nd ward	122	1	223	0
3rd ward	87	0	184	0
Total	941	7	1,269	2
PIERCE CO.				
Clifton	76	0	52	0
Diamond Bluff	59	0	36	0
Ellsworth	104	0	207	0
El Paso	67	0	138	0
Gilman	87	0	194	0
Hartland	60	0	129	0
Isabelle	17	0	18	0
Maiden Rock	51	0	116	1
Martell	121	0	166	0
Oak Grove	72	0	68	0
River Falls	125	0	101	0
Rock Elm	57	0	111	0
Salem	44	0	115	0
Spring Lake	60	0	115	1
Trenton	72	0	107	0
Tsimbelle	176	2	134	0
Union	64	0	117	0
Bay City, vil	37	0	61	0
Ellsworth, vil	182	0	445	0
Elmwood, vil	100	0	188	0
Maiden Rock, vil	24	0	72	0
Plum City, vil	30	0	81	0
Spring Valley, vil	111	0	301	1
Prescott, city:				
1st ward	57	1	89	0
2nd ward	39	0	76	0
3rd ward	38	1	99	0
River Falls, city:				
2nd election dist.	472	0	714	2
Total	2,402	4	4,050	5
POLK CO.				
Alden	166	0	115	1
Apple River	97	0	83	2
Balsam Lake	80	0	66	0
Beaver	132	0	54	0
Black Brook	123	0	67	0
Bone Lake	107	0	36	1
Clam Falls	101	0	79	0
Clayton	88	0	73	0
Clear Lake	90	3	95	0
Eureka	132	1	116	0
Farmington	52	0	115	1
Garfield	105	1	83	0
Georgetown	72	0	47	0
Johnstown	69	1	29	0
Laketown	89	0	84	0
Lincoln	121	1	91	1
Lorraine	81	0	37	0
Luck	103	1	69	0
McKinley	69	1	36	0
Milltown	92	0	72	0
Osceola	68	1	96	1
St. Croix Falls	105	0	79	0
Sterling	63	0	52	0
West Sweden	124	1	64	3
Balsam Lake, vil	87	0	134	1
Centuria, vil	68	0	126	0
Clayton, vil	33	0	56	0
Clear Lake, vil	123	0	133	2

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
POLK CO.—Cont.				
Dresser, vil.	59	0	77	0
Frederic, vil.	88	1	190	0
Luck, vil.	137	0	208	0
Milltown, vil.	62	0	140	0
Oscoda, vil.	78	0	199	1
St. Croix Falls, vil.	119	1	231	0
Amery, city:				
1st ward	86	0	208	1
2nd ward	116	1	135	0
Total	3,385	14	3,575	15
PORTAGE CO.				
Alban	158	0	79	0
Almond	27	0	126	0
Amherst	115	0	152	0
Belmont	44	0	84	0
Buena Vista	91	0	139	0
Carson	209	2	116	2
Dewey	107	2	25	0
Eau Pleine	97	1	155	0
Grant	85	1	121	0
Hull	397	1	94	4
Lancaster	75	1	142	0
Linwood	137	0	73	2
New Hope	112	0	140	0
Pine Grove	53	0	110	0
Plover	271	2	190	1
Sharon	417	2	146	0
Stockton	323	0	125	0
Almond, vil.	31	0	162	0
Amherst, vil.	96	0	197	0
Amherst Junction, vil.	34	0	38	0
Junction City, vil.	82	1	64	0
Nelsonville, vil.	22	0	71	0
Park Ridge, vil.	39	0	89	0
Rosholt, vil.	96	3	121	0
Whiting, vil.	169	0	128	0
Stevens Point, city:				
1st ward	199	0	241	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	170	0	330	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	234	0	200	2
3rd ward	348	1	478	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	311	1	128	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	486	0	67	0
5th ward	376	0	357	1
6th ward	301	1	219	2
7th ward	489	0	182	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	302	0	228	1
8th ward, 2nd pct.	145	0	185	0
9th ward	189	1	117	0
Total	6,837	20	5,619	16
PRICE CO.				
Catawba	56	0	69	0
Eisenstein	84	0	78	0
Elk	109	3	113	0
Emery	64	4	86	0
Fifield	128	0	169	1
Flambeau	95	2	73	0
Georgetown	25	0	46	0
Hackett	32	0	55	0
Harmony	47	7	63	1
Hill	46	0	66	0
Kennan	52	0	56	0
Knox	92	25	58	1
Lake	159	0	176	5
Ogema	191	2	254	0
Prentice	87	1	128	4
Spirit	77	0	141	0
Worcester	186	7	211	4
Catawba, vil.	41	0	56	0
Kennan, vil.	24	0	35	0
Prentice, vil.	64	0	129	0

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
PRICE CO.—Cont.				
Park Falls, city:				
1st ward	157	3	129	0
2nd ward	68	1	79	0
3rd ward	187	0	220	0
4th ward	125	2	87	0
Phillips, city:				
1st ward	72	1	157	2
2nd ward	57	1	161	0
3rd ward	65	0	135	2
Total	2,390	59	3,030	20
RACINE CO.				
Burlington	239	3	570	0
Caledonia:				
1st pct.	324	4	333	1
2nd pct.	513	1	486	3
Dover	175	1	328	3
Mt. Pleasant:				
1st pct.	1,057	4	1,263	2
2nd pct.	447	3	202	0
Norway	264	0	352	1
Raymond	197	1	306	1
Rochester	52	0	138	0
Waterford	177	1	305	1
Yorkville	120	0	323	0
Rochester, vil.	32	0	117	0
Sturtevant, vil.	252	0	187	0
Union Grove, vil.	139	1	392	0
Waterford, vil.	141	0	316	0
Burlington, city:				
1st ward	96	1	141	0
2nd ward	231	1	494	0
3rd ward	255	0	498	0
4th ward	156	0	337	0
Racine, city:				
1st ward	147	2	163	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	187	0	435	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	133	0	474	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	303	3	311	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	226	3	375	1
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	324	0	440	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	514	3	267	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	399	0	259	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	360	6	105	3
5th ward, 2nd pct.	349	7	128	1
6th ward	465	1	229	2
7th ward, 1st pct.	366	2	889	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	469	1	362	0
7th ward, 3rd pct.	471	0	360	2
8th ward, 1st pct.	272	1	289	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	217	0	463	0
8th ward, 3rd pct.	291	0	236	0
8th ward, 4th pct.	260	4	288	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	532	4	334	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.	573	6	237	0
10th ward, 1st pct.	374	0	184	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	321	2	179	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	321	2	477	2
11th ward, 2nd pct.	364	0	323	0
12th ward, 1st pct.	194	0	679	1
12th ward, 2nd pct.	249	0	398	2
12th ward, 3rd pct.	215	0	424	0
12th ward, 4th pct.	216	0	423	0
12th ward, 5th pct.	304	0	490	1
12th ward, 6th pct.	381	0	241	1
13th ward, 1st pct.	437	0	277	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.	508	1	453	0
13th ward, 3rd pct.	491	3	309	2
13th ward, 4th pct.	554	4	558	0
14th ward, 1st pct.	580	2	204	1
14th ward, 2nd pct.	360	1	450	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	543	7	471	2
15th ward, 2nd pct.	469	4	399	1
15th ward, 3rd pct.	521	1	307	2
15th ward, 4th pct.	314	2	278	2
Total	19,441	93	21,256	41

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
RICHLAND CO.				
Akan	109	0	104	0
Bloom	85	0	155	0
Buena Vista	122	0	242	0
Dayton	61	1	128	0
Eagle	52	0	124	0
Forest	31	0	128	0
Henrietta	92	0	123	0
Ithaca	129	1	135	0
Marshall	45	0	143	0
Orion	69	0	136	0
Richland	114	0	319	0
Richwood	122	0	114	0
Rockbridge	81	0	160	0
Sylvan	53	0	142	0
Westford	117	0	70	0
Willow	59	0	142	0
Boaz, vil.	40	1	32	0
Cazenovia, vil.	54	0	91	0
Lone Rock, vil.	80	0	79	0
Viola, vil.	40	0	139	0
Yuba, vil.	39	0	15	0
Richland Center, city:				
1st ward	164	2	445	1
2nd ward	233	0	458	0
3rd ward	231	0	649	0
Total	2,222	5	4,273	1
ROCK CO.				
Avon	52	0	76	0
Beloit	447	2	553	3
Bradford	51	2	214	0
Center	58	0	163	0
Clinton	49	0	141	0
Fulton	217	1	190	0
Harmony	200	0	291	0
Janesville	121	0	241	0
Johnstown	46	0	145	0
La Prairie	64	1	223	1
Lima	65	0	190	0
Magnolia	72	0	143	0
Milton	115	0	209	0
Newark	46	1	149	0
Plymouth	80	0	216	0
Porter	137	0	133	0
Rock	198	0	244	0
Spring Valley	58	0	116	2
Turtle	174	1	494	1
Union	89	1	114	0
Clinton, vil.	124	0	335	0
Footville, vil.	56	1	181	0
Milton, vil.	201	1	420	0
Milton Junction, vil.	148	0	245	0
Orfordville, vil.	70	0	176	0
Beloit, city:				
1st ward	118	1	179	0
2nd ward	169	0	297	0
3rd ward	301	2	181	1
4th ward	265	1	271	1
5th ward	168	2	283	1
6th ward	163	0	482	0
7th ward	179	0	544	0
8th ward	358	1	438	2
9th ward	205	1	281	1
10th ward	169	1	172	0
11th ward	175	1	233	1
12th ward	190	0	283	0
13th ward	195	4	257	0
14th ward	170	0	326	0
15th ward	192	0	256	0
16th ward	287	0	362	1
17th ward	241	0	402	0
18th ward	303	1	338	1
Edgerton, city	731	0	676	1
Evansville, city	359	0	670	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
ROCK CO.—Cont.				
Janesville, city:				
1st ward	512	1	662	1
2nd ward	369	2	392	0
3rd ward	204	1	316	0
4th ward	141	0	496	0
5th ward	351	0	932	0
6th ward	268	0	407	0
7th ward	441	2	258	0
8th ward	324	1	259	0
9th ward	323	1	197	0
10th ward	280	0	174	0
11th ward	370	1	159	0
12th ward	253	1	134	0
13th ward	387	2	372	0
14th ward	466	1	415	0
Total	12,565	39	17,706	18
RUSK CO.				
Atlanta	76	0	103	0
Big Bend	55	0	79	3
Big Falls	20	0	38	0
Cedar Rapids	11	0	7	0
Dewey	70	0	43	0
Flambeau	159	4	123	2
Grant	126	4	165	1
Grow	81	0	64	0
Hawkins	37	0	32	0
Hubbard	22	0	31	1
Lawrence	39	1	25	1
Marshall	115	4	79	2
Murry	49	0	71	0
Richland	34	0	21	0
Rusk	63	4	44	0
South Fork	37	2	17	0
Strickland	99	0	26	0
Stubbs	88	2	119	0
Thornapple	95	0	98	0
True	50	0	74	0
Washington	58	0	67	0
Wilkinson	7	0	16	0
Willard	62	2	32	0
Wilson	15	0	14	0
Bruce, vil.	98	0	189	0
Conrath, vil.	28	0	20	0
Glen Flora, vil.	11	0	33	0
Hawkins, vil.	79	0	62	2
Ingram, vil.	24	0	20	0
Sheldon, vil.	47	1	51	0
Tony, vil.	31	0	42	0
Weyerhaeuser, vil.	54	0	72	0
Ladysmith, city:				
1st ward	58	0	79	0
2nd ward	75	0	110	0
3rd ward	48	0	82	0
4th ward	108	0	126	0
5th ward	105	0	181	0
6th ward	105	0	87	0
7th ward	107	0	163	0
Total	2,416	24	2,705	14
ST. CROIX CO.				
Baldwin	91	0	139	0
Cady	51	0	128	1
Cylon	91	0	71	0
Eau Galle	128	0	102	1
Emerald	122	0	56	0
Erin Prairie	138	0	42	0
Forest	90	0	77	2
Glenwood	127	1	92	2
Hammond	103	0	115	0
Hudson	52	0	65	1
Kinnickinnic	84	1	57	0
Pleasant Valley	63	1	31	0
Richmond	84	0	70	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.				
Rush River	74	0	60	0
Somerset	73	2	160	1
Springfield	102	0	102	1
Stanton	88	0	52	0
Star Prairie	101	0	74	0
St. Joseph	60	1	97	0
Troy	92	1	76	2
Warren	82	0	65	0
Baldwin, vil.	164	1	289	0
Deer Park, vil.	58	0	35	0
Hammond, vil.	125	0	130	0
North Hudson, vil.	200	1	78	0
Roberts, vil.	45	0	77	0
Somerset, vil.	86	0	90	0
Star Prairie, vil.	31	0	69	0
Wilson, vil.	27	0	41	0
Woodville, vil.	84	0	73	0
Glenwood, city:				
1st ward	28	0	65	0
2nd ward	30	0	49	0
3rd ward	33	0	104	0
Hudson, city:				
1st ward	131	0	174	1
2nd ward	191	0	291	0
3rd ward	196	0	231	0
New Richmond, city:				
1st ward	169	0	187	0
2nd ward	264	0	290	1
3rd ward	116	0	101	1
River Falls, city:				
1st ward	67	0	67	1
Total	3,941	9	4,172	16
SAUK CO.				
Baraboo	191	0	281	7
Bear Creek	113	0	50	0
Dellonid	74	1	55	2
Delton	126	1	336	0
Excelsior	110	1	111	1
Fairfield	87	0	83	0
Franklin	178	0	78	1
Freedom	53	0	103	1
Greenfield	75	0	66	0
Honey Creek	116	3	127	2
Ironton	92	0	118	0
LaValle	92	3	100	0
Merrimac	48	0	52	0
Prairie du Sac	60	0	87	2
Reedsburg	94	0	155	1
Spring Green	66	0	55	0
Sumpter	436	1	236	15
Troy	119	0	172	8
Washington	120	1	137	0
Westfield	136	0	113	1
Winfeld	79	1	72	0
Woodland	66	0	127	0
Ironton, vil.	20	0	60	0
LaValle, vil.	74	0	120	1
Lime Ridge, vil.	26	0	69	0
Loganville, vil.	56	0	66	1
Merrimac, vil.	60	1	47	1
North Freedom, vil.	60	0	151	0
Plain, vil.	124	1	84	0
Prairie du Sac, vil.	160	0	463	3
Rock Springs, vil.	75	0	107	1
Sauk City, vil.	352	0	269	2
Spring Green, vil.	211	0	216	0
Baraboo, city:				
1st ward, 1st pct.	208	0	428	5
1st ward, 2nd pct.	124	0	228	3
2nd ward, 1st pct.	215	1	546	2
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	200	1	406	2
3rd ward	254	0	229	5

