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THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK
1950

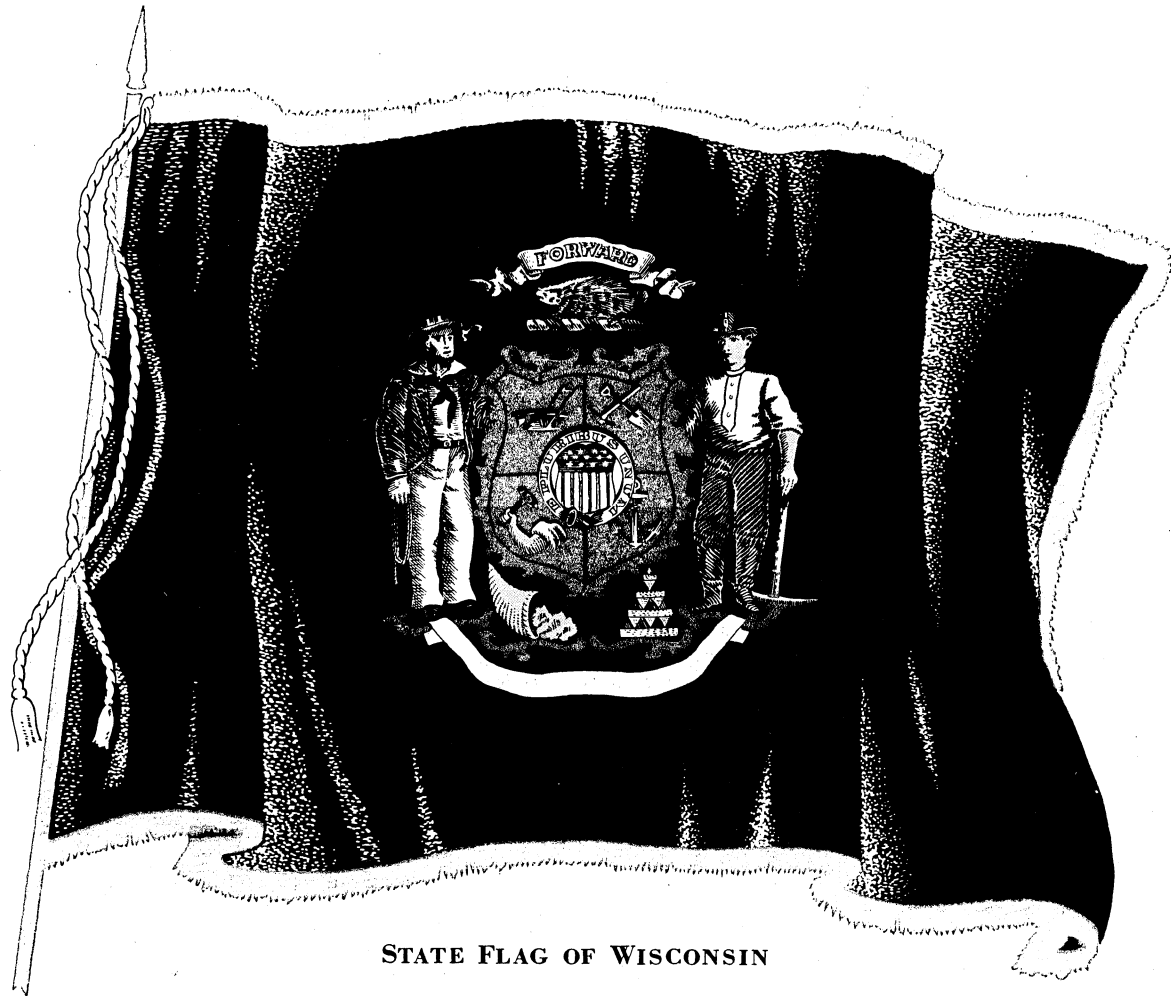
WISCONSIN STATE CENTENNIAL
Second Edition

THE
WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK

1950

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THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE
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PUBLISHED BIENNIALY
BY THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN



STATE FLAG OF WISCONSIN

AUG 25 1950

Foreword

HERE, in the 1950 Blue Book, is given to our people the descriptive story of the activities of the state in the celebration of our Centennial in 1948. In that story we find reference to the many things in our record of which we can well be proud in the development of this great commonwealth. We have laid broad and deep the firm foundations on which we are to build as we go forward in our second century.

In this viewpoint I find the great lesson which should impress the citizens of Wisconsin. The record of the historical past can be of most value to us as we use experience for guidance in the future. It is the privilege and responsibility of all of us to participate in forming the record of our second hundred years of statehood.

Acting collectively the people of the state demonstrate their progress through the activities of the state government. So here we give a brief statement of the activities of the state agencies. I urge every citizen to use this book as a handy index to what the state is doing under his direction as expressed through the legislature and managed by the Governor and other officials. This is the truly democratic process which our society has developed for accomplishing its common purposes.

I would again remind every citizen of his individual responsibility in this process of democracy. It is his personal duty to keep informed as to what is being done by the state government he has created and to state his wishes through the ballot. We who are only your selected agents hope most sincerely that this book may be of real assistance to you in giving intelligent direction in the work we are trying to do for you.

The Wisconsin record in future years depends primarily upon what we, its citizens, determine today and tomorrow. Let us each then use every endeavor to be fully and accurately informed as to the needs and facts underlying the decisions of the day. So may we best contribute our help in guiding the course of our great state.

OSCAR RENNEBOHM,
Governor.

December 22, 1949.

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Introduction

BEGINNING in 1853 the Wisconsin Blue Book was published annually. Since 1885 it has been a biennial publication. From 1885 through 1937 the Blue Book came from the press in the odd-numbered years but since that time it has made its appearance in the even-numbered years in accordance with a statute change made in 1939. This change was made so that each issue may contain up-to-date information as a result of the regular legislative session of the preceding year and any intervening special session, and to insure more timely publication of the book.

The Blue Book is the manual of the State of Wisconsin and summarizes the work of the several branches of our state government. It supplies impartial and accurate information useful not only to the average citizen but to students in the schools and colleges. It is published in the interest of every citizen of the state. The editors invite suggestions and criticism in order that each succeeding issue may be improved.

The 1948 and 1950 editions of the Blue Book are each dedicated to Wisconsin's centennial anniversary of its admission to statehood.

The editors extend sincere thanks to members of the legislature, state departments, the Rembrandt Studio who supplied photographs of the members of the legislature, the sergeant at arms' staffs of both houses who cooperated with the photographer, the State Centennial Committee who furnished pictures of centennial observances, and all other individuals and organizations who made suggestions, furnished information or photographs, or gave assistance of any kind.

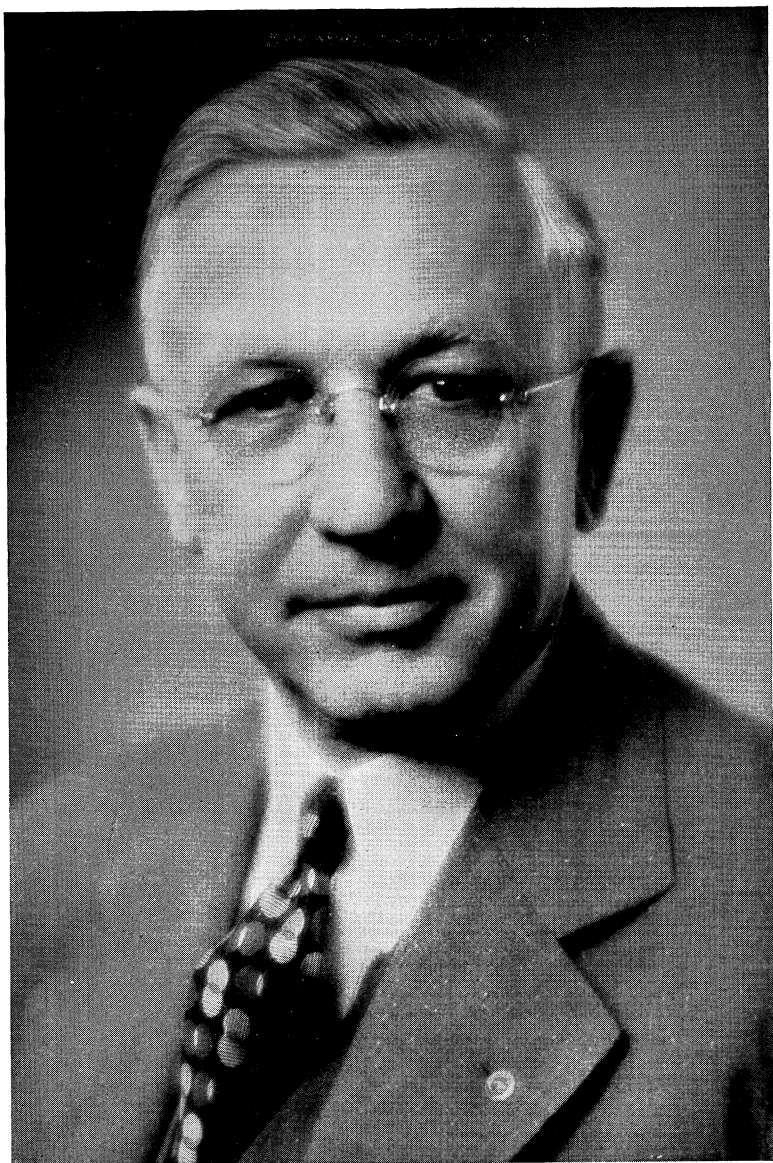
The planning and preparation of this edition of the Blue Book was virtually completed by Mr. Howard F. Ohm, Blue Book editor, before his death on October 5, 1949.

Blue Books 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 the price of \$1.00 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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HOWARD F. OHM, *Chief,*
HAZEL L. KUEHN, *Librarian,*
Editors.

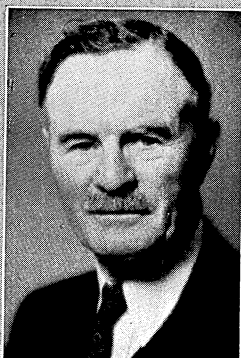
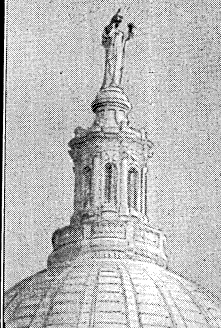
Constitutional Officers



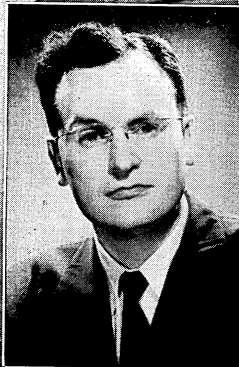
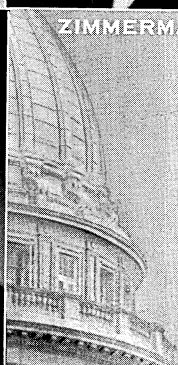
Governor OSCAR RENNEBOHM



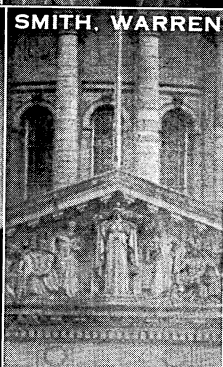
SMITH. GEO.



ZIMMERMAN



FAIRCHILD



SMITH. WARREN



WATSON

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

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

THE GOVERNOR

OSCAR RENNEBOHM (Rep.) was born in Columbia County on May 25, 1889. He attended elementary school in Morrisonville, elementary and high schools in Milwaukee, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1911 with a Ph.G. degree. Since 1911 he has been a druggist and at present also operates a dairy farm. Mr. Rennebohm has served as president of the State Board of Pharmacy, president of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, officer of the National Association of Retail Druggists, officer of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and director of the Dane County Holstein Breeders Association. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1944 and again in 1946. Because of the death of Governor Walter S. Goodland on March 12, 1947, Lieutenant Governor Oscar Rennebohm became Acting Governor and succeeded to the duties and prerogatives of the office of Governor. In 1948 he was elected Governor. Home Address: 201 Farwell Drive, Madison.

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 as manager of the Bryant Wisconsin Company, Milwaukee. 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: 3656 South 46th Street, 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.

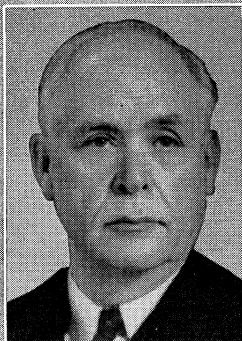
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD (Dem.) was born on December 25, 1912 in Milwaukee. He received his elementary education in the Wisconsin Avenue School in Milwaukee and graduated from Riverside High School in that city in 1929. He received his A.B. from Cornell University in 1934 and his LL.B. from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin in 1938. From April 1938 to December 1941 he was employed as an attorney by Daniel H. Grady in Portage. Mr. Fairchild served as district rationing attorney, district enforcement attorney, and hearing commissioner for the Office of Price Administration from 1941 to 1945. From that date until November 15, 1948 he was employed as an attorney by the firm of Miller, Mack, and Fairchild, Milwaukee. Mr. Fairchild is a member of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, American, and federal bar associations. He served on the board of governors of the State Bar Association from 1941 to 1942 and on the executive board of the Junior Association of the Milwaukee Bar from 1948 to 1949. On November 2, 1948 Mr. Fairchild was elected Attorney General for the term commencing January 3, 1949. On November 12, 1948 he was appointed Attorney General to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Grover L. Broadfoot. Home Address: Verona.

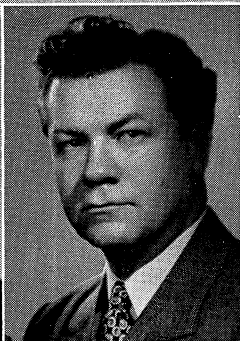
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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.

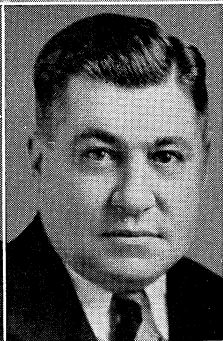
Supreme Court Justices



FAIRCHILD



HUGHES



MARTIN



FRITZ



BROADFOOT



BROWN



GEHL

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

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.

HENRY P. HUGHES was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, on August 13, 1904. He received his early education in St. Peters School. He attended Oshkosh State Teachers College and Marquette University and received his LL.B. from Georgetown University in 1927. He engaged in the practice of law from 1928 until 1934, acting also as city attorney for the city of Oshkosh in 1933 and 1934. From 1934 to 1937 he held the office of judge of the municipal court of Oshkosh and from 1937 to 1948 he held the office of Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin. In April 1947 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court.

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. He is a practicing attorney. 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.

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.

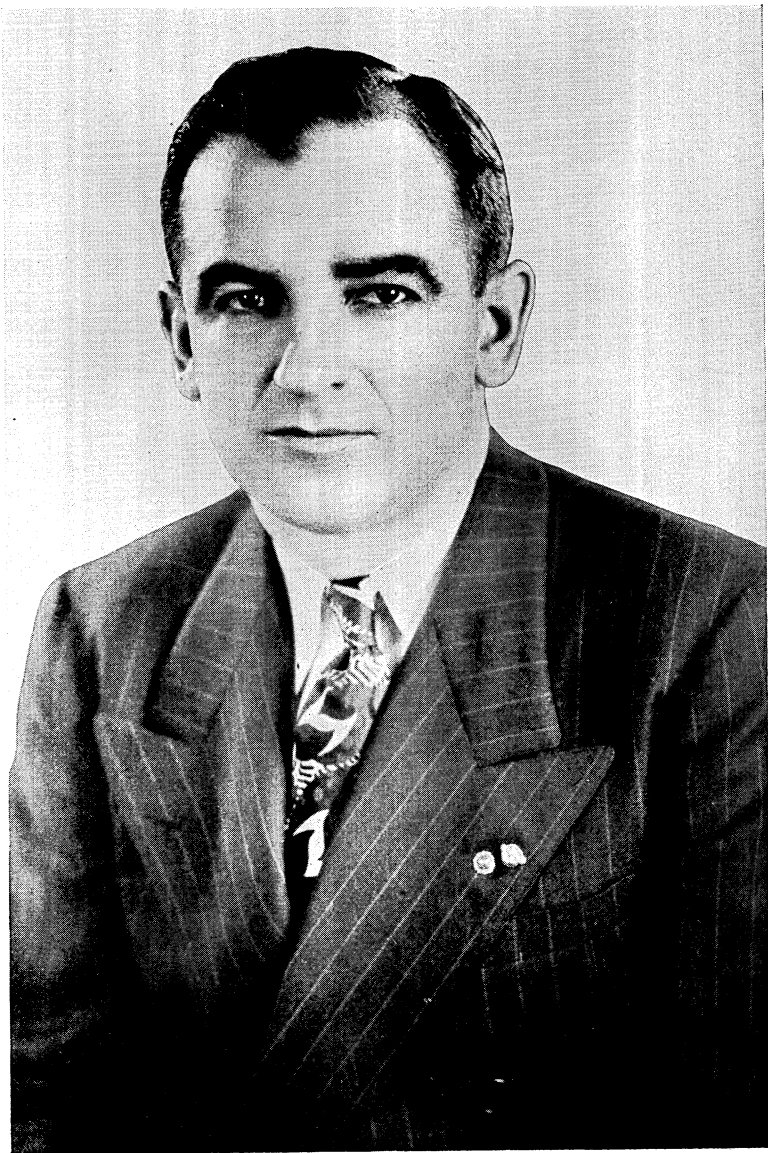
TIMOTHY BROWN was born February 24, 1889 at Madison and was educated in the Madison public schools, the University of Wisconsin (B.A. 1911) and Harvard Law School (LL.B. 1914). He was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1914, practiced law in Milwaukee for two years, served in the United States Navy, 1917-1919, in a destroyer overseas, and then returned to the practice of law in Madison where he practiced 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 served as a commissioner of the Public Service Commission by appointment by Governor Rennebohm who 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 1948 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.

**Members of Congress
From Wisconsin**



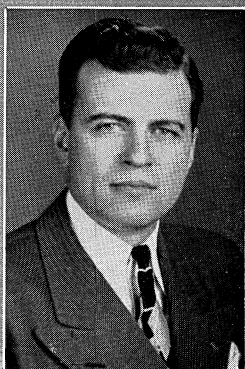
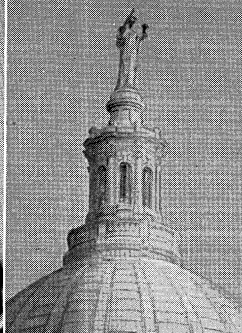
United States Senator ALEXANDER WILEY



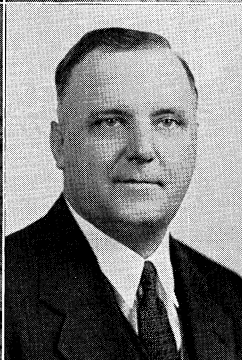
United States Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY



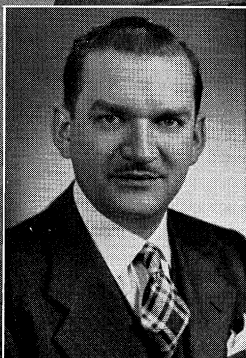
SMITH



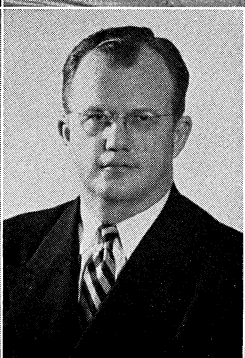
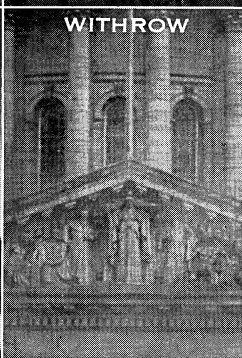
DAVIS



WITHROW

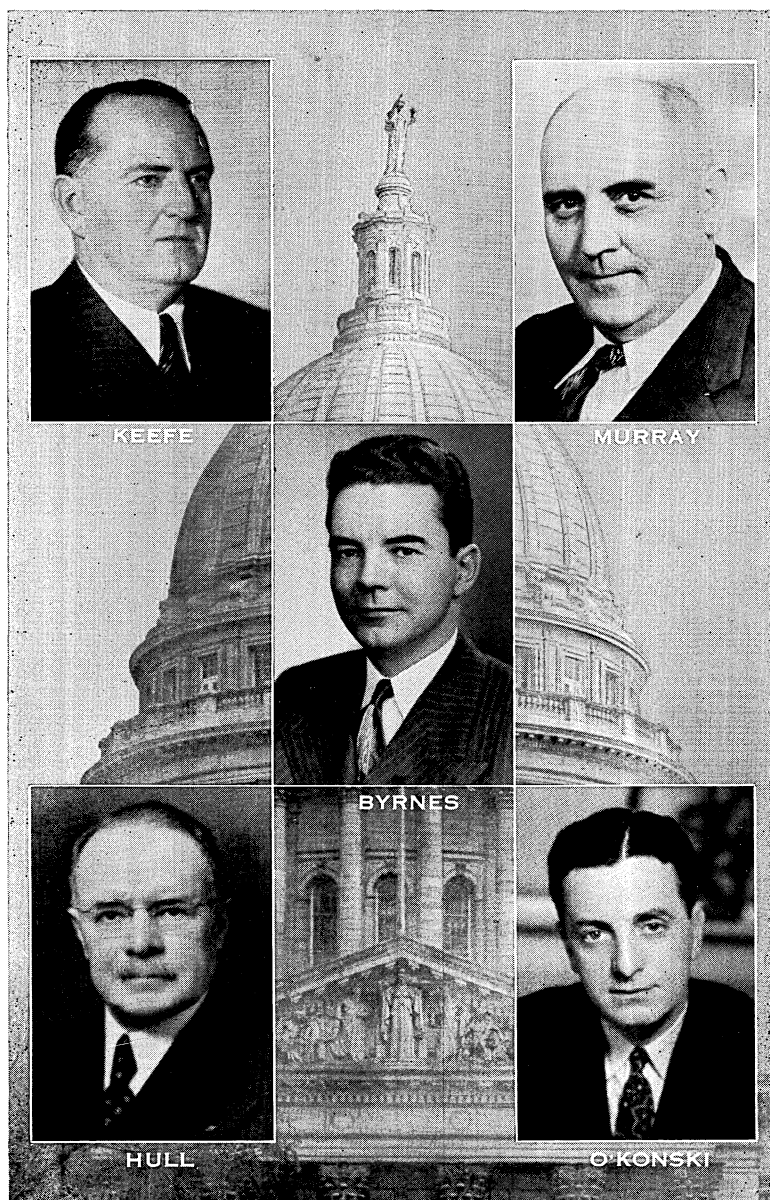


ZABLOCKI



BIEMILLER

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



Members of House of Representatives: FRANK B. KEEFE, 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 81st 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. Senator Wiley is former chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary (now highest Republican member) and is second-ranking G.O.P. member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In September 1939 he served as an official representative of the U.S. government at the Interparliamentary 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 November 14, 1909 at Grand Chute. He received his early education in the Underhill Elementary School and graduated from Little Wolf High School. 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. 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. 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 on November 18, 1912 at Milwaukee. After attending St. Vincent's Parochial School and Marquette University High School, he continued his education at Marquette University where he received his Ph.B. degree. From 1935 to 1938 he was a teacher, and since 1933 he has been a church organist. He served as state senator from 1942 until his election to Congress in 1948. 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.

ANDREW J. BIEMILLER (Dem.) was born on July 23, 1906 in Sandusky, Ohio. He attended the public schools of that city and received his A.B. degree from Cornell University in 1926. He taught history at the Universities of Syracuse and Pennsylvania, and did graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. Coming to Wisconsin in 1932, he was active in newspaper and educational work, editing a weekly paper, The Wisconsin Leader. In 1936 Mr. Biemiller was active in the movement to merge the Socialist and Progressive tickets, and he was elected to the state legislature on the Progressive ticket. He sponsored legislation to give Wisconsin a "little TVA" and to permit voluntary and compulsory health insurance. At this time, and for six years, he was an organizer for the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. Mr. Biemiller served three terms in the legislature, the third as party floorleader. In September 1941 he went to Washington to serve with the War Production Board. He resigned his position there, as assistant to the vice chairman for labor production, in June 1944 when he returned to Wisconsin to run for Congress on the Democratic ticket and was successful in the election that fall. During his first term in Congress he was a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, and made two trips to the Pacific with a subcommittee to inspect naval installations and civilian government. In 1946 he was defeated for Congress. As a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1948 he led the successful fight for a strong civil rights plank. He was returned to Congress in 1948. He is married and has two children. Home Address: 2443 North Sherman Boulevard, Milwaukee.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

FRANK B. KEEFE (Rep.) was born on September 23, 1887 at Winneconne. He was graduated from Oshkosh State Teachers College in 1906 and received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Michigan in 1910. Mr. Keefe has been a practicing attorney since 1910 and served as district attorney of Winnebago County from 1922 to 1928. He married Mildred V. Steele of Ripon. They have one son, Bateman, and two daughters, Mrs. Charles F. Nolan and Mrs. Edwin Rosten. Since 1938 he has served as a member of Congress continuously. Home Address: 687 Main Street, Oshkosh.

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 and again in 1948. He is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. Home Address: 425 South Monroe Street, Green Bay.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

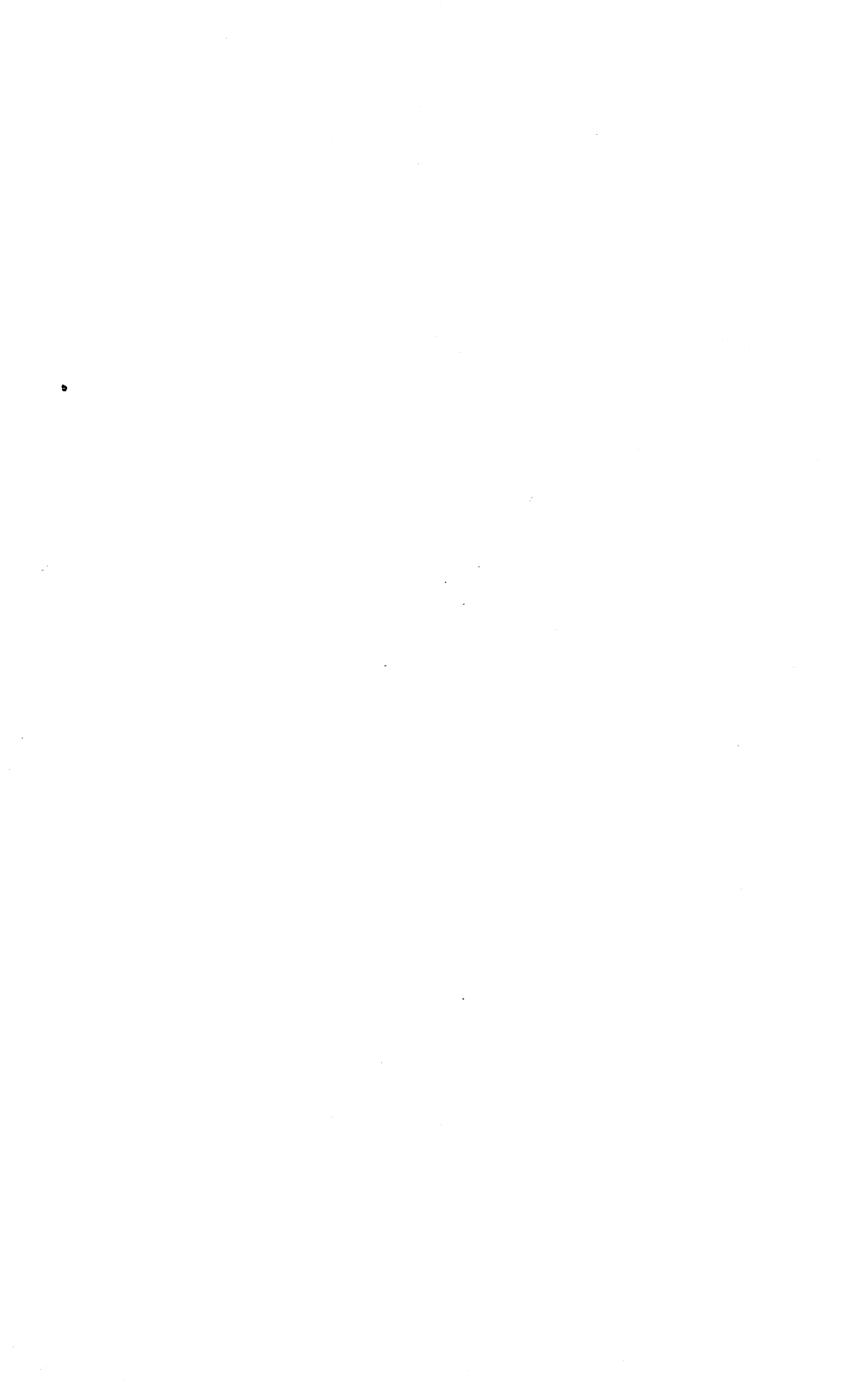
Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, and Trempealeau Counties

MERLIN HULL (Rep.) spent his boyhood in a farming community at Sechlerville in Jackson County. Here he attended school and worked as a farm hand and country school teacher so that he might earn funds with which to continue his education. He also learned the printing trade. His higher education was received at Gale College at Galesville, and De Pauw and Columbian 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 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 in Kewaunee on May 26, 1904. He attended rural school and high school. He received his Ed.B. from the Oshkosh State Teachers College and studied for his Ph.M. at the University of Wisconsin. He also attended the University of Iowa. Mr. O'Konski was a teacher, dean of a junior college, city superintendent of schools, and a professor of speech at Oregon State College and the University of Detroit. He has received national and international speech honors. The foreign language press awarded him the title of "the most distinguished American of 1945" for his fight on behalf of smaller nations. He is president of the Anti-Communist Association, Inc., with headquarters in Washington, D. C.; and president of the World Bill of Rights Association whose headquarters are in New York. He is also director of the World League to Stop Communism, with headquarters at Chicago. At present he owns radio station WLIN at Merrill. He was elected to Congress in 1942 and re-elected successively since that time. Home Address: Mercer.

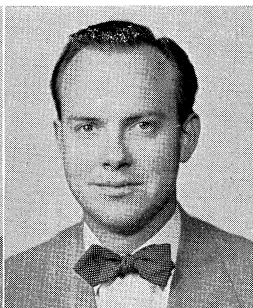


Members of the Legislature

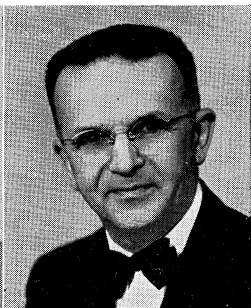
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



LaFOND
1st District



KAFTAN
2nd District



KENDZIORSKI
3rd District

EVERETT 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 past commander of post 1248 of Veterans of Foreign Wars and is active in the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars circles. He is a World War I veteran, having served overseas with the mine-sweepers in the navy. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1704 Lake Shore Drive, Two Rivers.

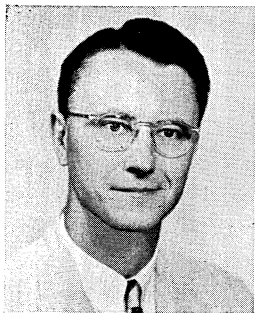
First senatorial district: Door, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc Counties.

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 and a part-time vocational school teacher. From 1944 to 1946 Senator Kaftan served in the navy. He is a member of Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Veterans, and Junior Chamber of Commerce. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 146 East Mission Road, Green Bay.

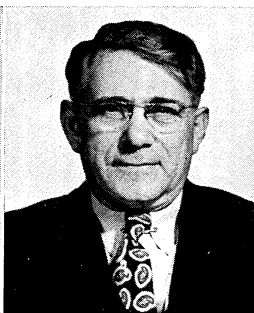
Second senatorial district: Brown and Oconto Counties.

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, 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 he was elected to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of former Senator Clement J. Zablocki, who was elected to Congress. Home Address: 1951 South 15th Street, Milwaukee.

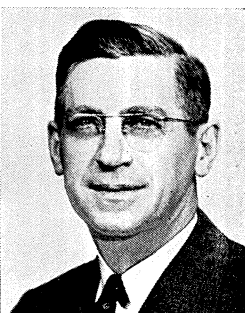
Third senatorial district: The fifth, eighth, eleventh, and twenty-fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



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.

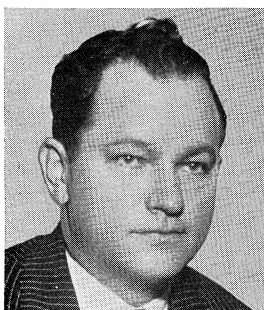
Fourth senatorial district: The thirteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first wards of the city of Milwaukee; and the villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay, and the town of Milwaukee.

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 under-sheriff. 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 and again in 1946. Home Address: 2254 North Hi-Mount Boulevard, Milwaukee.

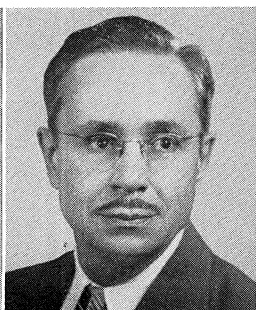
Fifth senatorial district: The ninth, fifteenth, nineteenth, twenty-second, and twenty-sixth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

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. He was organizer of Smith Steel Athletic Association, and chairman of the bargaining and coordinating committees of his local union. 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. He was elected to the senate in 1948. Home Address: 2625 West Vine Street, Milwaukee.

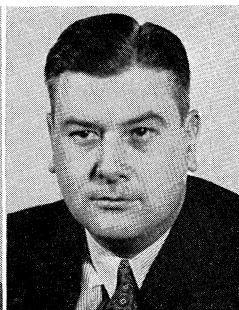
Sixth senatorial district: The second, seventh, tenth, twentieth, and twenty-fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



BLENSKI
7th District



BUSBY
8th District



TEHAN
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. In 1949 he was elected to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Anthony P. Gawronski. Home Address: 3029 South Hanson Avenue, 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 and an instructor at the West Allis High School. 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 1931 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.

ROBERT E. TEHAN (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on January 7, 1905. He attended Gesu Grade School and Marquette Academy and received his B.A. degree from Marquette University in 1927 and his LL.B. degree in 1929. Before becoming an attorney he was employed in the railroad shops at Milwaukee and as treasurer of the Pabst Theater. He is a member of the Milwaukee, the Wisconsin State and American Bar Associations. In 1944 Senator Tehan was elected chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He was elected Democratic National Committeeman in 1945, and re-elected for the 1948 to 1952 term in May 1948. He served three terms in the assembly and was elected to the senate in 1942 and re-elected in 1946. Senator Tehan resigned from the senate June 1, 1949 to become judge of the U. S. District Court for the eastern district of Wisconsin. Home Address: 534 North 11th 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 and 1949 sessions. This is his third term in the senate. Home Address: New Richmond.

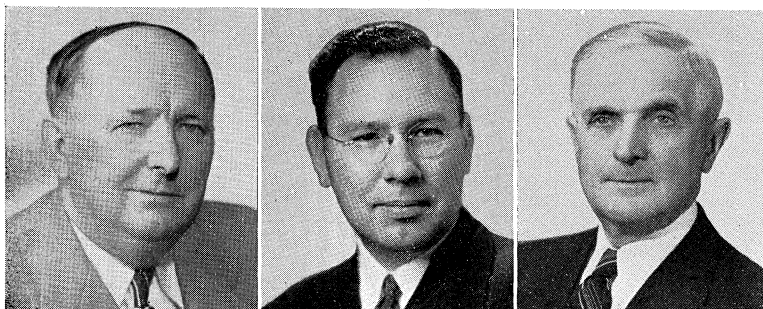
Tenth senatorial district: Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix Counties.

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 Teachers College and the College of St. Thomas. Senator Lenroot served two terms in the assembly and was elected to the senate in 1946. Home Address: 821 8th Avenue, East, 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. Since 1946 he has held 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 and in 1946. Senator Panzer was elected president pro tem in 1947 and again in 1949. Home Address: Route 2, Oakfield.

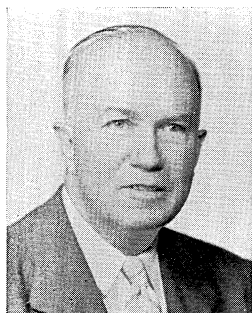
Thirteenth senatorial district: Dodge and Washington Counties.

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.

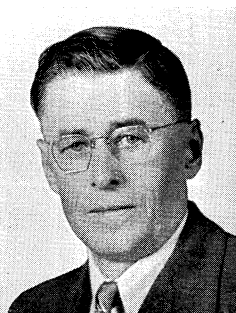
Fourteenth senatorial district: Outagamie and Shawano Counties.

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 several 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 second term in the senate. Home Address: 837 Church Street, Beloit.

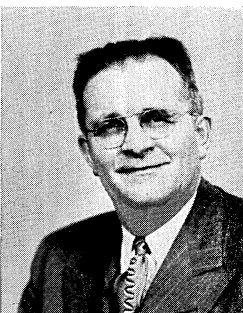
Fifteenth senatorial district: Rock County.



PORTER
16th District



OLSON, MELVIN
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. He is 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.

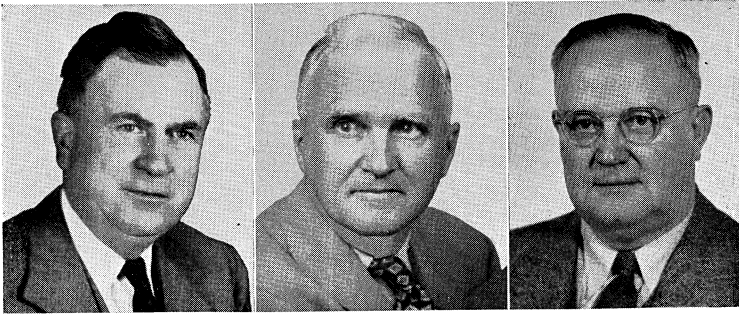
Sixteenth senatorial district: Crawford, Grant, and Vernon Counties.

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 second 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 Lac 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.



BROWN
19th District

BUCHEN
20th District

HILKER*
21st District

TAYLOR G. BROWN (Rep.) was born in Richland County on February 28, 1890. After his graduation from high school he taught in the rural schools for two years and then attended Platteville State Teachers College and the University of Wisconsin. He taught in the Viroqua High School for three years and was principal of Cashton High School for one year. In 1918 he served as county agricultural agent and from 1918 to 1930 as director of agriculture at Oshkosh under the Smith-Hughes act. Senator Brown has operated dairy farms since 1915. He was mayor of Oshkosh from 1930 to 1933 and has served as an officer of the New American Bank at Oshkosh, Oshkosh Fair, Wisconsin Association of Fairs, and Wisconsin Fox Waterways Association. This is his third term in the senate. Home Address: Route 5, Oshkosh.

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.

EDWARD F. HILKER* (Rep.) was born on April 13, 1881 at Racine where he attended the common schools and business college. In 1898 he volunteered in the Spanish-American War. Senator Hilker was in business for many years and at the present time is a sales promoter. He is interested in athletics having played on and managed many a good ball club and also played polo for a good many years. For fourteen years he has served as alderman. He has been active in local politics as well as in state having served as delegate at large to the Republican National Conventions in 1936 and 1944. He served five terms in the assembly and was elected to the senate in 1942 and re-elected in 1946. Home Address: 2446 Kinzie Avenue, Racine.

Twenty-first senatorial district: Racine County.

*Deceased March 4, 1949. No successor has been elected.



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.

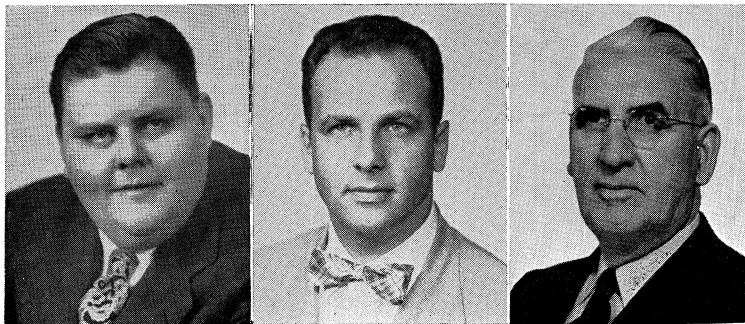
Twenty-second senatorial district: Kenosha and Walworth Counties.

OSCAR W. NEALE (Rep.) was born 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 fourteen years, and was a trustee of the Portage County Home for four years. This is his first 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; and attended the University of Wisconsin Law School. At present he is secretary-treasurer of a building supply company. Senator Laird was on active duty with the U. S. Navy, serving on the destroyer Maddox in Task Force 58 and Halsey's Pacific Third Fleet. He was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father in 1946 and re-elected in 1948. In 1947, when the senator took office he was the youngest state senator in the United States. The past four generations of his family have served in the legislature and state offices in Wisconsin. In 1948 Senator Laird was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. 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 first term in the legislature. Home Address: 1202 East Main Street, Merrill.