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
SAUK CO.—Cont.				
Reedsburg, city:				
1st ward	232	0	388	1
2nd ward	196	1	362	0
3rd ward	217	0	294	0
Total	5,395	17	7,267	68
SAWYER CO.				
Bass Lake	97	1	112	1
Couderay	61	1	43	0
Draper	87	0	137	2
Edgewater	54	1	61	0
Hayward	154	0	205	0
Hunter	37	0	44	0
Lenroot	82	0	87	0
Meadowbrook	26	0	41	0
Meteor	33	0	54	0
Ojibwa	37	0	62	0
Radisson	73	0	132	0
Round Lake	65	0	161	0
Sand Lake	81	0	140	0
Spider Lake	20	0	106	2
Weirgor	35	0	62	0
Winter	165	0	253	3
Couderay, vil.	33	0	29	0
Exeland, vil.	20	0	71	0
Hayward, city:				
1st ward	63	1	91	0
2nd ward	63	0	153	0
3rd ward	67	0	128	0
4th ward	26	0	37	0
Total	1,379	4	2,209	8
SHAWANO CO.				
Almon	40	0	96	0
Angelica	101	0	170	0
Aniwa	11	0	69	0
Bartelme	34	0	29	0
Belle Plaine	91	0	262	0
Birnamwood	43	0	82	0
Fairbanks	55	0	88	0
Germania	28	0	65	1
Grant	43	0	261	0
Green Valley	82	0	241	0
Hartland	45	1	170	0
Herman	38	0	221	0
Hutchins	19	1	85	0
Lessor	63	0	109	0
Maple Grove	139	0	163	1
Morris	74	0	62	0
Navarino	33	0	64	0
Pella	25	1	203	0
Red Springs	54	1	84	0
Richmond	73	1	234	0
Seneca	30	0	133	0
Washington	38	1	198	0
Waukechon	87	0	138	0
Wescott	157	0	307	0
Wittenberg	75	0	131	2
Aniwa, vil.	15	0	61	2
Birnamwood, vil.	33	0	188	0
Bonduel, vil.	46	2	241	0
Bowler, vil.	30	0	83	0
Cecil, vil.	44	0	110	1
Eland, vil.	47	0	48	0
Gresham, vil.	57	1	92	0
Keshena, pct.	40	0	92	0
Mattoon, vil.	57	2	95	0
Neopit, pct.	103	0	139	0
Tigerton, vil.	90	0	175	0
Wittenberg, vil.	85	0	281	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
SHAWANO CO.—Cont.				
Shawano, city:				
1st ward, 1st pct.	139	1	327	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	135	2	208	0
2nd ward	132	0	259	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	165	1	344	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	84	0	190	0
Total	2,780	15	6,598	8
SHEBOYGAN CO.				
Greenbush	78	0	224	0
Herman	151	0	362	1
Holland	92	0	502	0
Lima	122	0	477	3
Lyndon	74	0	227	0
Mitchell	107	0	121	0
Mosel	59	0	193	1
Plymouth	117	1	321	1
Rhine	89	2	191	0
Russell	52	0	52	0
Scott	76	0	276	0
Sheboygan	608	1	691	2
Sheboygan Falls	189	0	320	14
Sherman	81	0	230	0
Wilson	210	0	373	1
Adell, vil.	48	0	110	0
Cascade, vil.	59	0	124	0
Cedar Grove, vil.	96	0	386	0
Elkhart Lake, vil.	89	0	155	3
Glenbeulch, vil.	43	0	96	0
Kohler, vil.	103	0	762	2
Oostburg, vil.	58	0	343	0
Random Lake, vil.	103	0	173	1
Waldo, vil.	40	0	127	0
Plymouth, city:				
1st ward, 1st pct.	199	2	227	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	153	1	236	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	166	0	266	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	118	1	286	1
Sheboygan, city:				
1st ward, 1st pct.	177	6	903	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	322	8	793	3
2nd ward, 1st pct.	237	13	583	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	333	13	369	3
3rd ward, 1st pct.	205	16	233	3
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	432	10	327	15
4th ward, 1st pct.	577	20	351	4
4th ward, 2nd pct.	487	13	582	2
5th ward, 1st pct.	416	9	377	10
5th ward, 2nd pct.	752	21	672	10
6th ward, 1st pct.	322	8	216	8
6th ward, 2nd pct.	424	15	278	5
7th ward, 1st pct.	555	16	494	6
7th ward, 2nd pct.	531	22	488	7
8th ward, 1st pct.	469	10	675	5
8th ward, 2nd pct.	528	13	499	3
Sheboygan Falls, city:				
1st ward	295	1	440	5
2nd ward	186	1	371	2
Total	10,628	223	16,552	124
TAYLOR CO.				
Aurora	89	2	65	3
Browning	112	0	85	3
Chester	69	1	113	0
Cleveland	54	1	67	1
Deer Creek	106	1	128	2
Ford	58	0	36	0
Goodrich	57	0	59	0
Greenwood	80	1	116	1
Grover	39	0	48	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
TAYLOR CO.—Cont.				
Hammel	90	1	93	3
Holway	109	1	81	1
Jump River	53	0	69	0
Little Black	141	1	176	0
Maplehurst	66	0	66	1
McKinley	79	2	68	0
Medford	219	0	328	3
Molitor	25	0	35	0
Pershing	95	0	82	0
Rib Lake	86	3	159	2
Roosevelt	179	0	48	0
Taft	100	0	44	0
Westboro	101	7	166	0
Gilmn, vil.	49	0	87	0
Lublin, vil.	49	1	20	0
Rib Lake, vil.	115	0	272	0
Stetsonville, vil.	37	0	99	2
Medford, city:				
1st ward	137	1	314	2
2nd ward	134	1	215	2
3rd ward	153	3	268	0
Total	2,681	27	3,407	26
TREMPEALEAU CO.				
Albion	74	0	89	0
Arcadia	351	1	120	0
Burnside	69	0	19	0
Caledonia	27		33	0
Chimney Rock	54	0	63	0
Dodge	101	0	30	0
Ettrick	126	0	176	0
Gale	158	0	163	0
Hale	199	0	146	0
Lincoln	76	0	60	0
Pigeon	179	0	123	0
Preston	168	0	144	0
Sumner	79	0	74	0
Trempealeau	84	1	123	0
Unity	110	0	72	0
Eleva, vil.	76	0	108	0
Ettrick, vil.	87	0	104	0
Strum, vil.	107	0	94	0
Trempealeau, vil.	114	0	116	0
Arcadia, city:				
1st ward	64	0	88	0
2nd ward	124	0	142	0
3rd ward	101	0	85	0
Blair, city:				
1st ward	30	0	50	0
2nd ward	69	0	80	0
3rd ward	40	0	41	0
Galesville, city:				
1st ward	55	1	65	0
2nd ward	48	0	94	0
3rd ward	34	0	87	0
Independence, city:				
1st ward	29	0	35	0
2nd ward	19	0	28	0
3rd ward	41	0	29	0
4th ward	37	1	43	0
Osseo, city:				
1st ward	78	0	96	0
2nd ward	45	1	77	0
3rd ward	33	0	69	0
Whitehall, city:				
1st ward	38	0	102	0
2nd ward	44	0	151	0
3rd ward	63	2	118	0
Total	3,231	7	3,337	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
VERNON CO.				
Bergen	52	0	46	1
Christiana	214	1	84	0
Clinton	151	0	97	0
Coon	142	0	79	0
Forest	51	0	153	0
Franklin	203	0	122	0
Genoa	51	0	71	0
Greenwood	93	0	75	0
Hamburg	45	0	80	0
Harmony	126	0	75	0
Hillsboro	86	0	93	0
Jefferson	162	1	127	0
Kickapoo	78	1	101	0
Liberty	38	1	35	0
Stark	54	0	74	0
Sterling	96	0	127	0
Union	72	0	55	0
Viroqua	222	0	181	0
Webster	117	0	77	0
Wheatland	36	0	97	0
Whitestown	85	0	53	0
Chaseburg, vil.	19	0	64	0
Coon Valley, vil.	93	0	92	0
De Soto, vil.	34	0	60	0
Genoa, vil.	54	0	53	0
La Farge, vil.	73	0	188	0
Ontario, vil.	67	0	82	0
Readstown, vil.	78	0	74	0
Stoddard, vil.	52	0	50	0
Viola, vil.	25	0	68	0
Hillsboro, city:				
1st ward	32	0	69	0
2nd ward	54	0	89	0
3rd ward	66	0	133	0
Viroqua, city:				
1st ward	92	0	96	0
2nd ward	62	0	115	0
3rd ward	184	0	197	0
4th ward	82	0	154	0
5th ward	94	0	162	0
6th ward	107	0	121	0
Westby, city:				
1st ward	140	0	76	0
2nd ward	125	0	153	0
3rd ward	71	0	55	0
Total	3,778	4	4,053	1
VILAS CO.				
Arbor Vitae	75	1	136	2
Boulder Junction	44	2	186	0
Cloverland	52	6	78	1
Conover	98	1	188	1
Flembeau	158	0	287	0
Land O'Lakes	88	0	160	1
Lincoln	153	1	284	1
Manitowish Waters	39	1	150	0
Phelps	305	17	268	1
Plum Lake	38	1	126	0
Presque Isle	92	0	73	0
St. Germain	45	0	177	1
Washington	67	0	116	1
Winchester	51	0	73	0
Eagle River, city:				
1st ward	45	0	115	1
2nd ward	61	0	140	2
3rd ward	50	0	139	1
4th ward	42	1	96	1
Total	1,503	31	2,792	14

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
WALWORTH CO.				
Bloomfield	133	1	370	1
Darien	175	1	482	0
Delavan	244	1	558	0
East Troy	243	0	317	0
Geneva	157	1	472	3
LaFayette	107	0	198	0
LaGrange	105	1	220	0
Linn	95	0	485	0
Lyons	174	0	332	1
Richmond	120	0	174	
Sharon	87	0	223	0
Spring Prairie	78	0	256	1
Sugar Creek	167	2	349	0
Troy	142	1	234	0
Walworth	70	0	292	1
Whitewater	52	0	153	0
East Troy, vil.	203	0	345	0
Fontana on Geneva				
Lake, vil.	56	0	291	0
Genoa City, vil.	61	3	317	0
Sharon, vil.	100	0	309	0
Walworth, vil.	131	2	513	0
Williams Bay, vil.	192	0	420	1
Delavan, city:				
1st ward	181	0	470	0
2nd ward	163	0	428	0
3rd ward	239	0	540	1
Elkhorn, city:				
1st ward	127	0	253	0
2nd ward	221	0	376	0
3rd ward	198	1	422	0
Lake Geneva, city:				
1st ward	88	1	436	0
2nd ward	100	0	345	0
3rd ward	200	2	623	1
Whitewater, city:				
1st ward	158	0	270	1
2nd ward	197	0	365	0
3rd ward	216	1	369	3
4th ward	209	0	526	0
Total	5,189	18	12,733	14
WASHBURN CO.				
Barronett	96	0	47	0
Bashaw	86	0	109	
Bass Lake	45	0	25	
Beaver Brook	128	1	63	
Birchwood	41	1	47	
Brooklyn	56	0	46	
Casey	20	0	47	
Chicog	22	1	32	
Crystal	80	0	18	
Evergreen	100	0	74	
Frog Creek	10	0	19	
Gull Lake	24	0	26	
Long Lake	79	1	50	
Madge	65	0	21	
Minong	50	0	47	
Sarona	76	1	75	
Spooner	80	1	62	1
Springbrook	51	0	75	0
Stinnett	27	0	29	0
Stone Lake	39	0	57	0
Trego	106	1	63	1
Birchwood, vil.	69	0	113	0
Minong, vil.	44	0	70	0
Shell Lake, vil.	185	3	231	0
Spooner, city:				
1st ward	122	0	110	0
2nd ward	115	1	92	0
3rd ward	152	1	138	0
4th ward	112	0	110	0
5th ward	101	0	72	0
Total	2,181	12	1,968	3

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
WASHINGTON CO.				
Addison	137	0	456	0
Barton	77	1	183	1
Erin	125	0	158	2
Farmington	90	0	228	1
Germantown	160	0	454	0
Hartford	133	1	262	0
Jackson	65	3	246	0
Kewaskum	65	3	177	0
Polk	126	1	310	0
Ridgefield	227	0	434	3
Trenton	150	0	371	0
Wayne	84	1	224	0
West Bend	192	2	341	1
Barton, vil.	175	1	199	2
Germantown, vil.	24	0	94	0
Jackson, vil.	38	0	101	0
Kewaskum, vil.	167	2	333	1
Slinger, vil.	146	0	208	0
Hartford, city:				
1st ward	191	0	333	0
2nd ward	215	1	214	0
3rd ward	163	0	226	0
4th ward	219	0	304	0
West Bend, city:				
1st ward	128	1	173	0
2nd ward	134	0	256	0
3rd ward	138	0	379	0
4th ward	112	0	233	0
5th ward	191	1	301	0
6th ward	206	2	316	0
Total	3,878	20	7,514	11
WAUKESHA CO.				
Brookfield:				
1st pct.	106	0	248	0
2nd pct.	167	6	269	0
3rd pct.	110	2	200	0
4th pct.	49	1	149	0
5th pct.	90	1	408	3
6th pct.	72	0	351	1
7th pct.	203	7	293	2
Delafield	456	3	802	0
Eagle	84	0	197	0
Genesee	220	0	448	3
Lisbon	159	3	336	1
Menomonee	436	0	585	2
Merton	275	0	453	1
Mukwonago	99	0	279	2
Muskego:				
1st pct.	227	5	380	4
2nd pct.	278	2	230	3
New Berlin:				
1st pct.	359	1	379	5
2nd pct.	249	2	182	5
3rd pct.	143	1	248	3
Oconomowoc:				
1st pct.	165	1	404	0
2nd pct.	255	0	295	1
Ottawa	76	0	204	0
Pewaukee:				
1st pct.	435	3	630	6
2nd pct.	277	0	133	0
Summit	321	1	738	3
Vernon	142	1	317	0
Waukesha	214	0	510	1
Big Bend, vil.	66	0	139	0
Butler, vil.	133	1	128	3
Chenequa, vil.	19	0	157	0
Dousman, vil.	46	0	118	0
Eagle, vil.	64	1	136	1
Hartland, vil.	151	0	371	0
Lac La Belle, vil.	34	0	66	0
Lannon, vil.	74	0	51	0

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.				
Menomonee Falls, vil.	413	1	661	1
Merton, vil.	42	1	112	0
Mukwonago, vil.	150	0	355	0
North Prairie, vil.	53	0	163	0
Pewaukee, vil.	283	0	439	0
Sussex, vil.	89	0	180	0
Wales, vil.	36	0	70	0
Oconomowoc, city:				
1st pct.	280	3	675	1
2nd pct.	442	1	819	2
Waupkesha, city:				
1st ward	273	0	110	0
2nd ward	200	0	127	0
3rd ward	287	0	284	0
4th ward	116	0	154	0
5th ward	221	0	296	0
6th ward	183	0	390	0
7th ward	117	0	272	0
8th ward	220	0	330	0
9th ward	205	0	523	0
10th ward	143	0	500	0
11th ward	233	0	456	0
12th ward	269	0	242	2
13th ward	397	0	246	0
14th ward	264	0	298	0
15th ward	323	0	226	2
Total	11,493	48	18,762	58
WAUPACA CO.				
Bear Creek	49	0	192	0
Caledonia	15	0	159	0
Dayton	70	0	161	1
Dupont	41	0	244	0
Farmington:				
1st pct.	54	0	138	0
2nd pct.	227	0	303	0
Fremont	20	0	66	0
Harrison	68	0	63	1
Helvetica	41	0	84	0
Iola	101	0	94	0
Larrabee	78	1	243	0
Lebanon	48	0	176	0
Lind	38	0	152	0
Little Wolf	34	0	196	0
Matteson	40	0	127	1
Mukwa	53	1	172	1
Royalton	33	0	181	0
Scandinavia	51	0	163	0
St. Lawrence	55	1	131	0
Union	32	0	185	1
Waupaca	42	0	154	0
Weyauwega	17	0	110	0
Wyoming	19	2	63	0
Big Falls, vil.	18	0	38	0
Emarrass, vil.	19	0	71	1
Fremont, vil.	30	0	116	1
Iola, vil.	131	1	266	0
Manawa, vil.	68	0	287	0
Ogdensburg, vil.	11	0	83	0
Scandinavia, vil.	50	0	110	0
Clintonville, city:				
1st ward	137	0	382	1
2nd ward	57	1	161	0
3rd ward	65	1	243	0
4th ward	92	0	324	0
5th ward	67	0	288	0
Marion, city:				
1st ward	31	0	177	0
2nd ward	14	0	76	0
3rd ward	42	0	197	0
New London, city:				
1st ward	107	1	259	0
2nd ward	55	0	76	0
4th ward	174	1	418	1
5th ward	93	0	127	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
WAUPACA CO.—Cont.				
Waupaca, city:				
1st ward	100	0	273	0
2nd ward	129	0	329	0
3rd ward	88	0	217	1
4th ward	102	0	299	0
Weyauwega, city:				
1st ward	31	0	137	0
2nd ward	21	0	140	0
3rd ward	19	0	81	0
Total	2,977	10	8,732	10
WAUSHARA CO.				
Aurora	41	0	184	0
Bloomfield	17	0	156	0
Coloma	36	0	60	0
Dakota	18	0	94	0
Deerfield	15	1	71	0
Hancock	32	0	76	0
Leon	43	0	113	0
Marion	55	0	213	0
Mt. Morris	42	0	132	0
Oasis	27	1	80	0
Plainfield	37	0	68	0
Poy Sippi	62	0	230	0
Richford	21	0	77	0
Rose	43	0	77	0
Saxeville	20	1	127	0
Springwater	23	0	69	0
Warren	62	2	103	1
Wautoma	27	2	125	0
Coloma, vil.	65	1	95	1
Hancock, vil.	46	0	129	0
Lohrville, vil.	33	1	28	0
Plainfield, vil.	57	0	210	0
Redgranite, vil.	116	3	102	1
Wild Rose, vil.	51	1	206	0
Berlin, city:				
2nd pct.	8	0	8	0
Wautoma, city:				
1st ward	45	0	160	0
2nd ward	37	1	119	0
3rd ward	47	0	148	0
Total	1,126	14	3,260	3
WINNEBAGO CO.				
Algoma	171	1	391	0
Black Wolf	89	0	352	0
Clayton	73	2	204	1
Menasha	189	0	364	1
Nenoch	168	0	339	0
Nekimi	59	2	214	0
Nepeuskun	34	0	147	0
Omro	76	0	169	1
Oshkosh	338	15	485	2
Poygan	36	0	101	0
Rushford	57	0	316	0
Utica	22	0	240	0
Vinland	73	1	220	0
Winchester	39	0	184	0
Winneconne	47	0	171	0
Wolf River	25	1	122	0
Winneconne, vil.	74	1	325	0
Menasha, city:				
1st ward	215	0	275	0
2nd ward	470	0	416	0
3rd ward	256	1	516	1
4th ward	622	3	511	0
5th ward	314	2	328	0
Nenoch, city:				
1st ward, 1st pct.	138	0	823	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	236	2	518	0
2nd ward	207	0	459	1

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.				
Neenah, city.—Cont.				
3rd ward	156	3	182	0
4th ward	328	0	386	4
5th ward	252	0	621	0
Omro, city:				
1st ward	30	0	109	0
2nd ward	46	1	185	0
3rd ward	11	0	66	0
Oshkosh, city:				
1st ward	140	7	234	1
2nd ward	312	9	593	3
3rd ward	299	10	334	1
4th ward	306	11	627	0
5th ward	358	19	737	1
6th ward	659	18	303	4
7th ward	185	5	522	0
8th ward	343	17	472	1
9th ward	488	23	646	4
10th ward	360	9	746	0
11th ward	340	11	993	1
12th ward	507	21	633	3
13th ward	526	19	409	9
14th ward	434	19	527	2
15th ward	298	11	445	2
16th ward	398	13	266	2
Total	10,804	257	18,226	46
WOOD COUNTY				
Arpin	108	1	226	0
Auburndale	64	0	134	0
Cameron	20	0	62	0
Cary	26	0	60	0
Cranmoor	48	0	63	0
Dexter	54	0	53	1
Grand Rapids:				
1st pct.	267	1	206	0
2nd pct.	403	5	274	0
Hansen	109	1	119	1
Hiles	44	0	20	0
Lincoln	76	0	170	0
Marshfield	95	0	152	0
Milladore	96	0	129	0
Port Edwards	84	2	60	0
Remington	67	1	56	0
Richfield	83	0	140	0
Rock	54	0	128	0
Rudolph	164	1	158	0
Saratoga	140	0	180	0
Seneca	83	0	80	0
Sherry	72	0	134	0
Sigel	186	0	153	0
Wood	71	0	96	2
Auburndale, vil.	31	0	95	0
Biron, vil.	134	1	81	0
Milladore, vil.	40	0	46	0
Port Edwards, vil.	274	1	292	0
Vesper, vil.	55	0	89	0
Marshfield, city:				
1st ward	155	1	268	0
2nd ward	140	0	238	0
3rd ward	127	0	239	0
4th ward	94	0	333	0
5th ward	170	0	306	0
6th ward	107	1	212	0
7th ward	72	0	200	0
8th ward	66	1	194	0
9th ward	193	2	238	0
10th ward	201	1	265	0
Nekoosa, city:				
1st ward	166	0	127	0
2nd ward	62	0	107	0
3rd ward	142	0	108	0
4th ward	158	0	99	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

District	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
WOOD CO.—Cont.				
Pittsville, city:				
1st ward	42	0	76	0
2nd ward	13	1	41	0
3rd ward	24	1	49	0
Wisconsin Rapids, city:				
1st ward	285	3	290	1
2nd ward	163	1	266	
3rd ward	152	2	330	0
4th ward	192	3	222	0
5th ward	396	8	196	3
6th ward	276	1	163	0
7th ward	237	1	141	0
8th ward	257	4	213	0
9th ward	350	4	297	0
10th ward	247	1	225	0
Total	7,435	50	8,899	8

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES
November 7, 1950

Counties	Thompson (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
Adams	1,249	5	1,498	3
Ashland	3,163	78	3,334	7
Barron	4,151	37	5,104	22
Bayfield	2,023	57	2,346	17
Brown	14,346	20	18,364	12
Buffalo	2,068	5	2,238	3
Burnett	1,633	11	1,546	1
Calumet	2,077	4	4,404	7
Chippewa	5,849	25	6,601	3
Clark	3,949	68	6,223	10
Columbia	5,266	9	6,483	5
Crawford	3,283	2	3,858	1
Dane	34,237	210	22,637	80
Dodge	6,774	27	11,736	12
Door	1,986	5	4,442	3
Douglas	9,368	69	6,579	30
Dunn	9,354	5	4,116	7
Eau Claire	8,034	64	7,569	16
Florence	554	9	643	1
Fond du Lac	6,716	83	14,939	17
Forest	1,787	12	1,374	5
Grant	4,746	12	8,165	7
Green	3,002	7	4,850	0
Green Lake	1,766	9	4,158	3
Iowa	3,044	7	3,756	1
Iron	2,125	47	1,514	99
Jackson	2,802	7	2,474	7
Jefferson	5,876	15	8,541	5
Juneau	2,383	6	3,522	1
Kenosha	16,376	76	13,021	80
Keweenaw	2,280	3	3,743	3
La Crosse	10,168	126	9,887	22
Lafayette	3,399	3	3,417	1
Langlade	2,783	34	3,605	8
Lincoln	2,827	21	4,259	13
Manitowoc	11,159	23	11,977	27
Marathon	11,220	39	11,936	50
Marinette	5,706	17	6,047	12
Marquette	955	4	2,078	3
Milwaukee	155,804	1,338	132,224	2,257
Monroe	3,550	11	4,789	10
Oconto	3,614	22	5,357	7
Oneida	3,090	12	3,652	16
Outagamie	8,194	43	17,103	19
Ozaukee	3,585	17	5,576	11
Pepin	941	7	1,269	2
Pierce	2,402	4	4,050	5
Polk	3,385	14	3,575	15
Portage	6,837	20	5,619	16
Price	2,390	59	3,030	20
Racine	19,441	93	21,256	41
Richland	2,222	5	4,273	1
Rock	12,565	39	17,706	18
Rusk	2,416	24	2,705	14
St. Croix	3,941	9	4,172	16
Sauk	5,395	17	7,267	68
Sawyer	1,379	4	2,209	8
Shawano	2,780	15	6,598	8
Sheboygan	10,628	223	16,552	124
Taylor	2,681	27	3,407	26
Trempealeau	3,231	7	3,337	0
Vernon	3,778	4	4,053	1
Vilas	1,503	31	2,792	14
Walworth	5,189	18	12,733	14
Washburn	2,181	12	1,968	3
Washington	3,878	20	7,514	11
Waukesha	11,493	48	18,762	58
Waupaca	2,977	10	8,732	10
Waushara	1,126	14	3,260	3
Winnebago	10,804	257	18,226	46
Wood	7,435	50	8,899	8
Total	525,319	3,735	605,649	3,384

VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES
November 7, 1950

Counties	Clifford (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)	Beyer (Soc.)
Adams	992	1,555	7
Ashland	2,672	3,586	6
Barron	3,637	5,294	20
Bayfield	1,774	2,420	17
Brown	13,273	18,384	12
Buffalo	1,631	2,366	7
Burnett	1,387	1,632	1
Columbia	1,720	4,625	3
Clark	5,215	6,815	6
Columbia	3,252	6,468	14
Crawford	4,684	6,755	6
Dane	2,768	4,041	0
Dodge	31,932	23,852	120
Door	6,997	11,187	21
Douglas	1,601	4,595	4
Dunn	8,234	6,923	33
Eau Claire	2,734	4,314	6
Florence	7,126	8,081	16
Fond du Lac	496	657	2
Forest	6,207	14,858	26
Grant	1,475	1,480	5
Green	3,953	8,410	4
Green Lake	2,495	4,945	1
Iowa	1,541	4,145	3
Iron	2,471	4,031	0
Jackson	1,874	1,479	11
Jefferson	2,252	2,613	4
Juneau	5,555	8,725	10
Kenosha	1,862	3,757	4
Keweenaw	15,593	13,336	86
Lac Crosse	1,822	3,887	3
Lafayette	8,952	10,391	43
Langlade	2,942	3,617	1
Lincoln	2,421	3,726	10
Manitowoc	2,319	4,596	15
Marathon	9,983	12,458	30
Marinette	10,070	12,533	49
Marquette	5,038	6,458	11
Milwaukee	771	2,183	2
Monroe	149,626	131,352	2,959
Oconto	2,898	5,057	16
Oneida	3,008	5,609	8
Outagamie	2,826	3,771	17
Ozaukee	7,184	17,645	29
Pepin	3,142	5,444	13
Pierce	756	1,282	5
Polk	1,956	4,107	8
Portage	2,949	3,736	17
Price	6,232	5,767	14
Racine	2,043	3,105	18
Richland	18,646	21,336	49
Rock	1,829	4,402	1
Rusk	11,740	18,115	16
St. Croix	2,166	2,759	13
Sauk	3,425	4,319	11
Sawyer	4,752	7,584	57
Shawano	1,110	2,273	9
Sheboygan	2,292	6,947	11
Taylor	10,758	15,796	162
Trempealeau	2,282	3,521	30
Vernon	2,641	3,544	3
Vilas	3,155	4,371	2
Walworth	1,400	2,734	8
Washington	4,736	12,878	15
Washington	1,848	2,045	2
Waukesha	3,426	7,654	12
Waupaca	10,717	18,901	77
Waushara	2,422	9,001	8
Winnebago	9,598	3,337	5
Wood	6,421	18,733	48
Total	480,696	617,668	4,272