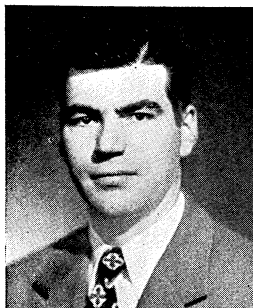
Twenty-fifth senatorial district: Lincoln and Marathon Counties.

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 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. Senator Nelson is a World War II veteran. Home Address: 912 Regent Street, Madison.

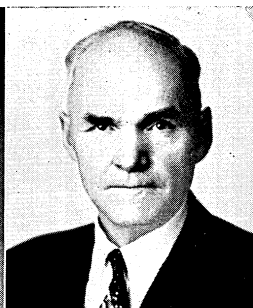
Twenty-sixth senatorial district: Dane County.

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 and again in 1946. Home Address: Richland Center.

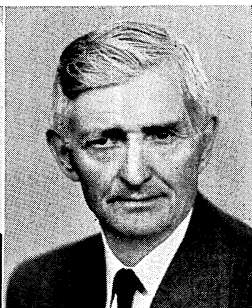
Twenty-seventh senatorial district: Columbia, Richland, and Sauk Counties.



PADRUTT
28th District



OLSON, JOHN
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.

JOHN F. OLSON (Dem.) was born on June 15, 1892 in the town of Sioux Creek. After attending the public schools he studied at River Falls Normal School, where he took a short course in agriculture. Senator Olson is a farmer. He has held the office of town chairman since 1931 and of chairman of the county board since 1947. He has held offices in various agricultural organizations, including president of Barron County Electric Cooperative; secretary-treasurer of Wisconsin Electric Cooperative; director of the Dairyland Power Cooperative; and director of the Barron County Farm Loan Association, a position he held for twenty-two years. Senator Olson was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Madsen. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 1, Chetek.

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

PHILIP DOWNING (Rep.) was born in Ontario, Canada on September 3, 1871. He 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 seventeen 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: Forest, Florence, Langlade, Marinette, and Oneida Counties.



LEVERICH
31st District

SCHLABACH
32nd District

DEMPSEY
33rd District

EARL LEVERICH (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Angelo, Monroe County on December 6, 1891. He is a graduate of Sparta High School, Madison College, and the University of Wisconsin short course in agriculture. He has been a dairy farmer, fruit grower, and farm co-op leader and has served his community as school clerk, town clerk, and town chairman. He is president of the Sparta Co-op Creamery Association and the Western Wisconsin Co-op Creamery Association; agricultural member of the State Board of Vocational Education; a member of various state-wide dairy 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, and in 1946. 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 Schlachach 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. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

Thirty-third senatorial district: Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.



DONAHUE
Chief Clerk

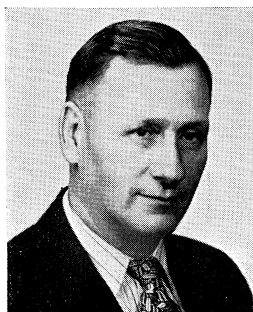


DAMON
Sergeant at Arms

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. Since 1941 Mr. Donahue has held the position of personnel examiner in the State Bureau of Personnel. 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 and 1949. 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: 706 Franklin Street, Wausau.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



ROMELL
Adams and Marquette



GEHRMANN
Ashland

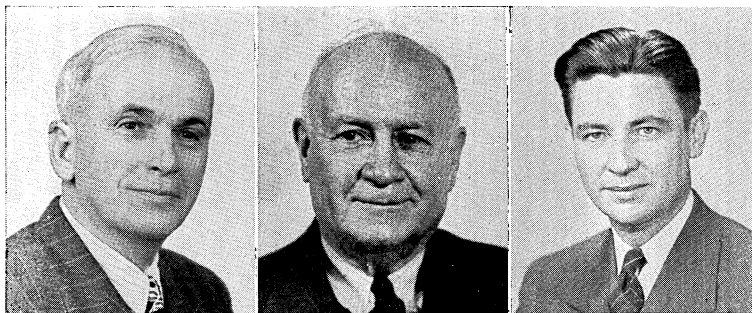


SYKES
Barron

LOUIS C. ROMELL (Rep.) was born at Chicago on April 7, 1899. He received his education in the public schools. His occupations include salesman, railroad machinist, and employment at the Badger Ordnance Plant in Baraboo, and at the Dodge plant in Chicago during the war emergency. At present he is engaged in farming. Mr. Romell has served as district school clerk and holds the office of town supervisor. He is interested in township government, elementary and high school education, R.E.A. and cooperatives. In 1942 his four sons were all students in the freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior classes of the same high school. Two of these sons served overseas, his second son was lost in Hurtengen Forest engagement, and the other served in the Philippine and Japanese areas. This is his second term in the legislature. 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. In 1946 and in 1948 he was elected to the assembly. Home Address: Mellen.

CHARLES H. SYKES (Rep.) was born on January 11, 1881 at Brodhead. 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 sixth term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Cameron.



SQUIRES
Bayfield

LYNCH
Brown, 1st

DUFFY
Brown, 2nd

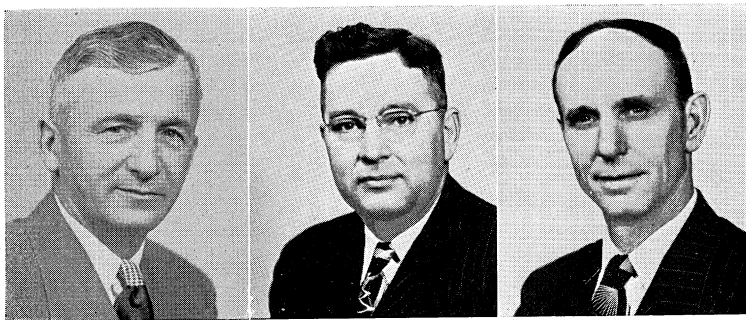
S. E. SQUIRES (Rep.) was born in Iowa on September 27, 1882. He was educated in the common and high schools and attended college in Iowa. He was a teacher and grain merchant from 1900 to 1917. Since 1919 he has been a farmer. Mr. Squires has served twenty-four terms on the county board. During World War I he served in the infantry. This is his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 2, Mason.

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.

WILLIAM J. DUFFY (Dem.) was born on October 29, 1916 at North Branch, Minnesota. After graduating from Kaukauna High School he attended St. Norbert College, De Pere, from which he received his B.A. In 1941 he graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School. Since that date he has been a practicing attorney. Mr. Duffy is secretary-treasurer of both the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit and the Brown County Bar Associations. From 1941 to 1945 he served in the army air force. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 1, Greenleaf.

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



HITT
Buffalo and Pepin

RASMUSEN
Burnett and Washburn

PETERS
Calumet

EDMUND HITT (Rep.) was born on February 9, 1901 in the town of Alma, Buffalo County. He graduated from the public graded and high schools in Alma and attended La Crosse Teachers College for three years. He has been a farmer and a farm labor investigator. In 1945 he retired. From 1936 to 1943 he served as town chairman and from 1946 to 1948 he served as mayor of Alma. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Alma.

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 as mayor of Spooner for three terms, from 1942 to 1948, and is a member of the county school committee. During World War II he was chairman of his county civilian defense committee. Mr. Rasmusen is a World War I veteran. This is his first 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 and is town clerk. Mr. Peters has served as secretary of the local cheese factory, member of Board Cheese Storage Company and secretary and treasurer of a livestock shipping association. He was elected to the assembly in 1948. Home Address: Box 417, Route No. 1, Menasha.



RAIHLE
Chippewa

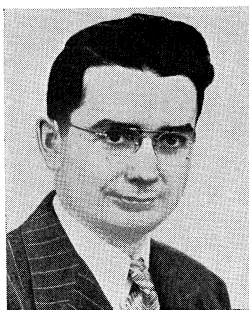
STADLER
Clark

BETTS
Columbia

SYLVIA HAVRE RAIHLE (Rep.) attended public schools in La Crosse and Minneapolis, St. Cloud Teachers College, University of Minnesota, and Minnesota College of Law. While teaching school in Beltrami County, Minnesota, she proved up a homestead on the shore of Lake Sylvia, which is named after her. She was the first hospital contact worker in the Veterans Administration, serving in Washington, D. C. and Fort Snelling. Mrs. Raihle's husband was a member of the 1925 Wisconsin Assembly. Mrs. Raihle has five children, and is a grandmother. She is secretary of the Chippewa Falls Library Board, a past president of the local American Legion Auxiliary, and also of the 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. Home Address: 1313 Superior Street, Chippewa Falls.

ARTHUR E. STADLER (Rep.) was born on April 17, 1892 in Marnesco, Michigan. After graduating from elementary and high schools he attended Williams Business College, Oshkosh. For three years he attended evening school in Minnesota, studying advanced accounting. Mr. Stadler was an accountant and at present is engaged in farming. He has been director of various cooperative organizations. His public offices include member of school board, chairman and supervisor of the county board, and chairman of the town board. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 2, Owen.

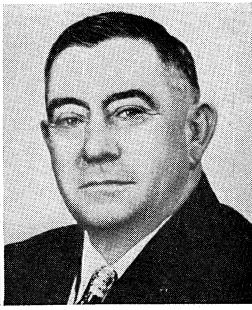
ARNIE F. BETTS (Rep.) was born in Waterloo on January 7, 1909. After graduating from the Waterloo High School he attended the University of Wisconsin, receiving his B.A. degree in 1935. Mr. Betts has been a farmer, secretary to Walter S. Goodland when he was Lieutenant Governor, and an editor. At present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



LUCEY
Crawford



DOYLE
Dane, 1st



BLASKA
Dane, 2nd

PATRICK J. LUCEY (Dem.) was born on March 21, 1918 at La Crosse. He attended grade school in Ferryville and Bagley and graduated from St. Mary's School in Glen Haven and Campion High School. He was a student at St. Thomas College in St. Paul and received his B.A. from the University of Wisconsin in 1946. While attending the university he was a salesman for a Madison grocery company. Prior to that time he had operated a grocery store. At present he is a farm and business manager. He has served as justice of the peace and treasurer of Ferryville Grade School and DeSoto High School. Mr. Lucey has held offices in the Veterans of Foreign Wars and is active in the Farm Bureau. He is a veteran of World War II, having served in the quartermaster corps from 1941 to 1945. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Ferryville.

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. Home Address: 216 Campbell Street, Madison.

Dane County, first district: The city of Madison.

JOHN M. BLASKA (Dem.) was born in the town of Medina in Dane County on May 14, 1885. He received his education in the public schools. He has lived on a farm in the town of Sun Prairie all of his life and has operated the same farm for the last forty years. Mr. Blaska is a director of Dairyland Co-op of Juneau. In addition to other public offices he has held, Mr. Blaska has served as town chairman since 1929; member of county board; and member of county highway committee. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Marshall.

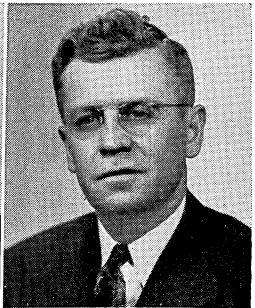
Dane County, second district: Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Rutland, Sun Prairie, Windsor, and York; villages of Cambridge, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, De Forest, McFarland, Marshall, Monona, Rockdale, and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



EISNER
Dane, 3rd



GENZMER
Dodge, 1st



NITSCHKE
Dodge, 2nd

HERMANN EISNER (Dem.) 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. This is his first 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 village of Brooklyn in Dane County and the villages of Belleville, 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 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 eighth 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 26, 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 and of the Dodge County Insurance Agents Association. This is his first 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.



ROWE
Door

OSTBY
Douglas, 1st

NELSON
Douglas, 2nd

HALLIE H. ROWE (Rep.) was born at Weyauwega on July 3, 1896. He received his education in the public schools of the state. From 1928 to 1944 he was a conservation warden and from 1945 to 1948 he was sheriff of Door County. Mr. Rowe is a veteran of World War I, having served overseas with Company F, Second Supply Train, Second Division. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 22 North 5th Avenue, 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 and graduated December 1949 with a B.S. degree. He is a student in Law School at the University of Wisconsin. From 1943 to 1946 Mr. Ostby served in the navy. He is a member of the Richard I. Bong Post of the American Legion. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 925 North 21st Street, Superior.

Douglas County, first district: The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth wards 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 second 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, Solon Springs, and Poplar; first, second, third, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth wards of the city of Superior.



HANSON
Dunn

PRITCHARD
Eau Claire

GILLEY
Florence, Forest
and Oneida

EARL W. HANSON (Rep.) was born on October 17, 1888 at Elk Mound where he attended the public schools. In 1907 he was graduated from the Eau Claire Business College. He was cashier of the bank at Elk Mound from 1908 to 1931. Since 1931 he has been in the general insurance business. Mr. Hanson has served his community as village clerk, trustee, and president. He was a member of the county highway committee from 1937 to 1938, has been a member of the Dunn County Board since 1933 and its chairman since 1935. Mr. Hanson is a World War I veteran. He has served as chairman of the Assembly Committee on Public Welfare since 1941. This is his sixth term in the assembly. Home Address: Elk Mound.

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 ninth 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 has been an electrician and at present is an electrical contractor. Mr. Gilley has held the office of Commander in the American Legion and vice commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a World War II veteran, having served in the 77th Infantry Division. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 804 Keenan Street, Rhinelander.



DUEL
Fond du Lac, 1st

PETERSON
Fond du Lac, 2nd

TRAVIS
Grant, 1st

MYRTON DUEL (Rep.) was born on January 26, 1891 in Eldorado. He received his education in the Rosendale grade and high schools, Oshkosh State Teachers College, and by attendance at the University of Wisconsin short course in agriculture. He has been a farmer for twenty-five years and has taught in the Fond du Lac County rural schools. Mr. Duel has been clerk of the town of Fond du Lac since 1931. During World War I he served in the infantry. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: Mounted Route 26, 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 is chairman of the Wisconsin Association of County Agricultural Committees and Soil Conservation Districts. This is his first 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 second term in the assembly. 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

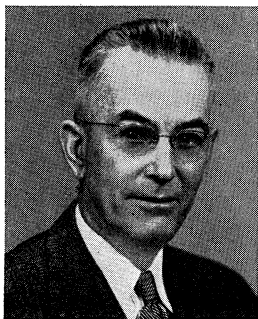
BROOKS
Green Lake and
Waushara

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, in 1946, and again in 1948. 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 Wyalusing; 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. For six years he was vice president and during the past two years he has been a director of the Green County Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Keegan served in the legislature from 1939 to 1945 and was re-elected in 1948. Home Address: 1424 Fourteenth Avenue, Monroe.

HALBERT W. BROOKS (Rep.) was born in Green Lake on December 9, 1885. His great grandfather, with three sons, came from Vermont to Green Lake County in 1854. He 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 from 1921 to 1922, sheriff from 1925 to 1926, village president, village treasurer, trustee of the village board, and member of the county board. For twenty years he has been president of the Wisconsin State Checker Association. Mr. Brooks was a member of the assembly in 1945 and 1949. Home Address: Green Lake.



McCUTCHIN
Iowa



YESCHEK
Iron and Vilas



WALLER
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 president and manager 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, and again in 1948. Home Address: Route 1, Arena.

WILLIAM R. YESCHEK (Rep.) was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts on January 22, 1896. He graduated from the graded schools in Chicago and from the Chicago Business College. From 1921 to 1924 he was director of Hill State Bank in Chicago, and since that time has been a real estate broker, resort operator, and general store owner. His public offices include town chairman for eight years and Vilas county board member, where he served on the highway, conservation, and finance committees. He is a World War I veteran, having served overseas in the regular army. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Lac du Flambeau.

CASPER D. WALLER (Rep.) popularly known as Cap Waller, was born at Hixton on May 20, 1892. He was graduated from the common and high schools and attended the Chicago Art Institute, where he specialized as a cartoonist and chalk talker. For the past twenty-seven years he has followed that vocation. In addition, he was a salesman for twenty years. His versatile hobbies include lecturing, singing, writing, music, landscape painting, sports, fly tying, and poetry. He is known throughout the capitol and state as the broadcaster of verbal sunshine and an advocate of good laws. From 1935 to 1942 he was register of deeds for Jackson County. This is his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: Black River Falls.



JONES
Jefferson



TREMAIN
Juneau



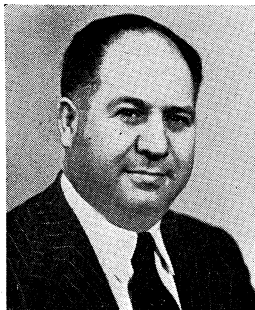
PFENNIG
Kenosha, 1st

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. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 308 East Lake Street, Lake Mills.

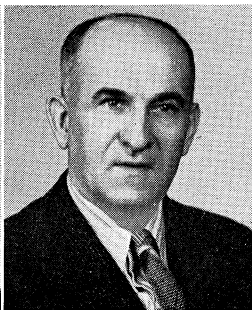
BEN TREMAIN (Rep.) was born on February 25, 1888 at Clifton, Monroe County. His education included attendance at both elementary and high schools. He has been an insurance salesman and a railway mail clerk, and at present he is a business manager and retail merchant. Mr. Tremain has held many public 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. Home Address: Hustler.

FREDERICK S. PFENNIG (Rep.) was born at Kenosha on October 26, 1905. He was educated in the elementary schools of Kenosha, was graduated from St. Johns Military Academy, and attended Northwestern University. Since 1926 Mr. Pfennig has been vice president of Charles H. Pfennig, Inc. He is serving his fifth term in the assembly. In 1947 Mr. Pfennig was chosen assistant Republican floor leader. Home Address: 610 69th Street, 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

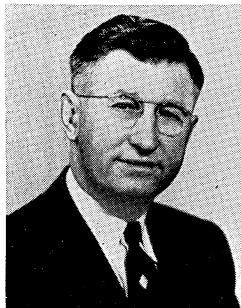
GEORGE MOLINARO (Dem.) was born on October 1, 1902 in Kenosha. He received his education in the Kenosha public schools and later attended the Kenosha Business College, and at present is employed as an auto worker. Since 1939 Mr. Molinaro has served continuously as a member of the county board. This is his second term in the assembly. 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 1948 director of the Kewaunee Rotary Club. This is his first 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 member of the La Crosse Vocational and Adult School Board, chairman 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 business Men's Club and of the county Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bice served overseas with the army in World War I. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 1707 Avon Street, La Crosse.

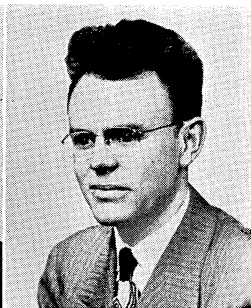
La Crosse County, first district: All of the city of La Crosse except the eighth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first wards.



SCHILLING
La Crosse, 2nd



MONSON
Lafayette



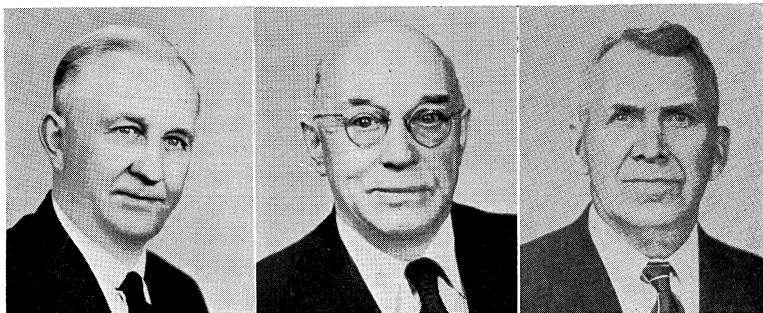
FINCH
Langlade

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 and 1937 and in 1947 and 1949. 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 second term in the assembly. Home Address: South Wayne.

CLAIR L. FINCH (Rep.) was born on July 31, 1911 in Palisade, Colorado. He was educated in the public and high schools of Antigo and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin where he received his B.A. and LL.B. degrees. In addition, he took a postgraduate course in sociology at the same institution. He was graduated with honors from the Antigo High School and the School of Economics of the University of Wisconsin. Since 1940 he has practiced law in Antigo. He served in the assembly for four terms. At the end of the 1949 session, he resigned to become a member of the Board of Tax Appeals. Home Address: 425 Ridge Street, Madison.



HINZ
Lincoln

NORMAN
Manitowoc, 1st

STROUF
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 cooperative 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 second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 3, Merrill.

JOHN A. NORMAN (Rep.) was born at Hartford in 1885. 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.

ADOLPH STROUF (Dem.) was born in Manitowoc County on May 20, 1878. He received his education in the elementary schools and then became a farmer. At present he is an insurance salesman. He has served as town chairman and president of the mediation board. Mr. Strouf has held offices in the Farmers Equity, Progressive Farmers, Mishicot Telephone Company, Kossuth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and Manitowoc County Farm Loan Association. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 2, 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 fifth 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 Abbotsford village 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 fourth 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.

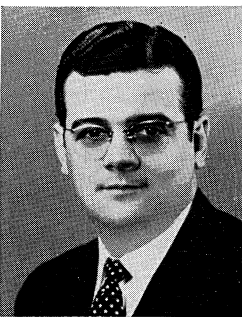
ROY H. SENGSTOCK (Rep.) was born at Marinette on February 3, 1913. He attended the Marinette County Normal School and the University of Wisconsin. He was employed as a factory worker, taught school three years, and since 1931 has been in the insurance business. He has held several offices in the local 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 and again in 1948. Home Address: 1724 Main Street, Marinette.



HICKEY
Milwaukee, 1st



O'CONNELL
Milwaukee, 2nd



HUBER
Milwaukee, 3rd

THOMAS A. HICKEY (Dem.) was born November 29, 1913 in Minneapolis. He received his education at St. John's Cathedral Grade School and Pio Nono High School. In 1938 he was employed by the Singer Machine Company and later by Technicolor Corporation. At present he is a lithographic helper. Mr. Hickey is a World War II veteran, who served overseas with the army. He is a member of the American Legion. Before his election to the assembly in 1948 he had held no public office. Home Address: 712 East Knapp Street, Milwaukee.

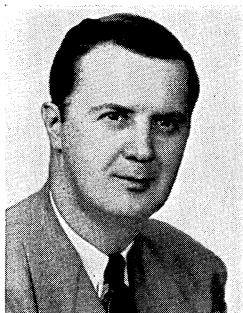
Milwaukee County, first district: The first and third wards of the city of Milwaukee.

MICHAEL F. O'CONNELL (Dem.) was born in Tipperary, Eire on January 27, 1877. He was educated in the public schools. He is a retired railroad conductor and since 1928 has been an election inspector. He was a member and officer of the Taxpayers League from 1936 to 1940. This is his fourth 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. 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



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 third term in the legislature. Home Address: 828 North 9th Street, Milwaukee.

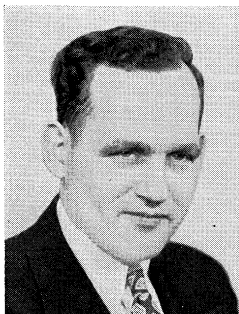
Milwaukee County, fourth district: The fourth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

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

CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI (Dem.) elected to the senate April 5, 1949. See page 27.

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 third term in the assembly. Home Address: 517 West Garfield Avenue, Milwaukee.

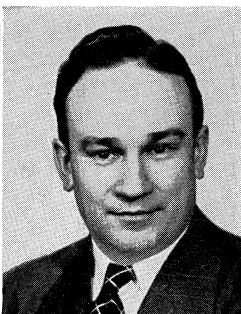
Milwaukee County, sixth district: The sixth ward of the city of Milwaukee.



SCHALLER
Milwaukee, 7th



HAMMOND
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, Fathers and Brothers Marine Club, and St. Boniface Holy Name Society. He was elected to the assembly in 1948. Home Address: 912 West Clarke Street, Milwaukee.

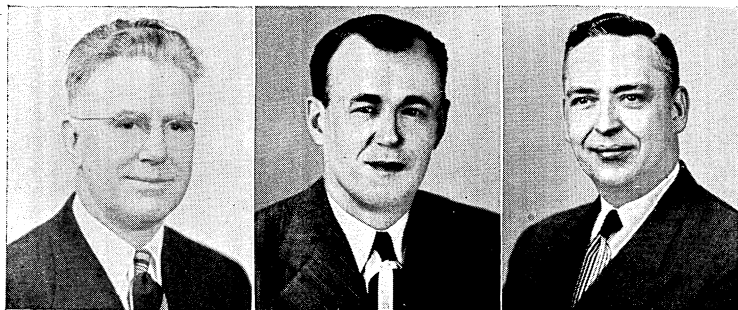
Milwaukee County, seventh district: Seventh ward of the city of Milwaukee.

ALBERT HAMMOND (Dem.) was born at Detroit, Michigan, on January 30, 1883. He received his education at Cass Street and Holy Rosary schools in Milwaukee. From 1911 to 1921 he was a brakeman for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. He is a painter. Mr. Hammond is a member of the local painter's union, Knights of Columbus, and Holy Name Society. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1948. Home Address: 6012 West St. Paul Avenue, 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 and also attended Boy's Technical High School and vocational night 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 first 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 fifth 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, Lehtas Club, Federation Group, Holy Name Society, Layton Park Lions Club, South Division Civic Association, Old Duffers' Club and Pol-Americ-Youth 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 1935 he was a draftsman and from 1935 to 1940 he was an insurance salesman. Since that time he has owned and operated a tavern. In April 1949 he was elected by the common council as alderman of the 14th ward. For six years Mr. Banach served as president of the Holy Name Society, which position he now holds. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Society, Knights of Columbus, Lincoln Avenue Business Association, South Side Businessmen's Association, 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. Pysczynski. He was re-elected in 1948. Home Address: 933 West Lincoln Avenue, Milwaukee.

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

*Resigned December 9, 1949.



LANDOWSKI
Milwaukee, 13th



HEIMICK¹
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.

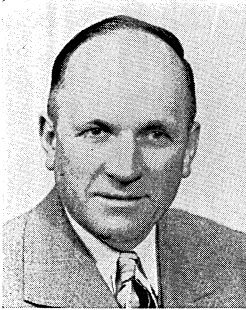
JOHN D. HEIMICK¹ (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on December 10, 1899. He received his education in the public schools of Minnesota and Wisconsin. From 1924 to 1930 he was a salesman for Bulfin Printers, Inc., and in 1930 became president of the concern. Mr. Heimick has held the offices of school treasurer, assessor, member of the school board, and member of the advisory council of the Milwaukee County Safety Commission. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 8119 North Whitney Road, Milwaukee.

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

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. He was drafted for military service in World War I but was released and returned to police headquarters. This is his first 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.

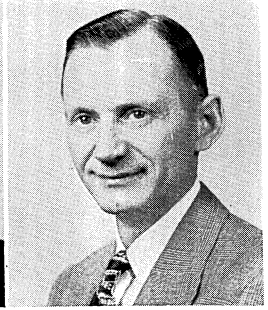
¹Deceased July 23, 1949.



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 secretary of the Milwaukee Democratic County Committee, committeeman of the 25th ward, and member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He was elected to the assembly in 1948. Home Address: 3418 North Green Bay Avenue, Milwaukee.

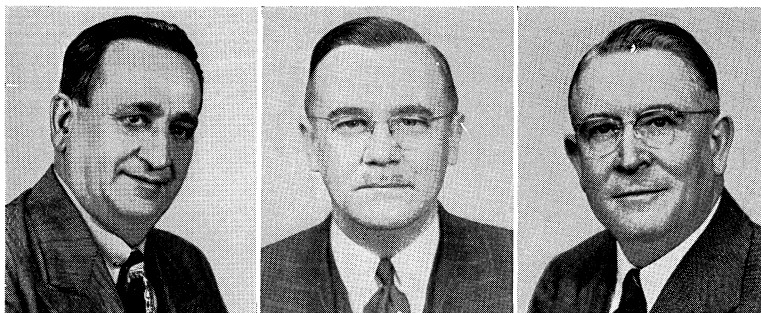
Milwaukee County, sixteenth district: The twenty-fifth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

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. Mr. Howard served his country in World War I. He was elected to the assembly in 1934, re-elected in 1936, in 1946, and 1948. 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 employe 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. Since 1947 he has been a real estate salesman. 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 first term in the legislature. Home Address: 3923A North 28th Street, Milwaukee.

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



WESTFAHL
Milwaukee, 19th

BURMASTER
Milwaukee, 20th

NICOL
Monroe

CHARLES F. WESTFAHL (Rep.) was born on April 10, 1885 in Milwaukee where he attended the public schools and Rhodes Business College. He was superintendent of the Westfahl File Company. During the war emergency he was serving as a mechanic in war production. He was a member of the 1931 legislature and has been a member continuously since 1939. Home Address: 4820 West Lisbon Avenue, Milwaukee.

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

MILTON F. BURMASTER (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on January 19, 1905. He attended the University of Wisconsin, and in 1929 received his LL.B. from the Marquette University Law School. Since then he has been a practicing attorney. From 1937 to 1941 he was a Wauwatosa alderman, and president of the common council in 1941. He is a member of the Wauwatosa Chamber of Commerce, and of several civic, fraternal and legal organizations. This is his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: 614 North 74th Street, Wauwatosa.

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

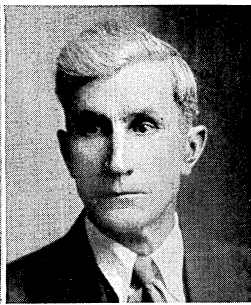
ALEX L. NICOL (Rep.) was born on March 13, 1895 near Sparta, Monroe County. After graduating from Sparta High School he served with the Wisconsin National Guard on the Mexican border. He was again called into service in March 1917. He served in France as a first lieutenant and commanded Company L, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. He was wounded twice and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Mr. Nicol has always been active in civic affairs. He served for ten years on the Sparta school board and held the office of county clerk from 1920 to 1938, when he was elected to the legislature where he has served continuously. In 1949 Mr. Nicol was elected Speaker. Home Address: 319 East Main Street, Sparta.



YOUNGS
Oconto



CATLIN
Outagamie, 1st



ROHAN
Outagamie, 2nd

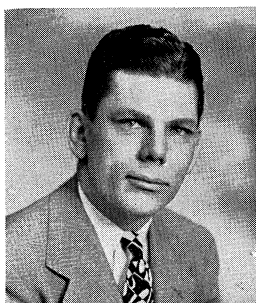
JOHN E. YOUNGS (Rep.) was born at Plainfield on August 2, 1883 and received his education in the Oconto public schools. Since 1906 he has been a barber. Mr. Youngs has always been active in conservation and civic work. He was sealer of weights and measures in 1912 and 1913, secretary of the police and fire commission from 1918 to 1922, member of the board of education from 1922 to 1929, and member of the board of supervisors of Oconto County from 1937 to 1942. This is his sixth term in the assembly. Home Address: 522 1st Street, Oconto.

MARK S. CATLIN, JR. (Rep.) was born on October 18, 1910 at Appleton. He was graduated from Appleton High School in 1927 and attended Lawrence College for one year. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin and his law degree from the same institution in 1933. Since 1933 he has been a practicing attorney in Appleton. Mr. Catlin was a member of the assembly from 1937 to 1944 and was re-elected in 1948. He served as Republican floor leader during the 1941 and 1943 sessions. Home Address: 905 North Rankin Street, Appleton.

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

WILLIAM M. ROHAN (Rep.) was born in the town of Buchanan, Outagamie County and still resides there on a farm east of Kaukauna. He received his early education in public and parochial schools and later attended Green Bay Business College. He was the first rural mail carrier delivering mail out of Kaukauna. He has held a number of public offices: town treasurer, town chairman, county board member, and chairman of the county highway committee. He was a member of the assembly in 1911, 1933, 1937, and 1943, and re-elected in 1946 and in 1948. Home Address: Route 3, Kaukauna.

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



ZAUN
Ozaukee



GUNDERSON
Pierce



PEABODY
Polk

RALPH L. ZAUN (Rep.) was born at Grafton on December 9, 1920. He attended the Grafton grade and high schools and graduated from the University of Wisconsin from which he received a Ph.B. degree. Following graduation he enlisted in the armed forces of World War II. After discharge from military service he was employed by Kimberly-Clark Corporation, later becoming associated as an officer of the Grafton State Bank and the Grafton Insurance Agency. Mr. Zaun is chairman of the board and treasurer of Sanborn Laboratories, Inc., county chairman of the University of Wisconsin Foundation's centennial campaign; and chairman of the Ozaukee County Advisory Loan Committee of the Department of Veterans Affairs; and member of the Governor's Committee on Veterans' Housing. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Grafton.

SELMER W. GUNDERSON (Rep.) was born at Colfax on February 25, 1890. He was educated in the elementary schools of Madison and attended the Colfax High School for one year. During the 1903 and 1907 legislative sessions he served as messenger in the assembly. From 1910 to 1918 he was cashier for the Soo Line Railroad. Since 1918 he has engaged in dairy farming, specializing in purebred Guernsey cattle. Mr. Gunderson has been secretary of the Pierce County Guernsey Breeders Association for twenty years, director of the Wisconsin State Guernsey Breeders Association for twenty years and was elected vice president in 1940. Mr. Gunderson is a member of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation, which participates as a member of the Council of State Governments. This is his fifth term in the assembly. He has been a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Committee on Highways, Committee on Labor, and Committee on Education. Home Address: Route 1, Spring Valley.

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 interested in governmental affairs all his life and was a 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 fourth 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 tenth 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 cooperative 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 is 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 first term in the assembly. Home Address: Phillips.

HAROLD GADE (Dem.) was born in Denmark on February 12, 1899. He 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 is chairman of the Racine Housing Authority. This is his first 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.



TAYLOR
Racine, 2nd

BIRKETT¹
Racine, 3rd

THOMSON
Richland

THOMAS COLE TAYLOR (Dem.) was born on October 7, 1920 at Butte, Montana. He attended the elementary schools in Regina, Saskatchewan. He was a student at Franklin Junior High School in Racine and graduated from Washington Park High School of that city. Mr. Taylor has been a machine operator and a salesman. When elected to the assembly in 1948 he was a student at the University of Wisconsin, majoring in economics and political science. He is a World War II veteran, having served in the army from 1945 to 1947. In 1949 he received a scholarship to study at Ruskin College, Oxford, England. Home Address: 2058 St. Clair Street, Racine.

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

GLENN W. BIRKETT¹ (Rep.) was born at Caledonia, Illinois, on February 9, 1888. After attending Elgin Academy he graduated from Beloit College in 1916, receiving a B.A. degree. He is a farmer. From 1925 to 1949 he was chairman of Rochester township and county supervisor. Mr. Birkett served in 339th infantry (North Russian Expedition) in World War I, where he received the Croix de Guerre. He also served in World War II. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Burlington.

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

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 is serving his third term in that position. 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. For the past several years Mr. Thomson has been 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 has been a member of the assembly since 1935 and speaker of that body for three sessions, 1939, 1941, 1943. In 1945, in 1947, and in 1949 he served as Republican floor leader. Home Address: Richland Center.

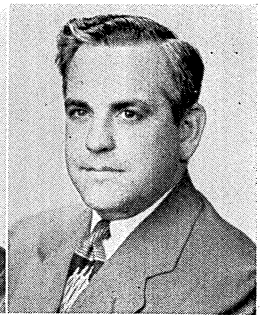
¹Deceased April 13, 1950.



GRASSMAN
Rock, 1st



ENGBRETSON
Rock, 2nd



ROGAN
Rusk and Sawyer

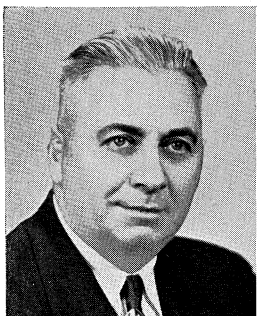
EDWARD GRASSMAN (Rep.) was born in Richland County. After having been graduated from Sextonville High School, he attended White-water State Normal and Valparaiso University and also took a six months' correspondence course in order to acquire a first grade teacher's certificate. He taught for the next 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. 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; village of Milton; 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 seventh 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.

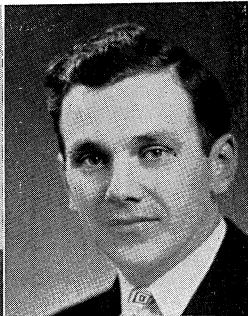
PAUL J. ROGAN (Rep.) was born on August 21, 1918 at Eagle. He received his education in St. Mary's School in Wausau; St. Norbert's High School in West De Pere; and St. Norbert's College; and the University of Wisconsin. He is manager of a chick hatchery and former manager of a feed store, and is proprietor 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 first term in the legislature. Home Address: Ladysmith.



BERGERON
St. Croix



STONE
Sauk



MAROTZ
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, director of Mutual Service Life Insurance Company, director of American Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, vice president of Farmington Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and president of Cooperative Auditing Service. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Somerset.

JAMES RILEY STONE (Rep.) was born on October 17, 1886 in 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 first 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 first term in the assembly. Home Address: Shawano.



SCHNEIDER
Sheboygan, 1st

TIMMER
Sheboygan, 2nd

ANDERSEN
Taylor

JOHN SCHNEIDER, JR. (Dem.) was born in Manitowoc on August 20, 1918 and has resided in the city of Sheboygan for the past twenty-five years. After graduation from high school he became a window trimmer and later was connected with the wholesale grocery business. At present he is engaged in the restaurant and liquor business. From 1942 to 1943 he served as alderman. In 1940 he was county chairman of Roosevelt's First Voter's Club. Mr. Schneider is a veteran of World War II, having served with a medical division in the European theatre of the war. He is caucus chairman of the joint Democratic Party caucus. In 1948 he was elected delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia, pledged to President Truman for prosperity and progress. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 1805 North 10th Street, Sheboygan.

Sheboygan County, first district: The city of Sheboygan.

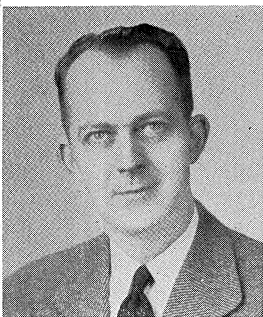
HENRY W. TIMMER (Rep.) was born at Gibbsville on June 18, 1873. He received his education in the elementary schools and later attended the Sheboygan Business College. He was born and raised on a farm. He has been a clerk, tinsmith, hardware dealer, and bank cashier. His public offices include county 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 third term in the legislature. Home Address: Waldo.

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

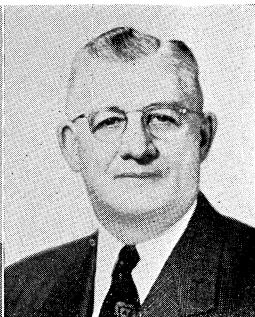
NELS ANDERSEN (Rep.) was born on January 15, 1891 at Biersted, Denmark. After attending the public schools he engaged in farming, which is his present occupation. His public services include member of school board, chairman of county board from 1944 to 1947, town chairman from 1934 to 1947, and member of the county Selective Service Board. Mr. Andersen has been a director of the Taylor County National Farm Loan Association for the past twelve years, and is active in a cooperative association. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Gilman.



WILEY
Trempealeau



MOCKRUD
Vernon



RICE
Walworth

GUILFORD M. WILEY (Rep.) was born on July 10, 1880 at Whiteland, Indiana. He attended and taught in rural, village, and city schools. He studied at Franklin College in Indiana and Indiana University and received his B.A. from De Pauw University. He was principal of Central High School in La Crosse for five years and superintendent of the La Crosse public schools for sixteen years. In addition to his work as an instructor of mathematics and economics in various high schools he coached baseball and basketball. He also organized and directed Birchwood Lodge, a summer camp for boys. Mr. Wiley has been secretary and vice president of the Arnold Dryer Company of Milwaukee, which manufactures machines for dehydrating green forage crops. At present he is field secretary of the National Council of Presbyterian Men. He has served as president of the La Crosse Kiwanis Club, lieutenant-governor of the Wisconsin-Upper Michigan district of Kiwanis, a member of the board of directors of the La Crosse Y.M.C.A., and president and secretary of the Western Wisconsin Teachers Association. This is his second term in the legislature. Home Address: East Side Farm, Galesville.

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. This is his second 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 seventh term in the assembly. For the past four sessions he has been chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and is also vice-chairman of the Committee on Rules. Home Address: Delavan.



HOLTEBECK
Washington



REDFORD
Waukesha, 1st



LUDVIGSEN
Waukesha, 2nd

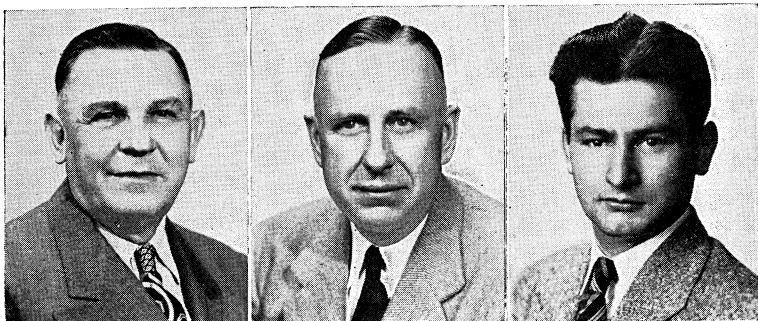
THEODORE HOLTEBECK (Rep.) was born June 4, 1883. He was educated in the public schools and later attended Buckley College in Minneapolis. He worked on a farm in Waupaca County until he was twenty years old. In 1909 he located in West Bend where he operated a barber shop for twenty-five years. Since 1934 he has conducted an insurance office. He has held a number of public offices: chairman of Washington County Republicans for six years, alderman from 1920 to 1924, and from 1936 to 1946; undersheriff from 1924 to 1928; and sheriff from 1929 to 1933. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 539 South 6th Avenue, 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 Sunlite Dessert Company of Waukesha. Mr. Redford is a member of the Elks. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: 424 West College Avenue, Waukesha.