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES
November 7, 1950

Counties	Justeson (Dem.)	Jahr (Peop. Prog.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Dahir (Soc.)
Adams	833	2	1,778	4
Ashland	2,202	75	4,172	5
Barron	3,035	37	5,946	19
Bayfield	1,453	51	2,773	13
Brown	9,764	32	22,068	15
Buffalo	1,164	3	2,804	4
Burnett	1,154	10	1,893	1
Calumet	1,298	2	5,036	8
Chippewa	4,216	24	7,932	7
Clark	2,584	127	7,214	7
Columbia	3,948	5	7,484	4
Crawford	2,323	2	4,562	1
Dane	28,756	197	27,003	110
Dodge	4,825	20	13,277	13
Door	1,145	3	5,089	3
Douglas	6,794	76	8,449	25
Dunn	2,190	7	4,907	7
Eau Claire	5,925	36	9,353	12
Florence	451	10	711	1
Fond du Lac	5,289	65	15,921	18
Forest	1,310	8	1,647	4
Grant	3,235	10	9,227	2
Green	1,995	5	5,543	1
Green Lake	1,355	7	4,388	5
Iowa	2,027	6	4,524	0
Iron	1,645	69	1,650	9
Jackson	1,849	10	3,117	7
Jefferson	4,308	13	9,985	3
Juneau	1,567	5	4,102	1
Kenosha	13,965	76	15,147	68
Keweenaw	988	1	4,591	3
La Crosse	6,999	72	12,177	30
Lafayette	2,585	2	4,032	1
Langlade	1,953	33	4,234	6
Lincoln	1,847	16	5,146	12
Manitowoc	8,177	23	14,812	24
Marathon	8,201	33	14,558	50
Marinette	4,138	14	7,416	9
Marquette	666	2	2,306	1
Milwaukee	129,863	1,554	147,303	2,570
Monroe	2,218	11	5,873	13
Oconto	2,348	9	6,337	8
Oneida	2,408	13	4,193	16
Outagamie	5,443	36	19,420	22
Ozaukee	2,497	15	6,300	10
Pepin	619	3	1,468	1
Pierce	1,513	4	4,638	6
Polk	2,414	12	4,344	14
Portage	5,452	14	6,474	11
Price	1,724	55	3,470	15
Racine	16,117	88	23,769	49
Richland	1,560	4	4,730	1
Rock	10,693	28	19,213	16
Rusk	1,882	26	3,057	10
St. Croix	2,679	9	5,157	13
Sauk	4,016	17	8,361	58
Sawyer	915	3	2,525	10
Shawano	1,831	14	7,442	6
Sheboygan	9,787	185	16,728	154
Taylor	1,801	26	4,055	27
Trempealeau	2,131	7	4,149	3
Vernon	2,464	4	5,151	1
Vilas	1,200	26	2,965	9
Walworth	4,177	17	13,449	9
Washington	1,536	9	2,447	1
Waupaca	2,853	13	8,241	11
Waushara	9,830	61	19,890	59
Winnebago	2,032	4	9,519	9
Wood	8,311	155	20,056	51
Total	408,790	3,658	689,356	3,705

VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES
November 7, 1950

Counties	McGettigan (Dem.)	Kurki (Peop. Prog.)	Smith (Rep.)	Habelman (Soc.)
Adams	859	3	1,653	4
Ashland	2,417	121	3,742	5
Barron	3,148	42	5,696	19
Bayfield	1,522	80	2,598	15
Brown	10,701	40	20,115	28
Buffalo	1,296	6	2,602	8
Burnett	1,185	18	1,767	0
Calumet	1,386	6	4,846	3
Chippewa	4,458	30	7,458	6
Clark	2,740	107	6,842	13
Columbia	4,114	9	7,195	6
Crawford	2,472	3	4,276	1
Dane	29,308	184	25,932	122
Dodge	5,098	21	12,708	19
Door	1,256	2	4,867	1
Douglas	7,335	95	7,721	33
Dunn	2,254	10	4,651	7
Eau Claire	6,179	30	8,844	24
Florence	458	8	676	0
Fond du Lac	5,517	56	15,393	32
Forest	1,354	13	1,505	4
Grant	3,509	13	8,693	7
Green	2,230	6	5,101	1
Green Lake	1,382	7	4,248	2
Iowa	2,372	13	4,113	1
Iron	1,715	73	1,533	12
Jackson	1,866	7	2,889	11
Jefferson	4,487	12	9,598	8
Juneau	1,552	6	3,965	3
Kenosha	14,404	83	13,827	81
Keweenaw	1,326	3	4,317	1
La Crosse	7,377	74	11,466	41
Lafayette	3,725	3	3,046	1
Langlade	2,093	38	3,994	8
Lincoln	1,918	21	4,959	11
Manitowoc	8,639	31	13,529	25
Marathon	8,694	36	13,699	54
Marinette	4,256	16	7,005	10
Marquette	701	4	2,236	1
Milwaukee	137,515	1,684	136,154	3,024
Monroe	2,262	12	5,577	37
Oconto	2,340	13	6,194	11
Oneida	2,545	20	3,935	23
Outagamie	5,816	50	18,650	36
Ozaukee	2,723	22	5,870	14
Pepin	671	3	1,328	5
Pierce	1,565	4	4,345	12
Polk	2,509	12	4,105	15
Portage	5,667	27	6,137	15
Price	1,779	88	3,278	15
Racine	17,122	128	22,220	44
Richland	1,577	4	4,551	3
Rock	10,934	36	18,721	16
Rusk	1,920	32	2,916	10
St. Croix	2,873	12	4,777	13
Sauk	4,176	14	8,052	54
Sawyer	949	3	2,396	8
Shawano	1,857	17	7,281	11
Sheboygan	10,165	189	16,167	177
Taylor	1,892	36	3,802	30
Trempealeau	2,178	5	3,941	1
Vernon	2,619	9	4,776	1
Vilas	1,237	32	2,831	6
Walworth	4,294	18	13,247	9
Washington	1,609	19	2,239	4
Waupaca	2,936	16	8,018	10
Waupaca	10,021	51	19,299	71
Waushara	2,061	11	9,326	8
Winnebago	825	14	3,453	2
Wood	8,710	166	19,297	54
Total	428,339	4,110	652,093	4,380

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES
November 7, 1950

Counties	Henry S. Reuss (Dem.)	Frank C. Stoll (Peop. Prog.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)	Anna Mae Davis (Soc.)
Adams	900	8	1,577	7
Ashland	2,549	77	3,660	6
Barron	3,290	36	5,514	19
Bayfield	1,637	52	2,454	15
Brown	12,343	35	18,719	17
Buffalo	1,396	15	2,487	12
Burnett	1,211	12	1,734	2
Cadizmet	1,612	6	4,587	7
Chippewa	4,784	24	7,002	10
Clark	3,026	67	6,544	15
Columbia	4,276	11	6,997	6
Crawford	2,570	4	4,171	1
Dane	30,649	189	24,572	217
Dodge	5,723	30	12,015	23
Door	1,351	4	4,772	1
Douglas	7,288	73	7,497	41
Dunn	2,466	7	4,407	11
Eau Claire	6,445	57	8,569	26
Florence	477	9	656	0
Fond du Lac	5,818	63	15,048	33
Forest	1,419	7	1,455	5
Grant	3,502	10	8,601	7
Green	2,176	8	5,130	4
Green Lake	1,496	11	4,117	5
Iowa	2,208	12	4,202	0
Iron	1,800	45	1,446	12
Jackson	1,973	10	2,819	11
Jefferson	4,971	16	8,974	12
Juneau	1,742	4	9,785	1
Kenosha	14,862	84	13,542	71
Keweenaw	1,537	5	4,033	2
La Crosse	8,037	92	10,977	42
Lafayette	2,691	2	3,743	1
Langlade	2,216	34	3,782	7
Lincoln	2,060	18	4,813	16
Manitowoc	9,153	28	13,024	31
Marathon	9,204	35	13,162	57
Marinette	4,471	13	6,813	14
Marquette	764	3	2,169	2
Milwaukee	161,849	1,597	117,904	2,520
Monroe	2,513	13	5,343	22
Oconto	2,571	17	5,872	13
Oneida	2,809	22	3,652	22
Outagamie	6,280	51	18,118	47
Ozaukee	3,262	27	5,325	17
Pepin	726	6	1,247	6
Pierce	1,692	7	4,227	13
Polk	2,579	16	3,937	16
Portage	5,915	22	5,861	23
Price	1,877	55	3,185	18
Racine	18,226	104	21,100	56
Richland	2,073	9	4,282	6
Rock	11,209	36	18,443	22
Rusk	1,972	27	2,839	12
St. Croix	2,951	10	4,678	16
Sauk	4,388	17	7,832	55
Sawyer	1,029	6	2,301	11
Shawano	2,040	15	7,067	8
Sheboygan	10,986	206	15,196	169
Taylor	2,028	35	3,617	42
Trempealeau	2,275	8	3,816	0
Vernon	2,755	6	4,651	2
Vilas	1,429	32	2,618	11
Walworth	4,508	19	12,939	13
Washington	1,694	17	2,117	7
Waukesha	3,387	20	7,554	14
Waupaca	10,986	47	18,471	72
Waushara	2,246	5	9,114	10
Winnebago	887	13	3,390	5
Wood	8,967	186	18,944	43
	5,855	26	10,060	15
Total	470,057	3,893	615,309	4,075

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTIES
November 7, 1950

Counties	Thomas E. Fairchild (Dem.)	James E. Boulton (Ind.)	Artemio Cozzini (Ind.)	Perry J. Stearns (Ind.)	Alexander Wiley (Rep.)	Edwin W. Knappe (Soc.)
Adams	1,129	2	1	3	1,478	4
Ashland	3,081	0	0	0	3,375	8
Barron	4,010	0	0	1	5,156	17
Bayfield	1,970	0	2	0	2,317	11
Brown	13,452	2	1	4	18,634	8
Buffalo	1,938	2	0	1	2,130	9
Burnett	1,468	0	0	1	1,600	2
Calumet	1,907	1	0	0	4,430	5
Chippewa	6,707	1	1	2	5,740	9
Clark	4,153	4	2	7	5,837	16
Columbia	5,010	0	1	1	6,508	3
Crawford	2,960	0	0	1	3,994	4
Dane	34,673	8	3	19	21,504	83
Dodge	6,208	1	0	3	11,942	18
Door	1,831	1	4	2	4,491	0
Douglas	8,931	2	1	3	6,707	24
Dunn	3,226	0	0	0	4,042	6
Eau Claire	8,441	8	2	9	7,156	12
Florence	511	1	2	1	665	1
Fond du Lac ..	6,803	1	1	6	14,570	18
Forest	1,582	1	1	0	1,429	3
Grant	4,310	0	1	1	8,216	5
Green	2,664	0	0	0	4,859	2
Green Lake	1,689	0	0	3	4,123	2
Iowa	2,596	1	2	0	3,987	2
Iron	2,001	1	3	0	1,401	10
Jackson	2,605	4	0	7	2,467	4
Jefferson	5,526	1	4	2	8,776	5
Juneau	2,178	0	0	1	3,537	2
Kenosha	16,146	7	9	7	12,805	62
Keweenaw	2,010	1	0	0	3,822	2
Lac Crosse	9,915	7	3	18	9,791	24
Lafayette	3,043	0	1	0	3,576	0
Langlade	2,579	1	0	1	3,649	4
Lincoln	2,435	0	3	0	4,536	12
Manitowoc	10,828	1	1	5	11,832	20
Marathon	10,578	2	0	4	12,253	42
Marinette	5,271	0	0	1	6,333	11
Marquette	873	0	0	0	2,119	1
Milwaukee	155,578	190	205	393	127,144	2,867
Monroe	3,272	3	1	2	4,845	12
Oconto	3,213	3	1	5	5,537	8
Oneida	3,157	1	2	4	3,448	13
Outagamie	7,785	5	5	9	16,868	33
Ozaukee	3,400	1	1	3	5,488	20
Pepin	936	2	0	3	1,197	1
Pierce	2,194	4	0	1	4,048	6
Polk	3,353	2	2	0	3,746	10
Portage	6,477	8	2	5	5,842	13
Price	2,218	3	2	7	3,043	18
Racine	19,406	10	5	16	20,756	59
Richland	2,153	0	0	0	4,143	1
Rock	12,415	5	0	9	17,629	18
Rusk	2,353	0	1	0	2,684	11
St. Croix	3,807	0	1	3	4,126	10
Sauk	5,249	5	0	3	7,245	42
Sawyer	1,239	0	1	0	2,255	5
Shawano	2,567	1	2	0	6,748	7
Sheboygan	12,676	6	7	13	14,023	143
Taylor	2,800	2	0	2	3,144	28
Trempealeau ..	3,066	0	1	1	3,362	1
Vernon	3,482	2	0	0	4,178	1
Vilas	1,476	2	6	2	2,685	11
Walworth	5,165	1	0	3	12,596	11
Washington	1,996	1	0	3	2,010	2
Washington	3,814	0	0	2	7,438	10
Waukesha	11,456	8	3	20	18,349	78
Waupaca	2,783	0	1	1	8,824	7
Waushara	1,030	0	0	0	3,303	3
Winnebago	10,629	5	4	13	17,854	40
Wood	7,156	1	4	6	8,938	12
Total	515,539	332	307	644	595,283	3,972

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

November 7, 1950

First District

Counties	Harvey (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)
Green	2,064	5,307
Kenosha	15,954	12,957
Racine	18,484	21,673
Rock	11,828	18,107
Walworth	4,741	12,839
Total	53,071	70,883

Second District

Counties	Wilkie (Dem.)	Davis (Rep.)	Sadowsky (Soc.)
Columbia	4,132	7,421	1
Dane	30,859	25,252	119
Dodge	5,331	12,896	8
Jefferson	4,967	9,475	8
Waukesha	9,828	20,237	69
Total	55,117	75,281	205

Third District

Counties	Lucey (Dem.)	Withrow (Rep.)	Alexander (Soc.)
Crawford	3,410	3,745	3
Grant	5,046	7,661	8
Iowa	2,691	3,855	4
Juneau	1,979	3,719	3
La Crosse	8,557	11,260	64
Lafayette	3,193	3,413	1
Monroe	3,032	5,153	12
Richland	2,264	4,033	1
Sauk	4,616	7,714	80
Vernon	3,477	4,230	4
Total	38,265	54,783	180

Fourth District

County	Zablocki (Dem.)	Brophy (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	83,564	53,702
Total	83,564	53,702

Fifth District

County	Biemiller (Dem.)	Kersten (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	71,203	75,955
Total	71,203	75,955

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS—Continued
November 7, 1950

Sixth District

Counties	Kunde (Dem.)	Van Pelt (Rep.)
Calumet	1,671	4,565
Fond du Lac	6,073	15,341
Ozaukee	3,333	5,179
Sheboygan	12,419	14,128
Washington	3,172	7,694
Winnebago	8,950	19,382
Total	35,618	66,289

Seventh District

Counties	Gilbertson (Dem.)	Murray (Rep.)
Adams	712	1,788
Green Lake	1,270	4,343
Langlade	1,974	4,270
Marathon	8,553	13,983
Marquette	579	2,336
Portage	5,552	6,474
Shawano	1,781	7,426
Waupaca	2,004	9,542
Waushara	736	3,547
Wood	6,247	9,724
Total	29,408	63,433

Eighth District

Counties	Reynolds, Jr. (Dem.)	Byrnes (Rep.)	Schaal (Soc.)
Brown	14,176	18,259	0
Door	1,691	4,619	0
Florence	434	684	0
Forest	1,376	1,352	0
Keweenaw	1,879	3,914	0
Manitowoc	9,848	12,672	0
Marinette	4,796	6,655	0
Oconto	2,789	5,806	1
Outagamie	6,888	17,947	0
Total	43,877	71,908	1

Ninth District

Counties	Henning (Dem.)	Hull (Rep.)
Barron	2,861	6,108
Buffalo	911	3,131
Chippewa	3,711	8,440
Clark	2,401	7,534
Dunn	1,871	5,191
Eau Claire	5,805	9,659
Jackson	1,441	3,751
Pepin	547	1,559
Pierce	1,228	4,792
St. Croix	2,422	5,488
Trempealeau	1,673	4,684
Total	24,871	60,337

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS—Continued
November 7, 1950

Tenth District

Counties	Edwards (Dem.)	O'Konski (Rep.)
Ashland	2,735	3,762
Bayfield	1,767	2,584
Burnett	1,387	1,734
Douglas	9,627	6,045
Iron	1,854	1,704
Lincoln	1,743	5,386
Oneida	3,028	3,592
Polk	3,095	3,715
Price	1,770	3,626
Rusk	2,154	2,907
Sawyer	1,039	2,515
Taylor	2,097	3,923
Vilas	1,361	2,838
Washburn	1,644	2,391
Total	35,281	46,722

SENATORIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS, 1948-1950*

District	Counties	Members of Senate (Elected for 4 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
1	Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc	Everett F. LaFond (Rep.)	20,292	Frank Chormak (Dem.)	14,142
2	Brown, Oconto	Fred F. Kaftan (Rep.)	22,313	Harold A. Lytie (Dem.)	21,437
3	Part of Milwaukee	Casimir Kendzierski (Dem.)	20,174	Leonard W. Galbrocht (Rep.)	8,512
4	Part of Milwaukee	George A. Mayer (Rep.)	26,814	John S. Roberts (Dem.)	16,901
5	Part of Milwaukee	Bernhard Gettelman (Rep.)	33,810	John Gilman (Peop. Prog.)	472
6	Part of Milwaukee	William A. Schmidt (Dem.)	26,188	Erwin W. Connors (Dem.)	19,406
7	Part of Milwaukee	Roman R. Blenski (Dem.)	25,998	Paul O. Jaeger (Rep.)	16,687
8	Part of Milwaukee	Allen J. Busby (Rep.)	37,131	Edward S. Chesnik (Peop. Prog.)	853
9	Part of Milwaukee	Henry W. Maier (Dem.)	12,197	David C. Kugler (Soc.)	1,690
10	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)	18,030	Alfred A. Priefer (Rep.)	13,349
11	Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Washburn	Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr. (Rep.)	16,161	Henry W. Maier (Dem.)	28,774
12	Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas	Clayton Hicks (Rep.)	18,069	John L. Feldkirchner (Peop. Prog.)	1,560
13	Dodge, Washington	Frank E. Panzer (Rep.)	20,388	William P. McGovern (Rep.)	9,752
14	Ozaukee, Shawano	Gordon A. Bubolz (Rep.)	27,713	Elizabeth Hawkes (Dem.)	10,531
15	Rock	Robert P. Robinson (Rep.)	18,676	Thomas J. Joyce (Dem.)	11,441
16	Crawford, Grant, Vernon	Foster B. Porter (Rep.)	18,443	John D. Rathbun (Peop. Prog.)	823
17	Green, Iowa, Lafayette	Melvin J. Olson (Rep.)	12,186	William H. Bodden (Dem.)	8,779
18	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Waushara	Alfred Van De Zande (Rep.)	24,437	J. W. Weiss (Dem.)	11,018
19	Calumet, Winnebago	William A. Draheim (Dem.)	18,249	Glenn L. Hager (Dem.)	10,468
20	Ozaukee, Sheboygan	Gustave W. Buchen (Rep.)	19,795	Walter E. Gould (Dem.)	8,491
21	Racine	Gerald T. Flynn (Dem.)	20,240	Lawrence P. Touchett (Dem.)	8,484
22	Kenosha, Walworth	William F. Trinke (Rep.)	27,470	Richard J. Steffens (Rep.)	16,589
23	Portage, Waupaca	Oscar W. Neale (Rep.)	15,745	Aloy J. Aschenbrenner (Dem.)	16,620
24	Clark, Taylor, Wood	Melvin R. Laird, Jr. (Rep.)	22,911	Albert Ruppel (Peop. Prog.)	621
25	Lincoln, Marathon	Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.)	18,946	Randolph H. Runden (Rep.)	19,963
26	Dane	Gaylord A. Nelson (Dem.)	30,398	Carl A. Benson (Soc.)	1,512
27	Columbia, Richland, Sauk	Jess Miller (Rep.)	18,808	George Redman (Dem.)	7,554
28	Chippewa, Eau Claire	Arthur Padruitt (Rep.)	20,659	Gustav Harder (Soc.)	703
29	Barron, Dunn, Polk	William E. Owen (Rep.)	12,953	Donald J. McCormick (Dem.)	10,755
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Oneida	Philip Downing (Rep.)	19,692	Fred Risser (Rep.)	28,729
31	Adams, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe	I. Earl Leverich (Rep.)	13,721	Lawrence G. Grab (Peop. Prog.)	290
32	Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau	Rudolph M. Schlabach (Rep.)	24,396	Nathan Sadowsky (Soc.)	360
33	Jefferson, Waukesha	Chester E. Dempsey (Rep.)	28,956	Laurie E. Welch (Dem.)	10,868
				Dolores Ochsner (Soc.)	71
				Arthur L. Henning (Dem.)	9,132
				Herbert E. Lundgren (Peop. Prog.)	224
				Henry Tumm**	530
				John E. Olson (Dem.)	9,985
				Lloyd G. Johnson (Peop. Prog.)	770
				John G. Nestingen (Dem.)	5,299
				Henry McGowan (Dem.)	14,654

*Senators from odd-numbered districts were elected in 1950; senators from even-numbered districts were elected in 1948.

**Written-in vote.

ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS

November 7, 1950

Districts	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Adams, Marquette	Louis C. Romell (Rep.)	4,188	John McMahon (Dem.)	1,434
Ashland	Bernard J. Gehrmann (Rep.)	4,416	Emmett D. Sullivan (Dem.)	2,063
Baron	Charles H. Sykes (Rep.)	5,631	Howard W. Cameron (Dem.)	3,452
Bayfield	Vic C. Wallin (Rep.)	2,898	Jacob Maciosek (Dem.)	1,361
Brown, 1st district	Robert E. Lynch (Dem.)	11,096	Peter F. Duveneck (Rep.)	7,440
Brown, 2nd district	Harvey E. Larsen (Rep.)	6,775	William J. Duffy (Dem.)	6,488
Buffalo, Pepin	Mamre H. Ward (Rep.)	3,085	Milton S. Buchli (Dem.)	1,820
Burnett, Washburn	Holger B. Rasmussen (Rep.)	4,182	Edmund Hitt (Ind.)	1,505
Calumet	Henry M. Peters (Rep.)	4,551	Dom Scalzo (Dem.)	2,932
Chippewa	Sylvia Raible (Rep.)	7,679	Oliver W. McCarty (Dem.)	1,755
Clark	Walter E. Cook (Rep.)	6,653	William A. McIlguham (Dem.)	4,532
Columbia	Arnie F. Betts (Rep.)	6,974	Clark L. Nissen (Dem.)	3,321
Crawford	Rodney J. Setten (Rep.)	4,146	Wayne Thompson (Dem.)	4,455
Dane, 1st district	Ruth B. Doyle (Dem.)	17,587	Marguerite Rogers (Dem.)	3,066
Dane, 2nd district	E. William Proxmire (Dem.)	8,094	Marshall F. Browne (Rep.)	14,173
Dane, 3rd district	Hermann Eisner (Dem.)	6,485	Claude D. Stout (Rep.)	4,132
Dodge, 1st district	Elmer L. Genzmer (Rep.)	5,683	Mildred Ryerson (Rep.)	5,325
Dodge, 2nd district	Elmer C. Nitschke (Rep.)	6,641	Rudolph Oechsner (Dem.)	2,048
Door	Frank N. Graass (Rep.)	4,430	Paul A. Hemmy, Jr. (Dem.)	3,712
Douglas, 1st district	Byron C. Ostby (Rep.)	4,411	Harvey Grasse (Dem.)	1,997
Douglas, 2nd district	Charles E. Nelson (Rep.)	4,614	James A. Strong (Dem.)	3,209
Dunn	Earl W. Hanson (Rep.)	4,149	John P. Tytykila (Dem.)	3,423
Eau Claire	John Pritchard (Rep.)	9,879	Walter B. Peterson (Dem.)	3,049
Florence, Forest, Oneida	Clarence W. Gilley (Rep.)	5,705	Neil R. Kennedy (Dem.)	5,455
Fond du Lac, 1st district	Nicholas J. Lesselyoung (Rep.)	8,032	Chester J. Irish (Dem.)	5,018
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Charles A. Peterson (Rep.)	6,788	Eugene C. Streeter (Dem.)	3,431
Grant, 1st district	Robert S. Travis (Rep.)	4,589	David L. Uelmen (Dem.)	2,819
Grant, 2nd district	Hugh A. Harper (Rep.)	4,202	Harry O. Wells (Dem.)	1,221
Green	Harry A. Keegan (Rep.)	5,410	Edna Bowen (Dem.)	2,622
Green Lake, Waushara	Halbert W. Brooks (Rep.)	7,534	Fred Lienhardt (Dem.)	2,140
Iowa	Robert McCutchin (Rep.)	4,355	Edward W. Getchius (Dem.)	2,371
Iron, Vilas	Arne H. Wicklund (Dem.)	4,313	James T. Ryan (Dem.)	2,280
Jackson	Larry D. Gilbertson (Rep.)	2,441	Evert A. Seifert (Rep.)	3,654
Jefferson	Theodore S. Jones (Rep.)	8,191	Donald E. Swanson (Dem.)	1,897
Juneau	Ben Tremain (Rep.)	3,906	William D. Zahrt (Ind.)	961
Kenosha, 1st district	Joseph J. Lourigan (Dem.)	7,745	Paul L. Hibbard (Dem.)	6,107
Kenosha, 2nd district	George Molinaro (Dem.)	8,757	John M. Schmidt (Dem.)	1,902
			Frederick Pfennig (Rep.)	6,420
			Lawrence Carpenter (Rep.)	6,270

ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued
November 7, 1950

Districts	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Kewaunee	Julius P. Stangel (Rep.)	4,180	Roland L. Holtz (Dem.)	1,935
La Crosse, 1st district	Raymond C. Bice (Rep.)	7,207	William G. Lyons (Dem.)	3,433
La Crosse, 2nd district	Harry W. Schilling (Rep.)	4,852	Bill Erin (Dem.)	4,064
Lafayette	Martin O. Monson (Rep.)	3,513	Alexander L. Simpson (Dem.)	3,137
Langlade	Walter D. Cavers (Rep.)	3,917	Roland V. Menting (Dem.)	2,574
Lincoln	Emil A. Hinz (Rep.)	6,124	.....	.....
Manitowoc, 1st district	John A. Norman (Rep.)	8,134	Richard P. Schmitz (Dem.)	5,926
Manitowoc, 2nd district	Frank LeClair (Rep.)	4,909	Adolph Strouf (Dem.)	4,511
Marathon, 1st district	Martin C. Lueck (Rep.)	6,280	.....	.....
Marathon, 2nd district	Paul A. Luedtke (Rep.)	8,321	H. Truman Gordon (Dem.)	5,452
Marinette	Roy H. Sengstock (Rep.)	7,572	Pat E. Bergeron (Dem.)	4,189
Milwaukee, 1st district	Robert W. Landry (Dem.)	6,385	Otto L. Nick (Rep.)	4,608
Milwaukee, 2nd district	Michael F. O'Connell (Dem.)	7,419	Joseph E. Hotter (Rep.)	4,158
Milwaukee, 3rd district	Robert T. Huber (Dem.)	12,948	George W. Lappu (Soc.)	4,190
Milwaukee, 4th district	Frank E. Schaeffer (Dem.)	3,672	Louis Hicks (Rep.)	9,144
Milwaukee, 5th district	George Sokolowski (Dem.)	9,010	John H. Bently (Rep.)	2,369
Milwaukee, 6th district	LeRoy J. Simmons (Dem.)	3,275	Matt J. Gaus (Rep.)	3,293
Milwaukee, 7th district	John Schaller (Dem.)	4,331	Mathew Hentges (Soc.)	106
Milwaukee, 8th district	Joseph P. Murphy (Dem.)	8,034	Joseph J. Kremarik (Rep.)	1,762
Milwaukee, 9th district	Eugene Lamb (Rep.)	16,354	Pat R. Cuda (Ind.)	190
Milwaukee, 10th district	Leland S. McPortland (Dem.)	7,768	John B. West (Rep.)	2,466
Milwaukee, 11th district	Ervin J. Ryczek (Dem.)	12,081	Arthur Koegel (Soc.)	236
Milwaukee, 12th district	William P. Banach (Dem.)	10,048	Daniel C. Cannon (Rep.)	6,470
Milwaukee, 13th district	Ralph J. Landowski (Dem.)	9,062	Albert Schmidt (Soc.)	209
Milwaukee, 14th district	Harry F. Franke, Jr. (Rep.)	19,927	Dale E. Ihlenfeldt (Dem.)	12,947
Milwaukee, 15th district	Raleigh W. Falber (Rep.)	7,951	John I. Morarec, Jr. (Rep.)	5,919
Milwaukee, 16th district	Edward F. Mertz (Dem.)	4,337	Raymond J. Cieslik (Rep.)	4,614
Milwaukee, 17th district	Martin F. Howard (Rep.)	7,374	Stanley Brodowski (Rep.)	2,380
Milwaukee, 18th district	Charles J. Schmidt (Dem.)	4,286	John G. Froemming (Rep.)	4,828
Milwaukee, 19th district	Walter L. Merten (Rep.)	6,027	Raymond W. Rose (Dem.)	6,271
			Francis D. Murphy (Dem.)	7,055
			Edward J. Mertz (Rep.)	4,248
			William C. Lang (Soc.)	245
			Howard F. Pellett (Dem.)	6,223
			Paul O. Jaeger (Rep.)	3,954
			William Schaus (Soc.)	229
			Leonard S. Zubrensky (Dem.)	3,354
			Orville C. Weilly (Soc.)	90

ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 7, 1950

Districts	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Milwaukee, 20th district	John E. Reilly, Jr. (Rep.)	15,967	.....	.....
Monroe	Earl D. Hall (Rep.)	5,044	John D. Rice (Dem.)	3,109
Oconto	Reuben LaFave (Rep.)	6,298	John Golik (Dem.)	2,616
Outagamie, 1st district	Walter Melchior (Rep.)	6,481	Dwayne H. Larson (Dem.)	2,807
Outagamie, 2nd district	Gerald D. Lorge (Rep.)	6,106	Mark Catlin, Jr. (Ind.)	5,457
Ozaukee	Nicholas J. Bichler (Dem.)	4,548	Katherine Sullivan (Dem.)	2,306
Pierce	Arthur L. Peterson (Rep.)	4,076	William M. Rohan (Ind.)	1,928
Polk	Raymond A. Peabody (Rep.)	4,141	Ralph L. Zaun (Rep.)	4,510
Portage	John T. Kostuck (Dem.)	9,069	Selmer W. Gunderson (Ind.)	1,750
Price	Vincent J. Zellinger (Rep.)	3,342	Paul L. Bosley (Dem.)	2,596
Racine, 1st district	Harold Gade (Dem.)	6,049	J. Robert Lechy (Dem.)	2,099
Racine, 2nd district	Lawrence R. Larsen (Rep.)	7,694	Emil Hansen (Rep.)	5,378
Racine, 3rd district	Robert J. Matheson (Rep.)	7,921	Thomas C. Taylor (Dem.)	7,060
Richland	Milford C. Kintz (Rep.)	3,951	Ray S. Kamper (Dem.)	5,940
Rock, 1st district	Edward Grassman (Rep.)	9,434	Harley A. Martin (Dem.)	2,368
Rock, 2nd district	Burger M. Engebretson (Rep.)	9,243	Harriet Higgins (Dem.)	6,426
Rusk, Sawyer	Paul J. Rogan (Rep.)	6,365	George D. Mitchell (Dem.)	4,710
St. Croix	William A. Bergeron (Rep.)	4,827	Allen Hanley (Dem.)	3,081
Sauk	J. Riley Stone (Rep.)	7,637	Herbert R. Meyer (Dem.)	4,756
Shawano	Robert G. Marotz (Rep.)	7,197	Carl F. Bloedau (Soc.)	77
Sheboygan, 1st district	Fred E. Nuernberg (Rep.)	7,833	Howard Gueller (Dem.)	2,061
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Henry W. Timmer (Rep.)	7,902	John Schneider, Jr. (Dem.)	6,528
Taylor	Millard Kapitz (Rep.)	3,547	Albert P. Schultz (Dem.)	4,255
Trempealeau	Russell Paulson (Rep.)	4,498	Henry Schomberg (Soc.)	107
Vernon	Arthur O. Mockrud (Rep.)	4,986	Luther Hamrich (Dem.)	2,510
Walworth	Ora R. Rice (Rep.)	12,991	Adolph Kreie (Soc.)	30
Washington	K. William Haesig (Rep.)	8,148	Albert Hess (Dem.)	1,943
Waukesha, 1st district	Alvin Redford (Rep.)	9,197	LaVerne Hall (Dem.)	2,667
Waukesha, 2nd district	Alfred R. Ludvigsen (Rep.)	10,421	Ervan E. Kuhnke, Jr. (Dem.)	4,576
Waupaca	Richard E. Peterson (Rep.)	9,804	Henry C. Klemper (Dem.)	3,008
Winnebago, 1st district	Harvey R. Abraham (Rep.)	8,151	Vernon C. Vogt (Dem.)	5,239
Winnebago, 2nd district	Arnold J. Cane (Rep.)	9,812	Ralph Rohloff (Dem.)	4,669
Wood	William W. Clark (Rep.)	10,015	Herbert G. Pitz (Dem.)	6,133
			Francis N. Langlais (Dem.)	4,121
			Arthur H. Treutel (Dem.)	6,152

SPECIAL ELECTION***April 3, 1951****VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN****Dunn County**

Candidates	Vote
Walter B. Peterson (Dem.)	2,157
Gilbert H. Bakke (Rep.)	3,994

*To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Earl W. Hanson on December 22, 1950.

Parties and Elections

**The Judicial and
Nonpartisan Elections**

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION

755

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
April 4, 1950

Counties	Martin	Peterson
Adams	539	395
Ashland	1,746	1,210
Barron	2,015	2,570
Bayfield	712	822
Brown	9,473	3,311
Buffalo	992	618
Burnett	527	643
Calumet	1,034	603
Chippewa	1,613	1,996
Clark	1,588	1,886
Columbia	2,494	2,259
Crawford	1,580	1,110
Dane	13,207	11,683
Dodge	7,524	3,101
Door	2,520	1,184
Douglas	4,602	3,745
Dunn	816	1,027
Eau Claire	3,975	2,922
Florence	136	140
Fond du Lac	4,279	2,155
Forest	267	163
Grant	3,314	2,516
Green	645	3,823
Green Lake	1,783	978
Iowa	946	1,030
Iron	1,163	519
Jackson	783	872
Jefferson	3,508	1,900
Juneau	1,450	1,401
Kenosha	7,864	5,850
Kewaunee	1,546	742
La Crosse	1,730	1,052
Lafayette	959	973
Langlade	2,736	1,318
Lincoln	2,921	2,208
Manitowoc	4,272	2,728
Marathon	8,961	5,076
Marinette	3,657	2,387
Marquette	481	226
Milwaukee	90,502	63,660
Monroe	1,927	1,953
Oconto	2,653	1,718
Oneida	1,956	1,757
Outagamie	9,116	5,721
Ozaukee	1,864	894
Pepin	642	404
Pierce	864	1,089
Polk	831	1,306
Portage	4,651	2,439
Price	652	759
Racine	10,372	5,448
Richland	1,258	769
Rock	6,295	5,821
Rusk	1,239	859
St. Croix	2,122	1,338
Sauk	3,918	2,264
Sawyer	662	485
Shawano	2,286	1,534
Sheboygan	6,041	3,956
Taylor	959	926
Trempealeau	964	1,063
Vernon	2,059	1,353
Vilas	498	261
Walworth	3,579	1,968
Washington	663	907
Waukesha	4,097	2,239
Waupaca	6,490	4,791
Waushara	3,716	2,127
Winnebago	1,104	768
Wood	9,405	4,940
Total	6,733	5,061
	300,476	209,720

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

April 3, 1951

Counties	Martin
Adams	1,585
Ashland	3,073
Barron	4,410
Bayfield	3,111
Brown	21,640
Buffalo	2,035
Burnett	1,781
Calumet	2,669
Chippewa	5,722
Clark	3,758
Columbia	5,885
Crawford	2,650
Dane	29,964
Dodge	10,090
Door	3,268
Douglas	11,330
Dunn	4,593
Eau Claire	7,580
Florence	1,070
Fond du Lac	11,098
Forest	2,119
Grant	5,185
Green	3,788
Green Lake	3,450
Iowa	2,880
Iron	1,256
Jackson	1,692
Jefferson	7,691
Juneau	3,565
Kenosha	15,087
Keweenaw	3,238
La Crosse	12,442
Lafayette	2,691
Langlade	2,081
Lincoln	2,350
Manitowoc	14,919
Marathon	9,227
Marinette	7,417
Marquette	1,128
Milwaukee	85,289
Monroe	3,603
Oconto	4,987
Oneida	3,187
Outagamie	11,328
Ozaukee	4,391
Pepin	1,116
Pierce	4,050
Polk	3,056
Portage	6,962
Price	3,071
Racine	21,044
Richland	4,052
Rock	12,714
Rusk	1,977
St. Croix	3,296
Sauk	5,550
Sawyer	2,271
Shawano	4,148
Sheboygan	15,825
Taylor	3,254
Trempealeau	3,148
Vernon	3,463
Vilas	2,271
Walworth	9,908
Washington	1,575
Waukesha	5,373
Waupaca	14,001
Waushara	5,036
Winnebago	2,300
Wood	15,473
Total	8,362
	515,599

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION

757

PRIMARY VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

March 7, 1950

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Fifth Branch

County		Anthony X. Basile	Leon J. Dealy	Gustave G. Gehrz
Milwaukee	14,791	15,270	46,034	
Total	14,791	15,270	46,034	

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	J. Kyle Anderson	Robert A. Babitch	Herbert A. Bunde	Wendell McHenry
Portage	292	4,821	535	787
Waupaca	1,440	170	238	1,816
Waushara	105	65	189	384
Wood	241	599	5,241	739
Total	2,078	5,655	6,203	3,726

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 4, 1950

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Fifth Branch)

County	Leon J. Dealy	Gustave G. Gehrz
Milwaukee	44,623	109,740
Total	44,623	109,740

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Helmuth F. Arps
Calumet	1,664
Winnebago	13,520
Total	15,184

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Robert A. Babitch	Herbert A. Bunde
Portage	6,972	1,864
Waupaca	2,221	4,034
Waushara	495	1,499
Wood	3,220	10,079
Total	12,908	17,476

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Kenneth S. White
Buffalo	1,486
Dunn	1,694
Pepin	994
Pierce	2,015
St. Croix	3,105
Total	9,294

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(First Branch)

Counties	Alvin C. Reis
Dane	21,582
Sauk	5,389
Total	26,971

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Milton L. Meister	William C. O'Connell
Dodge	2,218	10,119
Ozaukee	2,133	984
Washington	5,355	2,085
Waukesha	7,406	4,641
Total	17,112	17,829

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION

759

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 3, 1951

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Third Branch)

County	Roland J. Steinle
Milwaukee	87,899
Total	87,899

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Ninth Branch)

County	William F. Shaughnessy
Milwaukee	88,061
Total	88,061

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Michael G. Eberlein
Langlade	2,689
Outagamie	13,400
Shawano	5,338
Total	21,427

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

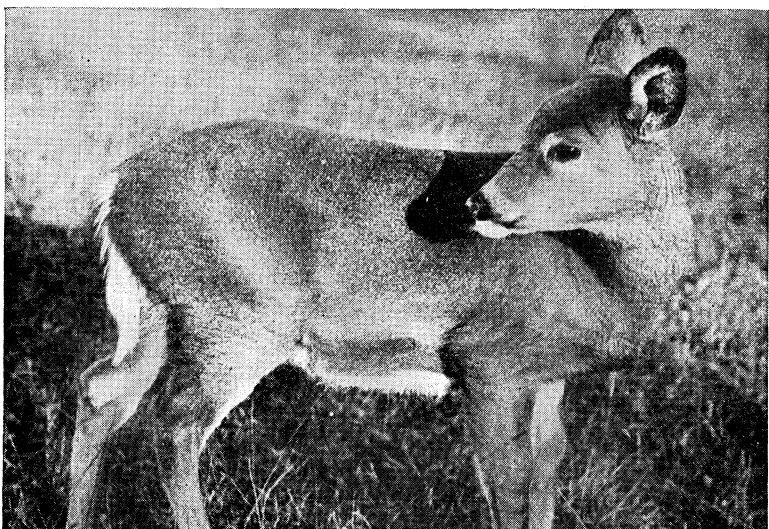
Counties	Gerald J. Boileau
Lincoln	2,992
Marathon	12,637
Oneida	3,725
Vilas	2,563
Total	21,917

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Bruce F. Beiffuss
Clark	4,993
Jackson	2,368
Juneau	3,967
Total	11,328

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Clarence E. Rinehard
Chippewa	8,039
Eau Claire	9,273
Fox	2,183
Sawyer	2,583
Total	22,078



A fawn — a shy creature of the Wisconsin woods.



The badger — a common inhabitant of the state.