Waukesha County, first district: Towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Muskego, 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 which he owns. 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 District Board since 1923. He is assembly chairman of the Joint Committee on Finance and he is now chairman of the Joint Legislative Council. This is his eighth term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

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



SPEARBRAKER
Waupaca

ABRAHAM
Winnebago, 1st

STEFFENS
Winnebago, 2nd

JULIUS SPEARBRAKER (Rep.) was born on September 8, 1886, at Clintonville where he has resided ever since. After his graduation from high school he attended Marquette University for one year. At the present time he is in the general insurance business. Mr. Spearbraker has held a number of positions of trust and honor — city clerk of Clintonville from 1912 to 1934, member and secretary of the municipal water and light commission for twenty-three years, member of the library board for twenty-one years, and jury commissioner of Waupaca County for many years. Mr. Spearbraker served as chairman of the Wisconsin Centennial Finance Committee. In 1940 and 1944 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention and presidential elector in 1944. This is his sixth term in the assembly. Home Address: 16 Ninth 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 second term in the legislature. Home Address: 194½ Ceape Street, Oshkosh.

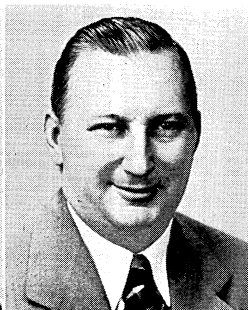
Winnebago County, first district: City of Oshkosh.

RICHARD J. STEFFENS (Rep.) was born on August 23, 1921 in Neenah. He attended parochial school, the Menasha High School, Oshkosh State Teachers College, and the University of Wisconsin. He is immediate and past president of the Menasha High School Alumni Society and a member of Pi Kappa Delta. In 1948 he was elected junior vice commander of the Wisconsin Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, having served the year before as state chief of staff and on several state committees. In World War II he served in the coast artillery and was awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm, and the Bronze Star. He is a member of the Eagles, Germania Society, American Legion, Military Order of the Cootie, and the Winnebago County chapter of the Izaak Walton League. Mr. Steffens is serving his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 221 Second Street, Menasha.

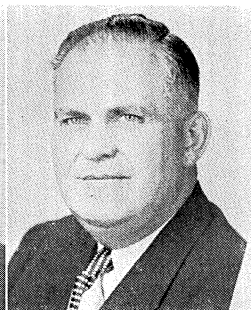
Winnebago County, second district: All the towns, villages, and cities of the county except the city of Oshkosh.



CLARK
Wood



MAY
Chief Clerk



KELLMAN
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. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, and re-elected in 1938, 1942, 1944, 1946 and 1948. 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 sixteen years he has been in the general insurance business. Mr. Kellman was a member of the board of supervisors of Trempealeau County for four 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 1944 Republican National Convention. 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.

*Pictures
of
Wisconsin's Centennial*

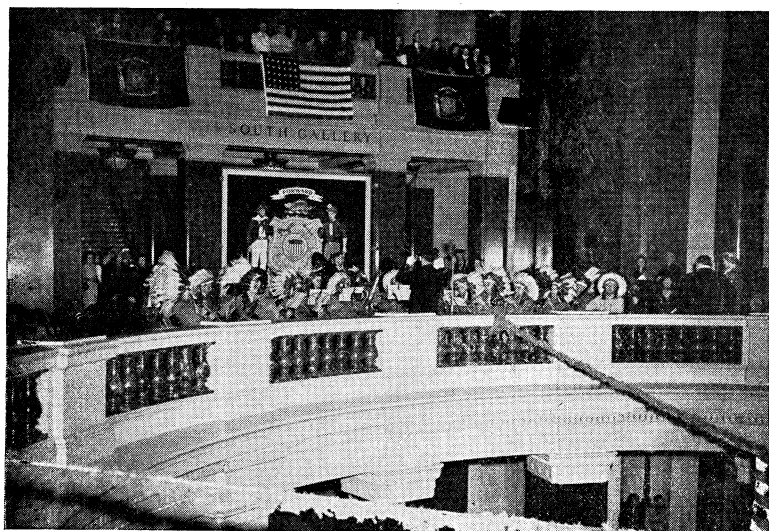
The January 5 Celebration
Observance of Statehood Day
The Centennial Exposition
Local Observances



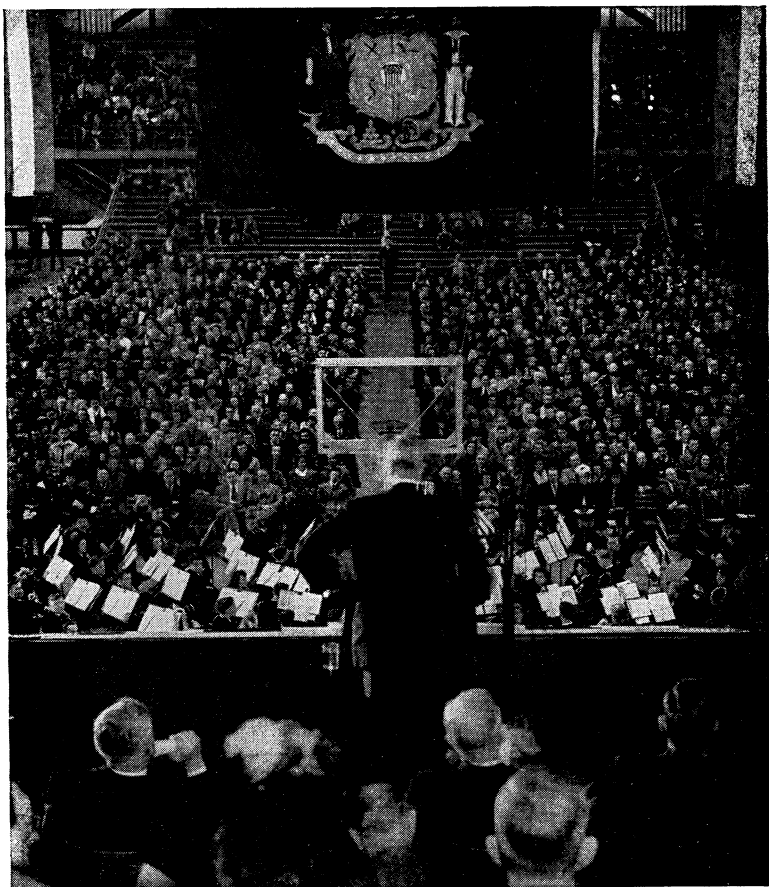
All pictures furnished by Wisconsin
State Centennial Committee



The state centennial executive committee: Senator Robinson; Milo K. Swanton; Assemblyman Ora R. Rice; Marshall Graff; Julius A. Laack; E. B. Fred; Ernest Swift; V. E. Kivlin; William Walker; Merle C. Palmer; Joseph F. Heil (absent).



At the morning exercises held in the capitol on January 5, 1948 the Menominee Indian band played a number of selections.



Governor Rennebohm addressing the audience in the University of Wisconsin Field House on January 5, 1948.



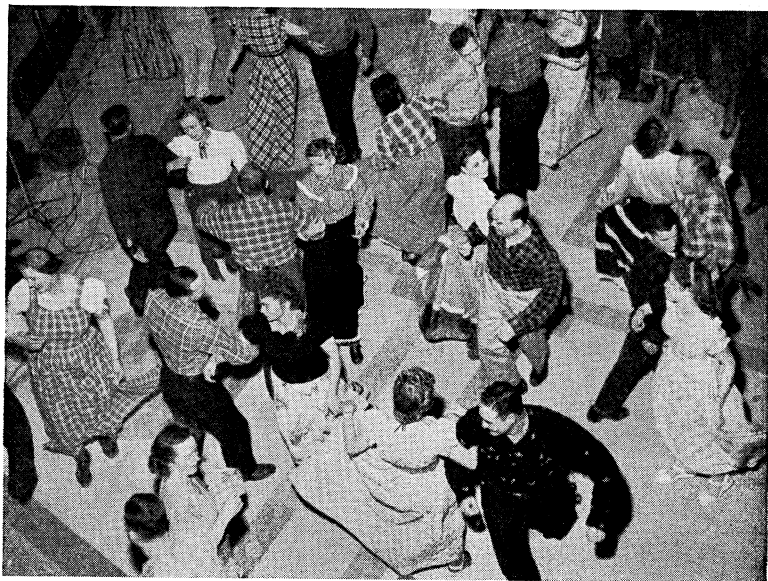
In the University of Wisconsin Field House, January 5, 1948; President E. B. Fred of the University; Governor Oscar Rennebohm; Chief Justice M. B. Rosenberry; Honorable Charles E. Bohlen, counselor, United States Department of State.



Impersonation of the first Governor of Wisconsin, Nelson Dewey, and his official party by members of the Madison Theater Guild, in the state capitol on January 5, 1948, being greeted by Governor Rennebohm.



Leading the grand march in the capitol on January 5, 1948 were these state officials and their wives: Governor Rennebohm; Attorney General John Martin; State Treasurer John Sonderegger; Chief Justice M. B. Rosenberry; Justice Edward Fairchild; and Assemblyman Ora R. Rice.



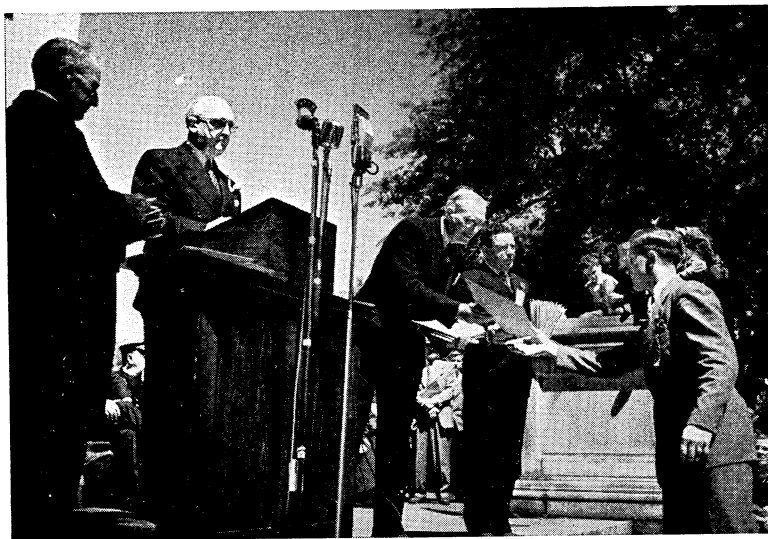
The square dancers, in the state capitol, on January 5, 1948.



Governor Rennebohm officially welcomes the new voters on Statehood Day.



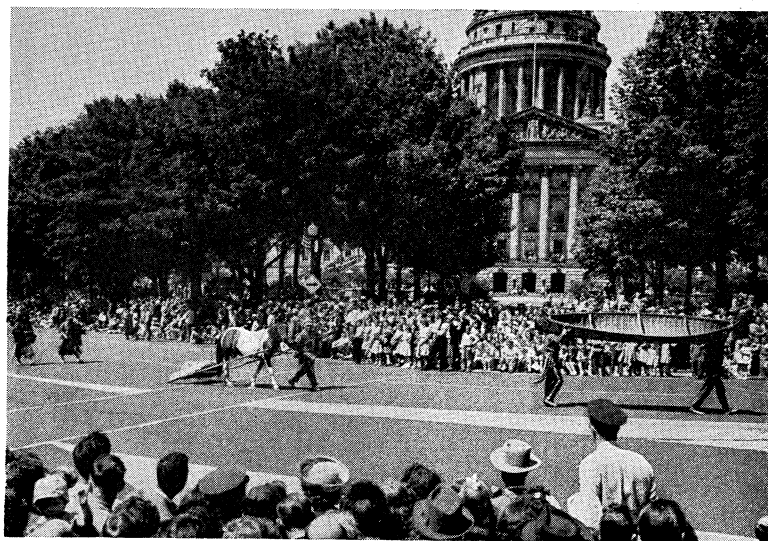
Response by a new voter after the awarding of the citizenship certificates on May 29, 1948.



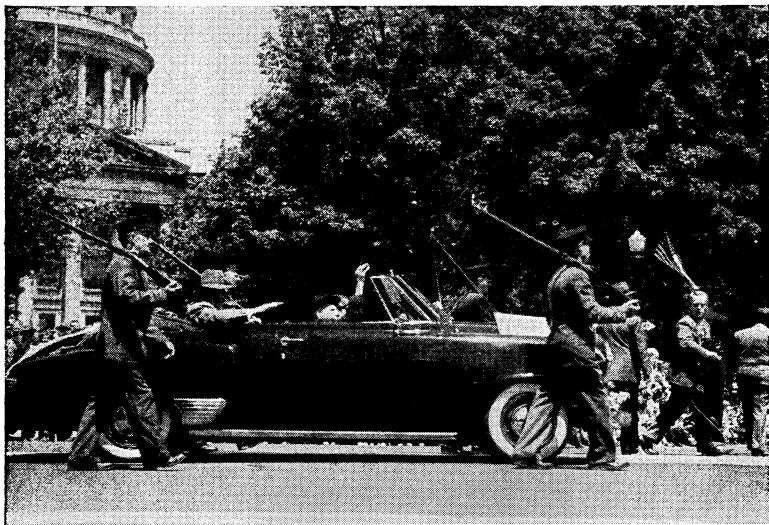
The certificate of citizenship awarded by Mr. James R. Law, co-chairman of the Dane County Centennial Committee.



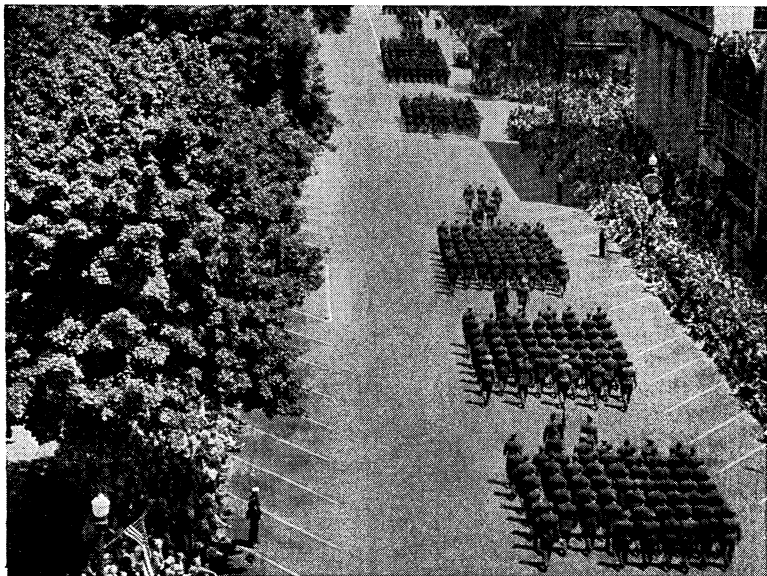
Statehood Day, May 29, 1948: aerial view of the capitol and the parade.



The Indian contingent in the parade.



American Legion car in Statehood Day parade; in front seat at the right is Wisconsin's last Civil War veteran, Lansing Wilcox of Cadott, age 103.



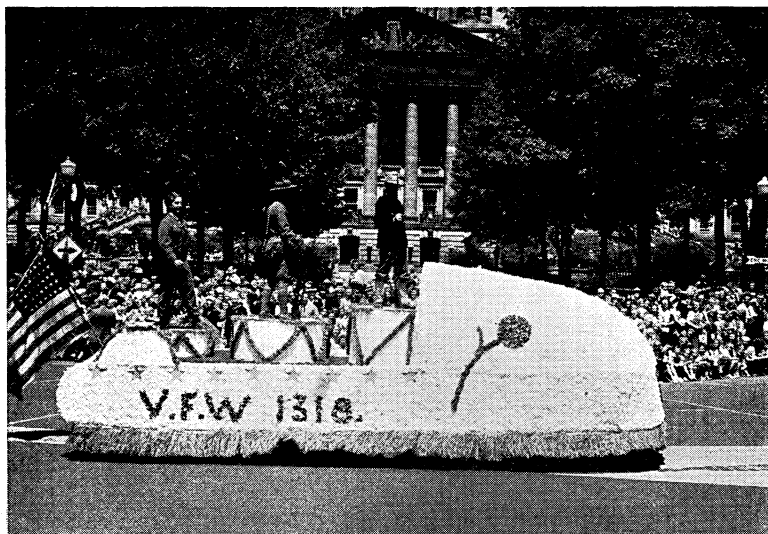
Representing the United States army.



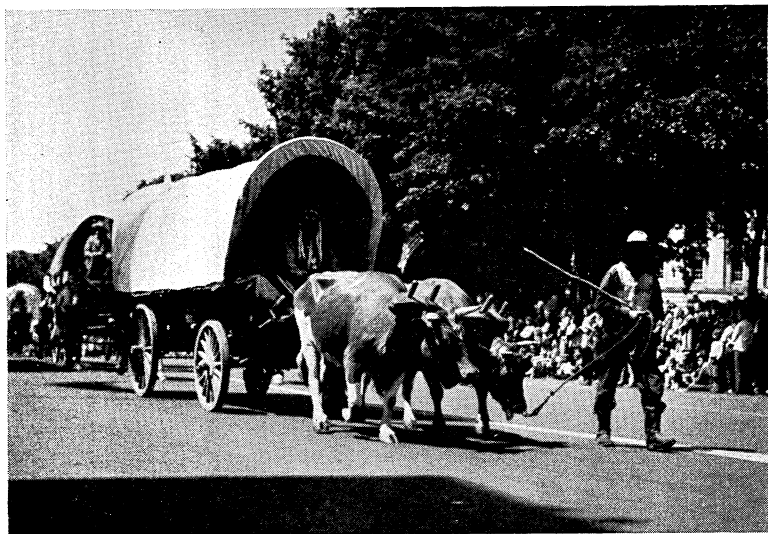
Float depicting the first rural free delivery mail service in Wisconsin, established 1896 at Sun Prairie.



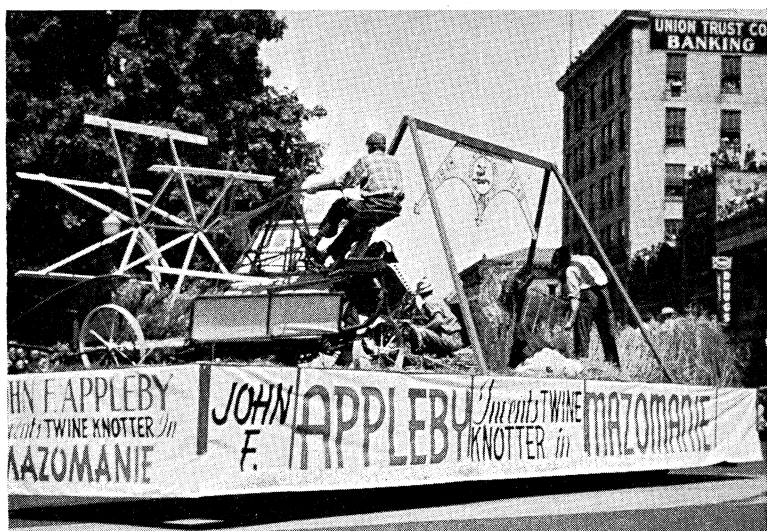
The first kindergarten in America: one of the 85 floats in the Statehood Day parade.



The Veterans of Foreign Wars float.



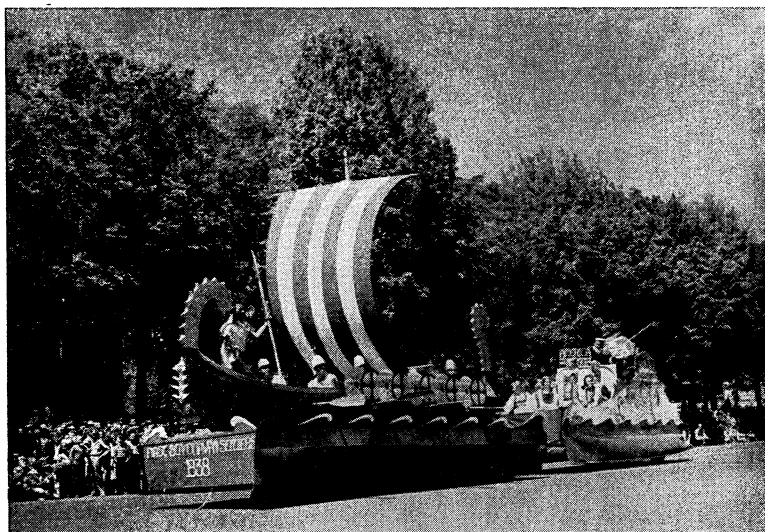
Covered wagon drawn by oxen.



The twine knoter was invented by John F. Appleby of Mazomanie: float in Statehood Day parade.



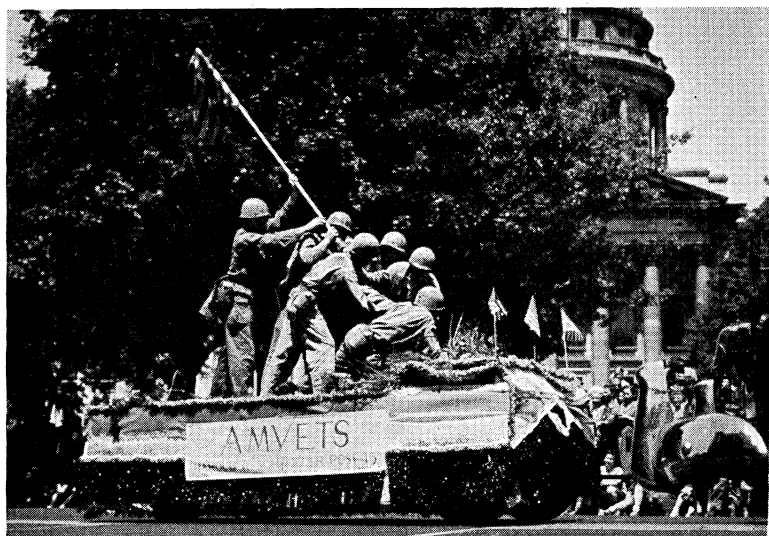
The 4-H club float.



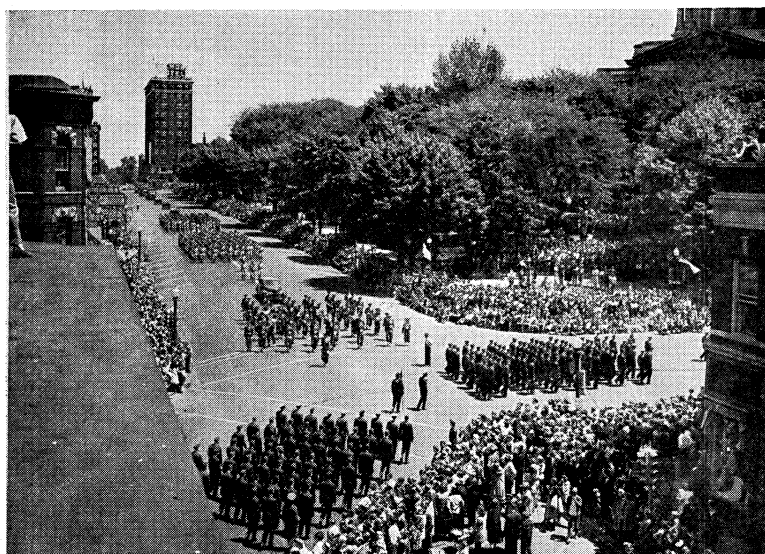
The viking's float in the parade.



Float depicting grave of unknown soldier.



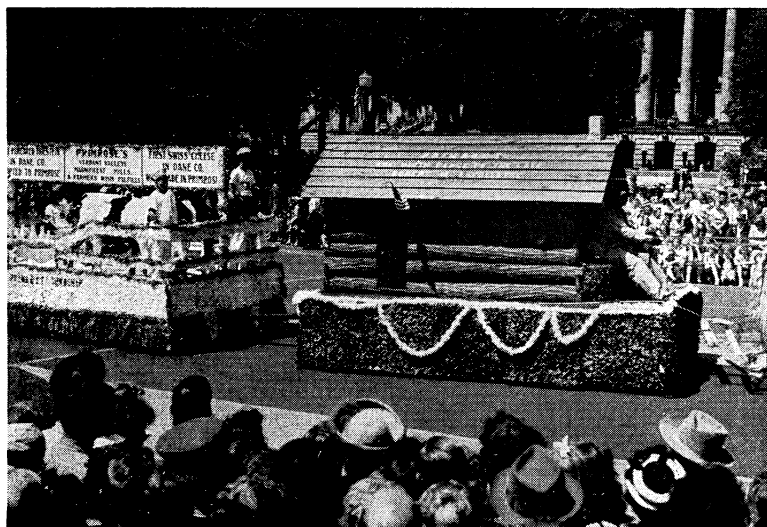
The Amvets float depicting the flag-raising scene on Iwo Jima.



Where the incoming parade and the disbanding parade met at the corner of Carroll and Mifflin Streets.



Float of Wisconsin State Conservation Department.



The Primrose township float.



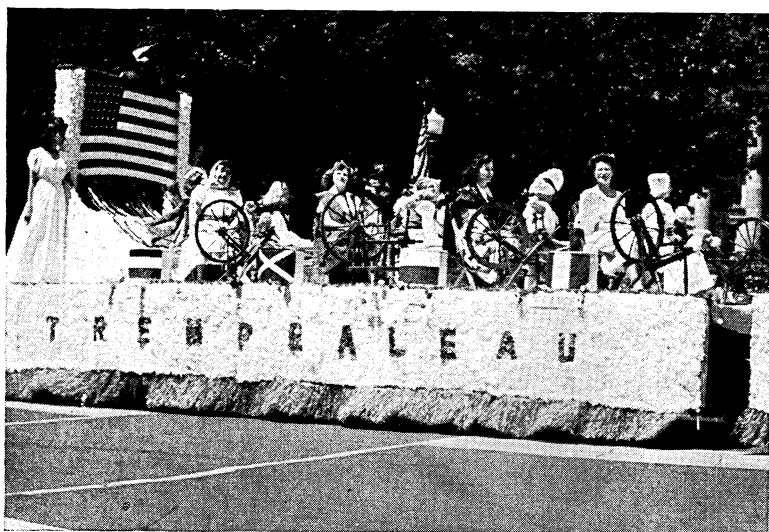
The Wisconsin Turners float.



Replica of old grist mill at Belleville in 1849.



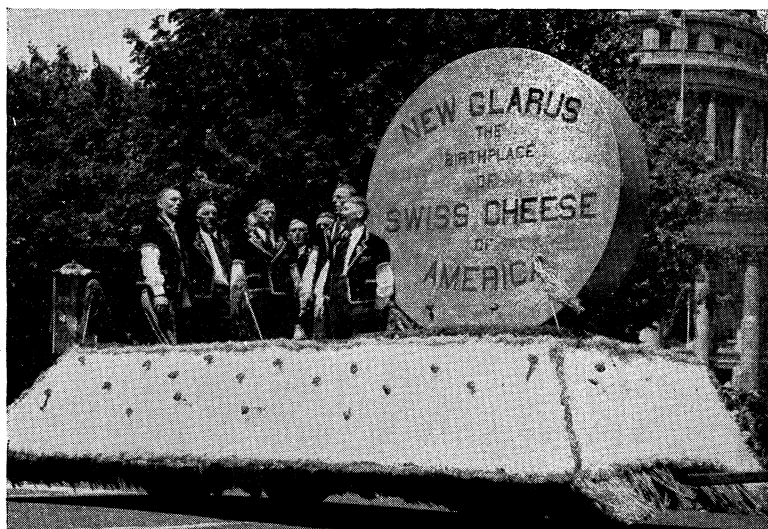
Passing the reviewing stand.



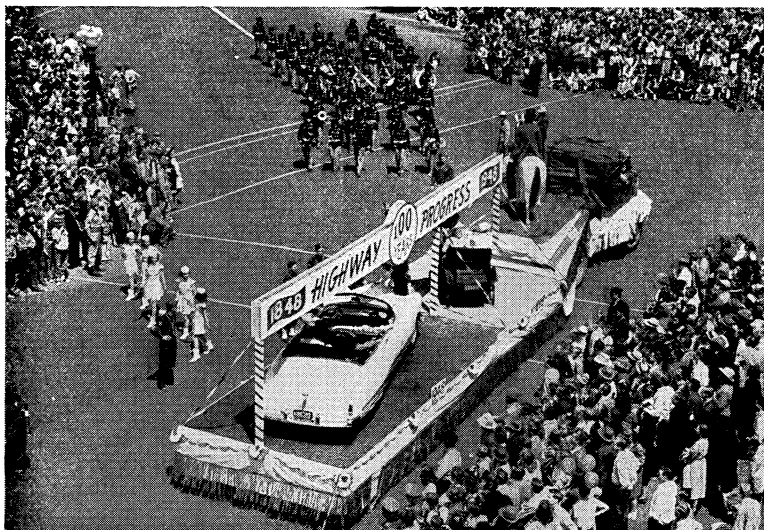
Trempealeau County's entry showed old-time spinners and spinning wheels.



The Paul Bunyan drum of the University of Wisconsin band.



The New Glarus group in the Statehood Day parade.



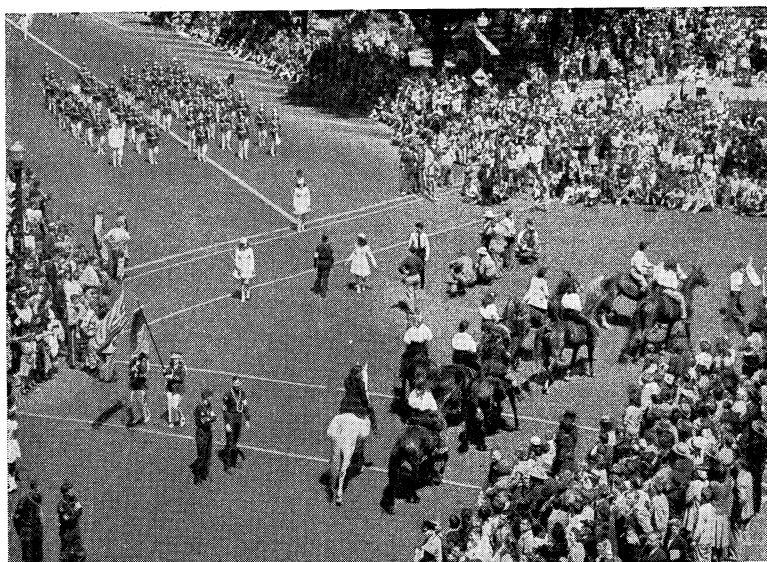
The State Highway Commission's float.



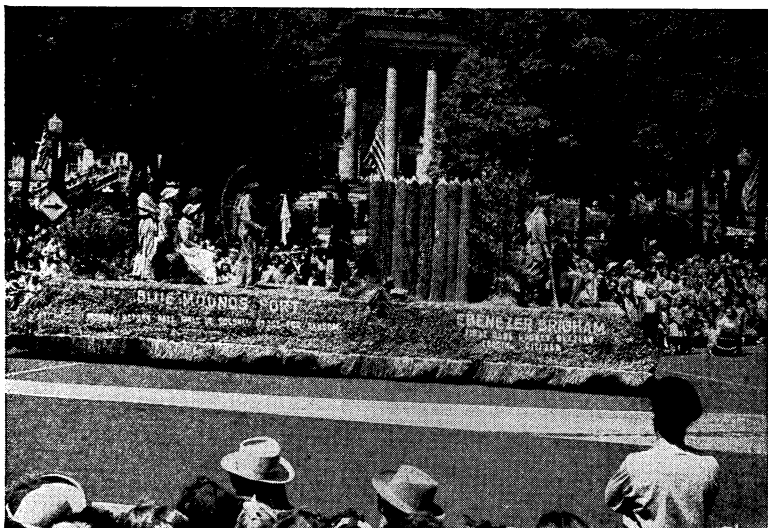
Passing the reviewing stand, May 29, 1948.



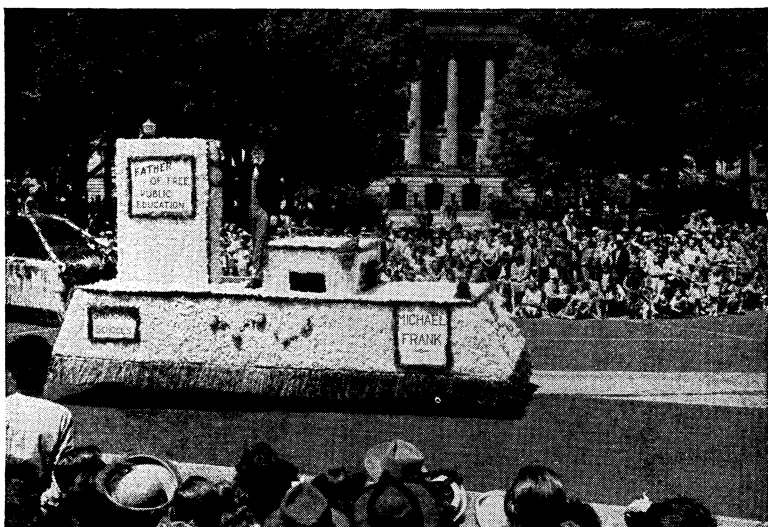
The float, Wisconsin Under Three Flags.



Another picture of the incoming and outgoing sections of the parade at the corner of Carroll and Mifflin Streets.



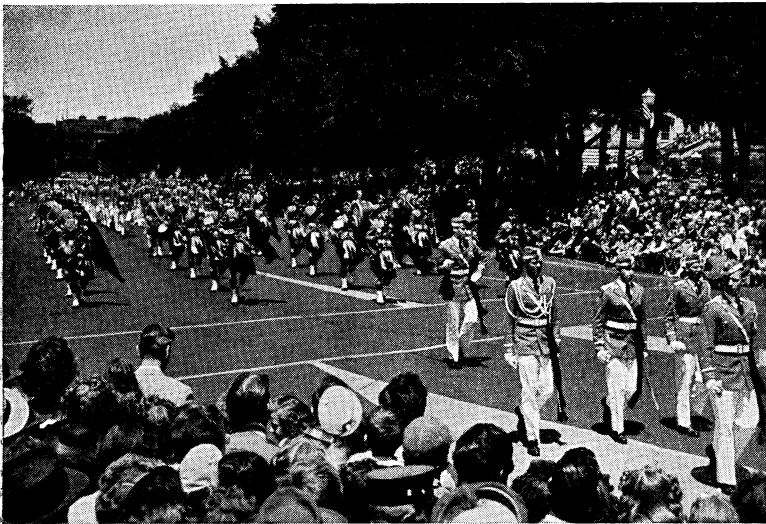
The Blue Mounds float showing Ebenezer Brigham, the earliest settler in Blue Mounds.



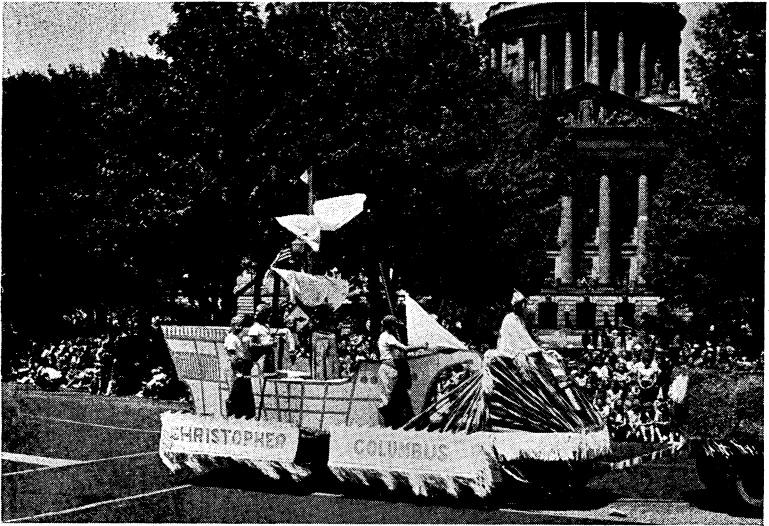
The Stoughton float.



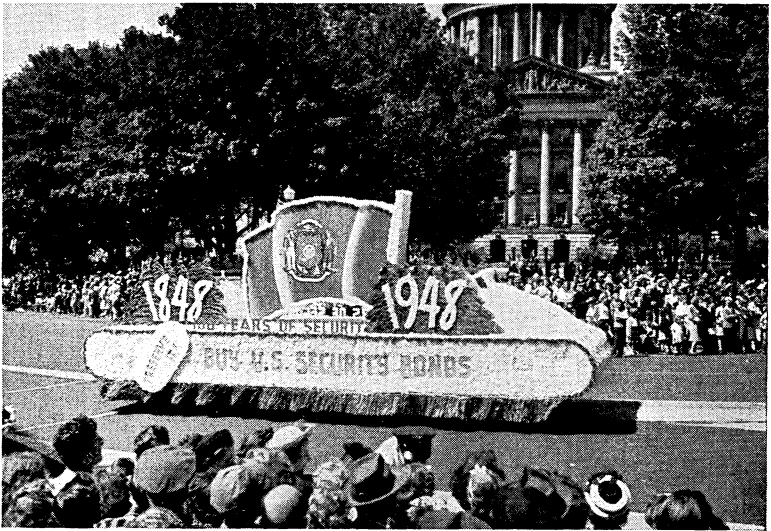
Float from Sheboygan, depicting the story of the old Indian reporting the birth of a she-boy-again.



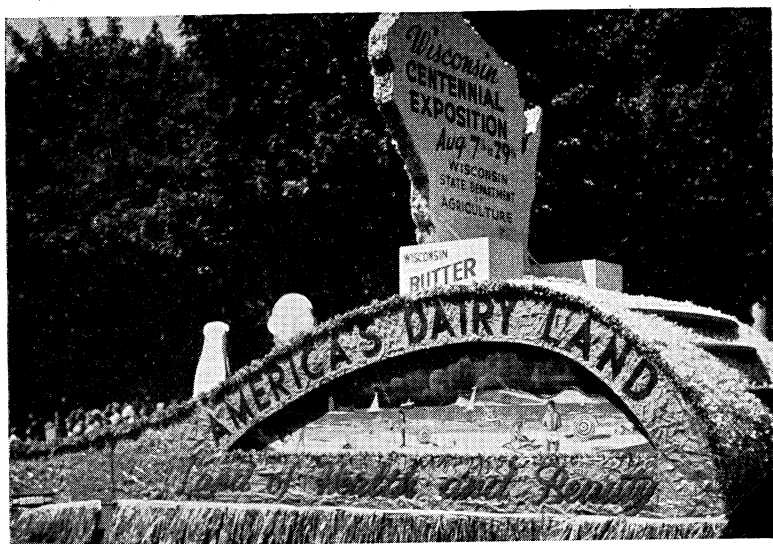
The Kiltie Band in the parade.



The Italian-Americans furnished this float of Christopher Columbus.



Float furnished by the banking institutions of Madison.



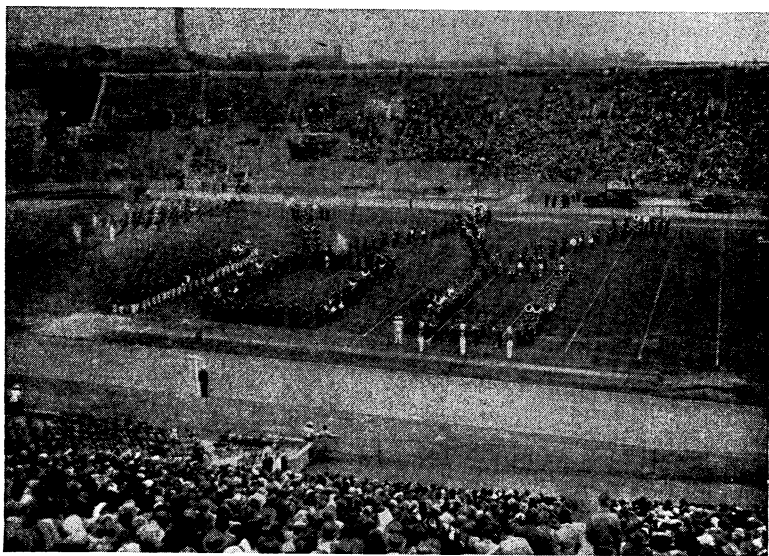
Float of Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture.