Parties and Elections

Constitutional Amendments and Referendum

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

April 3, 1951

Counties	Debt Limitation of Cities		Taxation of Federal Land	
	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	815	604	884	515
Ashland	1,655	1,151	1,832	936
Barron	2,831	1,980	2,496	2,063
Bayfield	1,682	974	1,702	891
Brown	10,228	7,869	9,535	7,782
Buffalo	1,094	783	992	890
Burnett	812	644	788	608
Calumet	1,409	1,033	1,320	1,033
Chippewa	4,113	2,749	4,081	2,606
Clark	2,233	1,880	2,270	1,789
Columbia	3,494	1,895	3,408	1,764
Crawford	1,397	1,229	1,342	1,203
Dane	21,141	8,824	21,867	7,845
Dodge	6,398	3,480	6,065	3,822
Door	1,578	1,404	1,414	1,390
Douglas	5,551	4,223	5,553	3,889
Dunn	2,288	1,465	2,405	1,347
Eau Claire	5,657	3,221	6,048	2,807
Florence	589	313	614	268
Fond du Lac	4,704	3,445	4,536	3,378
Forest	1,409	525	1,799	297
Grant	2,654	2,151	2,367	2,210
Green	2,191	1,233	2,012	1,260
Green Lake	1,974	1,541	1,886	1,496
Iowa	1,468	1,208	1,380	1,232
Iron	619	431	595	388
Jackson	1,083	947	1,278	774
Jefferson	4,315	2,508	3,864	2,558
Juneau	2,316	1,684	2,272	1,641
Kenosha	6,741	6,433	7,145	5,517
Keweenaw	1,354	1,437	1,292	1,454
Lac Crosse	6,747	6,240	6,933	5,789
Lafayette	1,423	1,131	1,214	1,219
Langlade	1,267	972	1,369	828
Lincoln	1,590	1,184	1,547	1,146
Manitowoc	7,894	5,309	7,341	5,615
Marathon	6,202	5,060	6,080	5,027
Marinette	3,776	2,866	3,558	2,784
Marquette	538	513	530	471
Milwaukee	65,873	33,353	64,695	32,069
Monroe	1,970	1,651	1,998	1,523
Oconto	2,267	1,747	2,383	1,628
Oneida	2,406	1,256	2,540	969
Outagamie	7,214	4,723	6,390	4,958
Ozaukee	2,477	1,364	2,222	1,446
Pepin	514	470	470	500
Pierce	2,143	1,112	1,944	1,156
Polk	1,463	1,068	1,479	1,032
Portage	4,568	3,982	4,607	3,726
Price	2,167	1,378	2,176	1,312
Racine	14,196	5,904	12,663	6,643
Richland	2,056	1,772	1,831	1,822
Rock	8,117	3,591	7,795	3,668
Rusk	1,293	871	1,248	843
St. Croix	1,716	1,187	1,517	1,256
Sauk	9,371	1,925	3,338	1,753
Sawyer	1,409	895	1,527	731
Shawano	2,477	2,239	2,476	2,152
Sheboygan	10,436	3,982	10,155	3,890
Taylor	1,669	1,342	1,753	1,174
Trempealeau	1,422	1,342	1,374	1,295
Vernon	1,646	1,674	1,672	1,546
Villas	1,811	821	1,727	818
Walworth	6,147	2,766	5,394	3,024
Washburn	966	670	849	716
Washington	2,890	1,668	2,643	1,809
Waukesha	8,055	4,289	7,453	4,628
Waupaca	2,827	1,625	2,670	1,619
Waushara	1,107	771	1,071	758
Winnebago	7,617	4,204	7,381	4,224
Wood	4,219	3,736	4,557	3,274
Total	313,739	191,897	305,612	186,284

REFERENDUM QUESTION

April 3, 1951

Counties	Four Year Terms For Constitutional Officers	
	For	Against
Adams	457	1,116
Ashland	1,005	2,102
Barron	1,349	4,118
Bayfield	725	2,249
Brown	7,451	9,946
Buffalo	497	1,529
Burnett	405	1,227
Calumet	880	1,657
Chippewa	2,236	5,173
Clark	1,261	3,250
Columbia	1,921	3,789
Crawford	766	2,161
Dane	11,681	20,623
Dodge	4,242	6,516
Door	1,013	2,205
Douglas	3,379	7,846
Dunn	1,263	3,121
Eau Claire	3,935	5,852
Florence	260	712
Fond du Lac	3,257	5,362
Forest	796	1,194
Grant	1,220	3,983
Green	1,242	2,523
Green Lake	1,380	2,426
Iowa	657	2,318
Iron	347	827
Jackson	650	1,596
Jefferson	2,850	4,477
Juneau	1,292	3,103
Kenosha	5,087	8,853
Kewaunee	787	2,257
La Crosse	4,931	9,098
Lafayette	691	2,101
Langlade	705	1,835
Lincoln	765	2,206
Manitowoc	5,016	9,178
Marathon	3,823	8,184
Marinette	2,209	4,938
Marquette	318	825
Milwaukee	54,128	49,004
Monroe	1,001	2,989
Oconto	1,380	3,202
Oneida	1,358	2,213
Ouaticamie	4,363	8,599
Ozaukee	1,669	2,465
Pepin	285	846
Pierce	1,201	2,452
Polk	825	2,098
Portage	3,245	5,718
Price	1,313	2,620
Racine	9,477	10,737
Richland	1,026	3,090
Rock	5,737	6,709
Rusk	725	1,596
St. Croix	836	2,395
Sauk	1,743	4,128
Sawyer	818	1,746
Shawano	1,473	3,608
Sheboygan	8,503	6,556
Taylor	958	2,223
Trempealeau	789	2,196
Vernon	765	2,913
Vilas	995	1,884
Walworth	4,079	5,138
Washington	459	1,394
Waukesha	1,855	3,183
Waupaca	6,022	7,293
Waushara	1,771	3,092
Winnebago	5,843	6,833
Wood	2,713	5,843
Total	210,821	328,613

ADDENDA

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ADDENDA

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY VOTE, APRIL 1, 1952*

Democrat

Democrat	
Kefauver, Estes	207,520
Fox, Jerome	18,322
Broughton, Chas.	15,683
Total	241,525

Republican

Republican	
Taft, Robert	315,541
Warren, Earl	262,271
Stassen, Harold	169,679
Ritter, Grant	26,208
Stearns, Perry	2,925
Total	776,624

VOTE FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATES, APRIL, 1952
DELEGATES-AT-LARGE

Democrat

For Kefauver, Estes	207,520 votes
Dawicke, E. F., Milwaukee	
Dejewski, R. A., Milwaukee	
Draheim, Wm. A., Neenah	
Giacomo, John, Milwaukee	
Kunde, Kenneth, Oshkosh	
Lue, C. J., Superior	
McKnight, R. S., South Wayne	
McParland, L. S., Cudahy	
Mesheski, A. O., Milwaukee	
Mesheski, E. J., Milwaukee	
Putzier, F. J., Ellsworth	
Rizzo, Sam, Racine	
Rogers, Marguerite, Prairie du Chien	
Sullivan, Katherine, Kaukauna	
Treutel, A. H., Wisconsin Rapids	
Washburn, Lester, Oconomowoc	

For Fox, Jerome	18,322 votes
Bancroft, S. W., Peshtigo	
Blaska, J. M., Marshall	
Daugs, I. E., Lake Mills	
Doyle, J. E., Madison	
Hawkes, Elizabeth, Washburn	
Jessen, H. F., Phelps	
Jirikowic, O. A., Milwaukee	
Kane, R. M., Milwaukee	
Kitzman, H. H., Racine	
Kolinski, A. E., Milwaukee	
Lucey, P. J., Ferryville	
Mertz, E. F., Milwaukee	
Mitten, C. W., Sr., Marshfield	
Rabinovitz, David, Sheboygan	
Reynolds, P. B., Green Bay	
Tilseth, A. E., Menomonie	

For Broughton, Chas. E.	15,683 votes
Benson, M. R., Milwaukee	
Carroll, Wm. D., Prairie du Chien	
Fitzsimons, P. G., Fond du Lac	
Fuelleman, L. M., Milwaukee	
Henney, Chas. W., Portage	
Judkins, A. H., West Allis	
King, T. R., Oconomowoc	
Kuhl, F. J., Wauwatosa	
McNally, M. H., New Richmond	
Mirzajewski, J. A., West Allis	
Rubin, Wm. B., Milwaukee	
Schneider, John, Jr., Sheboygan	
Smith, A. M., Milwaukee	
Warne, Lloyd O., Green Bay	
Wasilewski, T. F., Milwaukee	
Zenoff, Ben, Milwaukee	

Republican

For Taft, Robert	315,541 votes
Coleman, T. E., Madison	
Higley, H. V., Marinette	
Kelley, H. W., Baraboo	
Kohler, Dorothy, Kohler	
Laird, M. R., Marshfield	
Pierce, R. L., Menomonie	
Philip, C. L., Milwaukee	
Rice, Ora R., Delavan	
Symons, G. E., Wauwatosa	
Thomson, V. W., Richland Center	
For Warren, Earl	262,271 votes
Immell, R. M., Madison	
LaFollette, P. F., Madison	
Lovejoy, M. B., Janesville	
Mount, H. L., Wauwatosa	
O'Melia, J. F., Rhinelander	
Rix, C. B., Milwaukee	
Schmitt, L. F., Merrill	
Sengstock, R. H., Marinette	
Spearbaker, Julius, Clintonville	
Zimmerman, F. R., Milwaukee	
For Stassen, Harold E.	169,679 votes
Biwer, H. N., Waukesha	
Eddy, L. E., Wauwatosa	
Frederickson, R. G., Milwaukee	
Hansen, L. H., Beloit	
Johnson, Alice, Superior	
McDonald, C. S., Green Bay	
Radde, T. C., Sparta	
Sherry, Betty, Milwaukee	
Sherwood, E. J., Adams	
Sorensen, Arthur, Milwaukee	

For Ritter, Grant A.	26,208 votes
Barkley, J. G., Racine	
Campbell, Wm. J., Oshkosh	
Chadwick, R. A. Jr., Milwaukee	
Chapple, J. B., Ashland	
Daum, J. A., Oshkosh	
Eggie, H. A., Hales Corners	
Goodland, M. R., Milwaukee	
Graff, M. C., Appleton	
Gruszka, A. J., Milwaukee	
Polewczynski, L. S., Milwaukee	
For Stearns, Perry J.	2,925 votes
Bolles, Wm. B., Milwaukee	
Holick, Wm. J., Milwaukee	
Johnson, G. E., Shorewood	
MacArthur, Wm. H., Shorewood	
Newcomb, E. M., Wauwatosa	
O'Malley, P. R., Waukesha	
Richardson, Wm. C., Ladysmith	
Schweitzer, F. J., Shorewood	
Thienhaus, C. O., Milwaukee	
Toepfer, G. O., Milwaukee	

*From official records in the Office of Secretary of State.

DISTRICT DELEGATES

Democrat	Vote	Republican	Vote
Cong. Dist.			
1st—Flynn, Gerald T., Racine (Kefauver)	24,222	John Dahl, R. O., Racine (Taft)	38,091
Voss, John D., Elkhorn (Kefauver)	24,222	Wood, S. P. J., Beloit (Taft)	38,091
Agnew, Ernest P., Janesville (Fox)	1,872	Lyon, C. E., Elkhorn (Warren)	25,857
Molinaro, Geo., Kenosha (Fox)	1,872	Wendt, F. H., Racine (Warren)	25,857
Baker, Rudolph, Racine (Broughton)	987	Babcock, Ethel, Elkhorn (Stassen)	15,179
Leonard, J. W., East Troy (Broughton)	987	Gerling, R. W., Kenosha (Stassen)	15,179
Total vote cast	27,081	Dechant, F. L., Racine (Ritter)	3,697
2nd—Nelson, Gaylord, Madison (Kefauver)	19,912	Simmons, W. L., Monroe (Ritter) ..	3,697
Smithback, M. E., Madison (Kefauver)	19,912	Bergander, F. J., Lake Beulah (Stearns)	257
Schultz, E. E., Jefferson (Fox)	1,769	White, O. M., Janesville (Stearns)	257
Wilkie, H. W., Madison (Fox)	1,769	Total vote cast	83,081
Gallagher, T. O., Oconto- mowoc (Broughton)	1,125	Baird, A. J., Waukesha (Warren)	38,064
Hemmy, P. A., Jr., Juneau (Broughton)	1,125	Risser, Fred, Madison (Warren) ..	38,064
Total vote cast	22,806	Panzer, F. E., Oakfield (Taft)	35,655
3rd—Bowen, Edna, Lancaster (Kefauver)	10,571	Taylor, Carl, Waukesha (Taft)	35,655
Mau, E. B., West Salem (Kefauver)	10,571	Eby, Helen, Madison (Stassen)	21,081
Becker, Richard, La Crosse (Fox)	996	Williams, Homer, Waukesha (Stassen)	21,081
Flanagan, J. E., La Crosse (Fox)	996	Farrand, R. F., Delafield (Ritter) ..	1,790
Clossey, Christina, Reeds- burg (Broughton)	655	Hinchliff, Ralph, Jefferson (Ritter)	1,790
Welch, L. C., Baraboo (Broughton)	655	Dewa, Robert, Madison (Stearns) ..	238
Total vote cast	12,222	Judy, Opal B., Milwaukee (Stearns)	238
4th—Kendzierski, Casimir, Mil- waukee (Kefauver)	44,735	Total vote cast	96,828
Pellant, H. P., Mil- waukee (Kefauver)	44,735	Radland, J. A., Prairie du Sac (Taft)	30,393
Paradowski, G. S., Mil- waukee (Broughton)	3,556	Ward, Edith, La Crosse (Taft)	30,393
Zablocki, C. J., Milwaukee (Broughton)	3,556	Andrews, Lela P., Richland Center (Stassen)	22,466
Hoan, D. W., Milwaukee (Fox)	3,442	Yerly, Everett, La Crosse (Stassen) ...	22,466
Secora, Geo. C., Milwaukee (Fox)	3,442	Johnson, J. V., Baraboo (Warren) ..	17,190
Total vote cast	51,733	Robinson, J. S., Platteville (Warren)	17,190
Muhich, J. R., Milwaukee (Warren)	36,049	Kraws, Nellie I., Muscoda (Ritter) ..	1,767
Rice, R. M., Wauwatosa (Warren)	36,049	May F. P., Mineral Point (Ritter) ..	1,767
Kornacki, Colette, Milwaukee (Taft)	27,325	Arneson, K. M., Blanchardville (Stearns)	257
Luetzow, E. F., Milwaukee (Taft)	27,325	Erickson, H. J., Blanchardville (Stearns)	257
Cieslik, R. J., Milwaukee (Stassen)	22,110	Total vote cast	72,073
Doepke, G. F., Milwaukee (Stassen)	22,110	Muhich, J. R., Milwaukee (Warren)	36,049
Hoyt, Lansing, Milwaukee (Ritter) ..	3,099	Rice, R. M., Wauwatosa (Warren)	36,049
Koch, H. W., Milwaukee (Ritter) ..	3,099	Kornacki, Colette, Milwaukee (Taft)	27,325
Reid, E. G., West Allis (Stearns) ..	608	Luetzow, E. F., Milwaukee (Taft) ..	27,325
Vincent, O. F., Milwaukee (Stearns)	608	Cieslik, R. J., Milwaukee (Stassen)	22,110
Total vote cast	89,191	Doepke, G. F., Milwaukee (Stassen)	22,110

Democrat

5th—Brandes, Marie O., Milwaukee (Kefauver)	34,125
Voigt, F. W., Milwaukee (Kefauver)	34,125
Kinney, A. W., Milwaukee (Fox)	3,258
Zubrensky, L. S., Milwaukee (Fox)	3,258
Packard, L. E., Milwaukee (Broughton)	1,895
Whaling, Marshall, Wauwatosa (Broughton)	1,895

Total vote cast 39,278

6th—Megellas, James, Fond du Lac (Kefauver)	16,766
Robertson, R. C., Oshkosh (Kefauver)	16,766
O'Brien, J. F., Fond du Lac (Broughton)	2,474
Stielow, O. B., Sheboygan (Broughton)	2,474
Martin, J. W., Thiensville (Fox)	1,592
Russell, E. A., Hartford (Fox)	1,592

Total vote cast 20,832

7th—Melaun, R. E., Wausau (Kefauver)	15,292
Schneider, M. E., Wisconsin Rapids (Kefauver)	15,292
Cluck, Ernest, Stevens Point (Fox)	1,316
Lawrie, John, Redgranite (Fox)	1,316
Cashin, C. H., Stevens Point (Broughton)	1,114
Crooks, C. J., Wausau (Broughton)	1,114

Total vote cast 17,722

8th—Duffy, J. P., Green Bay (Kefauver)	16,936
Irish, C. J., Laona (Kefauver)	16,936
Brogan, J. J., De Pere (Fox)	2,175
Kehoe, J. D., De Pere (Fox)	2,175
Becker, M. A., Oconto Falls (Broughton)	1,887
Dewane, P. A., Manitowoc (Broughton)	1,887

Total vote cast 20,998

9th—Forcier, Ray, Eau Claire (Kefauver)	11,170
Johnson, L. R., Black River Falls (Kefauver)	11,170
Brandrup, N. G., Eau Claire (Broughton)	915

Republican

Gettelman, Bernhard, Milwaukee (Warren)	40,932
Holtz, F. J., Milwaukee (Warren)	40,932
Kuehn, P. G., Milwaukee (Taft)	34,155
Merten, W. L., Milwaukee (Taft)	34,155
Murphy, H. R., Whitefish Bay (Stassen)	19,475
Sproule, R. P., Milwaukee (Stassen)	19,475
Koenen, Anita, R., Milwaukee (Ritter)	3,096
Popp, Edward, Granville (Ritter)	3,096
Mars, John, Milwaukee (Stearns)	359
Nelson, P. E., Shorewood (Stearns)	359
Hansen, J. W., Milwaukee (Uninstructed)	165

Total vote cast 98,182

Edgarton, A. L., Fond du Lac (Taft)	32,994
Steiger, C. E., Oshkosh (Taft)	32,994
Simester, T. W., West Bend (Warren)	24,134
Steffens, R. J., Menasha (Warren)	24,134
Kraemer, C. L., Fond du Lac (Stassen)	16,559
Kultgen, Allie, Port Washington (Stassen)	16,559
Hildebrand, G. C., Oshkosh (Ritter)	4,441
Koehler, J. P., West Bend (Ritter)	4,441
Sundermann, M. M., Cedarburg (Stearns)	284
Watts, H. M., Saukville (Stearns)	284

Total vote cast 78,412

Braun, Virginia, Antigo (Taft)	32,791
Krueger, Wm. F., Wausau (Taft)	32,791
Seymour, Wm. H., Wausau (Warren)	17,159
Slotten, Christen, Marion (Warren)	17,159
McMonigal, J. L., Berlin (Stassen)	15,672
Owen, J. W., Marshfield (Stassen)	15,672
Belter, E. E., Wisconsin Rapids (Ritter)	1,846
Handrich, A. A., Manawa (Ritter)	1,846
Knitt, A. F., Marion (Stearns)	249
Nelson, Carl A., Coloma (Stearns)	249

Total vote cast 67,717

Flatley, R. H., Green Bay (Taft)	42,206
Hantschel, J. E., Appleton (Taft)	42,206
LaFond, Everett, Two Rivers (Warren)	26,314
Lorge, G. D., Bear Creek (Warren)	26,314
Jolin, L. J., Sturgeon Bay (Stassen)	12,183
Van Vuren, K. C., Seymour (Stassen)	12,183
Brandt, G. F., Manitowoc (Ritter)	4,344
Sumnicht, V. L., Appleton (Ritter)	4,344
Culver, Mark, Manitowoc, (Stearns)	316
Loos, J. C., Green Bay (Stearns)	316

Total vote cast 85,363

McIntyre, Wm. D., Eau Claire (Taft)	19,904
Zepp, Chas. J., Alma (Taft)	19,904
Hanson, Emma, Bloomer, (Warren)	18,823
Padrutt, A. L., Chippewa Falls (Warren)	18,823

Democrat	Vote	Republican	Vote
Murphy, M. B., New Richmond (Broughton)	915	Peterson, H. S., Chippewa Falls (Stassen)	15,537
Hanley, Allen, Hudson (Fox)	707	White, Chas. E., River Falls (Stassen)	15,537
Henning, A. L., Altoona (Fox)	707	Thorpe, G. O., Chippewa Falls (Ritter)	537
Total vote cast	12,792	Thurn, Adolph, Eau Claire (Ritter)	537
		Green, A. E., Cadott (Stearns)	170
		Lindow, R. M., Eau Claire (Stearns)	170
		Total vote cast	54,971
10th—Green, J. G., Superior (Kefauver)	13,791	Larkin, J. M., Eagle River (Taft)	22,027
Wicklund, Arne, Gile (Kefauver)	13,791	Peabody, R. A., Milltown (Taft)	22,027
Anich, T. M., Ashland (Fox)	1,195	Douglas, G. R., Spooner (Warren)	17,749
Lampe, Herman, Winter (Fox)	1,195	Meyers, Wm. R., Superior (Warren)	17,749
Meyer, G. F., Medford (Broughton)	1,075	Gross, Mabel, Stone Lake (Stassen)	9,417
Szumowski, J. H., Hayward (Broughton)	1,075	Simon, Harry, Ashland (Stassen)	9,417
Total vote cast	16,061	Powers, I. C., Superior (Ritter)	1,591
		Werner, A. P., Pelican Lake (Ritter)	1,591
		Tice, Dale, Winter (Stearns)	187
		Walters, Wm., Ladysmith (Stearns)	187
		Total vote cast	50,971

PRIMARY JUDICIAL ELECTION, MARCH 4, 1952**Supreme Court**

Grover L. Broadfoot	92,371
Arold F. Murphy	83,626
Marshall Peterson	56,550
Alvin C. Reis	53,717

Circuit Courts

4th—F. H. Schlichting	8,828	15th—Lewis J. Charles	4,164
Clarence F. Whiffen	3,855	Walter T. Norlin	2,951
Henry Van de Water	2,494	Ray J. Haggerty	2,561
6th—Lincoln Neprud	7,948	Robert M. Ledin	2,113
Leonard F. Roraff	7,521		
Frederic W. Crosby	1,943		

JUDICIAL ELECTION, APRIL 1, 1952**Supreme Court**

Grover L. Broadfoot	504,683	Term Expires January, 1956.
Arold F. Murphy	413,723	

Circuit Courts

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Vote</i>	<i>Term Expires</i>
2nd, 6th branch ..	Francis X. Swietlik	142,384	Jan., 1959
	Herbert A. F. Schultz	119,942	
4th	Ferdinand H. Schlichting	30,535	Jan., 1959
	Clarence F. Whiffen	12,957	
6th	Lincoln Neprud	22,498	Jan., 1955
	Leonard F. Roraff	17,549	
15th	Lewis J. Charles	10,647	Jan., 1954
	Walter T. Norlin	9,748	
21st	Elmer D. Goodland	18,364	Jan., 1958
	Thorwald M. Beck	16,540	
22nd	Allen D. Young	16,470	Jan., 1958
	Richard S. Hippenmeyer ..	12,730	

Superior Courts

Douglas County .. A. Walter Dahl 11,246 Jan., 1959

Municipal Courts

Barron, 1st	Lee C. Youngman	5,502 May, 1956
Bayfield, 2nd	Peter J. Savage	2,166 May, 1956
Manitowoc	Harold W. Mueller	12,910 May, 1953
	William R. Glason	6,730
Winnebago	Otto G. Ansorge	67 May, 1956

APPOINTMENTS MARCH 1 — MAY 1, 1952**State**

Blind, Supervisor of, Department of Public Welfare: Everett L. Hoskins.

Highway Commission: James R. Law, deceased March 14, 1952; appointment pending.

Motor Vehicle Department: Daniel F. Schutz, director, Inspection and Enforcement Division.

School for Girls, Oregon: Mary C. Beran, superintendent.

State Sanitorium, Wales: Dr. Ellison F. White, superintendent.

Vocational and Adult Education, State Board of: John A. Kubiak, supervisor, Rehabilitation Division.

Winnebago State Hospital: Dr. John T. Petersik, superintendent.

Wisconsin University Board of Regents: Oscar Rennebohm appointed for term ending May 1, 1961, to succeed William Campbell.

Courts

Circuit, Second: Ronald A. Drechsler, appointed by Governor April 4, 1952 to succeed Daniel W. Sullivan, deceased.

Circuit, Sixth: Lincoln Neprud appointed for term commencing May 1, 1952 to succeed Leonard Roraff, resigned.

Vernon County Judge: Martin Gulbrandsen appointed for term commencing May 15, 1952 to succeed Lincoln Neprud, resigned.

Municipal, Burnett County: Eugene D. Jensen, appointed by Governor April 4, 1952 to succeed Sherman J. Auringer, resigned.

Municipal, Racine: Floyd J. Monk, appointed by Governor April 21, 1952 to succeed Elmer D. Goodland, resigned.

Federal

Attorney General: James P. McGranery nominated April 3, 1952 to succeed J. Howard McGrath; confirmation pending.

Congressman Reid F. Murray, 7th district, died April 29, 1952.

Local

Forest County Register of Deeds: Hazel Lombard appointed for term ending January 5, 1953 to succeed Wright Lombard, deceased.

Vernon County District Attorney: Wayne B. Schlitz appointed for term commencing May 15, 1952 to succeed Martin Gulbrandsen, resigned.

Special Committees Appointed By The Governor For Particular Purposes (Addition to the list on pages 242-246)**CHILDREN AND YOUTH, WISCONSIN COMMITTEE ON**

Members: Mrs. O. L. Falk, Wauwatosa and Mrs. Rebecca Barton, Madison, *co-chairmen*; Fred Delliquadri, Madison, *executive secretary*; Stefan Anderson, Madison; Robert C. Clark, Madison; Esther De Weerdt, Beloit; Mrs. R. J. Douglas, Juda; Mrs. Woods Dreyfus, Milwaukee; Amy Hunter, Madison; Morris Hursh, Madison; Mrs. Owen Jackson, La Crosse; A. H. Kummerow, Milwaukee; Russell Lewis, Madison; Margaret Meany, Milwaukee; Orlo Miller, Madison; Roy T. Ragatz, Madison; Bjarne Romnes, Madison; L. D. Scanlon, Green Bay; Reed Taylor, Appleton; H. Kent Tenney, Madison.

This state-wide voluntary citizen group was appointed by Governor Rennebohm in October, 1948 "to get underway activities in communities aimed at making each community fully conscious of its responsibility toward its children and youth, in preparation for the Midcentury White House Conference to be held in December, 1950". In January 1951 Governor Kohler asked the members to continue to serve and urged the group to coordinate planning among state and local agencies and organizations toward follow-up and implementation of recommendations growing out of the Midcentury Conference. It sponsored the first and second Governor's Conferences on Children and Youth in May 1949 and April 1951; appointed and sponsored 90 Wisconsin delegates to the Midcentury Conference; and promoted informational surveys on children and youth problems in every county of the state on the basis of which Wisconsin's state report to the White House Conference was prepared. It publishes a quarterly informational bulletin to stimulate local committee and community council activity to implement Midcentury Conference recommendations.

MIGRATORY LABOR COMMITTEE, INTERAGENCY

Members: The director of local health services of the State Board of Health; representatives of the woman and child labor department and the state employment service of the Industrial Commission; the Board of Vocational and Adult Education; the Department of Public Instruction; the Governor's Commission on Human Rights; the division of child welfare and youth services and the division of public assistance of the Department of Public Welfare; and the Executive Office. Wm. H. Young, *chairman*; Rebecca Barton, *secretary*.

A committee to coordinate the work of a group of state agencies interested in the problems of migratory labor was created in May 1950 by Governor Rennebohm and continued by Governor Kohler, to consider ways to improve the lot of migratory farm workers in Wisconsin and to prevent the misunderstandings such as have occurred in other places in recent years.

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public officials, and additional information
see Addenda, pp. 765-770.**

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