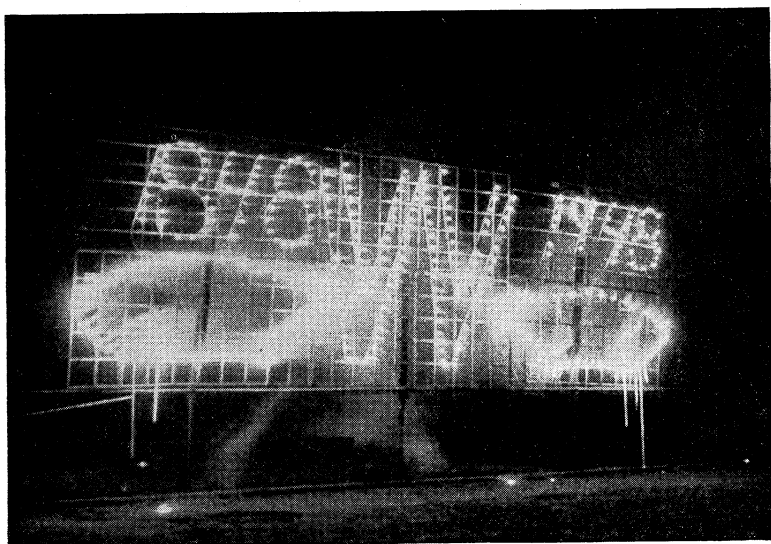
Swiss girl yodelers in the parade.



Joseph J. Lawler, third assistant postmaster general, presenting Governor Rennebohm with an album of the initial printing of the Wisconsin Centennial Stamp on Statehood Day.



University of Wisconsin band at the stadium, commemorating Wisconsin's 100th birthday, May 29, 1948.



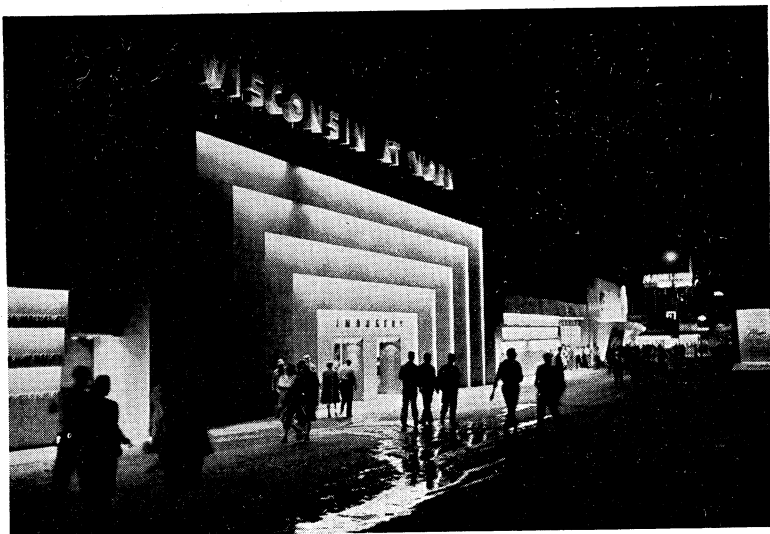
Fireworks at the stadium were a part of the evening's celebration on Statehood Day.



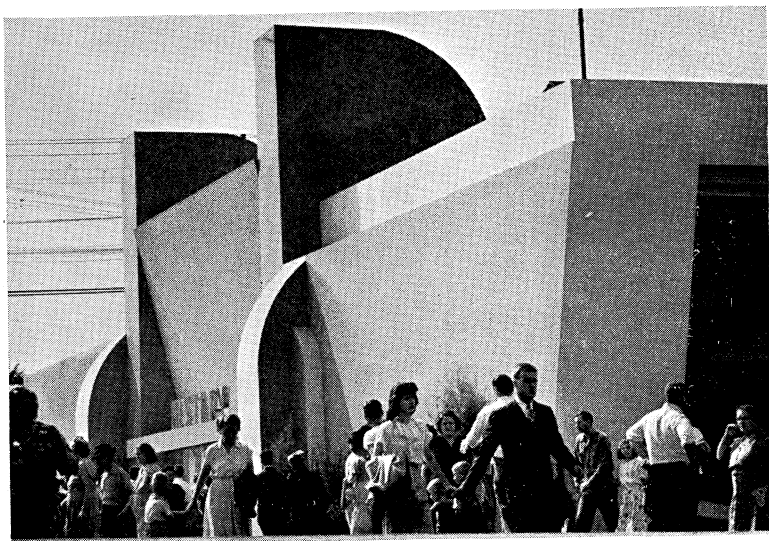
Crowning the queen, Alice in Dairyland, at the Centennial Exposition. Margaret McGuire of Highland was chosen queen.



Information booth at Centennial Exposition surmounted by a reproduction of the statue "Forward". The original statue stands on the state capitol dome, and symbolizes the state motto "Forward".



Entrance to the Industry Building at night.



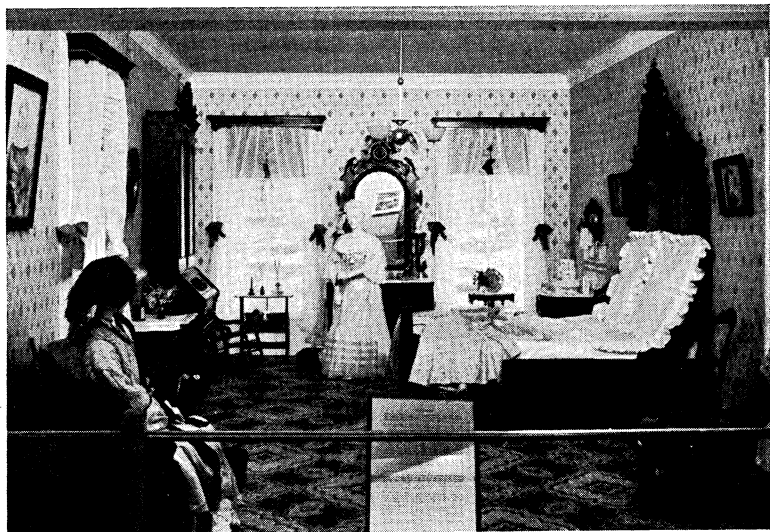
The History Building. The exhibits here outlined the development of Wisconsin from the day Nicolet set foot on our soil until the present time.



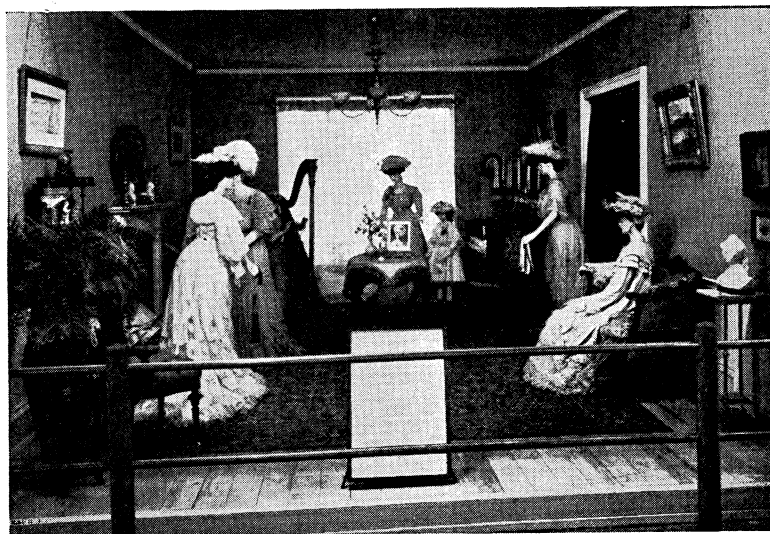
A kitchen of 1860: another in the series of historic rooms reproduced by the Committee on Wisconsin Women.



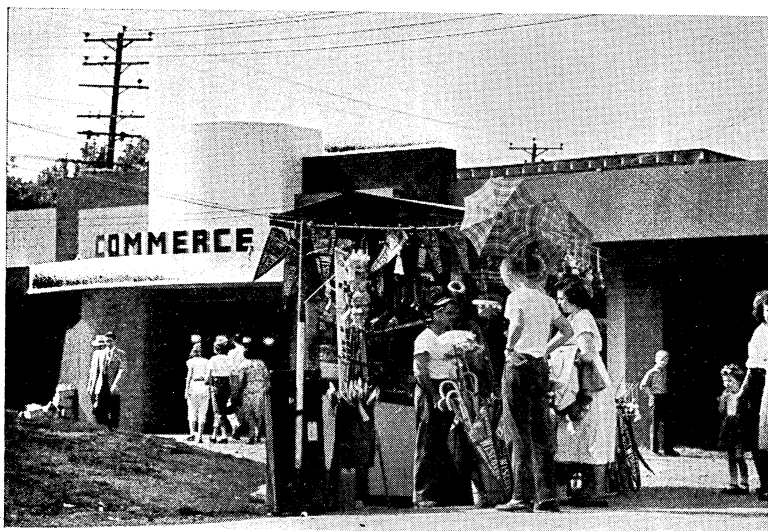
A territorial bedroom of 1836, as exhibited in the Women's Building.



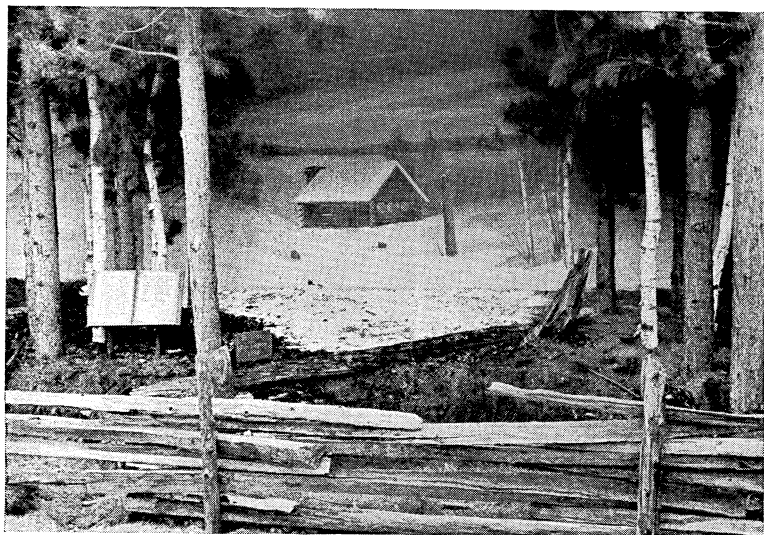
A Victorian bedroom of 1895.



A woman's club parlor of 1905.



The Commerce Building at the Centennial Exposition.



Outpost of the fur empire, 1780, as displayed by the conservation exhibit at the Centennial Exposition.



The cast from *The Blond Squaw*, an original light opera by Saskowski, produced at the Little Theatre at the Exposition. This was one of 100 varied programs presented in the Little Theatre.

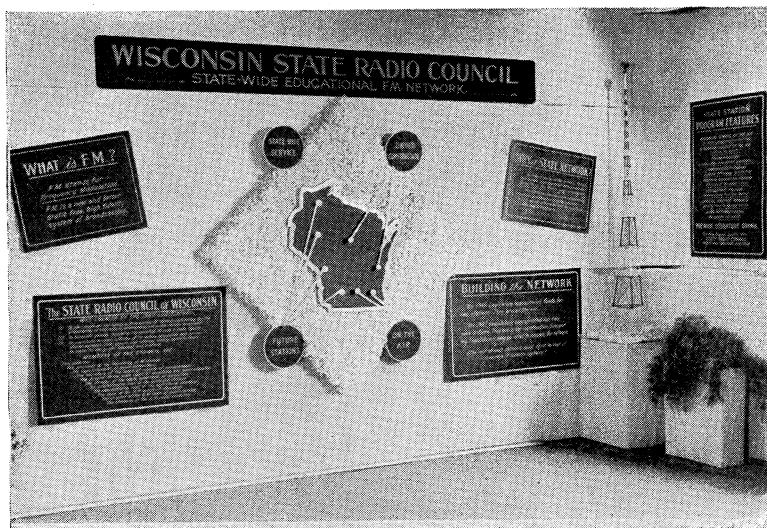
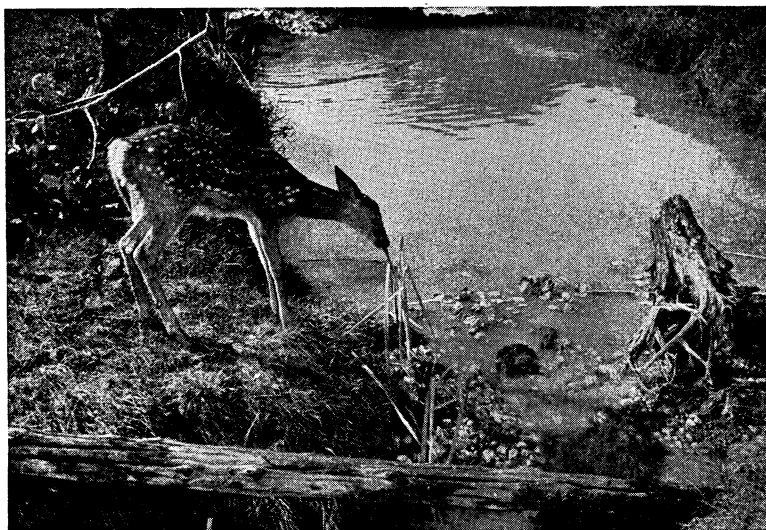


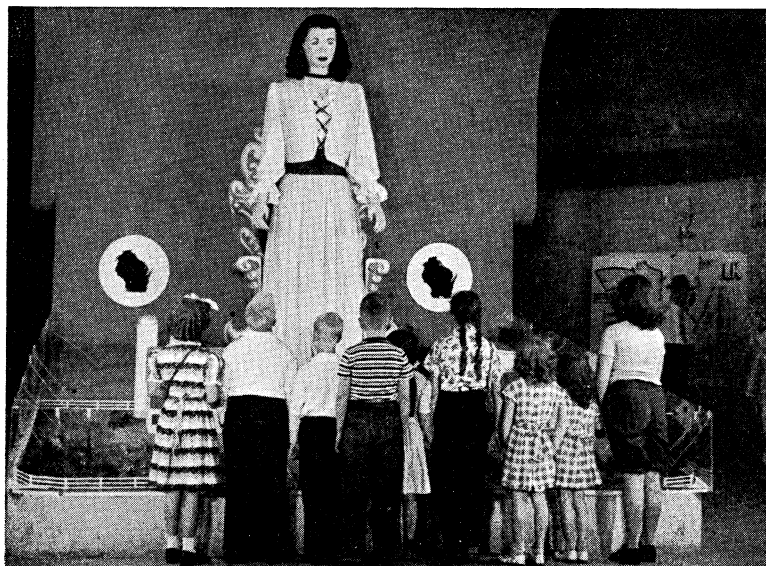
Exhibit of the Wisconsin State Radio Council at the Exposition.



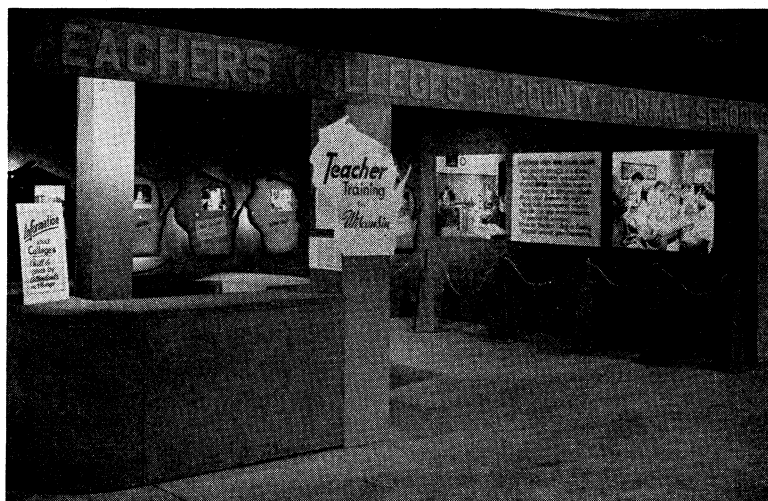
The Wisconsin School of the Air exhibit at the Exposition.



A live fawn was a part of the conservation exhibit at the Exposition.



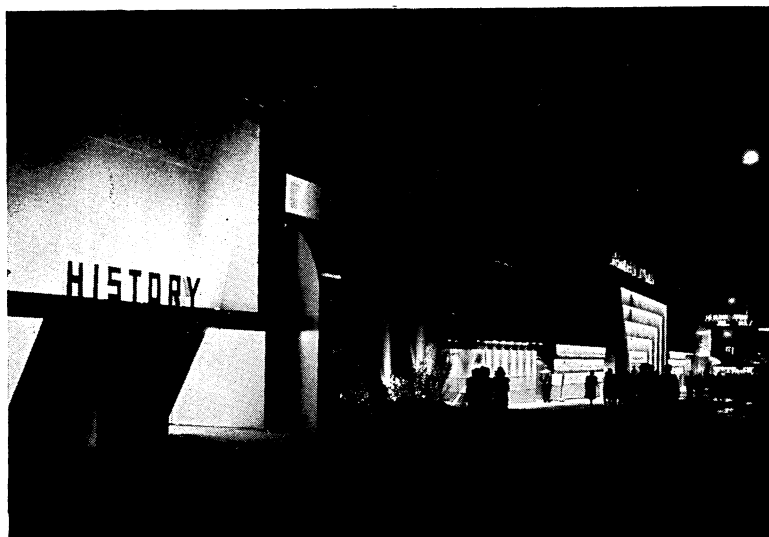
Alice in Dairyland, a ten foot mechanized figure, served as Mistress of Ceremonies from her throne in the center of the Alice in Dairyland exhibit.



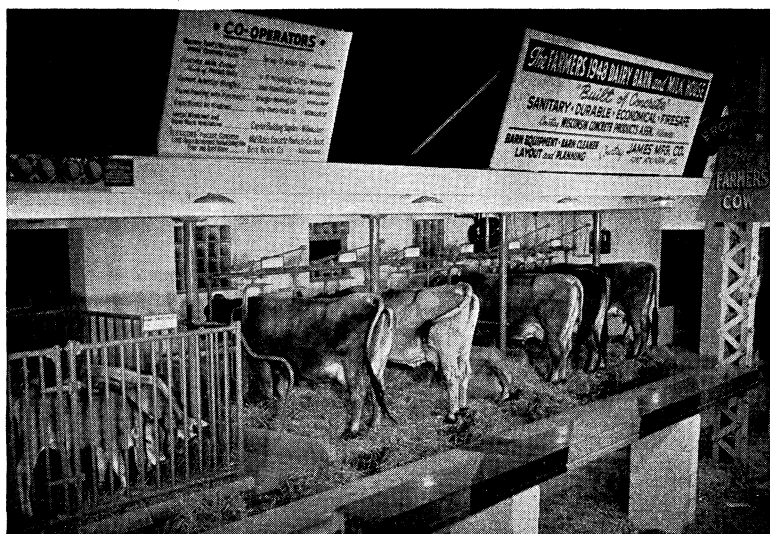
Teachers colleges and county normal schools exhibit at the Exposition.



Wisconsin at Work, the Industry Building at the Exposition.

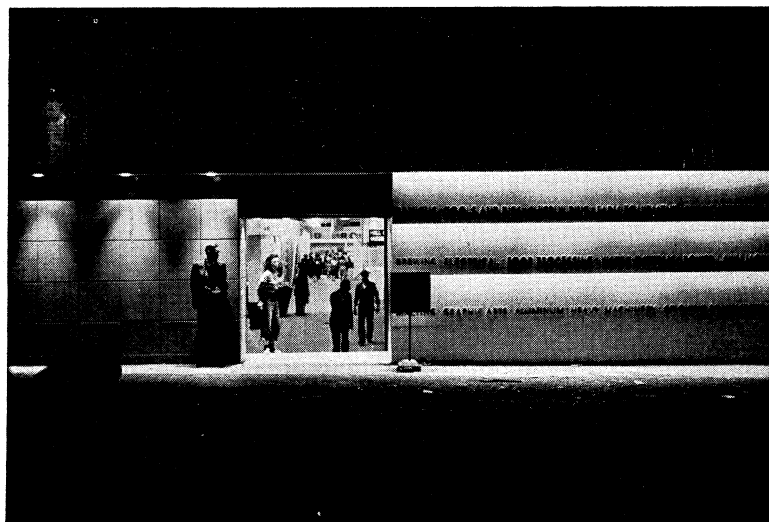


A night view of the History Building.

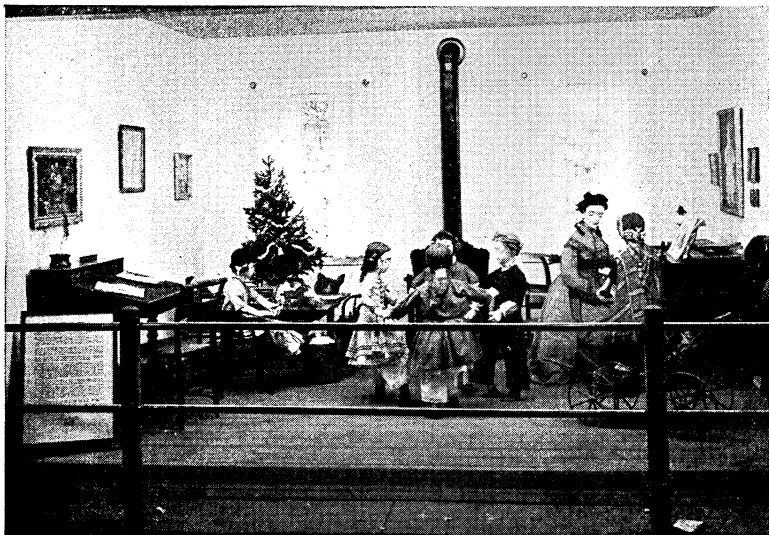


One of the agricultural exhibits at the Exposition.

12



The Exposition at night.



Reproduction of the first kindergarten in America, one of a series of 12 historic rooms displayed in the Women's Building.



The University of Wisconsin exhibit at the Centennial Exposition.

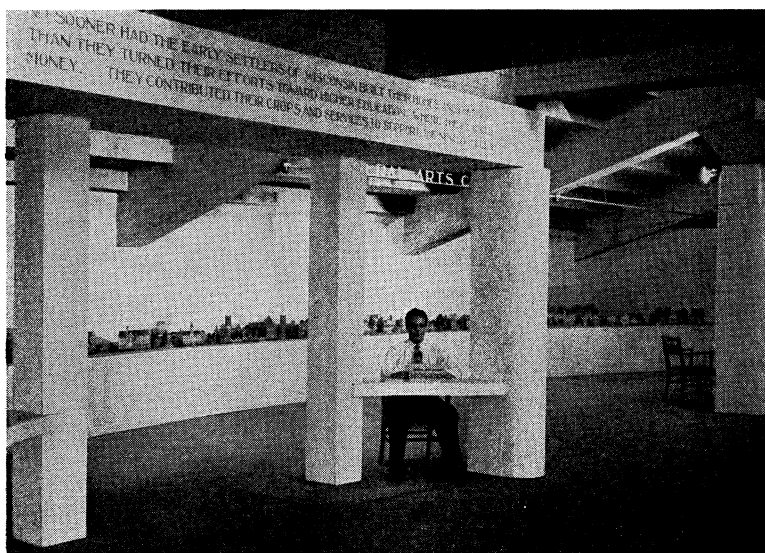
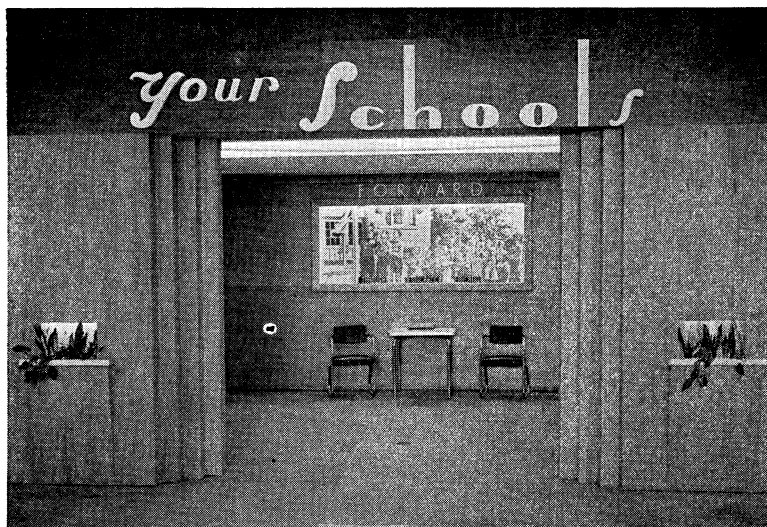


Exhibit by the Subcommittee on Education at the Exposition.



Another exhibit by the Subcommittee on Education.



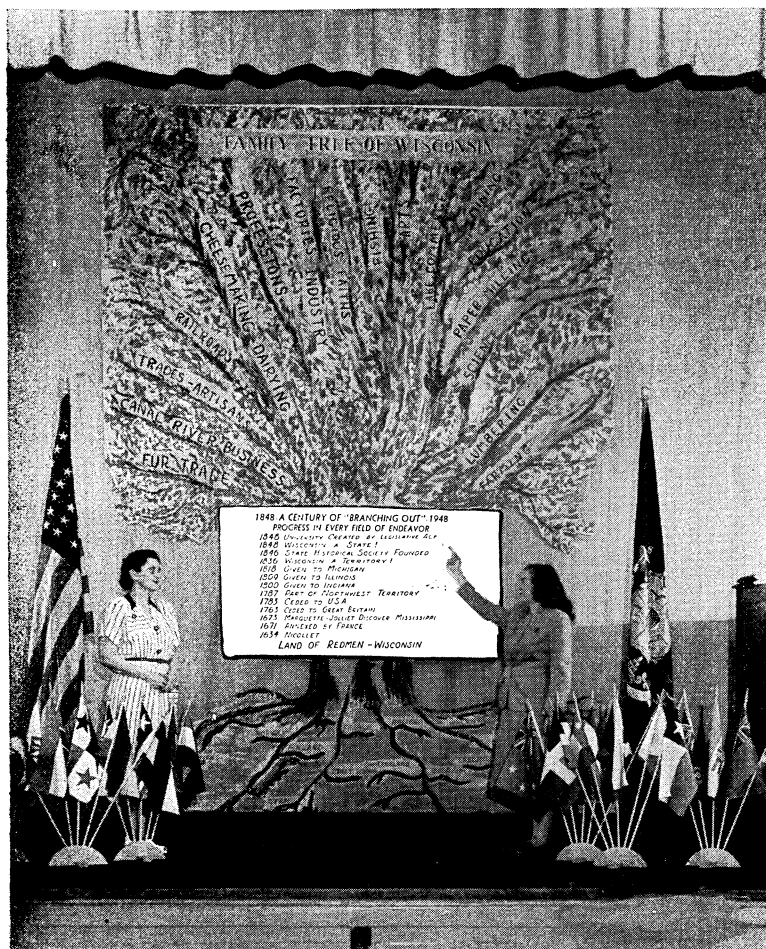
The Radio Building at the Exposition.



Schools of Vocational and Adult Education Exhibit.



The Milwaukee Journal Building at night.



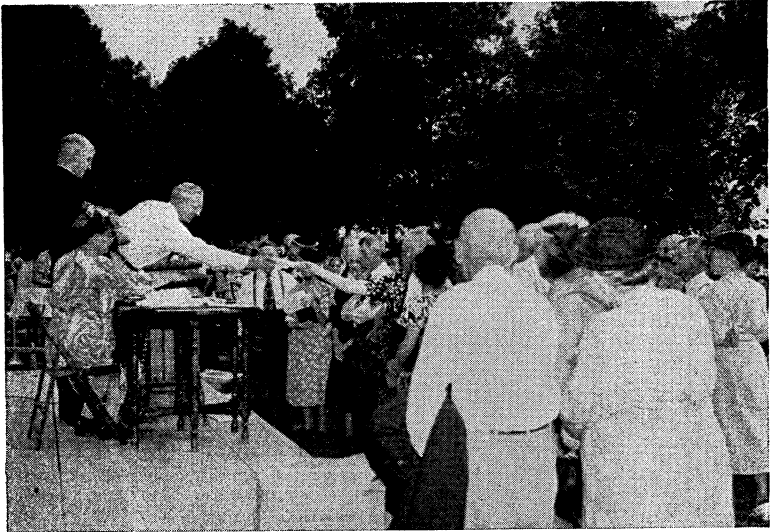
Many Wisconsin schools included the study of Wisconsin history in their classes, as a special tribute to the centennial. Here is a display of the family tree in one of Wisconsin's schools.



School children dressed in native costumes.



Graduation exercises also carried out the centennial idea.



Seventy couples who had been married 50 years or more received awards from Governor Rennebohm at the Darlington celebration.



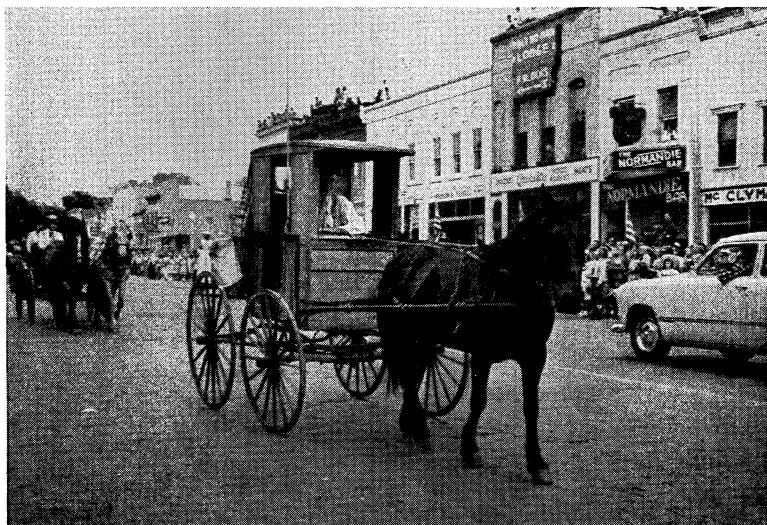
Governor Rennebohm awards Century Property Certificates to those whose farms or homes have been in continuous family ownership for 100 years or more. This was a part of the Darlington celebration.



Entrance to Wisconsin's territorial capitol: this building was one of the centers of interest on Darlington's Pioneer Old Settler's Day.



Residents of Wisconsin Dells wore their centennial costumes to church.



One of the carts in which rural mail was first carried, in the parade at the Wisconsin Dells centennial program.



Four generations of wedding dresses modeled at the Wisconsin Dells celebration of Wisconsin's centennial.

Small photograph of a steam engine in a parade.



Part of the Douglas County centennial parade.

WISCONSIN CENTURY 1848 1948 FAMILY

HAVING PRESENTED SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE TO THE
STATE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF PRESENT RESIDENCE
IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN AND DIRECT DESCENT FROM

WHO LIVED IN WISCONSIN WHEN IT BECAME A STATE
IN 1848, AND OF RESIDENCE IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
SINCE THAT DATE OF ALL ANCESTORS THROUGH WHOM
SUCH LINEAGE IS DERIVED, IS HEREBY AWARDED
THIS CENTENNIAL CERTIFICATE

Signed this _____ day of _____ 1948 at Madison, Wisconsin.

Centennial Governor of Wisconsin

Chairman, State Centennial Committee

Facsimile of certificate awarded to descendants of persons who
settled or lived in Wisconsin in 1848 or 1849.

WISCONSIN CENTURY



CENTENNIAL OWNERSHIP

FAMILY

_____ has presented proof
of present ownership of real property in Wisconsin as
described below. The property was acquired in 18____
by _____ who is my
RELATIONSHIP _____ and has since remained in continuous
family ownership to the present.

**In recognition hereof the State Centennial
Committee awards you this certificate**

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Signed this _____ day of _____ 1948 at MADISON
WISCONSIN

CENTENNIAL GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN

CHAIRMAN STATE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Facsimile of the certificate awarded to owners of farms which have
remained in the same family for 100 years or more.

Articles of General Interest

WISCONSIN CELEBRATES ITS CENTENNIAL

By MERLE C. PALMER

*Office Manager of the Wisconsin
Centennial Committee*

INTRODUCTION

THE Wisconsin State Centennial Year had been anticipated by many legislators and other interested citizens of Wisconsin. The result of this interest was the passage of Joint Resolution No. 11 (Joint Resolution No. 29, S.), by the 1945 Legislature providing for a State Centennial Committee.



Merle C. Palmer

This committee was composed of 20 members including representatives of the senate and the assembly, agriculture, education, conservation, recreation, industry, and labor. All members except legislators were appointed by the late Governor Walter S. Goodland.

The committee was organized on October 5, 1945 and immediately proceeded to elect officers and set up a planning committee. In the 1948 Blue Book will be found a complete list of the names of the Centennial Committee and the chairmen of over 30 subcommittees.

In appointing subcommittees careful consideration was given so that every factor of centennial interest would be included. The early history of the state, its founding and settling, its territorial days, and the attainment of statehood were all of importance. In planning for the centennial celebration some of the subjects which should be emphasized were the American Indians, who had been the original inhabitants; the fur trader; the miner; the farmer; the missionary; and all others who contributed to the progress and advancement of Wisconsin.

The various nationalities who came to Wisconsin from foreign countries must also receive consideration. The fact that the people from many countries and from many states foresaw a wonderful future and were merged into one great cosmopolitan group, is, to a large measure, responsible for Wisconsin's having become the great leading state that it now is. Mining, agriculture, industry, culture, recreation, and education were important to the people of Wisconsin.

Each has played a leading part in the history of our state. Each of these in its many phases, was considered in planning for the celebration of the 100th birthday of our grand old Badger state.

In the 1948 Blue Book will be found a report of the first state celebration held in Madison on January 5, 1948. This celebration was held on the date coinciding with the usual inaugural day of state officers.

In addition to the initial celebration of January 5, the Planning Committee decided on two celebrations, namely Statehood Day, May 29 — that being the actual 100th anniversary of Wisconsin's statehood and a Centennial Exposition to be held during the month of August at the State Fair Park at West Allis.

The original joint resolution provided for close cooperation between the various governmental departments and the Centennial Committee. In every case the various state departments cooperated to the fullest extent with the Centennial Committee and added their contributions to a most worthwhile year of celebration. In addition to the state celebrations, the Centennial Committee felt that all of the people of Wisconsin should have an opportunity to take part in some way, in celebrating the 100th anniversary of statehood. To provide for this, counties, cities, villages, schools, communities, and organizations were urged to lay plans for local centennial celebrations. Thus every man, woman, and child would have an opportunity to be present at and to take some part in an observance long to be remembered. To say that this was well carried out fails to do justice to the interest and cooperation shown by people throughout the state in carrying on local celebrations that savored very largely not only of the centennial of the state, but of local happenings and historical events. So many of these local celebrations were held that space could not be given, even if it were possible, to mention them. Not one of the 71 counties in Wisconsin failed to have one or more centennial programs or celebrations. Practically every school in the state produced some appropriate program. The study of Wisconsin history in the classrooms was given an outstanding place in the curriculum. Local programs included dramatic presentations, musical programs, sports events, pageants, and in fact the type of celebration that seemed the most suitable to the particular locality and to meet the desires of its citizens. In this way, an interest in the past accomplishments and the future possibilities of Wisconsin as a state was imbedded in the minds of all the people.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Early in the year 1947 the Planning Committee completed its plans for the centennial year and recommended that in its place an Executive Committee should be appointed to continue throughout

the year 1948. The Executive Committee was appointed in April 1947 and held its final meeting on December 31, 1948. Meetings were held at least once a month and more often when necessary. Mr. Milo Swanton was appointed chairman and the following members of the Centennial Committee also served: Senator Robert P. Robinson; Assemblyman Ora R. Rice; E. B. Fred; Marshall Graff; Joseph F. Heil; Julius A. Laack; and Ernest Swift. Not a single member of this committee, nor of any other committee received any compensation except for reimbursement of actual expenses.

PUBLICITY FOR THE CENTENNIAL

During the centennial year a publicity campaign was carried on through the efforts of Miss Elvie Smith, Mrs. Grace White, and Robert Bjorklund, all of whom were employed by the Centennial Committee to carry on this work. All newspapers of the state received publicity information continuously throughout the centennial year, and newspapers gave generously of their space in using the information so that everyone, not only in Wisconsin but in surrounding states as well, was thoroughly informed about the centennial plans.

STATEHOOD DAY

The Parade

Since May 29, 1848, was the date on which President Polk signed the congressional act admitting Wisconsin to the Union it was deemed desirable that a Statehood Day celebration be held on the like date in 1948. The capital city of the state seemed the logical place in which to hold such a celebration. It was, therefore, planned to ask Dane County, the city of Madison, the University of Wisconsin, and the Madison and Wisconsin Foundation to join with the State Centennial Committee in planning a suitable day's observance and a local committee was appointed representing these various bodies. Mr. Charles W. Ellis was appointed coordinator for the day. Probably the most important event of the day was a parade which would represent all interests of the 100 years of Wisconsin history as a state, and in addition offered some possible suggestions for the future. An urgent invitation was broadcast over the radio and by means of the press asking for floats, bands, and marching units to take part in a huge parade. The entire state was asked to join in making this celebration one long to be remembered with patriotism and pride.

Subcommittees to cover the various phases of the centennial celebration were appointed and received wholehearted support from

all parts of the state. Everyone seemed determined to aid in properly celebrating the Century Birthday of Wisconsin.

Mr. Lane Ward of Madison undertook the matter of interesting the high school and other bands of the state in entering the parade. Mr. Robert Grady assumed the roll of director of floats. Colonel Harrison L. Garner contacted the military organizations, both state and federal, in order that they might furnish suitable units for the parade.

Colonel Archibald Mixson of the U.S. Army assisted by Colonel Garner of the Officers Reserve Corps were asked to take charge of the parade. In cooperation with their efforts Mr. Ward succeeded in interesting both high school and local bands throughout the state to come. Seventy-three bands were present and added a color and an interest obtainable in no other manner. To see the youth of Wisconsin, dressed in their immaculate and varied colored uniforms, march through the streets of the capital city, playing suitable selections for the day, caused hundreds of adults to feel that the passing generation will be succeeded by one fully alive to the best interests of our Republic. The day seemed made for the occasion. The sun shone all day long. The air was clear and the temperature was perfect. It was estimated that fully 125,000 people witnessed the parade, which has been conceded the finest ever held in the state. The sidewalks and curbs, the windows and roofs of the buildings, were crowded. The reviewing stand was filled to overflowing. In fact, the crowd was almost overwhelming. The general atmosphere was one of joy and pride on the part of everyone. Streets and buildings were crowded to overflowing, and yet each one seemed to respect the other's rights.

The line of march of the parade was from the foot of State Street at Park Street to the Capitol Square, and around the square. The units were disbanded on Carroll Street after leaving the square. All streets between the Capitol Square and Lake Mendota and from State Street practically to the Yahara River were reserved for sections of the parade which had a full length of approximately 12 miles and took three hours to pass the reviewing stand.

To show how precise had been the plans, let us quote from Colonel Mixson who was to direct the spearhead. When asked how promptly the parade would start, his reply was, "There will be an 11-mile bomb exploded at exactly 11 o'clock. When that bomb is heard, I shall start marching regardless of whether anyone else is ready or not." The colonel was true to his statement, and the entire parade moved promptly and with close unity over the entire course and past the reviewing stand which was located on Monona Avenue facing the Capitol Park.

The parade was composed of the following sections:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Spearhead by the marshal
and his assistants. | 8. Educational. |
| 2. Armed services. | 9. Agricultural. |
| 3. Citizenship. | 10. Historical. |
| 4. Memorial. | 11. Government. |
| 5. Veteran | 12. City of Madison. |
| 6. Fraternal. | 13. Transportation. |
| 7. Nationality. | 14. General. |
| | 15. Equestrian. |

Under the direction of Mr. Robert Grady some 86 floats representing Wisconsin and its history were prepared. That a great deal of interest and work was put into the preparation of these floats was evidenced by their appearance. Many organizations, communities, and governmental units seemed to vie with each other in the preparation of the finest floats possible to portray the various interests shown. A record was kept as the different units agreed to furnish floats so that there would be no duplications as to the types.

Bands In The Statehood Day Parade

The following High School Bands played in the parade: Ashland, Baraboo, Beaver Dam, Belleville, Beloit, Black Earth, Columbus, Darlington, De Forest, Delavan, Dodgeville, Eau Claire, Elroy, Evansville, Fort Atkinson, Jefferson, Lake Mills, Lodi, Central and West High School Bands and Edgewood High School Band, all of Madison, Mayville, Mazomanie, Middleton, Mineral Point, Monroe, Monticello, Mount Horeb, Nekoosa, New Glarus, New London, Oregon, Prairie du Sac, Princeton, Reedsburg, Richland Center, Sauk City, Spring Green, Stevens Point, Stoughton, Sun Prairie, Waunakee, Waupun, Wautoma, Whitefish Bay, and Yuba.

In addition, these bands were in the parade: American Legion Bands of Cross Plains, Oconomowoc, and Sun Prairie; American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, Horicon; Bohemian Band, Hillsboro; Four Lakes Council Boy Scouts Drum and Bugle Corps, Madison; Hiawatha (Milwaukee Railroad) Band, Milwaukee; Johnson and Son, S. C. Band, Racine; Lion's (State) Club Band, Milwaukee; Madison Musicians' Association Band, Madison; Manitowoc Marine Band; University of Wisconsin Band, Madison; V.F.W. Drum and Bugle Corps of both Elkhorn and Madison; YMCA Kiltie Drum and Bugle Corps, Racine; and Zor Shrine Uniformed Musical Units, Madison.

List of Floats In Statehood Day Parade

American Legion Auxiliary, Post 57.
 American Legion, Madison, Post 438.
 Dane County Voiture No. 683.
 Disabled American Veterans.
 The Gold Mine, by the Fraternal Order of Eagles.
 King and Queen (10 year olds).
 Nathan Dane, James and Dolly Madison, early settlers.
 The Village Trustees.
 Zor Temple Shriners with Camel Patrol.

Nationalities

Bohemian.

Yuba Band.

German.

First Kindergarten, Watertown.

Italian.

Art, Science, Sculpture.

Gondola and Gondolier.

Music.

Peanut Vendor.

Railroad Gang.

Santa Maria and Columbus.

Sports.

Scandinavian.

Viking Ship.

Swiss.

Chalet and Girl Yodeler, Cheese Makers.

Dairy Industry.

Mountain Scene, Alpine Horn.

Various Interests: the subject of the float is given first, and then the sponsor.

Agriculture

Babcock Milk Test; Borden Company.

Grist Mill and Water Wheel; Belleville.

Old Seeding Machine; Horicon.

Twine Binder, Mazomanie, Home of John Appleby; Mazomanie.

Education

Academies; Albion and Marshall

Adult Education; Vocational School, Madison.

Athletics; De Forest.
Audio and Visual Education; Mendota Beach.
Child Study; Dane County.
Conservation and Agriculture; Verona.
Curriculum Planning; State Department of Public Instruction.
Home Economics; Cambridge.
Industrial Arts; Stoughton.
Kindergarten; Madison.
Michael Frank, Father of Public Schools; Stoughton.
Nursery School; Madison.
Reorganization; State Department Public Instruction.
Rural Schools; Cottage Grove.
Schools for All; Central High School, Madison.
Teacher Recruitment; Delta Kappa Gamma.
Transportation; Sun Prairie.

Government

County and City Floats.
Forest Products Laboratory.
Government Bonds; Banking Institute of Madison.
Grand Old Badger State; Centennial Committee.
Post Office.
State School for Visually Handicapped.
United States Armed Forces Institute.
Vacation Land; Conservation Commission.
Veterans' Administration.

Historical

Blacksmith Shop and Wheelwright; Wisconsin Foundry and Machine Company.
Ebenezer Brigham and Blue Mounds; Blue Mounds Advertising Association.
First Capitol; Madison and Dane County Tavern League.
First Settlers; Oscar Mayer Packing Company.
Fur Traders; Woldenberg Store, Madison.
Henry Dodge, First Territorial Governor; Youth Adult Club.
Horicon Marsh; Horicon.
Indian Sports; Sports Committee, Centennial Committee.
Indians; Waunakee.
Little Brown Church in the Vale; Youth for Christ.
Mining; Wisconsin Institute of Technology, Platteville.

Paul Bunyan, Impersonation by Bert Salisbury.

Pioneer State Teachers College Bell; Platteville State Teachers College.

Primrose Firsts; Town of Primrose, Dane County.

Wisconsin Firsts; Ray-O-Vac.

Wisconsin Women; Rock County.

City of Madison.

City Seal.

City Parks.

City Street Service.

Welcome Float, Milwaukee County.

In addition to the bands and floats a large number of other units helped to make the parade one of the most interesting ever to be undertaken in the state. The other units included the following:

Allen Bradley Drill Team.

American Legion Marching Units.

American Veterans Committee.

Boy and Girl Scouts, 100 Flags.

Boy Scouts, Richland Center.

Calliope.

Catholic War Veterans.

Colored Marching Units.

Eagles Drill Team and Auxiliary Drill Team.

Fire Fighting Equipment.

Firemen Marching Units.

G.A.R. escorting Mr. Lansing Wilcox, Wisconsin's Only Surviving Civil War Veteran.

G.A.R. Auxiliary.

Sons, Union War Veterans.

German Marching Units.

Girl Scouts, Cross Plains and Greendale.

Horse Drawn Vehicles.

Italian Marching Units.

Lady and Gentlemen Riders (Horseback).

Madison Firemen.

Marine Corps Veterans.

Marines, Great Lakes.

Marshal and Aides.

Milwaukee Order of the Purple Heart.

Motor Scooter Club.

Naval Reserve, Madison and Sheboygan.

Navy, Great Lakes.

New Voters from Dane County and Madison.

Northwestern Military Academy.

Police Colors.

Police Cordon.

Police Platoon.

Provisional Artillery Battalion, Wisconsin National Guard Tanks.

Provisional Infantry Battalion, Wisconsin National Guard.

Red Arrow Club.

Scandinavian Marching Units.

Swiss Marching Units.

University of Wisconsin, ROTC.

V.F.W. Marching Units.

Induction of New Voters

One of the most impressive programs of Statehood Day was the recognition of young men and women who, in the year 1948, reached their voting age.

The east entrance to the capitol park and building was given over to this event which was held at 9:15 that morning. The speaker's stand was placed in front of the east entrance of the capitol and the walk from the east corner of the park was filled with chairs for the convenience of the new voters.

Several hundred new voters from Dane County and from the state at large assembled for this program. Suitable music was provided by the Madison Musicians' Association Band with Dr. Sigfrid Prager as director. Mr. Paul A. Robinson, chairman of the Dane County Board of Supervisors, was in charge of the following program.

Raising of Colors	Flag detail, Pershing Rifles, ROTC, University of Wisconsin.
"America"	Band, chorus, new voters and audience.
Invocation	Fr. Francis Leo McDonnell, Pastor, Our Lady Queen of Peace Parish, Madison.
Address of Welcome	Mr. Leonard G. Howell, city manager, Madison.
Roll Call of Counties	Hon. Ora R. Rice, chairman of Wisconsin State Centennial Committee.

Address	Hon. Oscar Rennebohm, Governor of Wisconsin.
"Invictus"	Mozart Club, Madison, Mr. Ralph James, director.
Induction of New Voters	Hon. Marvin B. Rosenberry, Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.
Response	William Chatterton, Madison, a speaker elected by the new voters of Dane County.
Award of Citizenship Certificates	President Edwin B. Fred, University of Wisconsin, assisted by Mr. C. A. Sorsenson, chairman, and Mr. James R. Law, co-chairman, Dane County Centennial Committee, Mr. Benjamin H. Bull, chairman of Dane County Citizenship Committee.
"On Wisconsin"	Band, chorus, new voters, and audience.
Benediction	Rev. John O. Patterson, Rector, Grace Episcopal Church, Madison.
"Star Spangled Banner"	Band, chorus, new voters, and audience.

The Commemorative Stamp

Shortly after the formation of the Centennial Committee a Subcommittee on a Commemorative Stamp, Coin, and Blue Book was appointed. President Fred of the University of Wisconsin was chosen chairman. This committee contacted the United States Post Office Department regarding the issuance of a centennial stamp. Five stamp designs were submitted to the department, four designed by Wisconsin residents and the fifth by the Wisconsin Philatelic Society. However, the design finally chosen was one by an artist in the Federal Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This design was based on suggestions forwarded by the Centennial Committee; and 115 million stamps were printed and placed on sale in the post offices of the nation. The initial sale was made by the Madison Post Office on Statehood Day.

The ceremonies in connection with the first day sale of the Wisconsin Statehood Stamp were held at the state capitol and began at 3 p.m. on Saturday, May 29 with a band concert by the Manitowoc Marine Band. Mr. James M. Carew, president of the Wisconsin Chapter of National Association of Postmasters, presided. Assemblyman Ora R. Rice, chairman of the Wisconsin Centennial Commit-

tee, gave an address of welcome. Honorable Joseph J. Lawler was then introduced and presented an album containing the first sheet of the Wisconsin stamps, autographed by Postmaster General Donaldson, to the Governor, Oscar Rennebohm. The ceremonies closed with the playing of the national anthem, and a benediction by the Rev. Andrew H. Lambright, president of the Madison Ministerial Association.

The Madison Stamp Club arranged a rare stamp exhibition during the day in the rotunda of the State Capitol and an attractive souvenir program was distributed. In addition to Third Assistant Postmaster General Joseph J. Lawler, the Post Office Department was represented by Mr. Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent, Division of Stamps, and Mr. James M. Bell, Philatelic Agent, who was in charge of first day cancellations.

Evening Program

In joyous pageantry and song over 40,000 people assembled in the University Stadium to partake in the evening's festivities celebrating the centennial. All were proud of their state and its achievements. They came from cities and villages, town and country, and the whole state participated in this birthday event. The program combined an historical and a musical festival. Mr. Ralph R. O'Connor was master of ceremonies. Massed bands of 3,500 musicians and choruses were an integral part of the program. High-powered beacons of light enabled even those seated farthest away from the center of attraction to clearly see the performers and stage settings, while in the background could be seen the lighted dome of the state capitol.

Some of the bands covered the gridiron and formed a huge "W", while others formed "100" for the 100th birthday of the state. Then the hundreds of musicians played "On Wisconsin" and the crowd applauded.

First of the nationality groups to be represented in the program was the German choir of 300 voices which sang "Springtime on the Rhine" and "Pilgrim's Chorus" by Wagner. These singers belong to the Wisconsin Saenger Bezirk, which means Circle of Song. They get together periodically and sing the songs of Germany. The Zor Shrine Chanters saluted those of the Greek Orthodox faith with "Hospodi Pomiloi". From Cedar Grove, where most of the inhabitants are of Dutch descent, came the picturesque Dutch Klompen, or wooden shoe dancers. The Swiss of Green County sent their yodelers, their flag throwers, their dancers, and their alpine horn blower. This horn was 15 feet long, and was played by Rudy Burkhalter who learned to blow it in his native Alps. The Italians were represented by Italian opera singers who sang the songs heard wherever Italians are gathered together.

Wisconsin composers were saluted by having some of their compositions played. The massed high school bands played "Men of Wisconsin" by Ted Mesang of Ashland; "Wisconsin School Band" by Joseph Bergeim of Milwaukee; and "32nd Division March" by Theodore Steinmetz of Portage. The composers, Mr. Mesang and Mr. Steinmetz conducted their own numbers.

Old-time fiddlers had their part in the program also. Mr. George K. Gilbertson and Herman "Tex" Falkenstein performed for the crowd. The former was acclaimed state champion at a contest held in the Madison Community Center. There was barber shop singing, too, done by the Cardinals of Madison who entertained with "Sweet Adeline". Seven hundred Madison high school choristers, their white shirts and blouses sharply outlining them against the dark background, sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" with the vigor and freshness of youth.

The University Band paid special honor to its conductor, Professor Raymond Dvorak, who had helped plan the program but who was unable to take part. The bandsmen formed a "W" and sang "Varsity" in his honor.

Among the notable guests were Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff, and Secretary of the Interior Julius Krug. However, since this was a night of music there were no speeches.

As a dramatic climax to the program Professor Robert E. Gard's pageant-like story of Wisconsin "The Thirtieth Star" was presented. Organist Don Voegeli supplied the original music with choral recitation by the Madison Philharmonic Chorus of Madison. Then came "On Wisconsin" sung by the entire audience; and the Zor Arab Patrol, with neon-lighted letters spelled out "Happy Birthday, Wisconsin", "We Thank Thee, Wisconsin", and "Wisconsin, Happy Land."

The display of fireworks included the great seal of the Badger state, a brilliant outline of Paul Bunyan and one of Babe, his blue ox, and then a design of figures and letters "1848-W-1948". The final fireworks display was the American flag, after which the crowd sang "The Star Spangled Banner", and thus ended Statehood Day.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Included in the joint resolution adopted by the 1945 Legislature was a provision that a State Centennial Exposition be held at the State Fair Park, West Allis. Mr. Ralph Ammon who had been directing the Wisconsin State Fair for several years was selected general manager of the exposition which was held August 7-29, 1948. Every person in Wisconsin contributed in some way to the exposition. Every community and every section was somehow represented. The total attendance was 1,786,818.

On the 220 acre state fair site was presented the brilliant story of the achievement and progress of Wisconsin. Every phase of Wisconsin endeavor was portrayed at the exposition — agriculture, industry, art, education, and many others. On the midway there was music and dancing, games and log rolling, and numerous other forms of entertainment.

In preparation for the exposition more than \$2,500,000 was spent on new buildings and remodeling old ones. The major part of the cost was paid from accumulated profits of previous fairs but the Centennial Committee also contributed to the cost. At least 11 buildings acquired new fronts — streamlined, modernistic facades of masonite and plywood painted in bright pastels. Graceful arcs and curves, typical of modern architecture, dominated the exposition buildings. The architectural treatment was most effective, with concealed lighting casting shadows over the stately approaches to the buildings. In some cases, the interiors were also rebuilt, with new walls and floors, better lighting, and improved arrangements for exhibits.

To facilitate parking a 63 acre parking lot was built at the north end of the grounds. Entrances were built and surfacing added to provide parking for over 12,000 automobiles. An underpass was built beneath the railroad right of way at a cost of \$75,000.

The Exhibits

Additional descriptions of exhibits at the exposition will be found in the pages detailing the work of the various subcommittees.

Agriculture. One of the centers of interest at the exposition was the exhibit showing Wisconsin's agricultural development from the flail and cradle used in early wheat fields to the modern combine. Two complete farms were set up in the big cattle barn: one depicted the pioneer farm, and one the modern farm. The pioneer farm authentically duplicated the average farm of that period, including actual growing crops of that date and the crude tools and implements used by the pioneer farmers.

A complete Indian village was also reproduced with a live Indian family, wearing their Indian costumes and performing their usual tasks. These were the allies and neighbors of the pioneer farmer.

In the big barns nearly 2,000 head of draft horses, dairy and beef cattle, sheep, swine, and goats were displayed. The junior agricultural show was successfully organized by Wisconsin youth. Centennial blue ribbons were awarded to prize winners, both adult and youth.

Turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, and other poultry were exhibited, and a special centennial poultry stamp was issued by the United States Post Office Department.

The honey building was built to resemble an old-fashioned beehive. Within the building were the historical tools of the honey

farmer of yesterday in contrast to the modern equipment of today. A swarm of bees actually making honey proved interesting to sight-seers.

Conservation. The Conservation Commission exhibit covered two acres of land with a real stream of water and a waterfall in a park and forest setting. Ducks, deer, fish, and other wild birds and animals were on display. A replica of an old-time logging camp bunkhouse was constructed. Two "high wheeler" carts formed the passageway to the cabin. These carts were actually used before the days of caterpillars and steam engines for transporting logs to lumber mills on streams.

Six dioramas portrayed the history of conservation in Wisconsin. These pictured the early Wisconsin Indians, the explorer, the trader, the lead miner, and the immigrant, in addition to other subjects.

Dairy. The dairy building was a modernistic structure with a huge milk pitcher on top. Just inside the doorway two giant, automatically operated storybooks told of Wisconsin's dairy supremacy. The pages of the books were seven feet high and were turned by elfin characters. Alice in Dairyland was the featured exhibit. Surrounding her were various dairy product displays designed to particularly please the children. For instance, there was a real ice cream circus, complete with a merry-go-round and circus animals doing balancing acts with packages of ice cream, ice cream cones, and other ice cream products.

Industry. Two large buildings were devoted to the industrial exhibits with huge industrial machinery actually transported for the display. Twenty-nine state industries portrayed the growth of industry and the important role industry assumes in the state.

Other Exhibits. An electronics building attracted adults and youth with its presentation of the story of electricity, radio, radar, television, and demonstrations in chemistry and physics. Five shows were staged daily before a theater equipped to seat 500 people. One of the demonstrations produced man-made lightning, and another presented the process of breaking water into its original parts.

The Lannon Stone Foods Building displayed every type of Wisconsin food. The story of food from its harvesting to its consumption was told by means of visual displays. Flour milling, the manufacture of sugar beets, the canning industry, and many others furnished displays.

The education exhibits contained charts and other displays showing the advancement of schools of all types, and plans for the future education of our youth.

Grandstand Attractions

Motorcycle, midget cars, automobile, and harness races were held almost every afternoon. However, the outstanding events were the evening programs. "Songs of a Century" was presented for the first 14 nights, followed by "The Show of the Century". The former

consisted almost entirely of Wisconsin composed music. The actors were professional but included as many Wisconsin performers as possible. The show consisted of three acts, with 76 performers, featuring the songs of Carrie Jacobs Bond, Eben Rexford, William T. Purdy, and Charles K. Harris, all Wisconsin composers. Steve Swedish of Milwaukee was the music director and Florence West of Milwaukee, the choreographer.

Wisconsin's own stars of Hollywood and Broadway returned to appear in this feature. Four of these were: Charles Winninger, comedian; Lucille Meusel, world-famous coloratura soprano; Donald Gramm, baritone, radio performer, and winner of other honors; and Guila Bustabo of Manitowoc, who has been named as one of the world's greatest women violinists.

The production opened with a medley of college songs featuring "On Wisconsin" and "Ring Out O'Hoya". The songs of the Gay Nineties formed the theme of the second act, with a palm garden setting furnishing the atmosphere. "In the Good Old Summertime", "Moonlight on the Wabash", and "Sweet Rosie O'Grady" were sung by Wisconsin stars assisted by the chorus and choral groups. The entire act was built around the famous Wisconsin song "After the Ball".

The finale was highlighted by the singing of "I Love You Truly", "Just A-Wearyin' For You", "Silver Threads Among the Gold", "Glow Worm", and "End of a Perfect Day".

Interlude acts filled the program: the Flying Zacchinis, famous trapeze artists; the Zacchini double common act; the Wallendas high wire performers; the Loyal Repenskys, skilled bareback riders; and the Phelps, balancing artists; and others.

A gigantic show of fireworks specially designed for the centennial concluded the evening's entertainment.

THE SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

The following pages present some of the highlights of the work and accomplishments of the various subcommittees. The chairmen of these subcommittees have cooperated greatly by sending us a resumé of the work of their committees. In some instances excerpts have been taken directly from their reports.

Nearly every committee devoted a great deal of time and effort in planning for the centennial and too much credit cannot be given in this respect.

Subcommittee on Agriculture

The Centennial Exposition Exhibit

This exhibit was designed to show a century of progress on Wisconsin farms. The major changes of the last century were:

1. The large portion of cleared and cultivated land as compared to 1848.

2. Larger, better built, and more elaborately equipped farm buildings and farm homes as compared with the pioneer buildings, many of which were constructed of logs.

3. A vast change in the amount and types of machinery and the extensive use of tractors in 1948 compared with horses and oxen in 1848.

4. Difference in the methods of handling livestock in the buildings; for example, dairy cows are now mostly housed in barns equipped with stanchions and concrete floors while a century ago there were but few cattle and these were allowed to run loose in pens in a dirt floor barn.

5. The kind and type of livestock has changed greatly in the last 100 years. There are many other important differences such as improved seeds, the use of lime and fertilizer, and methods for weed and insect control. However, most of these would not be visible in just looking at a farm of today as compared to a century ago. For example it is doubtful whether any but an expert could tell the difference in midseason between a high producing hybrid corn crop and the open-pollinated crop of 100 years ago.

These differences were presented in the Agriculture Building at the Exposition by reproducing two complete farms. Large murals were also used to show the changes in fields and landscaping. The success of the exhibition was undoubtedly due to two factors: (1) The realistic simplicity of the farmsteads which made the visitors feel that they were actually on a farm of 100 years ago, or on a farm of 1948; (2) The live animals and live people in the exhibit.

The exhibit occupied a space 96 feet wide by 222 feet long which was divided into two areas, 56 feet by 222 feet for the 1948 farm, and 40 feet by 222 feet for the 1848 farm. A panel 15 feet high extended along the dividing line, upon which were mounted two murals each 222 feet long and 12 feet high. The murals were painted by Robert O. Hodgell and his assistants. Mr. Hodgell had spent considerable time traveling in Wisconsin, sketching the beautiful vales, hills, villages, and forests of the state so that he became thoroughly familiar with the state before undertaking the painting. Farm scenes of two periods were painted and some of the soil conservation practices which are coming into greater favor in Wisconsin were also pictured. Below the murals were plantings of shrubbery and flowers.

A small Indian village with a family of Winnebago Indians consisting of the parents, two girls and a boy was an interesting part of this exhibit of pioneer farming. The Indians spent most of the time making baskets and working with leather handicraft as did the Indians 100 years ago.

Pine, spruce, and tamarack trees formed a wooded area around the farm, similar to the pioneer setting. The farmstead consisted of a two-room log cabin, a log barn, a toilet, a smokehouse, a small

A-shaped chicken coop, and a hog shelter under a small straw stack. A well curb of field stone, with a long sweep and bucket provided the water supply. Vegetable and flower gardens completed the farmstead which was entirely surrounded by an old type rail fence. The house was complete with furniture and equipment of the early years. Mr. William Ward, 81 years old and Mr. Charles Ward, 79 years old, retired farmers of Wisconsin Dells, were present with a yoke of oxen and covered wagon. Occasionally these were driven around the grounds for the benefit of visitors.

The poultry of 1848 consisted mostly of mongrels quite varied in color so that included in the exhibit was a flock of small chickens of this period: white, black and white, yellow and white, red and black, all of them mothered by a Barred Rock hen. Usually the poultry was not confined except at night so the hen was confined in an A-shaped chicken coop covered with slats on one side while the chicks were allowed to roam at large. Many visitors commented upon the naturalness of this, while others who were not familiar with this method of handling chicks reported that some of the chicks had escaped and were running around lost.

Mrs. Gertrude Sawle Scott, a pioneer farm woman from Arena took the part of the farm wife. Dressed in a long calico dress with white apron and cap she added a most realistic touch to the scene. She spent most of her time knitting but frequently answered questions and conversed with visitors.

Alice in Dairyland

As the central figure in the dairy exhibit Alice in Dairyland acted as Mistress of Ceremonies. This mechanical figure was modeled after Miss Margaret McGuire of Highland who was chosen in a statewide contest. This automaton was enthroned in the center of the exhibit. She was ten feet high and was able to stand, sit, gesture with her hands, and move her head. A hydraulic brain operated a push button remote control so that Alice in Dairyland could answer questions about the dairy industry and the dairy display. She actually carried on conversations with the crowds, the voice being furnished by young girls back of the scene.

The contest for the selection of Alice in Dairyland began several weeks before the Centennial Exposition opened. The qualifications included: age 17 and not over 20 on August 7, 1948; natural beauty; health and carriage; personality and charm; photogenic quality; pleasant voice; must have been a Wisconsin resident for at least the past five years. A cash prize of \$50 was offered, in addition to a complete costume, a trip to New York City, and an opportunity to appear in many Wisconsin communities during the centennial year.

Livestock

The livestock exhibit presented a rather difficult problem insofar as the housing was concerned. This was overcome to a very large extent by staggering the displays. Some of the stock was displayed

the first week and others during the second week and still others during the third week. In this way the total number of farm animals displayed during the exhibit was as follows: 73 horses, 1,081 cattle, 392 sheep, 817 swine, 40 goats. The premiums for the adult display amounted to \$30,000, while those for the junior exhibit amounted to \$15,000. In addition, a centennial blanket was awarded to each Wisconsin champion.

Subcommittee on Archeology

Due to the illness of the chairman, very little was done on the part of the Subcommittee on Archeology.

Subcommittee on the Circus

The Subcommittee on the Circus held a circus centennial celebration in Delavan, which for many years was the circus capital of the country. On July 21, 1948 the Cole Brothers 30-car circus came to Delavan for this celebration. While the circus tents were being set up the management, a few of the circus personnel and interested citizens assembled at the Delavan Cemetery where suitable memorial services were held for some of the originators of the circus who had lived in Delavan and are buried in that cemetery. On July 23, 1948 the City Service "Band of America" broadcast over a national network a salute to the circus world and the many circuses that originated in the state.

Subcommittee on Communications and Utilities

This committee was, very early, combined with the Subcommittee on Industry. However, it played a part in the exhibits at the exposition.

Reddy Kilowatt greeted the visitors as they entered the booth and told the story of how economical electricity is in these days, and called attention to the other exhibits. One of the outstanding exhibits was the replica of the Wisconsin River and its 24 hydro-electric plants scattered throughout the length of the river, with the dams furnishing water power for the same. The exhibit of the Wisconsin River included a miniature representation of every hydro-electric plant built to scale. The only deviation from a definite scale was in the width of the river which had to be increased in order to make the river really discernible. A lecture was given describing the exhibit and each of the hydro-electric plants was lighted and an airplane view was produced on the back panel of the exhibit. This exhibit was in charge of the employes of the various utility companies participating in the exhibit.

Subcommittee on Conservation and Recreation

As a result of its planning, this subcommittee secured two floats for Statehood Day, both furnished by the Conservation Department. One was a forest protection scene with the fire warden fighting the forest's bedeviling gremlin, "Torchy Timberlost" and a miniature fire tower with the ranger station. The other float pictured Wisconsin as vacationland and was recreational in character. It showed a north woods cabin with a fireplace, a prize muskie, and signs suggesting that Wisconsin would be a most delightful place in which to vacation.

The subcommittee was also instrumental in securing the Conservation Department's exhibit at the exposition. A replica of an old-time logging camp was constructed especially from Norway pine cut in the state forests near Lake Tomahawk. Some of the logs were 45 feet long and 12 inches in diameter. Each log was fitted by hand after it was carefully hewed with a sharp, two-bladed lumberman's axe similar to those used by our pioneers when they built their homes. Passing through the breezeway the visitors viewed a duck pond and fish stream illustrative of what may be found in the state. An old-time load of logs composed of 6,500 feet of hemlock logs placed on an old logging sleigh in the authentic manner, with corner binds and wrapper chains and so forth was also displayed, together with the jammer which was used in loading the sleigh.

The diorama scenes were presented in progressive historical sequence: The Landfall of Jean Nicolle; The Fur Trader; The Lead Mining Days; The Beginning of Agriculture; and The River Rat Riding the Logs Down the River.

The great waste and devastation made by forest fires was vividly shown by a typical burned-over area which formed part of the forestry exhibit. Here were fallen and burned trees, charred saplings, and the charred carcasses of deer and other wild life trapped by fire. A 110 foot observation tower stood high above the burned-over area. This tower was equipped with telephones, plotting equipment, compasses, and all other instruments used in the hundreds of towers all over the state.

A large forestry nursery seedling plot demonstrated how new seedlings were grown for our acres of woodland.

The game division exhibited wild game, such as deer, beaver, muskrat, mink, ducks, and geese. These appeared to be entirely unrestricted since the fences which enclosed the area were covered with climbing vegetation typical of Wisconsin.

Assistance was given also by the Subcommittee on Conservation and Recreation to a large number of local communities by way of exhibits and information.

Subcommittee on Education

The Subcommittee on Education was composed of representatives of all forms of education in the state. The committee held eight meetings in order to plan effective participation in the state centennial observances. One of the objectives achieved was the stimulation of centennial observances by the schools of the state. As a result of this participation undoubtedly in the future a greater emphasis will be placed on the study of community history, resources, and future needs.

Publications

"Our Wisconsin Heritage" was published with funds allotted by the Executive Committee, and was distributed to schools throughout the state by the State Department of Public Instruction. The bulletin suggested to local schools the ways and means in which they might participate in the centennial observances.

"The Making of Our Wisconsin Schools" published with funds allotted by the Executive Committee was originally prepared for the January 1948 issue of the Wisconsin Journal of Education by the late E. G. Doudna, and was reprinted for free distribution to the schools and libraries in the state. The bulletin is one of the few documents available showing the development of Wisconsin's educational system throughout the past 100 years.

"The Thirtieth Star" is a history of Wisconsin, and was also written by the late E. G. Doudna, a member of the Education Subcommittee. The original copy of this manuscript was prepared for the 1948 Blue Book, and was reprinted by the Subcommittee on Education. Copies of the reprint were distributed, free of charge, to schools and libraries throughout the state.

The following articles appeared in the Wisconsin Journal of Education under the respective dates and titles: May 1946, Education's Part in the Centennial; September 1946, The Thirtieth Star; February 1947, Centennial — Celebration or Curriculum; May 1947, Centennial Summer; December 1947, Wisconsin Has a Birthday; February 1948, Our Wisconsin Heritage; September 1948, Centennial Gift.

Radio Broadcast

Through the efforts of the Subcommittee on Education, the schools in the state celebrated "Admission Day", May 29. As a part of this celebration, messages from Governor Rennebohm and Chief Justice Rosenberry were transcribed and sent to 14 radio stations in all sections of the state and thus heard in the schools.

Educational Exhibit at the Exposition

Twenty-one booths were allocated to the Subcommittee on Education for exhibit purposes. The following groups presented portrayals of some of the educational functions in the state: libraries, public

schools, Marquette University, Wisconsin University, teachers colleges and county normal schools, parochial schools, vocational schools, Department of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers, and Wisconsin School of the Air.

Subcommittee on Finance

The Subcommittee on Finance was organized for the purpose of maintaining a control and check on all Centennial Committee funds. Prior to payment, all bills were presented to this committee for approval or disapproval.

Subcommittee on Fishing

The Fishing Subcommittee was later combined with the Subcommittee on Conservation and Recreation.

Subcommittee on Government

In October 1945 a Subcommittee on Government was appointed by the Planning Committee. This committee recommended that a motion picture be made portraying the legislative process of government. Lack of funds made it necessary to request the Emergency Board for assistance, which was readily granted. A number of motion picture producing companies were contacted and finally a contract was let to a Hollywood company. The picture was produced while the 1947 Legislature was actually in session, and one of the legislators was the central figure and other legislators took active parts. The technicolor film shows the various steps in the passage of a bill: the inception of the idea, the introduction of the measure, consideration by both houses of the legislature, and final approval by the Governor.

This technicolor picture in sound, *Your Government in Action*, was produced on 35mm film, 14 minutes in length, for commercial theaters. Ten copies were made. A 16mm film, *Wisconsin Makes Its Laws*, for use in churches, schools, organizations, and wherever desired throughout the state was also produced. Thirty copies of this were made and the picture was given its premiere showing during the opening celebration of the centennial year on January 5, 1948. Up to January 1, 1949, the 35mm film had been shown in five of the larger theaters and 15 neighborhood theaters in the city of Milwaukee and in at least 46 other cities throughout the state. Mr. Harold J. Fitzgerald, president of the Fox-Wisconsin Amusement Corporation, who supervised its circulation, states that three-fourths of a million people have seen this film in the commercial theaters of Wisconsin.

At the same time the 16mm film, which is 29 minutes in length, had been given 518 bookings, with from one to 11 showings for each booking. Over 140,000 school children and adults have enjoyed

these showings. It is, therefore, safe to say that fully a million people in Wisconsin have witnessed the process of making a Wisconsin law. This was due to the planning and efforts of the Subcommittee on Government, together with the assistance of Wisconsin theater managers and the Bureau of Visual Instruction of the University of Wisconsin. Since this film seemed to meet with approval the subcommittee earmarked \$17,000 for the preparation of a film providing a history of the centennial year's observances. The Photographic Laboratory and the Bureau of Visual Instruction, both of the University of Wisconsin, prepared the film *Badger Birthday*. This film shows some of the May 29 scenes as well as some of the exposition.

During the school year 1948-1949 Wisconsin Makes Its Laws had 294 bookings by schools, churches, and various organizations. The film *Badger Birthday* had 92 bookings up to November 15, 1949.

Subcommittee on Indians

Chief Yellow Thunder of Wisconsin Dells was appointed chairman of the Subcommittee on Indians. This subcommittee was later merged with the Subcommittee on Peoples and Nationalities.

Subcommittee on Industry

The founding and settling of Wisconsin was brought about through interests in commerce and mining, both of which were carried on quite extensively, on the Great Lakes and in the southwestern corner of the state. The mining interests led to farming and the establishment of centers of trade. Markets had to be found for the output of the mines, so this together with the raising of wheat, soon led to the opening of markets on the shores of Lake Michigan.

As we observe history we find that it was not too long before wheat was being made into flour, and barley raised by the farmers led to the establishment of breweries. Water power furnished by Wisconsin rivers was another factor that influenced the establishment of manufacturing in certain portions of the state. This water power has meant more than one can imagine and is still a most important factor in the development of industry. Wisconsin industry from the early beginnings has grown steadily until at the present time the importance of industry, so far as the value of output is concerned, is four times as great as that of agriculture.

The Subcommittee on Industry's centennial efforts developed into the following activities.

Publicity

The subcommittee together with Gimbel Brothers and Mr. Deering of New York City, conducted a continuing campaign of national and state advertising for Wisconsin industry and the state's centennial.

Friendship Fleet

Together with the Wisconsin Manufacturer's Association, the Subcommittee on Industry organized a Friendship Fleet of three vessels, laden with Wisconsin-made products and gifts for the Scandinavian and Low Countries. Although the ships carried tons of products, emphasis was placed on gift packages to persons and agencies abroad. The ships left several Wisconsin ports in 1948 bound for Sweden, Denmark, the Baltics, and other countries.

A good will tour, representing the industries of Wisconsin was made by plane through the Scandinavian countries, spreading first-hand information on the state and its centennial.

Centennial Exposition

The industry exhibits were housed in the Wisconsin at Work Building at the exposition. Here hundreds of industrial firms, representing all types of industry had prepared exhibits. Some of the exhibits portrayed the early days of industry, when it consisted of but a few blacksmith shops. Others pictured the advancement made in various fields. Today, though Wisconsin is thirteenth in population and twenty-fourth in area among the states of the Union, the state stands first in cheese production, which calls upon manufacturing to process and package; first in canning of peas, beets, and sweet corn; first in the manufacture of aluminum ware; and first in the manufacture of hospital, laboratory, and professional furniture.

A preview of Wisconsin industry was also given. Opportunities for further conversion of raw products appear unlimited. This major direction for growth was inherent in the meaning of each exhibit. The modern machine tools of today may be further improved in the century to come and bring new wealth and fame to Wisconsin.

Subcommittee on Labor

The efforts of the Subcommittee on Labor were largely spent in presenting to the visitors at the Centennial Exposition with information regarding the development of labor legislation in the field of child labor, women's hours of labor, apprenticeship, safety and sanitation, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, and the employment service. These various interests were shown by means of charts and automatically manipulated cards to show the advancement that has been made in these fields.

Subcommittee on Libraries

This committee carried on its work by issuing information and material, together with distributing publications, which were placed in the libraries of the state. An exhibit of library work done by the state was also shown as part of the education exhibit at the exposition.

Subcommittee on Military

The Subcommittee on Military assisted in the Statehood Day parade and also at the Centennial Exposition. For the parade the subcommittee provided an escort for Mr. Lansing Wilcox of Cadott, the only surviving member of Wisconsin's 90,000 Civil War veterans. Mr. Wilcox was 102 years old.

Subcommittee on Mining

Due to unforeseen circumstances and the death of the Mining Committee's director, this subcommittee was unable to participate in the centennial year's observances.

Subcommittee on Museums

The Subcommittee on Museums prepared in cartoon form, an exhibit showing the history of museums in Wisconsin. However, the greater interest was aroused during the year by the organization of tours to various historic places in Wisconsin. These tours covered practically all of the state, most of them starting from Milwaukee on Sunday mornings making visitations to historical places, and returning in the evening. In this way hundreds of people were enabled to visit important places of the state which they otherwise would never have done. The interest in these tours did not cease at the close of the year.

Subcommittee on Music, Drama, and Art

These cultural subjects were grouped together for consideration by a committee which devoted thought and study to prospective plans. However, it seemed better to develop each of these subjects separately, so the subcommittee was divided into three sections. Mrs. Dougan was appointed chairman of the Subcommittee on Music, Drama and Art, and also chairman of the music section. Professor Robert E. Gard was made chairman of the drama section, and Mr. Burton Cumming of the art section.

Each chairman chose a number of people particularly interested in the respective subjects to become members of his committee or section.

The Music Committee

The Music Committee included a group of 70, consisting of members of musical clubs, musical organizations, schools, and colleges. The following are some of the programs initiated by this committee:

Centennial Music Festivals

Hundreds of centennial music festivals featuring Wisconsin, folk, nationality and historical music of varied interest and scope were

held in practically every locality in the state, including towns and counties, cities and districts. Some of these were held over a period of several days, included all musical, civic, educational, and patriotic organizations, covered all phases of Wisconsin history, and even commissioned major works by local composers. Some were combined with pageantry significant of historical events of the particular community.

Music in the Schools

Grade schools, junior and senior high schools, all had centennial music programs giving evidence of months of preparation and rehearsing. These programs were outstandingly successful. Thousands of pieces of music were sent to the schools of the state by the Music Committee.

Centennial Musical Programs of Clubs and Lodges

Thousands of music clubs, women's clubs, music teachers' associations, fraternal, patriotic, civic, and nationality organizations presented centennial music programs. Some of these were single programs; others extended throughout the year, displaying imagination, variety, and authenticity. Many of the music clubs in the state built their entire year's program around centennial music, studying Wisconsin music history and composers, and giving performances of the latter's works.

Conventions Honoring Centennial

Many musical organizations made their state conventions into centennial music festivals, featuring Wisconsin compositions in symphony concerts, choral concerts, church music festivals, and Wisconsin musical talent in every musical media, solo and ensemble, while paying homage to Wisconsin's musical figures, past and present.

University, Colleges and Other State Institutions

The University of Wisconsin, state teachers colleges, and other Wisconsin colleges and institutions cooperated almost 100 percent in holding series of excellent programs and festivals in celebration of the centennial, either separately or in conjunction with community groups.

Folk Music Festivals

Nationality and folk groups in many towns and communities participated in music festivals, appearing in costume in their native songs and dances. Many of these were featured in the Little Theater and the All-State Music Festival at the exposition and on the program of Wisconsin's Statehood Day at Madison.

Bandmasters' Association

The band masters' association held band tournaments and regional music festivals, and their bands appeared with distinction in all local, county, and state celebrations. Several bands appeared and gave concerts at the Centennial Exposition.

Special Centennial Days

The special days of January 5 and May 29 at Madison, commemorating the first day of the centennial observances and the 100th Anniversary Charter Day respectively, were outstanding musically. The Anniversary Charter Day symbolized the date Wisconsin obtained statehood. Members of the Music Committee and the Dane County Music Committee were in charge, assisted by the university music department, Madison choirs, schools, and other Madison and state groups, orchestras, and bands.

Wisconsin Composers Brochure

As a result of intensive research, a Wisconsin composers brochure listing more than 200 Wisconsin composers, with short biographical sketches of each, their works, publisher, and price, was compiled by the Music Committee with the assistance of members of the Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs. This was published by the federation which began the project and worked on it before the Centennial Committee was organized. This gave amazing proof of the wealth of music created within our state's borders.

Composition Contest

To recognize and encourage our creative musicians, a Wisconsin centennial composition contest was held during the year 1947. Competent judges picked the winning symphonic, choral, instrumental, and vocal compositions. Over \$800 was distributed in prizes, and some of the prize-winning works were heard in the Little Theatre and in the All-State Music Festival at the Centennial Exposition. The new state song, Wisconsin, was premiered at the first centennial celebration on January 5, 1948. This song was chosen as a winner among 200 entries. The lyrics were by Floyd S. Knight of Wausau and the music by Richard Koebner of Milwaukee.

Program Aids and Releases

In order to make the centennial music programs truly a reflection of Wisconsin music, history, and talent, releases on lists of Wisconsin music material and program aids were prepared and sent everywhere in the state. The material was sent to music supervisors, colleges, state institutions, music clubs, women's clubs, libraries, rural groups, patriotic and fraternal organizations, centennial committees, and many others. Some 25,000 copies of Wisconsin, the centennial song, were distributed and used. Thousands of single requests for this material or other information were filled. These releases were as follows:

Compilations:

Plans and Projects on Music for the State Centennial.

Music in Wisconsin — including "Wisconsin Songs That Live" and a list of available articles on music pertaining to Wisconsin biographies, etc.; titles, where found, and how obtained.

Songs for Wisconsin centennial choruses; songs for mixed, women's and men's choruses by composers or poets who were born in Wisconsin or resided in the state.

Anthems and hymns for church music festivals; church music available and suitable for most church choirs, by Wisconsin composers.

Symphonic and chamber music by Wisconsin composers.

Directory of Wisconsin talent.

Directory of Wisconsin church musicians, choirs (size and kind).

Lists of Wisconsin music ready to lend, in the library loan material of the federation, housed at the University Extension Department.

Wisconsin composers' brochure.

Papers:

Music in Wisconsin.

Folk music festivals in Wisconsin.

Songs of the voyageurs.

A century of music in Milwaukee County.

Wisconsin music, past, present, and future.

Program Outlines:

Thirty-two suggested topics for centennial music and folk music programs.

The pageantry of music.

A hundred years of music progress.

College music festivals for centennial celebrations.

Centennial Music Programs for Clubs included: single programs; three or four related programs; and year's programs.

Music:

Wisconsin Song, Koebner-Knight.

Symphonic Work, "Who Made Paul Bunyan" for 65 piece orchestra, chorus, and narrator. Commissioned (Lahmer-Sandburg).

Poetry

A poetry contest was sponsored by the Committee on music together with the Subcommittee on Education for the purpose of finding words for the Wisconsin song. Over 200 compositions were submitted.

Loan Library

A large lending library consisting of hundreds of pieces of Wisconsin music, for the use of anyone in the state was established. All Wisconsin composers and all publishers in the United States were requested to send complimentary copies of Wisconsin music, and information on the composers to the Committee on Music. Mimeographed lists and supplementary ones were made by the Bureau of Information and Program Service, of the University Extension Division, which houses this music library, and hundreds of these were mailed out by the Committee on Music.

Church Music Festivals

Centennial church music festivals and hymn sings were held in all parts of Wisconsin. To stimulate this idea, all the 2,600 churches in the state were contacted for suggestions and information, and as a result a Directory of Church Musicians was compiled. Regional church music festivals and hymn sings are still being held.

Starring Young Wisconsin Artists

Over 250 young artists were auditioned by the Federation of Music Clubs and Radio Station WTMJ, resulting in 26 weekly broadcasts by the winners. As a salute to the centennial each soloist included a Wisconsin composition in his program. The winners were featured at the Centennial Exposition. National and state Paul Lavalle Contest winners were also featured.

The Wisconsin Centennial Exposition

A magnificent, all-state centennial music festival, centered around Wisconsin music, composers, and talent, was given the last two nights, August 28 and 29, in the grandstand at the Centennial Exposition. Musicians from every county in the state participated and 165 towns and communities were represented. A chorus of a thousand picked voices, an all-star high school band of 550, a professional orchestra of 65 pieces, 200 spectacular folk dancers, young artist soloists, a commissioned symphonic and choral work with narrator, "Who Made Paul Bunyan", guest directors, most of them conducting their own compositions, made up this gigantic Wisconsin centennial celebration. Audience attendance was about 10,000.

Little Theater at the Exposition

The Little Theater music for the Centennial Exposition was co-ordinated by the Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs Committee for the dates August 7-15 and August 28 and 29. A hundred varied

programs were presented by Wisconsin musical talent, rural and urban. Soloist and music ensembles, choral and instrumental, nationality and folk groups were heard and seen in light opera, folk music drama, orchestral, choral and concert recitals, and folk, square, and ballet dances. An original light opera, "Blond Squaw" by Saskowski, with a cast of 75 and a 10 piece orchestra, based on early Wisconsin history, was given the first four nights. "H. M. S. Pinafore" was presented to recall the vogue of Gilbert and Sullivan; and every afternoon and evening was filled with programs of Wisconsin musical talent, outstanding, unique, colorful, and of high quality. Over a thousand persons participated in the Little Theater music programs, and the average attendance was 1,700 daily, with a total of 19,000 for 11 days.

Barbershop Quartets and Choruses

The Wisconsin Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing of America, held a popular contest and concert at the exposition.

Songs of a Century

The professional musical show, "Songs of a Century" which was the attraction in the grandstand for two weeks, featured professional actors, musicians, dancers, and soloists of national and international note. The Committee on Music aided in research for this production and suggested the engagement of some of the distinguished artists appearing on the program.

Drama Section

The committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Robert E. Gard, conceived the idea of creating a greater interest in dramatic art, developing possible talent in writing, and furnishing an impetus to acting. The program of this committee was divided into the following eight classes:

Centennial playwriting contest.

Drama festivals.

Plays written by Wisconsin people and published by the Wisconsin Idea Theater.

The Little Theater at the exposition.

Cooperation on Statehood Day at Madison, May 29, 1948.

Cooperation with the Centennial Exposition during August, 1948.

Radio.

Cooperation with other committees.

The playwriting contest was intended to produce drama material for the centennial year and to interest every section of the state in dramatics. As a result of the contest 65 individuals presented 89

separate scripts. Of these, 16 were full length plays with prizes being awarded as follows: Emily Sprague Wurl of Milwaukee, first; Margaret Paulus of Milwaukee, second; Marvel Ings of Madison, third.

Thirty-one one-act plays were submitted with the first prize going to Ann M. Dunst of Milwaukee; second to Daniel Miller of Madison; third to Margaret Paulus of Milwaukee. In addition 34 half-hour radio scripts were received, with the first prize going to LeRoy Names of Belgium; second prize to Mrs. Dorothy Stivarius of Elkhorn; third prize to Clifford Owen of West Allis. Five honorable mentions were also awarded. All of these plays were produced over WHA and copies of the script were sent to anyone in the state who requested them.

The drama festivals were held in 10 key places throughout the state, including Eau Claire, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior, and Whitewater.

4-H Clubs, rural life clubs, grange groups, community theaters, colleges, senior and junior high schools, cooperative groups, Girl Scout troops, homemaker clubs, women's clubs, church groups, and children's theaters made a great deal of use of the scripts in all of the above lists. The Centennial Committee together with the Wisconsin Idea Theater jointly financed these festivals. A list of titles for the plays that were published and released is given: "A City for Josette", "Flight from Prejudice", "If We Lived Now as They Lived Then", "In Old Green Bay", "The Last Sitting", "Mister Micawber", "Quiet Street", "Reachin' for the Moon", "River Boat", "The Swedish Way", "This Day of Destiny", "The Thirtieth Star", "Witches Brood".

At the Little Theater in the Centennial Exposition some 20 plays were presented during the period from August 21 to 27, inclusive. The groups presenting these plays came from all portions of the state: one coming from Superior, another from Kewaunee, and many other places in the state. Approximately 9,000 people made up the audiences during this period.

Over 6,000 scripts, materials, directions, and suggestions were circulated throughout the state. More than 50 half-hour radio scripts were presented.

A great many conferences were held throughout the state for the purpose of assisting local groups to present dramatic programs. Ten half-hour radio dramas significant of facts in the Wisconsin state life were produced.

The dividends accruing from efforts of the Committee on Drama may be counted in the renewed interests in creative and cultural subjects. It might be interesting to note that the Rockefeller Foundation appropriated \$5,000 to assist in this program.

Committee on Art

Contemporary Wisconsin Art

The Committee on Art prepared an exhibition of contemporary Wisconsin art, composed of 300 to 400 works in painting, sculpture, and water color drawings by artists who had lived in Wisconsin, practiced here for a five-year period, or had been currently living in Wisconsin for the past 12 months. Works by out-of-state artists were also invited. Prizes were awarded for the winning works done by Wisconsin artists.

The exhibit was held jointly at the Milwaukee Art Institute and the Layton Art Gallery for one month before being divided into smaller sections for exhibiting in other localities in the state. More than 24,000 people visited either the Milwaukee Art Institute or the Layton Art Gallery from April 2 to May 1, 1948.

The most representative 100 pictures in this exhibition were chosen by the Committee on Art and were exhibited for a 10-day period in the Art Building at the State Exposition. Over 99,000 people viewed these pictures.

Masterpieces of Art in Wisconsin

Under the auspices of the Committee on Art an exhibition of masterpieces of Wisconsin art was organized and shown at the Centennial Exposition.

Traveling Art Exhibitions

Immediately after the contemporary art exhibit was held at the Milwaukee Art Institute and the Layton Art Gallery, the committee selected smaller sections of this exhibition to be circulated throughout the state for the remainder of the centennial year. Three traveling sections were formed, each following a separate itinerary. Every picture eventually came to Madison, at the termination of its tour, where it was exhibited in the grand finale of the exhibition during November and December.

Centennial Exhibition Catalog

The centennial art exhibits were described in a catalog containing biographical data on the artists and photographs of their work.

Rural and School Art

Exhibitions of rural and school art, under the supervision of both local and state committees, were held in many localities. Selections from these were shown at the Centennial Exposition.

Subcommittee on Newspapers

The Subcommittee on Newspapers endeavored to give adequate publicity to the state centennial celebrations through the newspapers of the state.

Subcommittee on Pageantry

Under the supervision of this subcommittee two pageants were prepared. One, "A Century of Progress Cavalcade of Wisconsin" written by Miss Ethel Rockwell, a Madison pageant director, outlined the highlights of Wisconsin history. Copies of this pageant, together with a manual of production suggestions, stage blueprints, and music was made available upon request. About 50 communities adapted portions of this pageant to their local programs.

The other pageant, "Children of Old Wisconsin" was written mainly for grade schools. About 60 schools made use of this pageant.

Pageantry institutes were established in various parts of the state for the purpose of assisting directors in staging the pageants. Such institutes were held in Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior, Whitewater.

Subcommittee on Peoples and Nationalities

The activities of this subcommittee were confined to nationality folk dancing and music at the exposition. The subcommittee was unable to complete its plans for centennial activities due to the deaths of Mr. Fred L. Holmes, and Mr. E. G. Doudna, who were successively chosen chairmen of the subcommittee.

Subcommittee on Professions

The Subcommittee on Professions prepared exhibits for both legal and medical professions. The medical exhibit exemplified the early hospital and its crude equipment and a doctor and his patient.

The legal exhibit consisted of two representative law offices, a country law office of 100 years ago and a modern office of today. The old time law office was equipped with a square walnut table; a chair which had been used in the courthouse of Lafayette County when the county seat was at Shullsburg over 100 years ago; a chair from the office of M. M. Webster of about 100 years ago; two chairs from the Crawford County courthouse used about 1860; a high desk over 100 years old, used when law students drafted their pleadings by hand; a letterpress well past the century mark; two ancient lamps, one a sperm oil and the other kerosene; a number of candles with holders of ancient origin; ink wells with quill pens; and the ever present cuspidors. The library consisted of the best standard English and American textbooks published from 1805 to 1850, the early Massachusetts court reports, and the New York court reports. The walls were adorned with reprints of etchings of George Washington and John Marshall and a picture of the original Fort Crawford. In the drawers of the old desk were old patents, pleadings, and other ancient documents, and on the table were old newspapers published shortly before the admission of Wisconsin into the Union.

The modern law office was shown by fine, large photographs of the interior of the offices of two Milwaukee law firms. These were taken so as to present the interior of each room, showing the private offices of the partners, their extensive libraries, and conference rooms, all with modern furniture and office equipment.

Subcommittee on Radio

This committee decided to participate in the centennial observances by suggesting ways in which radio could implement the general centennial program; counsel with the various subcommittees on specific programs; and assist in arranging broadcasts of centennial programs. As a result the committee carried out the following activities:

Series of Transcribed Broadcasts

The subcommittee cooperated with the Subcommittee on Government in the preparation of a series of 12 transcribed broadcasts known as "Wisconsin Forward". These dramatized some of the significant features in the founding and development of our state government and made the listener aware of the significance of government in his daily life.

Each broadcast was preserved through the making of 40 recordings or transcriptions. These transcriptions were distributed to all stations in Wisconsin and were broadcast as one of the last official observances of the state centennial year. At the same time, they served to mark our entrance into the second hundred years with a weekly reminder of the lessons of the past as they apply to the needs of the present. The transcriptions were suitable for use in schools and by adult groups interested in citizenship, history, and state government. They were made available through Station WHA and the Bureau of Visual Instruction of the university. These transcriptions constitute a continuing service and memorial from the Wisconsin State Centennial Committee, the material being preserved in form for use in years to come.

Dramatized Broadcasts of Wisconsin History, Folklore, and Legend

The subcommittee cooperated with the Wisconsin Idea Theater and the Wisconsin College of the Air in the preparation and presentation of "Wisconsin Yarns," a series of weekly dramatized broadcasts of Wisconsin history, folklore, and legends. Programs were carried by Stations WHA and WHA-FM, Madison, and WLBL, Stevens Point. Scripts were made available to other radio stations and transcriptions were loaned to several high schools.

Historical Broadcasts

The Radio Subcommittee cooperated with the State Historical Society in the planning and preparation of various broadcasts of historical nature, including "Wisconsin Cavalcade" and a new series of 13 centennial historical broadcasts.

Broadcasts Emphasizing Life in Wisconsin, Outstanding Personalities, and Literature.

The Radio Subcommittee encouraged the origination and presentation of various programs emphasizing life in Wisconsin, outstanding personalities, and literature. Stations WHA and WLBL carried these broadcasts.

Presentation and Recording of "The Thirtieth Star"

The subcommittee cooperated with the writer, Robert E. Gard, and the production staff of WHA in the presentation and recording of "The Thirtieth Star," a dramatic production which helped to launch the official centennial celebration in January 1948.

Planning and Broadcasting of Special Events

The Radio Subcommittee cooperated in the planning and broadcasting of special centennial events, such as: the official opening of the centennial year, January 5; University Founders Day, February 5; Statehood Day, May 29; Centennial Exposition, State Fair Park, August 7 through 29.

Preparation and Distribution of Radio Script, "Wisconsin Birthday Party"

This subcommittee also cooperated with Station WHA in the preparation and distribution of the radio script, "Wisconsin Birthday Party," for broadcast or mock-broadcast by elementary school children. More than 1,400 copies of this script were distributed.

Subcommittee on Religion

The Subcommittee on Religion contacted the various religious denominations throughout the state with the result that they participated in two events during the year. On January 1 the churches emphasized in their services a commemoration of the origin and growth of their respective denominations. On Sunday, May 30, these churches stressed the establishment and history of their respective congregations and church buildings.

Subcommittee on Sports

The Subcommittee on Sports made a thorough study of the possibilities of a program which might be presented throughout the state and which would be of historical and centennial value. Originally an over-all program was considered which would have presented Indian sports and an Indian Band in full regalia. Present day sports as instituted and developed through the years would also be demonstrated. However, due to unavoidable circumstances the program was not fully produced.

The following programs were arranged:

About 180 centennial basketball games were played before an estimated attendance of more than 250,000. Each boy participating

in one of these games received a special centennial medal. Each of the regular awards at the 57 basketball tournaments, including the state meet, carried specific centennial designations. As a part of the state basketball tournament a centennial banner was given to the winning team.

Six winter sports carnivals were held, with programs prepared by this subcommittee.

The Subcommittee on Sports was instrumental in securing the Winnebago Indian reservation band which played a prominent part in the opening centennial program at Madison on January 5, 1948. This band also appeared at several of the centennial sports carnivals.

A centennial sports pin was designed and distributed by the subcommittee, the total number of pins distributed was between 12,000 and 15,000.

Wisconsin Disasters

During the latter part of the centennial year the Subcommittee on Sports undertook a research program regarding Wisconsin disasters that had occurred in the first century of history. The subcommittee printed a booklet describing these events, and copies were distributed to all public libraries in the state.

Subcommittee on State Historical Society

The very nature of the work of the society has carried on since its organization over 100 years ago was indicative of the significant part the society took in granting assistance for state and local plans for the centennial. As was true of many of the subcommittees the project in which the society was interested was quite varied.

Historical Building at the Exposition

In this building the society presented a panorama of Wisconsin history, by means of pictures, historical articles, models, mannequins, and historical documents. Here was the state's most frequently reproduced painting "The Landfall of Jean Nicolet, 1634". This shows Nicolet, in an elaborately damask robe, stepping ashore at Red Banks. This oil painting by Edwin W. Deming is one of the state's famous art treasures. It was but one part of the historical display to which the whole building was devoted. During the 23 days of the exposition attendance in this building totaled 652,511.

Other Displays at the Exposition

The society also assisted in collecting historical documents for the Parker Pen display in the Wisconsin at Work Building. Articles for exhibits were also loaned for the foundry display, the Dairy Building, the Women's Building, and the Home Economics Building.

The McCloy Murals at the Exposition

These three large panels by William A. McCloy, professor of art at the University of Wisconsin, created the illusion of history unfold-

ing like a panorama. The murals were 14 feet high and covered an expanse of more than 25 feet. All of them will be permanently installed in the society's museum.

T. B. Walker Collection of Indian Portraits

Buffalo Bill's friend, Henry W. Cross, painted pictures of Indian notables, scouts, and guides. An intimate knowledge of Indian sign language and tribal dialects led to friendship between Mr. Cross and many famous Indian chiefs, and Mr. Cross was welcomed at many Indian campfires where others dared not venture. After warming his hands at the fire he sketched his host. This collection of Indian portraits by Mr. Cross was later collected by Thomas B. Walker, for whom the collection was named. The portraits were loaned to the society and exhibited in the Commerce Building at the exposition.

Junior Historian's Program

This began as a centennial year project. Total membership the first year was over 15,000. Participants in this school program receive the monthly magazine, Badger History, the monthly Wisconsin Teacher's Newsletter, charters, membership buttons, and membership cards. The program serves as an incentive and guide to the study of Wisconsin and local history in the schools.

Film Strips

Funds for preparing colored cartoon film strips of interesting events in Wisconsin were authorized by the Centennial Committee. These film strips consist of about 30 frames each and are in full color. These are available to schools and organizations at a nominal cost. The series of five film strips are: Under Three Flags, 1634-1815; American Settlement, 1816-1848; Emergence of a Modern Economy, 1849-1893; Liberty Through Law, 1894-1929; and Wisconsin Comes of Age, 1930-1948.

Other Activities

Many requests for assistance in plans for local centennial observances were received and answered.

The society assembled a series of traveling exhibits on the history of Wisconsin. These were intended primarily for school use but were also used by libraries, museums, conventions, county fairs, and others.

A number of antique articles of historical value were donated to the Historical Society for their collection. Included in these were costumes and articles used in the period rooms in the Women's Building, old honey equipment from the Land O'Honey Building, panels from the Transportation Building, and many others.

Subcommittee on Transportation

A float showing various modes of transportation during the last century was provided for the Statehood Day parade. On the float was a horse and rider of the early days, an 1898 automobile, and, by contrast, a 1948 automobile.

At the Centennial Exposition exhibits were prepared showing the development of transportation. A series of 35 enlarged photographs entitled "Highways of History" was posted. These photographs gave a pictorial history of transportation in colonial America and the United States over a period of four centuries. Another exhibit portrayed the last 40 years of progress in the motor carrier industry. This was done by means of slides shown with a lantern on a screen, picturing the antique model vehicles manufactured in 1908 and following through to the present time. A safety display was shown by means of animated, moving trucks mounted on a table top and carrying safety signs. Safety devices were also presented outside the Transportation Building and a display of antique and modern equipment gave the exposition visitors a means of comparing the early days with the modern.

August 21, 1948 was designated as Transportation Day at the exposition. The committee provided for a truck parade in front of the grandstand showing all types, sizes, makes, and special designs of trucks. The progress and changes made in transportation during the century were shown by displaying murals, dioramas, maps, and pictures. Transportation by air was represented by commercial airline's displays in the Transportation Building. Railroad transportation was shown by means of a large diorama of a modern city, in the center and on each side of which were projected movies of the various trains in America, together with the story of railroad development.

Subcommittee on University of Wisconsin

The projects of the Subcommittee on the University were four in number.

One of the outstanding memorial projects was the publishing of a complete history of the university in a two-volume edition. The first volume gave the history of the university from its establishment on February 5, 1849 down to 1903. The second volume detailed the history of the university from 1903 to the present day, stressing the advancement made by the university during what was known as the "Golden Era".

Another memorial project was one that included the exhibits made in the State Historical Museum and the Centennial Exposition. This display was prepared with the assistance of the State Historical Society. The following subjects were covered: University Student

Life and Activities, Growth of the University, University Contributions to the Life of the State, and The First Century of the University of Wisconsin.

The backbone of the university centennial celebration was the series of educational conferences, academic symposia, and meetings of learned societies throughout the school year 1948-1949. A national educational conference was held early in the year at which representatives from 400 colleges and universities, educational organizations, and the educational press from throughout the United States were in attendance. Many topics were discussed by these leaders such as The First Hundred Years of Higher Education in Wisconsin, The Plus and Minus of Higher Education Today, The Future of Higher Education, Higher Education and Research, Higher Education and Public Service, Spiritual and Moral Aspects of Higher Education, and The Educated Man Faces the Unforeseen.

Sixteen academic symposia were held during the calendar year, bringing to Wisconsin many distinguished experts in the various fields of learning and providing a stimulus to the University of Wisconsin scholarship and research programs.

The university actively participated in the Statehood Day program on May 29. University military and musical organizations took an important part in the centennial parade and celebrations on January 5 and May 29, 1948. One of the most interesting portions of the evening program at Camp Randall was the choral history, "The Thirtieth Star", prepared by Professor Robert Gard of the university. At the exposition, the university exhibited 16 panels on two huge revolving drums. These told the story of the university past, present, and future.

The radio station WHA, located on the university campus devoted many hours to the broadcasting of Wisconsin history and centennial programs.

Subcommittee on Wisconsin Authors and Writers

The Subcommittee on Wisconsin Authors and Writers did not complete its activities due to the untimely death of Mr. E. G. Doudna, its chairman.

Subcommittee on Wisconsin Families

The Wisconsin Families Committee undertook to discover what farms and other real estate had been in the possession of the same families for a century. Newspaper appeals and every other means were used to discover century farms. To date, less than 1,000 such farms have been located, although it is believed that more than twice that are in existence. In searching for these farms the census of 1850 was consulted, headstones in cemeteries were scanned, and church and school records checked. The difficulties of locating century farms was increased because many of the pioneers moved

from one county to another and farm families were scattered upon the death of the head of the family. Sometimes the newspapers helped locate the families whose descendants still live in the state. To produce greater interest, it was suggested that handsome century family certificates signed by the Governor, and bearing the name of descendants and their ancestors who settled in Wisconsin should be awarded; and also a certificate for every century farm. Two types of certificates were awarded: the Century Farm or Century Homestead Certificate, and the Century Family Certificate. The former was presented to those eligible under these rules: The farm or home must have been in continuous family ownership for 100 years; the farm or home must have been owned in whole or in part for the past 100 years as evidenced by a land patent, original deed, abstract, or county land records; title to the property must be by a blood relative or a legally adopted child; title to property must be continuous.

The Century Family Certificate was presented to one whose ancestor must have been in Wisconsin on or before 1848; and accompanied by complete lineage showing descent based on family records or Bible, church records, inscriptions on monuments, county, town, or school records, or 1850 census. Eleven thousand Century Family Certificates were presented, and over 1,000 Century Farm Certificates. The former have long since been exhausted; of the Century Farm Certificates, several hundred are still available and will be sent to any family eligible.

The records filled out by farm and family certificate holders are now on file with the State Historical Society in Madison. These give a brief history of the family, the pioneer's name, birthplace and date, his wife, children, and their wives, husbands, and children, and other data. In some cases five or six generations were listed. Many families unwilling to limit their family stories to these meager requirements wrote little books detailing their family histories. The resulting composite picture gave a panorama of Wisconsin in its most picturesque days — wolves that followed the galloping team of horses right into the barn and battled with terrified children; the lock keeper who by habit lowered his hand to the floor before getting out of bed, to see if the river had covered it in the night; a preacher who followed a lonely path picking up one by one the coffee beans that had fallen from the leaky bag of a traveler ahead of him.

In addition to the records of the century families and farms, the Wisconsin Families Committee made a great effort to locate and compile a list of the rural cemeteries of the state. The rural school children of Walworth County, under the direction of its county superintendent of schools, located, named, described, and mapped every rural cemetery in that county. Grant County, under Mrs. J. L. Grindell, listed every rural cemetery in that county. Jefferson County has also listed every cemetery that can be located. The county historian of Oconto County has listed nine cemeteries in

that lightly-settled area. The cemeteries that have been located will be marked on maps of the counties and will be sent to the State Historical Library.

In order to help those who want to find their ancestors, the Wisconsin Families Committee has made an index of the family records sent in, giving the name of the pioneer, place and date of his birth, his wife's place and date of birth, and where and why they settled. These are alphabetically arranged by counties. Also each woman settler is listed under her own name. This index is also in the State Historical Library.

Subcommittee on Wisconsin Women

This committee, composed of 100 representative women of the state, was the pivotal group through which the women's centennial celebration ideas were coordinated and developed. Mrs. Herbert V. Kohler was chairman of the committee, which was organized 18 months before the exposition.

More than a million and a half fair-goers visited the building during the three weeks of the exposition to see and admire the story of Wisconsin home life from the days of the Indian wigwam to the modern drawing room, told through a series of 12 historic rooms. The Women's Building drew lavish press and radio comment as well as "ohs" and "ahs" from young and old in all walks of life.

Each room was created by using original furnishings of the period represented, loaned or given by leading Wisconsin families. In each room there were mannequins dressed in authentic wearing apparel of the period. A number of the beautiful gowns and wraps had been worn on significant occasions in Wisconsin history. Backgrounds of the rooms represented the architecture and decoration of the various periods in the 100 year span, even to the smallest cornice or floor board.

The first in the series of rooms, following the oval topped wigwam which was the dwelling of the Wisconsin Indian, was a territorial bedroom of 1836 handsomely furnished with pieces originally in the homes of such well-known Wisconsin pioneers as Robert Irwin, Morgan L. Martin, and Eleazar Williams and now treasured by Green Bay families.

The first kindergarten in America founded by Margarethe Meyer Schurz at Christmas time in 1856 at Watertown, Wisconsin, was next in the series. Mrs. Schurz was depicted at a melodeon with the six little children of her original class playing the game ring-around-a-rosey. A kitchen of 1860 set for a family Thanksgiving dinner attracted enthusiastic attention and so did the Soldiers' Aid Society workroom which represented the Civil War period and showed women in their hoop skirts busy making "housewives" and sewing shirts for the boys at the front.

The Alexander Mitchell dining room with the original carved walnut furniture, even to the silver, was significant of the formal elegance of the 1870's. The beginning of business and professional life of Wisconsin women was portrayed through an early office setting with Rhoda Lavinia Goodell, the first woman lawyer in the state (1874) at an immense desk and an aproned stenographer at one of Christopher Latham Sholes' first typewriters.

The bridal parlor of 1886 — the period of brocades and bustles — was the most romantic room in the series. The bride wore the gown made for Laura Chapman of Milwaukee when she became Mrs. George P. Miller in 1886. A splendid Victorian bedroom, complete even to the washstand and flowered Brussels carpet, was another highlight of the series. The early organization of women in clubs and societies was told through a woman's club parlor of 1905 while a golden oak parlor of 1915 portrayed feminine interest in winning the vote. A modern living room significant in its subdued color and the functionalism of its furniture, brought the story up to date.

Large and attractive display cases contained hundreds of other articles that were of interest and significance in Wisconsin history. Particularly noteworthy was the silver service that had been used in the home of James Duane Doty, the second territorial Governor of Wisconsin. Spacious lounges arranged with garden furniture and awnings and large flower pots overflowing with petunias and geraniums gave added beauty and interest in the Women's Building.

In the creation of the historical rooms especial recognition is made of the cooperation of Mrs. Jessie Buchanan of Green Bay, Mrs. Angus F. Lookaround of Shawano, Mrs. Martin L. Fladoes and Mrs. Charles Zadok of Milwaukee and the following women's organizations — the Antiquarian Society of Wisconsin, the Society of the Colonial Dames of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, the Wisconsin Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Wisconsin Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and the Wisconsin League of Women Voters.

The Story of Wisconsin Women, written by Mrs. Kohler (Ruth DeYoung Kohler) was a project of the Committee on Wisconsin Women. With human interest and anecdote this book gives a picture of the way women of the state have lived and worked through five generations. The booklet was privately financed and sold at cost.

A companion pamphlet, Wisconsin's Historic Sites, was also written by Mrs. Kohler. This is an 88 page Baedeker of the state listing more than 700 historical spots with highway location and a brief description of each.

In order to bring the centennial observance to every community in the state and to families within these communities the Committee

on Wisconsin Women mailed releases to more than 5,000 women's organizations and assisted in setting up 3,500 centennial programs throughout the state.

Two competitions were sponsored by the committee — a centennial poster contest and a centennial postcard contest with women's work as the theme of each. From among several hundred entries in the poster contest Miss Beverly Horstmann, an art student in Aquinas High School at LaCrosse, was awarded the first prize of \$50. Ten honorable mentions of \$10 each were also awarded. Wayne Gunness of Janesville, a student in the Layton Art School, Milwaukee, created the winning design for the centennial postcard and received an award of \$50, given by Miss Paula Uihlein of Milwaukee. This card was reproduced in color and sold at cost.

The wearing apparel and furnishings collected by the committee — a large part of which was used in the exhibits in the Women's Building — was cataloged and presented to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin on November 12, 1948, as a permanent addition to its museum. A brief ceremony and tea to which 1,200 guests, including all of the donors were invited, was held in the museum on this occasion.

Throughout the centennial year the members of the Committee on Wisconsin Women, by way of speeches, articles and radio broadcasts, stressed that every citizen of the state is a trustee of the past with the responsibility not only of protecting his heritage but adding something constructive to it. This also was the theme of the Centennial Prayer written for the Committee on Wisconsin Women by Dorothy Caroline Enderis of Milwaukee which was used by churches and organizations. The text of the prayer follows:

"God of ages past, Father of all, with thankful hearts we of Wisconsin pause at this, our one hundredth milestone, for retrospection and contemplation. May it also be an hour of humble, searching introspection.

"We thank Thee for the sturdy pioneers and those who followed in their paths, who with sacrifice and undaunted courage laid for our beloved State such an enviable foundation upon which to build.

"We thank Thee for the forests and fields, the lakes and rivers with which Thou has so richly endowed us. May we hold their beauty sacred.

"Teach us how to live so that Thy Kingdom may come on Earth. May the hymns that emanate from our churches, the happy

laughter resounding in our homes, the recitations heard in our classrooms, the whirr of our wheels of industry all blend into a symphony of consecrated thinking and doing.

"Purge us from prejudice and hate, uniting us through spiritual understanding into one formed of many, striving for common humanitarian goals.

"Hold the motto our forefathers chose emblazoned before us so that we may ever venture forward to new heights, making our beloved Wisconsin an ever better abode for Thy children and a credit to our nation.

"All this we ask with grateful hearts.

Amen."

Subcommittee on Wisconsin's Youth

Many of the activities of the Subcommittee on Wisconsin's Youth were intertwined with those of other subcommittees, particularly the Subcommittee on Education. The 100th birthday was approached with the conviction that it was more than a celebration. It was an opportunity to help young people to happier living through an increased appreciation of what Wisconsin's past has been and what the democratic way of life of the present has to offer. The centennial observance would be of small value if the sacrifices and hardships, strivings and yearnings of the past were not recognized in the abundance of good things enjoyed today.

The activities of the Subcommittee on Wisconsin Youth were as follows:

The School Children Vote for a State Tree. Although Wisconsin school children had selected a state bird and a state flower, no state tree had been chosen. As a part of the centennial observance the proposal was advanced by the Subcommittee on Youth to designate a state tree. Accordingly descriptions of important native trees were sent to county superintendents and city and village school principals, together with ballots for distribution to school children. The program was widely publicized through newspapers and radio. The total vote cast was 279,847, the sugar maple received 87,253 votes, and the white pine was next with 71,310 votes.

The Subcommittee on Youth thereupon sponsored a bill declaring the sugar maple as the official state tree, the robin as the official state bird, and the violet as the official state flower. The bill was signed by the Governor on June 4, 1949, and became Chapter 218, Laws of 1949.

Pageantry

Much of the pageantry produced was written by the children themselves after studying Wisconsin's history and much of it depicted local history. It is not possible to give the definite number of such pageants, but judging from reports, they run into the many hundreds.

Articles on Wisconsin's History

Concise articles, covering periods in Wisconsin's history, were furnished groups of youths throughout the state. The influence of the glaciers on the soil of our state, the coming of the first white man, trapping and fur trading, lumbering, the life of the lumberjack, and the circumstances that made Wisconsin a great dairy state were all described.

Weekly Broadcasts to the Schools of the State

Afield with Ranger Mac, a weekly broadcast to the schools of the state and listened to by 40,000 school children, gave interesting information on the influence of the glaciers on the life of our state; the life of the voyageurs, and their influence on the Indian life in our state; the meaning of county names; the meaning of Indian names; the life of the lumberjack; and the wanton waste of our forest wealth.

4-H Club Observances

At the 28 4-H camps held throughout the state, speakers discussing Wisconsin were provided. Campfire programs, vesper services, and evening programs told of Wisconsin's past and growth in story, pageantry, and music. The 4-H music program of the state was based upon the songs of the different nationalities that settled the state. This music program culminated in the State Junior Exposition at the State Fair Park.

The Youth Exhibit at the Centennial Exposition

"Youth of Yesteryears and Youth of Today" was the theme of the rural youth organizations' exhibit at the exposition, shown by a series of dioramas. In the background murals showed how the youth lived, played, and were schooled in the early days of our state. In the foreground were collections of articles, implements, books, etc. used by children in yesteryears. These were placed in a landscape fenced off by a century-old rail fence. In contrast, the opportunities for youth of today were shown in large pictures of actual situations. Nine panels illustrated the advantages enjoyed by youth today in recreation, education, vocational guidance, social intercourse, leadership, religion, and health.

From August 16th to 20th the Little Theater was dedicated to youth activities. A centennial feature was the Dress Revue, in which boys and girls competed in wearing authentic costumes used prior to 1910. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts each presented programs in the theater. Citizenship Recognition Day ceremonies took place on August 18th. Any boy or girl who became 21 during the year 1948 was honored. In addition there was the junior livestock exhibit and various other exhibits and activities.

Junior Chapters of the State Historical Society

Assistance was given to the State Historical Society to increase the membership in the junior chapters of the society and 6,000 sample copies of the Badger History Magazine were sent to youth organizations throughout the state.

Play Writing School

Out of the play writing school, held at the gathering of the rural youth and their leaders at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin this summer, has grown the Wisconsin Rural Writers' Association. The writing of plays for rural communities was the awakening of this idea for a statewide use of latent talent.

Distribution of Sketches of Wisconsin History

Almost 500 copies of "Sketches of Wisconsin History" were distributed throughout the state to leaders of young people who used them in making up skits and pageants.

Scouting Activities During Centennial Year

Numerous scouting activities took place during the centennial year, such as: establishing a camp on the Centennial Exposition grounds; participating in centennial parades; holding camporees; serving on first aid duty; and acting as ushers at centennial functions.

EARLY DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

Excerpts From a Speech Given During Farm and Home Week
at the University of Wisconsin in 1948

By ORA R. RICE

Chairman, Wisconsin Centennial Committee

The part which Wisconsin agriculture has played in the development of the state during the past century is a thrilling story. It is well for us in this centennial year to turn our eyes back briefly for inspiration and encouragement. Therefore, I wish to review with you the story of Wisconsin's agricultural progress during the past 100 years.

Even the earliest visitors to Wisconsin saw the possibilities of the trackless wilderness. Radisson, after his visit to Wisconsin, wrote these words in 1654: "The country was so beautiful and fruitful that it grieved me to see that the world could not discover such enticing countries to live in. This I say because the Europeans fight for a rock in the sea against one another. It is a labyrinth of pleasure."

For 200 years the only white men who visited Wisconsin were the trappers and fur traders. They came to exploit its vast store of valuable furs. Then came a few hardy explorers, and the zealous missionaries bringing the message of Christ to the Indians.

Early in the nineteenth century, the relentless westward push of American pioneers finally reached Wisconsin's fertile hills and valleys. For a number of years the lumberman's ax and the miner's pick symbolized the only beginnings of civilization. The lead mines played an important if indirect part in Wisconsin agricultural development. Towns that grew up around the mines furnished the first real market for the state's agricultural products. Notable are such river towns as Arena, Prairie du Sac, Helena, "Muscaday", and others. In a similar manner, the lumber camps provided the farmers in the forested sections with a ready-made market. When these nearby outlets were oversupplied, improved transportation had begun to open up other markets for the steadily increasing products of our farms.

Those of us who know farming only as it exists today cannot begin to appreciate the toil and drudgery which was the lot of the agricultural pioneers. Roads were few and in bad shape. The early Wisconsin farmer had to raise his own food. He furnished his own sweets: maple sugar and syrup, sorghum and honey. He raised his own sheep and his wife spun woolen and linen thread and wove

it into clothing. Families made their own candles and most of their own furniture. They built their own log cabins. Often there was no bread, for the crops had to be planted and harvested before bread could be made. The children, says one writer, often pretended that the breast of the wild turkey was bread.

Methods of agriculture were universally bad. Pressed by the imperative need for producing a cash crop to pay off debts, the early farmer found himself facing the unusual situation where "the only profitable farming was bad farming". Conservation was unknown in those days. There seemed no need for it. Farmers of those early days thought scarcely more of conserving soil fertility than the lumberman did of saving the pine forests. Land of the public domain appeared inexhaustible. If a living failed on one farm, a new beginning could always be made further west!

Nearly every farmer, even then, had some livestock, but his cattle, as a rule, consisted of a poor class of "scrubs" and were treated as such. They rustled food for themselves. When it came to the hogs, the situation was not much better. The first pigs were driven into Wisconsin in droves, from Illinois and other states to the south. They were popularly called "sucker porkers", "prairie racers", and "nine-mile hogs". Their chief qualification was the ability to outrun a wolf or a dog while they foraged at large in the woods.

Field crops were likewise a far cry from what we know today. First there was the era of wheat growing. That the original settlers turned to wheat was a perfectly natural thing. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio farmers who came to Wisconsin in the early rush of settlement were by habit and tradition wheat farmers. The New Englanders had been partially weaned away from this crop, but they, too, appreciated the ease with which wealth could be extracted from the limestone soils of Wisconsin in the form of wheat. Early reports of fabulous success were enough to fire the imagination of even the most skeptical. Nor should the pioneer farmer be too harshly condemned for exploiting the richness of the soil. He was obliged to capitalize the fertility of the soil as quickly as possible to free himself of his debts.

But even the days of exclusive wheat growing which we today condemn so glibly, enabled Wisconsin to make tremendous contributions to the state and the nation's economic well-being. During the five crucial years of the Civil War, for instance, Wisconsin produced approximately 100 million bushels of wheat. About 60 million bushels were poured into the channels of commerce to provide food for the nation and for export during those trying years.

Wisconsin was jubilant over its fine showing. Under the heading "A Greater King than King Cotton" the Milwaukee Sentinel in 1861 boasted that "The Cotton Monarch no longer commands the world".

A year later Milwaukee proudly proclaimed herself the "Greatest Primary Wheat Market in the World". During the five years of the war this city exported nearly 3 million barrels of flour.

Although Wisconsin was not long permitted to remain a "wheat" state, this brief era resulted in the beginnings of mechanical inventions which later came to revolutionize the production of small grain. The Badger state early became a center for the manufacture of farm equipment. All of the inventions, however, did not bring their greatest benefits to the state of their birth. Let me cite one familiar incident—Appleby's twine knottter, developed at Mazomanie. Into this knottter Appleby is said to have poured a fortune of more than \$100,000. Used in combination with the reaper, it perfected the mechanical harvesting of grain and made possible a large-scale production which hitherto had been impossible. But its greatest benefits were reaped by the Plains states. The resulting overproduction followed by ruinous prices was one of the factors which finally put Wisconsin out of the wheat business — and eventually turned our farmers to dairying. Perhaps it was a blessing in disguise.

It is often said that the farmers of Wisconsin, reduced to the verge of bankruptcy by over-specialization in wheat, turned to the dairy cow for new hope. As a matter of fact, we did not shift directly from wheat to the dairy cow. Between the two lies a period of desperate fumbling and experimentation which helped further some of the later contributions of Wisconsin agriculture to the development of the state.

There was the growing of flax for the manufacture of linen. There was wool. There were the years of unsuccessful attempts to develop sugar, as well as early attempts to grow sugar beets. There was the brief and meteoric flash of the hop industry. In that same period the beginnings of tobacco culture were made. Here came the first serious efforts to produce better and more profitable hogs. Here also, came the first efforts at breeding better cattle, with considerable emphasis upon beef. And finally, there came the dairy cow — to bring the real solution to our agricultural problem.

Serious efforts at dairying did not come until the seventies. Even in this decade, dairying had not as yet reached a dominant place. Why this long delay? Why the slow start in this branch of agriculture for which Wisconsin has proved herself so eminently suited? There were several reasons. Capital was lacking for the purchase of good cattle and for building barns and fences. The quality of butter and cheese made in Wisconsin was inferior due to the lack of facilities and skill. "Good butter and cheese," one observer said, "does not make itself as good wheat grows itself on rich adaptable soil."

The pioneer apostle of dairying, Governor William D. Hoard said pointedly that "few who are handling cows know their business." There was also the general impression that Wisconsin was outside

of the dairy region. Another student of early agriculture, declared that the climate was not auspicious, the soil would not grow tame grasses successfully, and the water was bad. And finally, — memories of the earlier profitableness of wheat growing and the characteristic hesitation to change helped prevent earlier growth of the dairy industry.

During this period were sown the seeds of Wisconsin's diversified agriculture of today. Out of these experiments in agriculture came the first scientific studies of crops and of soil management which blossomed years later into our modern agriculture.

Now let us look at Wisconsin agriculture today, ranking twenty-fourth among the nations of the Union in land area, we are sixth in cash receipts from farm marketing according to reports compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Figures from the same source show that in 1946 the farmers of Wisconsin had a gross farm income of more than 990 million dollars. Preliminary estimates for 1947 indicate that the gross farm income will exceed one billion dollars. Truly a most remarkable achievement during our one hundred years of statehood.

To show how completely we have shifted from wheat to dairying, the 1946 reports show that more than 855 million dollars were received from livestock and livestock products. That's 86 percent of our total farm income. The balance was received from the sale of crops.

Wisconsin today produces one-eighth of the nation's milk, one-half of its cheese, and one-third of its condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk supply.

In view of the early conditions of Badger agriculture which I have recalled, someone may ask what gigantic force started us on the road which has led to today's monumental achievement. To my mind Dr. Joseph Schafer, Wisconsin historian, has touched the basic fact which provided the first impetus. "Whoever begins a new farm," he said, "is by force of circumstance a creative worker. When we marvel at the amount of physical labor performed by many of the pioneers, we need to remind ourselves that these men knew they were not mere laborers. They felt a vague kinship with explorers, inventors, scholars, soldiers, statesmen — in short, all men whose minds, bent on bringing some new things to light, gladly endured pain, hunger and an excess of weariness in the eager pursuit of an ideal objective." Here, it seems to me, we have the original acorn from which Wisconsin's agricultural greatness has grown.

[The credit for actually putting dairying into practice must go to the immigrants from northern Europe. These immigrants are credited with being the guarantors of prosperity in dairying. For, to begin with, they were accustomed to work. They craved no

vacations. To them it was no hardship to milk twice a day, feed and tend the cows, and deliver the milk at the factory. Secondly, farming under a wholly new environment, they became eager to learn and accept suggestions. Thirdly, they were generally thrifty, intent first upon paying for their farms and then became interested in good management. In the meantime, other forces were at work. Each one brought its own contribution, and the sum total is an expression of our present billion dollar agricultural industry.

I would like next to pay tribute to the early Wisconsin farm leaders. In their own day they were frequently only "voices crying in the wilderness," their message unheeded, their pleadings disregarded.

Who, today, remembers Solomon Lombard, or Albert A. Ingraham, or F. K. Phoenix, or John Y. Smith? The roll would include scores of others — men whose studies, writings, and experiments broke the new sod in which a better agriculture was to grow. Men like S. P. Lathrop of Beloit College and John H. Lathrop of the state university, urging better understanding of the science of soil and crops and of the need for agricultural education during the first days of Wisconsin's statehood.

There are others, whose names are engraved indelibly upon the pages of Wisconsin's agricultural history — Hiram Smith, Chester Hazen, Stephen Paville, W. A. Henry, H. L. Russell, S. M. Babcock, Wm. D. Hoard, Jeremiah Rusk. They carried the work to fruition.)

Then there was Wisconsin's agricultural press. From the early days the agricultural press led in every forward movement for better agriculture. To the humblest home, men like William D. Hoard and John W. Hoyt brought messages of improved farming.

But Wisconsin's forward march wasn't limited to the individual action. From the earliest territorial days farmers have realized the benefits of group action. Settlers joined hands in "Claim Associations" to protect themselves against claim jumpers. Many organizations helped make agricultural history. First there was the old state agricultural society which has been described "the most effective single agent for agricultural education" in the early days of Wisconsin statehood. Through its annual fairs it showed the value of better livestock, better crops, and better farming. It was our first experiment station, our first farmers' institute, and our first college of agriculture.

Then there is the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, founded in 1872 by Hoard and a small band of tireless dairy proponents. This association laid the foundations for sound dairy marketing, for real dairy cattle, and for quality dairy products which commanded recognition all over the world. Many others could be named. The Grange, the Farm Bureau, and the Farmers Union are today still functioning for the welfare of agriculture in the state and the nation.

But organized efforts for the improvement of agriculture were not left entirely to the activities of individuals or groups. From the early days, the state legislature has also helped agriculture. For some years it has been my privilege to serve you as chairman of the Assembly Committee on Agriculture. Here I've had a part in the work which Wisconsin's lawmaking body is doing and I have studied the achievements of the past legislatures. I am proud to say that Wisconsin has always been a leader in the enactment of sound legislation in the interests of agriculture. In this state many laws have been passed which were later enacted by other states and by the United States.

Many agencies have been set up to aid agriculture. In the early fifties a Commissioner of Immigration was appointed. Working from offices in Chicago, New York, and in foreign lands, this agency helped bring to Wisconsin a steady stream of new settlers.

Through legislative action, agricultural teaching became a function of the state university. The teaching was not all theory. Means were provided for practical demonstrations and the beginning of the agricultural experiment station took shape under the masterly leadership of Dean Henry. Our College of Agriculture, with federal cooperation, has helped immeasurably in the improvement of agriculture throughout the world.

Another vital influence was the Farmers Institute, created by an act introduced in the legislature by C. E. Estabrook. Under the direction of such men as W. H. Morrison, George McKerrow, C. P. Nergord, and E. L. Luther, these institutes brought to the people of Wisconsin a new contact with the practical phases of modern diversified farming.

As our agriculture became more complex additional help was needed to solve production and marketing problems. One was the matter of livestock disease control. The creation of the office of State Veterinarian and later the Livestock Sanitary Commission helped solve this problem. Aid was given in protecting our herds from serious disease epidemics, and our people were protected from infection resulting from these epidemics.

Then there were problems of standardization and quality control. Again the lawmakers met the challenge by the creation of the Dairy and Food Commission. The work of J. Q. Emery gave this department a national reputation. Emery was known as the ablest dairy and food commissioner in the country.

Finally, for the purpose of more efficient administration and coordination our present State Department of Agriculture was established. It is a consolidation of the old Department of Agri-

culture, the Dairy and Food Commission, and the Department of Markets. Here is a state-wide service agency for agriculture. This agency is given basic authority to prepare and put into effect the specific standards and regulations needed. In other words, when the people of Wisconsin face a problem which they cannot solve as individuals or as groups, they appeal to the legislature for help.]

Thus, we in Wisconsin have all worked together in the development of our whole agricultural industry, the fundamental industry of the entire state. Upon the contributions of agriculture rest all the other accomplishments which have helped to make Wisconsin one of the banner states of the Union. Our contribution, indeed, is not limited to this state. It has been a major factor in the greatness of the United States.

This, as I see it, is agriculture's contribution to the development of Wisconsin. It is a contribution which cannot be measured in dollars and cents alone. It brought about a mental awakening to all of our possibilities and a creative leadership which has pointed the way for all of our other achievements.

Finances of the Centennial Committee

An undertaking of the magnitude of the celebration of the 100th birthday of Wisconsin could not be carried on without sufficient funds. The 1945 Legislature appropriated \$5,000 to the Centennial Committee, and the Emergency Board allotted \$5,000 to the Subcommittee on Government for the production of a motion picture film on state government. The 1947 Legislature appropriated \$100,000 contingent upon the issuance of a centennial coin by the Bureau of the Mint. However, the bill providing for the coin was pocket vetoed by the President.

The Legislature of 1947 also authorized an appropriation of \$5,000 to the Centennial Committee and an additional appropriation of \$250,000. Thus the total legislative appropriations were \$360,000.

The following statistics are taken from the Audit Report of the Wisconsin State Centennial Committee, October 1, 1945 to December 31, 1948, by the Wisconsin Department of State Audit.

Legislative appropriations	\$360,000.00
Emergency Board appropriation	5,000.00
Salary bonus appropriation	1,187.75
Assigned revenues	6,063.75
	<hr/>
	\$372,251.50
Expenditures	\$252,685.65
Unexpended balance December 31, 1948	\$119,565.85

Allotments and Expenditures of the General and Subcommittees

	Allotment	Expenditure
General Committee		\$ 31,339.22
Subcommittees		
Agriculture	\$ 30,500.00	21,356.74
Archeology	500.00	— — — —
Art	8,500.00	8,390.53
Circus	200.00	140.88
Conservation and Recreation	21,100.00	20,689.68
Drama	4,550.00	3,925.74
Education	9,000.00	6,366.31
Government	53,373.99	53,373.99
January 5	5,000.00	4,081.31
Labor	5,000.00	4,249.20
Libraries	300.00	292.25
Military	500.00	93.29
Mining	200.00	— — — —
Museums	900.00	925.06
Music	18,800.00	15,754.74
Pageantry	9,530.00	5,541.64
Peoples and Nationalities	5,000.00	682.89
Professions	1,000.00	212.00
Publicity	8,000.00	3,526.89
Radio	2,000.00	1,977.72
Religion	2,500.00	132.56
Sports	10,000.00	2,602.24
State Historical Society	20,569.00	20,575.61
Statehood Day	6,000.00	6,090.18
University of Wisconsin	15,000.00	15,000.00
Wisconsin Authors and Writers	500.00	— — — —
Wisconsin Families	2,644.57	2,644.57
Wisconsin Women	21,000.00	21,593.95
Wisconsin Youth	1,800.00	1,126.46
TOTALS	\$286,967.56	\$252,685.65

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PREVIOUS BLUE BOOKS

1919-1948

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 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.

Wisconsin War Activities, pp. 301-438, Blue Book of 1919.

Wisconsin's Historical Manuscripts, by Alice E. Smith, pp. 1-17, Blue Book of 1933.

Industry

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 1949

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PREAMBLE

WE, THE people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Equality; inherent rights. Section 1. All men are born equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights: among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Slavery prohibited. Section 2. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Free speech; libel. Section 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Right to 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 north-east corner of the state of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the 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 no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

ARTICLE III

SUFFRAGE

Electors. Section 1. 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.

Yeas and nays. Section 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

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. 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 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 regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote

of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

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 holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

Dueling. Section 2. Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Eligibility to office. Section 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (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 employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section.

Recall of elective officers. Section 12. The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall.

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

Effect of change 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 1949

Territorial

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Votes	
			For	Against
*Formation of a State Government	Territorial law appr. Jan. 31, 1846, p. 5	April 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of First Constitution	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution and Act of Jan. 31, 1846	April 1847	14,119	20,231
Negro Suffrage	Supl. resolution to Const. of 1846; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755	April 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of Second Constitution	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution	Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384

State

*Extending suffrage to colored persons†	Chap. 137 1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks	Chap. 143 1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law	Chap. 479 1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Prohibitory liquor law	Chap. 101 1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extending suffrage to colored persons	Chap. 44 1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 98 1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 242 1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Incorporation of banking associations	Chap. 203 1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extending suffrage to colored persons	Chap. 414 1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amending Act—Inc. of banking associations	Chap. 102 1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 143 1866	Nov. 1867	45,796	11,842
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	April 1906	45,958	111,139
*Soldier bonus law	Chap. 227 1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Prohibition enforcement act (Mulberger)	Chap. 687 1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Volstead act, modification	Chap. 556 1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*Repeal of the Severson enforcement act	Jt. Res. 47 1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,602
*Modification of the Severson enforcement act	Jt. Res. 16 1929	April 1929	350,337	196,402
County distribution of auto licenses	Jt. Res. 11 1931	April 1929	321,688	200,545
*Sunday blue law repeal	Jt. Res. 114 1931	April 1931	183,716	368,674
*Old-age pensions	Jt. Res. 64 1933 Sp.	April 1932	396,436	271,786
Teacher tenure law repeal	Jt. Res. 100 1939	April 1934	531,915	154,729
Property tax levy for high school aid	Chap. 525 1943	April 1940	403,782	372,524
Daylight saving	Jt. Res. 4 1947	April 1944	131,004	410,315
Sales tax for veterans bonus	Jt. Res. 62 1947	April 1947	313,091	379,740
		Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990

*Ratified.

†In Gillespie vs. Palmer, 20 Wis. 544 (Jan. term—1866). The Supreme Court ruled that Chap. 137, 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 changed from \$1,250 to \$2,500	Jt. Res.	4 1861	Jt. Res.	6 1862	Ch.	202 1862	Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	.....
IV 21	*Legislator's salary changed to \$350 per annum	Jt. Res.	9 1865	Jt. Res.	3 1866	Ch.	25 1867	Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V 5	*Governor's salary increased to \$5,000	Jt. Res.	9 1868	Jt. Res.	2 1869	Ch.	186 1869	Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
V 9	*Lt. Governor's salary changed to \$1,000	Jt. Res.	9 1868	Jt. Res.	2 1869	Ch.	186 1869	Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
I 8	*Against grand jury system	Jt. Res.	7 1869	Jt. Res.	3 1870	Ch.	118 1870	Nov. 1870	48,894	18,606	146,953 ¹
IV 31, 32	*Prohibited private and local laws on 9 subjects	Jt. Res.	13 1870	Jt. Res.	1 1871	Ch.	122 1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII 4	One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court	Jt. Res.	2 1871	Jt. Res.	8 1872	Ch.	111 1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	.....²
XI 3	*Limiting indebtedness of municipalities	Jt. Res.	11 1872	Jt. Res.	4 1873	Ch.	37 1874	Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	.....²
VII 4	*One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court	Jt. Res.	10 1876	Jt. Res.	1 1877	Ch.	48 1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII 2	*Appropriations only by law	Jt. Res.	7 1876	Jt. Res.	4 1877	Ch.	158 1877	Nov. 1877	33,046	3,371	178,122
IV 4	*Biennial sessions	Jt. Res.	9S 1880	Jt. Res.	7A 1881	Ch.	262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV 5	*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

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			
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
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 ³
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 ³
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days	Jt. Res.	14	1905	Jt. Res.	13	1907	Ch.	661	1907	Nov.	1908	85,958	27,270	449,656
VIII	10	*Appropriations for highways	Jt. Res.	11	1905	Jt. Res.	18	1907	Ch.	238	1907	Nov.	1908	116,421	46,739	449,656
VIII	1	*Income tax	Jt. Res.	12	1905	Jt. Res.	29	1907	Ch.	661	1907	Nov.	1908	85,696	37,729	449,656
III	1	*Suffrage only to full citizens	Jt. Res.	15	1905	Jt. Res.	25	1907	Ch.	661	1907	Nov.	1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
IV	21	Legislator's salary changed to \$1,000	Jt. Res.	35	1907	Jt. Res.	7	1909	Ch.	508	1909	Nov.	1910	44,153	76,278	319,522
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census	Jt. Res.	30	1907	Jt. Res.	55	1909	Ch.	478	1909	Nov.	1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
VIII	10	**Appropriations for water powers and forests	Jt. Res.	31	1907	None			Ch.	514	1909	Nov.	1910	62,468	45,924	319,522
XI	3	*City and county indebtedness for lands	Jt. Res.	44	1909	Jt. Res.	42	1911	Ch.	665	1911	Nov.	1912	46,369	34,975	393,849
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.	Jt. Res.	38	1909	Jt. Res.	48	1911	Ch.	665	1911	Nov.	1912	48,424	33,931	393,849
VII	10	*Time of payment of judges' salaries	Jt. Res.	34	1909	Jt. Res.	24	1911	Ch.	665	1911	Nov.	1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XII	1	Ratification of constitutional amendments after 3-5 ap- proval by one legislature	Jt. Res.	71	1911	Jt. Res.	17	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov.	1914	71,734	160,761	325,430
IV	1	Initiative and referendum	Jt. Res.	74	1911	Jt. Res.	22	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov.	1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
VIII	11	State annuity insurance	Jt. Res.	65	1911	Jt. Res.	35	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov.	1914	59,909	170,338	325,430
XI	3a	Home rule for cities and villages ..	Jt. Res.	73	1911	Jt. Res.	21	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov.	1914	86,020	141,472	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	
VII	6.	Decrease in judicial circuits	Jt. Res. 67 1911	Jt. Res. 26 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	63,311 154,827	325,430
VII	7	Increase of judges	Jt. Res. 67 1911	Jt. Res. 26 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	63,311 154,827	325,430
XIII	12	Recall of civil officers	Jt. Res. 41 1911	Jt. Res. 15 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	81,628 144,386	325,430
XI	3b	Municipal powers of eminent domain	Jt. Res. 37 1911	Jt. Res. 25 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	61,122 154,945	325,430
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 ^a
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 ^a
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 ^a
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 im- peachment 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

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	
III	1	* Suffrage for women and Indians ..	Jt. Res.	91 1931	Jt. Res.	76 1933	Jt. Res.	76 1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	953,797
XIII	11	* Relating to free passes	Jt. Res.	63 1933	Jt. Res.	98 1935	Jt. Res.	98 1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095
VIII	1	* Instalment payment of real estate taxes	Jt. Res.	88 1939	Jt. Res.	18 1941	Jt. Res.	18 1941	Apr. 1941	330,971	134,808	547,213 ¹
VII	15	* Justice of the peace in first class cities	Jt. Res.	27 1943	Jt. Res.	2 1945	Jt. Res.	2 1945	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	381,192 ²
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 ²
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 ²
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 ²
VIII	10	* Veterans' housing	Jt. Res.	1 1948	Jt. Res.	1 1949	Jt. Res.	1 1949	Apr. 1949	311,576	290,736	633,606 ²

*Ratified

**Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court (State ex rel Owen v. Donald, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N.W. 331)

¹Total vote for state superintendent

²No state election

³Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court

STATE OF WISCONSIN
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GENERAL FUND
AS OF JUNE 30, 1947, JUNE 30, 1948 AND JUNE 30, 1949

	June 30, 1947	June 30, 1948	June 30, 1949
ASSETS			
Cash and U.S. Bonds (Bonds Valued at the Lower of Cost or Par)	37,054,446.79	52,779,031.74	102,547,156.90
Monies Earned But Not Collected:			
Due from Teachers' Insurance & Retirement Fund for Teachers' Surtax Excess	3,000,000.00 (a)	4,000,000.00 (a)	(b)
Due from Other Funds for Advances by Emergency Board	231,776.48	89,545.68	110,340.68
Due from Counties for C. & P. Charges in Tax Levy	63,087.04	77,456.38	92,490.34
Due from Others for Services Rendered by Revolving Budget Agencies, etc.	747,462.67	1,421,109.82	2,457,899.84
	<u>41,096,772.98</u>	<u>58,367,143.62</u>	<u>105,207,887.76</u>
LIABILITIES			
Due Localities: Income Taxes		449,955.19	28,630,156.17
Liquor Taxes	1,379,822.08	1,679,854.12	1,878,713.46
Utility Taxes	123,145.66	156,248.45	380,627.34
C. & P. Charges in Tax Levy	273,240.86	509,654.64	244,457.37
Teachers' Retirement Surtax (Due Milwaukee City)	(b)	(b)	1,124,208.85 (b)
Due Teachers' Insurance & Retirement Fund (Estimate)	(b)	(b)	4,000,000.00 (b)
Bills Payable	4,079,075.02	5,480,919.51	5,439,617.54
Reserve for Continuing Balances: Executive Budget	1,837,057.71	3,591,627.00	2,138,445.14
Revolving Budget	6,732,415.07	8,995,573.05	9,291,905.36
Deposits and Deferred Revenue: Income Tax Deposits	483,919.39	202,578.72	226,665.08
Deferred Income Tax Revenues			2,509,740.00
	<u>14,908,675.79</u>	<u>21,066,410.68</u>	<u>55,864,536.31</u>
SURPLUS			
Current Surplus	26,188,097.19	37,300,732.94	49,343,351.45
	<u>41,096,772.98</u>	<u>58,367,143.62</u>	<u>105,207,887.76</u>

- (a) Receivable reflects amount realized by October 31 of the subsequent fiscal year, pursuant to section 15.20 of the 1947 Statutes. All amounts received after said October 31 and pertaining to the prior fiscal year have been credited to the fiscal year in which said October 31 falls.
- (b) Prior to July 1, 1948 teachers' surtax collections were credited to the Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund and the excess over matching requirements was transferred to the General Fund. Beginning July 1948 Teachers' surtax collections have been credited to the General Fund and matching requirements are reflected as liabilities herein.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND CURRENT SURPLUS
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1948 AND JUNE 30, 1949

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948		Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949	
Current Surplus at Beginning of Year		26,188,097.19		37,300,732.94
Revenues during Year				
Executive Budget Revenues				
General-Purpose Taxes	68,678,495.10		77,601,613.99	
Other General-Purpose Revenues	5,333,163.37		5,625,573.18	
Revolving Budget Balances Lapsed	151,319.46		206,552.42	
Total Executive Budget Revenues	74,162,977.93		83,433,739.59	
Revolving Budget Revenues	98,250,088.58		104,456,103.43	
Total General Fund Revenues	172,413,066.51		187,889,843.02	
Expenditures during Year				
Executive Budget Expenditures	61,295,772.89		72,844,302.94	
Revolving Budget Expenditures	95,986,930.60		104,159,888.35	
Total General Fund Expenditures	157,282,703.49		177,004,191.29	
Increase or Decrease in Reserves for Continuing Balances	4,017,727.27		—1,156,966.78	
Total Charges to Surplus	161,300,430.76		175,847,224.51	
Excess of Total Revenues over Total Charges — Added to Surplus		11,112,635.75		12,042,618.51
Current Surplus at End of Period		<u>37,300,732.94</u>		<u>49,343,351.45</u>

Note: In this statement and the one on the preceding page, all unexpended balances of *lapsing* appropriations have reverted to current surplus as of June 30 of the respective years. *Continuing* balances, however, represent claims against total moneys available and reserves for such available balances are included in the liabilities to account for the right to spend this amount of money without further legislative action.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES AND CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS
BY BUDGETARY CLASSIFICATION

	EXPENDITURES			PERCENTAGES	APPROPRIATIONS	
EXECUTIVE BUDGET	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951
Aids to Localities	21,513,671	28,703,417	30,226,912	17.08%	39,705,500	42,256,000
Charitable and Penal Institutions	6,803,583	8,019,500	9,592,895	5.42	11,166,524	11,558,724
Higher Education Institutions	9,832,696	12,597,785	14,702,862	8.31	17,012,590	18,042,260
Boards, Commissions, and Departments	5,880,438	7,278,407	8,575,885	4.84	10,601,843	10,166,002
Legislature and Courts	958,175	768,223	1,085,413	.61	785,981	1,082,371
Miscellaneous Activities						
Transfer to Veterans' Funds	63,813	2,593,583	2,555,007	1.44	12,676,000	3,500,000
Transfer to Retirement Funds	159,346	766,148	5,817,434 (a)	3.29	5,060,650	5,470,959
Transfer to Construction Funds					8,100,000	8,100,000
Emergency Board	1,140	1,247	478		625,000	640,000
Miscellaneous	265,628	567,464	287,421	.16	322,468	301,200
Total Executive Budget	<u>45,478,490</u>	<u>61,295,774</u>	<u>72,844,307</u>	<u>41.15</u>	<u>106,056,556</u>	<u>101,117,516</u>
REVOLVING BUDGET						
Aids and Taxes to Localities	55,739,290	67,760,645	75,141,365	42.45	72,426,276	69,812,258
Charitable and Penal Institutions	1,507,962	1,559,011	1,608,688	.91	1,531,675	1,531,675
Higher Education Institutions	17,159,568	19,661,569	18,865,517	10.66	17,770,128	16,980,261
Boards, Commissions, and Departments	5,029,755	5,796,805	7,204,989	4.07	8,001,794	7,971,597
Agency Transactions	1,002,256	1,208,898	1,339,331	.76	1,363,550	1,404,050
Total Revolving Budget	<u>80,438,831</u>	<u>95,986,928</u>	<u>104,159,890</u>	<u>58.85</u>	<u>101,093,423</u>	<u>97,699,841</u>
Grand Totals — General Fund	<u>125,917,321</u>	<u>157,282,702</u>	<u>177,004,197</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>207,149,979</u>	<u>198,817,357</u>

(a) Beginning July 1, 1948 all teachers' surtax revenues have been credited to the general fund. State matching requirements appear as disbursements out of the general fund after July 1, 1948.

The State Government

Executive Branch and
Constitutional Departments

CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Governor: OSCAR RENNEBOHM.

Lieutenant Governor: GEORGE M. SMITH.

Executive Secretary: PHILLIP T. DROTNING.

Financial Secretary: HARRY W. HARDER.*

Executive Counsel: CHARLES W. TOTTO.

Director, Division of Departmental Research: WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: 14, including 5 employees of Division of Departmental Research.

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 also has an important part in legislation.

According to the Constitution it is his duty "to faithfully execute the laws of the state and to maintain and defend its sovereignty and jurisdiction." 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

*Succeeded John L. Sonderegger, resigned.

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. 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.

The Constitution gives the Governor an important 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.

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.

Chapter 30, Laws of 1939, created, within the executive office, the division of departmental research whose director is appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term. The principal function of this division, when directed by the Governor, is to investigate irregularities, operating costs, or functions of any state department to determine the feasibility of consolidating, creating or rearranging departments for the purpose of eliminating unnecessary functions, avoiding duplication, promoting economy, and increasing efficiency. In December 1944 this division became inactive. It was revised in February 1949 and has been an active part of the executive office since that time.

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.

Total personnel, July 1949: 13.

Publications: Election Laws; Legislative Manual and Directory; Session Laws; Corporation Laws.

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 statutes 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 trade-marks, 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.

Total personnel, July 1949: 12.

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. The cash is deposited in working banks designated by the Board of Deposits and these banks are drawn upon in making payments. All securities owned by any state fund are in his custody. His yearly settlement with the county treasurers includes collection of the state's share of the property tax and the amounts due the state 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 by railroads and public utilities are collected by the 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: THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD.

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.

Total personnel, July 1949: 37.

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.

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.

After 30 days following certification by the Attorney General as to the validity of such bond issues, the legality of the proceedings by which such issues are effected are incontestable. The Attorney General also collects moneys for the school fund and for all funds and property which pass to the state under the escheat laws.

In addition to his professional duties the Attorney General serves as a member of the Board of Deposits of Wisconsin, State Board of Canvassers, the Board of Trustees of the State Library, the Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure, the State Crime Laboratory, the Committee on Public Records, the Medical Grievance Committee, and as one of the Commissioners of Public Lands.

Chapter 421, Laws of 1947, created an anti-trust division in the office of the Attorney General with an assistant attorney general in charge. He is directed to investigate and prosecute violations of the anti-trust laws of the state. He is also directed to cooperate actively with the United States Department of Justice in everything that concerns monopolistic practices in Wisconsin, and with the State Department of Agriculture in regard to monopolistic practices in the field of agriculture.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State Superintendent of Public Instruction: G. E. WATSON.

First Assistant Superintendent: R. F. LEWIS.

Assistant Superintendent and Director of Bureau of Handicapped Children: FRANK V. POWELL.

Assistant Superintendent (Legal): VICTOR E. KIMBALL.

Assistant Superintendent (Administration): ARTHUR R. PAGE.

Assistant Superintendent (Supervision): W. B. SENTRY.

Supervisors of Secondary Schools: C. A. HATFIELD; LE ROY S. IHLENFELDT; BERT F. JOHNSON; RUSSELL MOSELY; J. F. WADDELL.

Supervisors of Elementary Schools: MAYBELL G. BUSH; WILLIAM C. KAHL; DELIA E. KIBBE; CHARLES E. LIMP; IDA A. OOLEY.

Occupational Therapist: CATHERINE BIRDSALL.

Publications Supervisor: GORDON C. BOARDMAN.

Architect III: A. L. BUECHNER.

Supervisor School Lunch Program: GORDON W. GUNDERSON.

Assistant Supervisors School Lunch Program: EDMOND L. LENAHA; ROBERT J. McDERMOTT; H. C. WEGNER.

Physical Therapy Consultants: FAE A. HENRY; LOIS M. MITCHELL; ALFARETTA WRIGHT.

Supervisor School District Reorganization: RALPH E. JOLIFFE.

Administrative Assistant: PALMER O. JOHNSON.

Supervisor Schools for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing: KENNETH R. MANGEN.

Hearing Consultant: J. D. MARKS.

Supervisor for Exceptional Children: JOHN W. MELCHER.

Coordinator School Health: ORLO W. MILLER.

Supervisors of School Libraries: IRENE M. NEWMAN; ANNA MAY VOLD.

Supervisor of Speech: GRETCHEN MUELLER PHAIR.

Music Education Supervisor: G. LLOYD SCHULTZ.

Child Welfare Consultant: VIRGINIA A. STEPHENSON.

Orthopedic Nursing Consultant: BERYL M. STERNAD.

Curriculum Coordinator: CHAS. B. WALDEN.

Psychologist IV: HAROLD M. WILLIAMS.

Advisory Committee of the Blind: MRS. ELIZABETH GALLAGHER; W. JEROME HIGGINS; PHILLIP DUMBLETON.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: 209.

Publications: Biennial reports; Manual of School Laws; List of Books for School Libraries (biennial); Price Lists of Textbooks; Reading Circle Annual; special research studies on various subjects; curriculum guides in such fields as language arts (including reading, handwriting, spelling, and speech), arithmetic, social studies, conservation, cooperatives, physical education, health and safety, music and art, science, industrial arts and home economics, commerce, and foreign language.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is a constitutional officer and is elected by the people for a four-year term on a non-partisan basis. He is head of the Department of Public Instruction which has general supervision of all elementary and secondary public schools of the state, special education for handicapped children, county normal schools, the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped, and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

State supervisors visit the elementary and secondary public schools and give advice and assistance to both teachers and school boards. The department also prepares manuals and curriculum materials for teachers in the elementary and secondary schools.

The State Superintendent is legally responsible for the evaluation of the supervisory program of 100 rural school supervisors, as administered in the 71 counties of the state (evaluation used as a basis for reimbursing the several counties for the salaries and expenses of these supervisors in accordance with a state schedule). He also sets up the requirements for certification and certifies all public school teachers in Wisconsin.

County normal schools for the training of rural teachers are under the direct supervision of the department. The courses of study in the county normal schools, the qualifications of the teachers, and their salaries are subject to the approval of the State Superintendent.

The department members participate in teachers' institutes and school board conventions upon invitation from county superintendents.

The Bureau for Handicapped Children seeks to give all handicapped children opportunities which insure the maximum degree of correction of handicap at the time when it will do the most good; to assist communities in modifying regular school facilities and in adjusting to the educational program to meet the needs of individual handicapped children in their regular school attendance; and to develop from the work for the handicapped basic information and procedures helpful to all children.

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. Reading Circle diplomas are issued by county superintendents when the required reading is completed.

Plans for all school buildings have to be submitted to the Industrial Commission for approval. The department offers consultant services in connection with all school plant problems. Due to a cooperative arrangement between the Industrial Commission and the Department of Public Instruction, all school plans are submitted to the department for suggestive checking as to arrangement and efficiency.

All new high school districts and all public school bus routes must be approved by the State Superintendent.

Great educational progress was made in the 1949 Legislature which enacted legislation increasing the state's contribution to the fund for transportation of school children, requiring compulsory transportation for all youngsters residing more than two miles from school, and making transportation of youngsters a public responsibility. Beginning in September 1949, all children must attend schools full time until the age of 16.

General state aids for education and transportation aids totaling \$18,500,000 for 1949-50 and \$20,500,000 annually thereafter are or will be apportioned by the State Superintendent. School districts and city schools make annual reports to the State Superintendent, which are the basis of the biennial reports of the department. In 1947-48 the total enrollment in all elementary and secondary public schools was 490,795 and their expenditures were \$91,193,022.08.

Advisory Committee of the Blind

Chapter 294 of the 1949 Laws of Wisconsin provides for two advisory committees of the Blind, each consisting of three members.

One committee acts as advisory committee to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the other to the Board of Public Welfare. At the beginning each of these persons or agencies appoints the members of the board for two, four, and six years respectively; thereafter, each member is appointed for a term of six years. The law specifies that all members of the committees shall be visually handicapped.

These committees shall advise on such services, activities, programs, investigations, and research as the members believe will contribute to the welfare of visually handicapped persons and the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Board of Public Welfare shall seek such advice.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

Commissioners: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN, *chairman*; WARREN R. SMITH;
THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD.

Chief Clerk: T. H. BAKKEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: 7.

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 160,000 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 \$19,500,000 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, 1949

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary ¹
Governor	Oscar Rennebohm ..	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1951	\$10,000 per year ²
Lieutenant Governor ..	George M. Smith ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1951	5,000 per term ³
Secretary of State	Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1951	6,500 per year ⁴
State Treasurer	Warren R. Smith ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1951	6,500 per year ⁵
Attorney General	Thomas E. Fairchild	Verona	1st Mon. Jan. 1951	6,500 per year ⁶
State Superintendent of Schools	George E. Watson	Madison	1st Mon. July 1953	10,000 per year

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Department****	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{3,7}
Accountancy, Board of (135.01)	L. E. Fontaine	Milwaukee ..	June 25, 1950	\$10 per day
	Carl J. Becher	Appleton	June 25, 1951 ..	\$10 per day
	A. E. Wegner	Madison	June 25, 1952 ...	\$10 per day
Adjutant General, The (21.19)	John F. Mullen	Madison	Indefinite	\$7,500 per year
Aeronautics Commission (114.30)	Gordon D. Leonard	Milwaukee ..	April 30, 1951	Expenses
	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
Agriculture, Board of (93.02)	John Scott Earll	Prairie du Chien	June 2, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	Ira Inman	Beloit	June 2, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	William E. Seffern ..	Van Dyne	June 2, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
	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

****Numbers under each department refer to section numbers of the Wisconsin Statutes.

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

†Salaries of elective officers and of several of the appointive officers were revised by Ch. 405, Laws of 1949. 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.

¹\$12,500 per year.²\$7,500 per term.³\$7,500 per year.⁴\$7,500 per year.⁵\$8,500 per year.⁷Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation?
* **Annuity and Investment Board (25.15)	Charles McKeown	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1951	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
	Noble Clark	Madison	March 1, 1953	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
	Roswell N. Stearns	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1953	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
	William E. Hawley	Baldwin	March 1, 1955	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
* **Armory Board (21.615)	Col. Dan A. Hardt	Appleton	Indefinite	None
	Col. George C. Sherman	Madison	Indefinite	None
Athletic Commission .. (169.01)	Harvey Buchanan ..	Superior	August 20, 1950	\$5 per day but not to exceed \$3,000 per year for entire board
	Joseph A. Landauer	Milwaukee ..	August 20, 1951	\$5 per day
	Frank L. Fawcett	Milwaukee ..	August 20, 1952	\$5 per day
	Joseph Leo Coughlin	Madison	August 20, 1953	\$5 per day
	Gilbert H. Jackson	Racine	August 20, 1954	\$5 per day
Auditor, State	J. Jay Keliher	Madison	June 30, 1955	\$9,000 per year
(15.21)				
Banking Commissioner	Guerdon M. Matthews	Madison	July 17, 1953	\$7,000 per year
(220.02)				
*Banking Review Board	John Rose	Green Bay ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1951	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses
(220.035)	Gus Foundrie	Reedsburg	1st Mon. Jan. 1952	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses
	William A. Canary	Footville	1st Mon. Jan. 1953	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses
	Max Stieg	Clintonville ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1954	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses
	John E. Dickinson	West Bend	1st Mon. Jan. 1955	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses
*Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in the	William H. Barber	Ripon	April 1, 1951	\$10 per day and expenses
(147.03)	Milton H. Weeks ..	Superior	April 1, 1953	\$10 per day and expenses
	Michael F. Guyer ..	Madison	April 1, 1955	\$10 per day and expenses
Budget and Accounts, Director of .. (15.02)	Elmer C. Giessel ..	Madison	June 30, 1955	\$7,000 per year
Building Commission, State	William H. Young	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
(13.351 (2))	<i>ex officio</i>			
*Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in	E. M. Cardell	Kenosha	April 1, 1951	\$10 per day and expenses
(147.23)	E. J. Wollschlaeger	La Crosse	April 1, 1953	\$10 per day and expenses
	H. M. Michler	Merrill	April 1, 1955	\$10 per day and expenses

**These boards also have *ex officio* members.

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

†Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

*\$8,500 per year.

*\$9,000 per year.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ⁷
Civil Service Advisory Committee (see also Bureau of Personnel, page 334) (16.051)	Elmer C. Giessel .. Charles A. Halbert .. A. E. Wegner Alfred W. Peterson .. Ernest F. Swift Voyta Wrabetz A. W. Bayley William H. Young .. Dr. Carl N. Neupert ..	Madison Madison Madison Madison Madison Madison Madison Madison Madison	October 16, 1950 October 16, 1950 October 16, 1950 October 16, 1951 October 16, 1951 October 16, 1951 October 16, 1952 October 16, 1952 October 16, 1952	None None None None None None None None None
Conservation Commission (23.09)	William J. P. Aberg .. Charles F. Smith .. Arthur Molstad Dr. Jacob A. Riegel .. Douglas Hunt John O. Moreland ..	Madison Wausau Milwaukee St. Croix Falls .. Wautoma Hayward	July 27, 1951 July 27, 1951 July 27, 1953 July 27, 1953 July 27, 1955 July 27, 1955	Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses
Consumer Credit Review Board (220.037)	Frank Luick Francis J. Conway .. J. H. Hendee Harry E. Seidell .. Norman B. Critser ..	Milwaukee .. Thorp Milwaukee .. Merrill Madison	July 17, 1950 July 17, 1951 July 17, 1952 July 17, 1953 July 17, 1954	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 Cudahy 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)	Charles P. Curran .. Everett Gleason Wilbur R. Hanson .. John W. Polcyn Bruce Weatherly ..	Mauston Wausau Racine Milwaukee .. Madison	2nd Mon. Mar. 1951 2nd Mon. Mar. 1951 2nd Mon. Mar. 1953 2nd Mon. Mar. 1953 2nd Mon. Mar. 1953	Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses
Dental Examiners, Board of (152.01)	John S. Semrau Dr. S. F. Donovan .. Dr. Harvey S. Huxtable Florian J. Martin .. Dr. Byron D. Ising ..	Milwaukee .. Tomah Mineral Point .. Medford Oshkosh	May 2, 1950 May 2, 1951 May 2, 1952 May 2, 1953 May 2, 1954	\$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
Departmental Research, Division of (15.51)	William H. Young ..	Madison	Indefinite	Fixed by Governor
Employment Relations Board, Wis. (111.03)	Laurence E. Gooding Henry C. Rule John E. Fitzgibbon ..	Fond du Lac .. Eau Claire Milwaukee ..	May 12, 1951 May 12, 1953 May 12, 1955	\$6,500 per year \$6,500 per year \$6,500 per year
*Engineer, State (15.76)	Charles A. Halbert ..	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$8,500 per year

Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

These boards also have *ex officio* members.

*Subject to civil service.

Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ⁷
Fair Employment, Advisory Committee to the Industrial Commission (111.34)	Harry G. Bragarnick	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1951	Expenses
	James Dorsey	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1951	Expenses
	William D. McIntyre	Eau Claire ..	Sept. 1, 1951	Expenses
	William Nagorsne	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1951	Expenses
	Joseph Rothschild	Madison	Sept. 1, 1951	Expenses
	John M. Sorenson	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1951	Expenses
	Thomas E. Sullivan	Fond du Lac ..	Sept. 1, 1951	Expenses
Grain and Warehouse Commission... (126.01)	Peter Skamser	Superior	1st Mon.Feb.1951	\$3,600 per year ¹⁰
	John Ostrom	Superior	1st Mon.Feb.1952	\$3,600 per year ¹⁰
	Edward W. Richardson	South Range ..	1st Mon.Feb.1953	\$4,500 per year ¹⁰
*Health, Board of (140.01)	Dr. Gunnar Gundersen	La Crosse	1st Mon.Feb.1951	\$10 per day but no to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Dr. Carl Neidhold	Appleton	1st Mon.Feb.1952	\$10 per day but no to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Dr. Samuel Lowell Henke	Eau Claire ..	1st Mon.Feb.1953	\$10 per day but no to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Dr. Forrester Raine	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon.Feb.1954	\$10 per day but no to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Dr. Stephen Cahana	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon.Feb.1955	\$10 per day but no to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Dr. W. T. Clark ..	Janesville	1st Mon.Feb.1956	\$10 per day but no to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Dr. Stephen Gavin	Fond du Lac ..	1st Mon.Feb.1957	\$10 per day but no to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
*Highway Commission (84.01)	Wm. P. Ward	Durand	March 1, 1951	\$6,500 per year ¹¹
	Ray Jensen	Chilton	March 1, 1953	\$8,500 per year
	James R. Law	Madison	March 1, 1955	\$8,500 per year
Human Rights, Governor's Commission on (15.85)	L. H. Adolfsen	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	G. W. Bannerman	Wausau	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Joseph Baron	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Bruno V. Bitker	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Bert C. Broude	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Margaret Chenoweth	Janesville	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Mrs. Pauline R. Cogg	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	James W. Dorsey ..	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Fred M. Evans	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	John Guy Fowlkes ..	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Edwin B. Fred	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Sidney L. Goldstine	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	T. Parry Jones	Sheboygan ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Rev. Franklin Kennedy	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

⁷Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

¹⁰\$4,500 per year.

¹¹\$8,500 per year.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ⁷
Human Rights, Governor's Commission on—continued (15.85)	Leonard J. Kleczka	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Mrs. Herbert Kohler	Kohler	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	A. E. Kuehn	Viroqua	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Edward Levitas	Green Bay	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Allan McAndrews	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Rev. Francis McDonnell	Mineral Point	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	L. F. Nelson	Kaukauna	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Selig Perlman	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Nathan Pusey	Appleton	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Frank Ranney	Milwaukee	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	August Reisweber	Milwaukee	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Henry Reuss	Milwaukee	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Victor M. Stamm ..	Milwaukee	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Herman Steffes	Milwaukee	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Rev. A. W. Swan	Madison	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Maurice H. Terry ..	Milwaukee	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	Mrs. George Thompson	Hudson	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	R. C. Williams	Whitewater ..	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	A. W. Zellmer	Wis. Rapids	Sept. 15, 1950	None
	John B. Chapple	Ashland	Oct. 14, 1952	None
*Industrial Commission (101.02)	C. L. Miler	Delavan	June 30, 1951	\$6,500 per year ¹²
	Harry J. Burczyk ..	Milwaukee	June 30, 1953	\$6,500 per year ¹²
	Voyta Wrabetz	Madison	June 30, 1955	\$8,500 per year
**Institute of Technology, Wisconsin, Board of Regents (41.27)	John P. Lacke	Cuba City	July 1, 1950	None
	Mrs. Augusta V. Kuster	Platteville ..	July 1, 1952	None
*Insurance Commissioner (200.01)	John R. Lange	Madison	June 30, 1951	\$6,500 per year ¹³
Interstate Cooperation, Commission on (14.75)	Vacancy .....	.....	Indefinite	Expenses
	M. W. Torkelson ..	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
	William E. Walker	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
**Library Commission, Free (43.09)	Ella M. Veslak	Shawano	June 1, 1950	Expenses
	John R. Barton	Madison	June 1, 1951	Expenses
	William J. Deegan, Jr.	Superior	June 1, 1953	Expenses
	John M. Chancellor	Mt. Horeb	June 1, 1954	Expenses
Medical Examiners, Board of (147.13)	Dr. Charles A. Dawson	River Falls ..	July 1, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Alvin G. Koehler	Oshkosh	July 1, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. J. W. Prentice	Ashland	July 1, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. John W. Smith	Milwaukee	July 1, 1951	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. H. H. Christofferson ...	Colby	July 1, 1953	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Ernest W. Miller	Milwaukee	July 1, 1953	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Edward C. Murphy	Eau Claire ..	July 1, 1953	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Anthony E. Rufflo	Kenosha	July 1, 1953	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

**These boards also have *ex officio* members.

⁷Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

¹²\$8,500 per year.

¹³\$7,500 per year.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ⁷
Metropolitan Sewerage Commission (59.96)	Ralph H. Cahill Jacob Friedrich Henry G. 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	\$6,500 per year ¹⁴
Normal Schools, Board of Regents (37.01)	Mrs. Helen Harkness Eby .. Dr. George N. Sundquist Elton S. Karmann Mrs. Dorris Marks Roy C. Davidson .. William D. McIntyre Chalmer Davee Frank W. Radford .. Harold G. Anderson W. S. Delzell	Madison Superior Platteville Milwaukee .. La Crosse Eau Claire .. River Falls .. Oshkosh Whitewater .. Stevens Point	1st Mon. Feb. 1951 1st Mon. Feb. 1951 1st Mon. Feb. 1952 1st Mon. Feb. 1952 1st Mon. Feb. 1953 1st Mon. Feb. 1953 1st Mon. Feb. 1954 1st Mon. Feb. 1954 1st Mon. Feb. 1955 1st Mon. Feb. 1955	Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses
** *Nursing, State Board of (149.01) *****	Clara Bumiller Ruth Coe Monsig. Edmund J. Goebel Janet Jennings Evelyn Mercer Dr. Henry Sincok .. Rev. William G. Sodi Sister M. Regula ..	Milwaukee .. Madison Milwaukee .. Madison Milwaukee .. Superior Milwaukee .. La Crosse	March 1, 1951 March 1, 1951 March 1, 1951 March 1, 1951 March 1, 1951 March 1, 1951 March 1, 1951 March 1, 1951	\$8 per day and expenses \$8 per day and expenses \$8 per day and expenses \$8 per day and expenses \$8 per day and expenses \$8 per day and expenses \$8 per day and expenses \$8 per day and expenses
Optometry, Board of Examiners in (153.03)	Peter O. Fox Augustus N. Abbott Dr. Newton E. W. Lenz Fred N. Harris Earle W. Johnson ..	Oshkosh Shawano Waupun Milwaukee .. Berlin	August 9, 1950 .. August 9, 1951 .. August 9, 1952 .. August 9, 1953 .. August 9, 1954 ..	\$8 per day and expenses \$8 per day and expenses \$8 per day and expenses \$8 per day and expenses \$8 per day and expenses
*Personnel, Board of .. (16.03)	Mrs. Jane Harvey .. William Ahrens Clifford G. Mathys ..	Racine Milwaukee .. Madison	July 1, 1951 July 1, 1953 July 1, 1955	\$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

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

**These boards also have *ex officio* members.

*****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).

⁷Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

¹⁴\$7,000 per year.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ⁷
**Personnel, Director of (16.01)	Volmer H. Sorensen	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$8,000 per year
Pharmacy, Board of .. (151.01)	Max N. Lemberger	Milwaukee ..	April 12, 1955	\$5 per day and ex- penses
	Sylvester H. Dretzka	South Milwaukee ..	April 12, 1951	\$5 per day and ex- penses
	Edwin Schweger ..	Green Bay ..	April 12, 1952	\$5 per day and ex- penses
	Milton Nichols	Reedsburg ..	April 12, 1953	\$5 per day and ex- penses
	J. P. Lee	Menomonie ..	April 12, 1954	\$5 per day and ex- penses
**Planning Board, State	Walter J. Dunn	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	None
	J. Alvin Dru'yor	Prairie du Chien	Indefinite	None
	Raymond Schreiber	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	None
Portage Levee Commission	Charles Clemmons	Portage	Duration of Com.	Expenses
	Thomas L. Meikle	Portage	Duration of Com.	Expenses
	William Louis Mohr	Portage	Duration of Com.	Expenses
*Public Service Commission	Samuel Bryan	Madison	1st Mon. Mar. 1951	\$6,500 per year ¹⁵
	Wildon F. Whitney	Madison	1st Mon. Mar. 1953	\$6,500 per year ¹⁵
	John C. Doerfer	West Allis ..	1st Mon. Mar. 1955	\$8,500 per year
*Public Welfare, State Board of	Mrs. C. R. Beck	West Allis ..	April 1, 1951	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting in- stitutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Harold Story	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1951	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting in- stitutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Ralph Uihlein	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1951	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting in- stitutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Mrs. H. L. Garner	Madison	April 1, 1953	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting in- stitutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Earl M. Hale	Eau Claire ..	April 1, 1953	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting in- stitutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Dr. William H. Studley	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1953	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting in- stitutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Leo Jelinske	Shawano	April 1, 1955	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting in- stitutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

**These boards also have *ex officio* members.

***Subject to civil service.

⁷Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

¹⁵\$8,500 per year.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation?
*Public Welfare, State Board of — (46.012) Continued	Mrs. Carl Kleinpell	Cassville	April 1, 1955	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Dr. William D. Stovall	Madison	April 1, 1955	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
***Purchases, Director (15.55)	F. X. Ritger	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$7,500 per year
*Real Estate, Brokers Board	J. S. Miller	Madison	July 12, 1951	\$10 per day and expenses
(136.03)	Oscar A. Swenby	New Richmond ..	July 12, 1953	\$10 per day and expenses
	Lester E. Grube	Sheboygan ..	July 12, 1955	\$10 per day and expenses
Retirement Fund, Wisconsin, Board of Trustees	Ernst J. Hoesley	New Glarus	Jan. 1, 1950	Expenses
(66.911)	Herbert F. Weckwerth	Kaukauna	Jan. 1, 1951	Expenses
	I. F. Knoebel	West Allis ..	Jan. 1, 1952	Expenses
	George F. Reinke	Madison	Jan. 1, 1952	Expenses
	Margaret Clark	Green Bay ..	Jan. 1, 1953	Expenses
	Henry Traxler	Janesville ..	Jan. 1, 1953	Expenses
	Orville Christianson	Eau Claire ..	Jan. 1, 1954	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
*Retirement Systems, Joint Survey Committee on	Ernest A. Heden	Ogema	March 30, 1951 ..	Expenses
(113.40)				
*Savings and Loan Advisory Committee (in Dept. of Savings and Loan Associations)	Fred Schulz	Racine	1st Mon. July 1950	Expenses
(215.48)	Charles E. Pors ..	Marshfield ..	1st Mon. July 1951	Expenses
	A. C. Steinhauer ..	Madison	1st Mon. July 1951	Expenses
	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
Savings and Loan Associations, Com- missioner of	Robert C. Schissler	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1953	\$6,000 per year ¹⁸
(215.30)				
*Securities, Director, Department of	Edward J. Samp	Madison	May 1, 1955	\$7,500 per year
(189.01)				

*Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

***Subject to civil service.

¹⁷Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

¹⁸\$7,500 per year.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ⁷
Soil Conservation Committee (92.04)	Mamre Ward	Durand	July 1, 1950	\$5 per day and expenses
	George Nygaard ..	Chaseburg ..	July 1, 1951	\$5 per day and expenses
	Orrie E. Shiffer	Eau Claire ..	July 1, 1952	\$5 per day and expenses
Tax Appeals, Board of (73.01)	William E. Thurston	Durand	1st Mon. May 1951	\$5,000 per year
	S. B. Schein	Madison	1st Mon. May 1953	\$5,000 per year
	Clair L. Finch	Antigo	1st Mon. May 1955	\$5,000 per year
Taxation, Commissioner of (73.02)	A. E. Wegner	Madison	August 1, 1953 ..	\$8,500 per year ¹⁷
University of Wisconsin, Board of Regents (36.02)	Walter J. Hodgkins	Ashland	May 1, 1950	Expenses
	Daniel H. Grady ..	Portage	May 1, 1951	Expenses
	William J. Campbell	Oshkosh	May 1, 1952	Expenses
	Leonard J. Kleczka ..	Milwaukee ..	May 1, 1953	Expenses
	A. Matt Werner	Sheboygan ..	May 1, 1954	Expenses
	Dr. R. G. Arveson ..	Frederic	May 1, 1955	Expenses
	Charles D. Gelatt ..	La Crosse	May 1, 1956	Expenses
	Frank J. Sensenbrenner ..	Neenah	May 1, 1957	Expenses
	John D. Jones, Jr.	Mt. Pleasant	May 1, 1958	Expenses
University of Wisconsin, Board of Visitors	Emory W. Krauthoefer	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1950	None
	Maude Maxwell	Baraboo	July 1, 1951	None
	Munroe	Racine	July 1, 1953	None
	Kenford Nelson			
Veterans Affairs, Board of (45.35)	Paul Bernard	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1951	Expenses
	Clemens	Madison	March 1, 1951	Expenses
	Col. John F. Mullen			
	Kenneth M. Orchard	Madison	March 1, 1953	Expenses
	Dr. F. L. Weston ..	Madison	March 1, 1953	Expenses
	James F. Burns	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1955	Expenses
	Gustav E. Denzine	Marinette	March 1, 1955	Expenses
Veterans Affairs, Director of (43.35 (5))	Gordon A. Huseby	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$7,000 per year
Vocational and Adult Education, Board of (41.13)	Edgar J. Fransway	Wauwatosa ..	July 1, 1951	\$100 per year and expenses
	Robert L. Pierce ..	Menomonie ..	July 1, 1951	\$100 per year and expenses
	Jessel S. Whyte	Kenosha	July 1, 1951	\$100 per year and expenses
	Frank C. Horyza ..	Superior	July 1, 1953	\$100 per year and expenses
	Alfred A. Laun, Jr.	Kiel	July 1, 1953	\$100 per year and expenses
	Emil Waldo	Green Bay ..	July 1, 1953	\$100 per year and expenses
	John Last	Lake Mills ..	July 1, 1955	\$100 per year and expenses
	Elmer Wilkins	Platteville	July 1, 1955	\$100 per year and expenses

Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

⁷These boards also have *ex officio* members.

Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

\$9,000 per year.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation [*]
Watchmaking, Board of Examiners in ... (125.03)	Erwin J. Metzke ..	Milwaukee ..	May 15, 1950	\$10 per day and expenses
	R. R. Meissner	Racine	May 15, 1951	\$10 per day and expenses
	B. W. Heald	Milwaukee ..	May 15, 1952	\$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
Waterways Commission, Wis. Deep ... (30.22)	William R. Bolton	Superior	July 1, 1951	Expenses
	Hugo Wells	De Pere	July 1, 1951	Expenses
	Harry Brockel	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1953	Expenses
	Herman L. Ekern ..	Madison	July 1, 1953	Expenses

^{*}Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

The State Government

Legislative Branch

THE LEGISLATURE

Total personnel: 133 members, 4 officers (besides the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker), 112 employees.

Publications: Journals of each house (daily during sessions and in bound form after their close); Manuals of each house (giving rules); Official Legislative Manual and Directory; bulletins of committee hearings (weekly during sessions by each house); Bulletin of Proceedings (weekly during sessions after first five weeks and in bound form after close); calendars (daily during sessions for use of members); bills; joint resolutions; amendments to bills and joint resolutions; acts; session laws (published by the Secretary of State after close of sessions); interim committee reports. (All of the above publications except the session laws will be mailed as they appear for \$25 per session paid to the Secretary of State for this service, or the acts alone, as published, for \$5. Single copies of these publications can be obtained, while the supply lasts, from members of the legislature or the Legislative Reference Library. The session laws are sold by the director of purchases at cost.)

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.

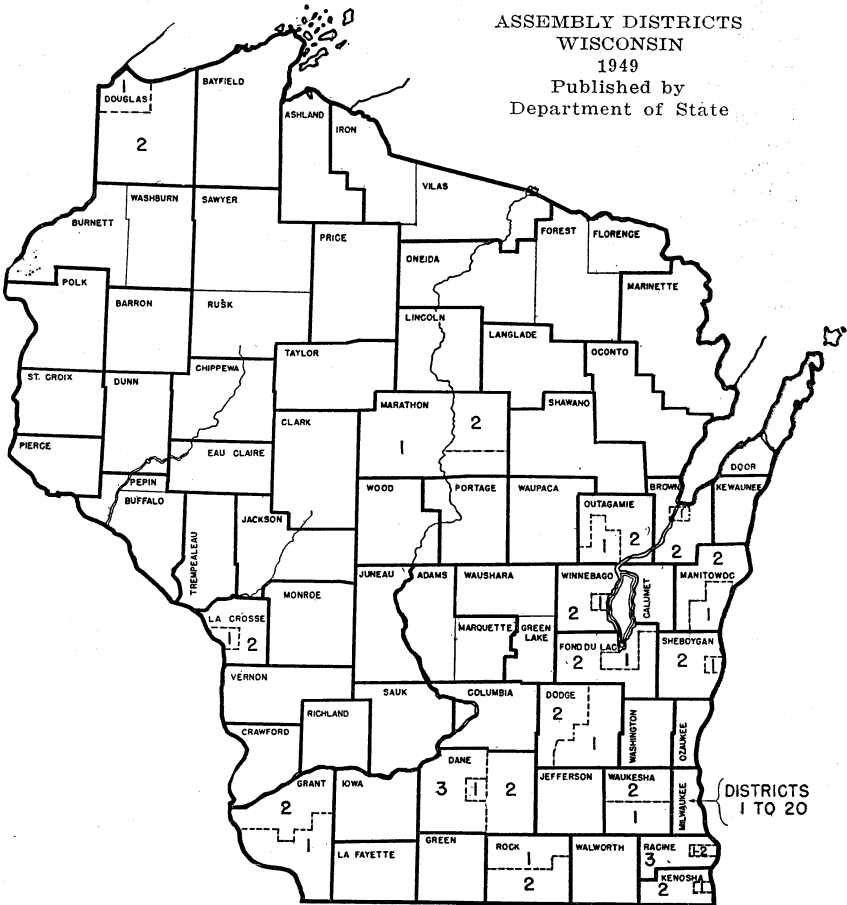
There are 33 senators who are elected for terms of four years. The 16 senators who represent even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur and the 17 who represented odd-numbered districts, in the even-numbered years in which there are no presidential elections. There are 100 members in the assembly who are elected for two-year terms. Beginning in January 1951 all assemblymen and the newly-elected senators will receive a salary of \$200 a month for the duration of their terms. The members of the 1949 Legislature will continue to receive \$100 a month plus an allowance of not to exceed \$100 a month, or part thereof, for expenses incurred for food and lodging during each regular and special session, until the expiration of their terms. This applies to members who certify that it is necessary for them to establish a temporary residence in Madison for the session. 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

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

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS
WISCONSIN
1949

Published by
Department of State



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 often hold night sessions. Toward the end of each regular session the houses meet practically continuously.

The afternoons of each day, until near the close of the session are devoted to committee hearings. The assembly has 25 standing committees and the senate 12. Six of the assembly committees and two of the senate committees, however, have other functions than the consideration of bills. 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 made up of members from both the senate and assembly. It acts and votes on all matters jointly. Other committees frequently 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. One or more interim committees are usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They function between legislative sessions and report their findings and make recommendations to the next legislature. Bills are never referred to interim committees and very seldom to special committees.

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 reported by the committee to which the measure was referred or may be offered by a member on the floor when it comes up for consideration. 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. 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 some other time as specified in the measure.

Each house of the legislature keeps a complete record of its proceedings 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, usually on the day after their approval, 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.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE, 1949

George M. Smith, Lieutenant Governor, Milwaukee	President
Frank E. Panzer, Oakfield	President pro tem
Thomas M. Donahue, Madison	Chief Clerk
Harold E. Damon, Wausau	Sergeant at Arms

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Agriculture and Conservation—Olson (Melvin), *chairman*, Brown, Dempsey, Leverich, Olson (John).

Committee on Committees—Miller, *chairman*, Bubolz, Knowles.

Contingent Expenditures—Gottelman, *chairman*, Downing, Leverich.

Education and Public Welfare—Robinson, *chairman*, Blenski, Downing, Hicks, Neale.

Highways—Miller, *chairman*, LaFond, Trinke.

Judiciary—Buchen, *chairman*, Busby, Kaftan, Knowles, Tehan.

Labor and Management—Bubolz, *chairman*, Laird, Mayer, Schmidt, Van De Zande.

Legislative Procedure—Panzer, *chairman*, Brown, Bubolz, Buchen, Busby, Gottelman, Laird, Miller, Olson (Melvin), Porter, Robinson, Schlabach.

State and Local Government—Schlabach, *chairman*, Gottelman, Kendziorski, Krueger, Padrutt.

Veterans' Affairs—Laird, *chairman*, Hicks, Knowles, Leverich, Mayer.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1949

Alex L. Nicol, Sparta	Speaker
Arthur L. May, Madison	Chief Clerk
Norris J. Kellman, Galesville	Sergeant at Arms

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Agriculture—Rice, *chairman*, Andersen, Blaska, Keegan, Lucey, McCutchin, Monson, Peterson, Pritchard, Schilling, Sykes.

Commerce and Manufacturers—Hinz, *chairman*, Duel, Genzmer, Grassman, Kendziorski, Schaller, Squires.

Conservation—Travis, *chairman*, Eisner, Mertz, Rowe, Yeschek, Youngs, Zellinger.

Contingent Expenditures—Tremain, *chairman*, Mertz, Peterson, Raihle, Stone.

Education—Clark, *chairman*, Betts, Doyle, Duel, Gunderson, Norman, Ostby, Simmons, Wiley.

Elections—Timmer, *chairman*, Banach, Holtebeck, McCutchin, O'Connell, Rogan, Steffens.

Engrossed Bills—Roban, *chairman*, Schaeffer, Zaun.

Enrolled Bills—Jones, *chairman*, Kostuck, Peabody.

Excise and Fees—Abraham, *chairman*, Brooks, Engebretson, Jones, Kostuck, Schaeffer, Westfahl.

Highways—Harper, *chairman*, Gunderson, Huber, Keegan, Lueck, Nelson, Rogan, Romell, Yeschek.

Insurance and Banking—Pfennig, *chairman*, Engebretson, Holtebeck, Nitschke, Ryczek, Sengstock, Stangel, Strouf, Timmer.

Judiciary—Thomson, *chairman*, Abraham, Burmaster, Catlin, Duffy, Finch, McParland, Marotz, Mockrud, Redford, Squires.

Labor—Genzmer, *chairman*, Brooks, Engebretson, Gehrmann, Luedtke, Molinaro, Monson, O'Connell, Travis.

Municipalities—Luedtke, *chairman*, Banach, Falbe, Gade, Hammond, Heimick*, Hitt, Howard, Lamb, Ryczek, Youngs.

Printing—Betts, *chairman*, Kendziorski, Waller.

Public Welfare—Hanson, *chairman*, Finch, Lynch, Raihle, Rasmusen, Rohan, Taylor.

Revision—Hanson, *chairman*, Harper, Kostuck.

Rules—Spearbraker, *chairman*, Bergeron, Betts, Nicol, Pfennig, Rice, Thomson.

State Affairs—Gehrmann, *chairman*, Andersen, Bice, Hinz, Lueck, Romell, Schilling, Schmidt, Simmons, Wiley.

Taxation—Burmaster, *chairman*, Birkett, Clark, Lynch, Mockrud, Molinaro, Stangel.

Third Reading—Nelson, *chairman*, Schneider, Stadler.

Transportation—Bice, *chairman*, Bergeron, Landowski, Peters, Schneider, Stone, Tremain, Waller, Westfahl.

Veterans' and Military Affairs—Catlin, *chairman*, Birkett, Gilley, Hickey, Howard, Jones, Schneider, Sengstock, Steffens.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Finance—Senators: Porter, *chairman*, Laird, Lenroot, Nelson, Panzer. Assemblymen: Ludvigsen, *chairman*, Grassman, Heimick*, McParland, Peabody, Pritchard, Spearbraker, Stadler, Zaun.

Legislative Council—Senators: Laird, *vice chairman*, Bubolz, Knowles, Miller, Panzer, Schmidt. Assemblymen: Ludvigsen, *chairman*, Thomson, *secretary*, Abraham, Burmaster, Clark, Engebretson, Molinaro, Nicol, Peabody.

(For detailed statement of organization and function see pages 316-321).

Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws—Senators: Busby, *chairman*, Buchen. Assemblymen: Finch, *chairman*, Duffy, Ludvigsen.

*Deceased July 23, 1949.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1945 AND CONTINUED IN 1947

Centennial Observance of Wisconsin's Admission to Statehood (Jt. Res. 29, S. 1945; Chapter 162, Laws of 1947)

Members

Senators: Robinson, *secretary*; McBride.

Assemblymen: Rice, *chairman*; Angwall; Padrutt.

Citizen members appointed by the Governor:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Representing</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Dobson, Mason	1st Congr. District	Beloit
Holmes, Fred L.*	2nd " "	Madison
Earle, J. Scott	3rd " "	Prairie du Chien
Pawlak, Albert	4th " "	Milwaukee
Polland, Milton R.	5th " "	Milwaukee
Laack, Julius A.	6th " "	Plymouth
Eberlein, M. J.	7th " "	Shawano
Graff, Marshall C.	8th " "	Appleton
Wyman, Dr. Walker D.	9th " "	River Falls
Underhill, Howard	10th " "	Superior
Fred, Pres. E. B.	Univ. of Wis.	Madison
Haberman, George A.	Labor	Milwaukee
Heil, Joseph F.	Industry	Milwaukee
Swanton, Milo K.	Agriculture	Madison
Swift, Ernest	Conservation & Recreation	Madison

Appropriation: \$5,000 from the general fund (Chapter 586, Laws of 1945) Jt. Res. 29, S. provides that the State Department of Agriculture make available funds of the Wisconsin State Fair moneys to cover the necessary expenditures in carrying out the plans of the committee: \$355,000 from the general fund (Chapters 162, 250, and 613, Laws of 1947).

Report: Senate Journal, June 29, 1949.

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1947 FOR REPORT IN 1949

Commercial Fishing Industry on Green Bay and Lake Michigan (Res. 41, A. 1947)

Members: None appointed.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None.

Historical Society, Enlargement of Facilities of (Jt. Res. 70, A. 1947, Jt. Res. 68, S. 1947)

Members

Senators: Buchen; Robinson.

Assemblymen: Luedtke; Whealdon.

Appropriation: None.

Report: Senate Journal, July 3, 1947; Assembly Journal, July 3, 1947. Continued by Jt. Res. 68, S. 1947 for further report in 1949. No report in 1949.

*Deceased July 27, 1946.

OTHER SPECIAL COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1947**Committees With Legislative Members***State Institutions, Committee to Visit* (Chapter 525, Laws of 1947)**Members**Senators: Schlabach, *chairman*; Padrutt; Porter.

Assemblymen: Lynch; Stone; Tremain; Youngs.

Appropriation: Transportation expense of members and \$7 per day in attending a meeting or trip of the committee while the legislature is not in session, to be paid from appropriation made to legislature under section 20.01 (1) (c) of the statutes. (Chapter 525, Laws of 1947).

Report: Printed report, 1949; Senate Journal, February 25, 1949.

Committees With Legislative and Other Members*Educational System, Commission on Improvement of the* (Chapter 573, Laws of 1947)**Members**Senators: Porter, *chairman*; Laird.

Assemblymen: W. W. Clark; McDowell.

Citizen members appointed by the Governor: N. E. Masterson, Stevens Point, *vice chairman*; Margaret Conway, Milwaukee; Earl M. Hale, Eau Claire; Ruth Jeffris, Janesville; Milo K. Swanton, Madison.

Appropriations: Not to exceed \$25,000 from the general fund (Chapter 573, Laws of 1947)

Report: Issued in 4 parts in 1948 and 1949.

Retirement Systems, Joint Survey Committee on (Chapter 573, Laws of 1947)**Members**Senators: Robinson, *chairman*; Mayer.Assemblymen: Hanson, *vice chairman*; Harper.

Ex officio: James R. Wedlake, assistant Attorney General; Ernest A. Heden, member of the public; Joseph McCormick, actuary in the Insurance Department.

Appropriation: \$4,500 annually (Chapter 376, Laws of 1947)

Report: Reports on bills referred to it appeared in the Senate Journals of February 16, March 1, 16, 29, 31, April 12, 14, 22, May 6, 27, June 10, 17, and July 6, 1949; and in the Assembly Journals of March 8, 16, 29, April 22, May 10, 13, 18, 27, and June 3, 1949. Multilithed reports in 1 vol. 1949.

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1949 FOR REPORT IN 1949*Hazards, Dangerous and Injurious to Labor* (Jt. Res. 17, S. 1949)**Members**

Senators: Schlabach; Schmidt.

Assemblymen: Genzmer; Huber; Ostby.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None in 1949.

Petenwell Dam on the Wisconsin River (Jt. Res. 39, S. 1949)**Members**

Senators: Laird; Leverich; Padrutt.

Assemblymen: Brooks; Lynch; Romell; Stadler.

Appropriation: None.

Report: Majority report, Senate Journal, July 6, 1949; Assembly Journal, July 5, 1949; minority report, Senate Journal, July 6, 1949; Assembly Journal, July 5, 1949.

Public Welfare Department, Administrative Difficulties in (Jt. Res. 8, S. 1949)**Members**Senators: Robinson, *chairman*; Downing; Hicks; Neale; Panzer.

Assemblymen: Finch; Hanson; Lynch; Raihle; Rasmusen; Taylor.

Appropriation: None.

Report: Majority report, Assembly Journal, July 6, 1949; minority report, Assembly Journal, June 29, 1949.

COMMITTEES PREVIOUSLY CREATED

Flood Disaster Committee (Chapter 467, Laws of 1943)

Members: Governor Oscar Rennebohm, *chairman*; Senator Schlabach; Assemblyman Hanson; a representative of the Public Service Commission; director of regional planning, M. W. Torkelson; a representative of the University of Wisconsin, Noble Clark.

Appropriation: \$50,000 from the general fund.

Report: None in 1949. Last meeting held in 1947.

Mississippi River Pollution (Jt. Res. 18, S. 1925; continued by each succeeding legislature and Chapter 301, Laws of 1935)

Members: One senator, two assemblymen (all vacant).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR
FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES*Governor's Committee on the Resettlement of Displaced Persons*

Members: Prof. George Hill, Madison, *chairman*; Rev. Clemens Zeidler, Appleton, *vice chairman*; George M. Keith, *secretary*; Rev. Fr. George Haeusler, Sun Prairie, *treasurer*; Mrs. Carl Doege, Marshfield; Elkan Voorsanger, Milwaukee; Frank Greenya, Milwaukee; Thomas Hamilton, Westfield; William Nagorsne, Milwaukee; Mrs. Oliver Plantinga, Rothschild; Fred Brussow, Madison; Paul Schmoltdt, Medford; Rev. F. A. Schwertfeger, Horicon; Howard Underhill, Superior; Herman D. White, Eau Claire.

Governor's Educational Advisory Committee

Members: L. H. Adolphson, Madison; George E. Watson, Madison; Clarence C. Greiber, Madison; Gordon Huseby, Madison; LeRoy Luberg, Madison; Dr. William S. Middleton, Madison; Forrest R. Polk, Oshkosh; Walter B. Senty, Madison; Walter F. Simon, Madison; George Vander Beke, Milwaukee.

Joint Boundary Survey Commission (Chapter 222, Laws of 1947)

Members: Ernest F. Bean, Madison; John W. Ockerman, Madison. (Two members each from the states of Michigan and Minnesota).

Appropriation: \$2,000 nonlapsible (Chapter 222, Laws of 1947).

Northern Great Lakes Area Council

Members: Governor Oscar Rennebohm; J. H. H. Alexander, Madison; H. L. Ashworth, Milwaukee; R. L. Rote, Monroe; William E. Walker, Madison.

Upper Mississippi Valley Water Use Council

Members: Edward Schneberger, Madison; M. W. Torkelson, Madison.

EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE

Staff of the Chief Clerk

Legislative Stenographers

Jean F. Anderson, Madison
Barbara W. Barrett, Madison
Pearle B. Erickson, Madison
Jeanette Fisher, Madison
Doris H. Giese, Madison
Jean C. Kintzele, Madison

Dorothy M. Larson, Madison
Adeline Morrison, Madison
Louise Schmidt, Madison
Norma A. Wegmann, Madison
Elvira M. Whalen, Madison
Agnes M. Zimmerman, Madison

Legislative Clerks

Charles A. Copp, Madison
Francis T. Dunn, Madison
Thomas C. Johnson, South Wayne
Edward R. Lightbody, Madison
Ronald W. May, Madison
John F. Reynolds, Madison

Charles G. Riley, Madison
Virginia Samp, Madison
William H. Thousand, Mount
Horeb
Michael F. Timbers, Mauston
Hanford A. Wesley, Iola

Staff of the Sergeant at Arms

Edward R. Stoker, Madison Assistant Sergeant at Arms

Legislative Messengers

Vincent E. Deppisch, Madison*	John D. Meredith, Evansville
Walter S. Fauerbach, Madison	William F. Meredith, Evansville
William R. Giese, Neenah*	Frederick G. Morgan, Madison
Arthur Harbath, Jr., Cecil*	Oliver N. Patterson, Maple Bluff
Richard A. Hoefs, Beaver Dam*	Julius F. Schadauer, Madison*
Marvin J. Huebner, Wausau*	Otto Schmidt, Madison
Richard A. Jacobson, Stanley*	F. C. Seibold, Jr., Madison*
Floyd F. Stender, Green Bay*	

EMPLOYEES OF THE ASSEMBLY**Staff of the Chief Clerk**

Robert H. Boyson, Tustin Assistant Chief Clerk

Geraldine Augustine, Madison	Eileen Olson, Oregon
Kathryn M. Anderson, Madison	Lillian Onsgard, Oregon
George O. Bauman, Cudahy	Merle C. Palmer, Madison
Edward M. Bazan, Madison	Turon Pease, Richland Center
Norman Berggren, Madison	Ruth Estelle Penfield, Madison
V. S. Bond, Madison	Elizabeth K. Penn, Madison
Mrs. Jean Brindley, Madison	Mary Perry, Madison
Dorothy June Clemmons, Madison	Irene B. Peterson, Madison
Margaret Crucknell, Madison	Muriel Pieri, Madison
M. Kathryn DeLess, Madison	Ruth Rhodes, Madison
Marion Embick, Madison	James H. Roberts, Madison
William J. Ennis, Madison	George Rude, Madison
Anne C. Evans, Madison	Robert Salisbury, Jr., Madison*
Marcella E. Finegan, Madison	Sally Jane Simpson, Taycheedah
Hazel M. Gregory, Madison	Millman W. Sweet, Madison
Austin Johnson, Madison*	G. Suzanne Sneberk, Algoma
Margaret Lake, Madison	Eunice M. Swerig, Madison
Peter J. Leon, Madison	Irene Uttech, Madison
Monica E. McMahon, Madison	Lois Vethe, Madison
Betty Morey, Mineral Point	George Woerth, Prairie du Sac

Staff of the Sergeant at Arms

Thomas A. Austin, Madison Assistant Sergeant at Arms

Thomas L. Bewick, Madison	Charles J. Laszewski, Stevens Point
James L. Carlson, Madison	
Frank R. Catlin, Madison*	Robert A. Marks, Madison*
John Dale, Madison	Jerome Marquardt, Antigo*
Earle J. Dalton, Madison	Thomas D. Merrill, Badger
William J. Devine, Waupaca	Paul R. Mockrud, Westby
Robert G. Dunham, Adams*	John J. Nikolay, Abbottsford
Delvin S. Duszynski, Milwaukee*	Eugene C. Osborn, Madison
Donald E. Engebretson, Beloit	John B. Payne, Madison
Erick E. Esplien, Madison	Carl Peterson, Menomonie*
Francis D. Esser, Madison	Ronald E. Reeves, Abbottsford
Paul A. Honzik, Manitowoc*	Otho Rounds, Madison*
William B. Johnson, Madison	John F. Runkel, Madison
James R. Kaech, New Glarus	Frank G. Schlegel, Hustler*
Forrest T. Kellman, Madison	James H. Shequin, Green Bay*
John Lannin, Madison*	John C. Warden, Eau Claire*

*Part-time employees.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS AND RADIO

C. K. Alexander	Wisconsin Taxpayer
Edwin R. Bayley	Milwaukee Journal
William J. Bollenbeck	Sheboygan Press
Arthur W. Bystrom	Associated Press
Lucille Bystrom	Milwaukee Sentinel
Edward G. Cnare	Milwaukee Sentinel
C. H. Crownhart	Wisconsin Medical Journal
Hilton Curtis	WIBU
Robert Dick	WIBA
Gerhard Drechler	WISC
Harold A. Engel	WHA
Albert Gilbert	WIBA
Sanford Goltz	Wisconsin State Journal
William Harley	WHA
Perry C. Hill	Milwaukee Sentinel
John Hoving	Capital Times
James F. Hughes	United Press
William C. Jacobs	Wisconsin Chiropractic Journal
Rex Karney	Wisconsin State Journal
Roy E. Kubista	Wisconsin State Employee
Richard Leonard	Milwaukee Journal
Robert Lindsay	WKOW
Glen W. McGrath	Wisconsin Tax News
F. N. MacMillin	The Municipality
Everett K. Melvin	Chicago Tribune
DeAlton Neher	WIBA
Betty Pryor	United Press
Keith Roberts	WKOW
Aldric Revell	Capital Times
Willard R. Smith	Milwaukee Journal
David Smothers	United Press
Fred Snyder	Associated Press
Havens Wilbur	Capital Times
John Wyngaard	Green Bay Press-Gazette
Carl Zielke	Wisconsin Press Association

WISCONSIN CAPITOL CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION

Officers

President	J. CRAIG RALSTON
Vice President	REX L. KARNEY
Secretary-Treasurer	JOHN WYNGAARD
Sergeant at Arms	CARL A. ZIELKE

This association was organized by the newspaper representatives at the capitol at the beginning of the 1945 session. The purpose of the association is to provide unified action in the protection and promotion of its members in the pursuit of their duties in reporting the proceedings of the Wisconsin legislature and other branches of the state government.

Active membership in the association is restricted to properly accredited correspondents of newspapers, radio stations, press associations, and other publications of Wisconsin regularly assigned to report the proceedings of the legislature and the state government.

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
1848	June 5—Aug. 21	78	217	.....	.....	155
1849	Jan. 10—April 2	83	428	.....	.....	220
1850	Jan. 9—Feb. 11	34	438	.....	.....	284
1851	Jan. 8—Mar. 17	69	707	.....	.....	407
1852	Jan. 14—April 19	97	813	.....	.....	504
1853	Jan. 12—June 13	153	1,145	.....	.....	521
1854	Jan. 11—April 3	83	880	.....	.....	437
1855	Jan. 10—April 2	83	955	.....	.....	500
1856	Jan. 9—Mar. 31					
	Sept. 3—Oct. 14	125	1,242	.....	.....	688
1857	Jan. 14—Mar. 9	55	895	.....	.....	517
1858	Jan. 13—Mar. 31					
	April 10—May 17	116	1,364	157	342	436
1859	Jan. 12—Mar. 21	69	986	113	143	680
1860	Jan. 11—April 2	83	1,024	69	246	489
1861	Jan. 9—April 17	99	857	100	235	387
1861	Spec. Sess. May 15-27	13	28	24	23	13
1862	Jan. 8—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
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

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS—Continued

Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
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—Aug. 13	214	1,341	235	167	542
1928	Spec. Sess. Jan. 24-Feb. 4	12	20	35	23	5
1928	Spec. Sess. Mar. 6-13	8	13	9	17	2
1929	Jan. 9—Sept. 20	255	1,366	278	185	530
1931	Jan. 14—June 27	165	1,429	291	160	487
1931	Spec. Sess. Nov. 24, '31-- Feb. 5, '32	74	99	93	83	31
1933	Jan. 11—July 25	196	1,411	324	157	496
1933	Spec. Sess. Dec. 11, '33-- Feb. 3, '34	55	45	160	53	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	—	1	—	—
1949	Jan. 12—July 9, Sept. 12-13	181	1,432	188	86	643



Trooper, a male German shepherd Seeing-Eye dog, whose master is former Assemblyman Clair L. Finch, was named mascot of the 1945 Legislature by Joint Resolution 80, 1945. He served with his master four terms in the assembly, from 1943 through 1949. He is now serving, with his master, on the Board of Tax Appeals. Trooper is 11 years old.

The State Government

Administrative Branch

AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

Members: HOWARD A. MOREY, *chairman*; DR. L. O. SIMENSTAD, *secretary*;
GORDON D. LEONARD, DR. ALVIN G. SELL, DOUGLAS A. TAYLOR.
Deputy Director: T. K. JORDAN.

Office: 119 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

Total personnel, July 1949: 10.

Publications: Law Enforcement Manual; Requirements and Curricula for Veterans Flight Training; State Airport Plan; Official Map of Operating Airports in Wisconsin; Annual Report (December 1948); Airport Development Report. Also radio broadcasts: sponsored by airmen's U.S. weather broadcast three times daily, six days per week over state-owned radio stations WHA and WLBL.

The Aeronautics Commission was created by Chapter 513, Laws of 1945, and consists of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. The prescribed qualifications of the members are knowledge of, or experience or interest in aeronautics. Members receive no pay for their services but are reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses.

Chapter 513 grants to the commission general supervision of aeronautics in the state and authorizes and directs the commission to promote and foster a sound development of aviation in the state; to promote aviation education and training programs; to assist in the development of aviation and aviation facilities; to safeguard the interests of those engaged in all phases of aviation; to formulate and recommend and promote reasonable regulations in the interests of safety; to coordinate state aviation activities with those of other states and the federal government. The commission is also authorized and directed to cooperate with the federal government in any air marking system and weather information and to render technical assistance to municipalities in connection with airports.

Section 114.34 of the statutes authorizes the commission, with the approval of the Governor, to extend state financial aid to communities developing public airports. This law also directs the commission to act as agent for all public bodies in the development of airports with state and/or 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 funds so deposited in accordance with the terms of the agency agreement. It also directs the commission, with the approval of the Governor, to approve all applications by communities for federal airport aid.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

State Board of Agriculture: IRA INMAN, *chairman*; PAUL C. SCHMOLDT, *vice chairman*; JOHN SCOTT EARLL, *secretary*; J. W. BAIRD; HARRY C. DIX; R. J. DOUGLAS; WILLIAM SEFFERN.

Director: DONALD N. McDOWELL.

Divisions: Administrative, CLAIRE L. JACKSON, *chief*; Legal, A. E. MADLER, *counsel*; Dairy, HARVEY J. WEAVERS, *chief*; Livestock Sanitation, DR. J. T. SCHWAB, *chief*; Markets, W. L. WITTE, *chief*; Plant Industry, E. L. CHAMBERS, *chief*; Fairs, JACK REYNOLDS, *chief*.

Office: State Capitol. Laboratories located at the University of Wisconsin. State Fair at West Allis.

Total personnel, July 1949: 275.

Publications: Biennial Report; Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter (issued in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics); Wisconsin Agriculture (statistical report); Wisconsin Dairying; State Fair Premium Lists (annual); Noxious Weeds and Weed Law; Feed Inspection (annual); Fertilizer Inspection (annual), County Fair Manual (annual); Bulletin on Wisconsin's Resources; reprints of laws and regulations under which the department operates; Wisconsin Accredited, Certified, and Record of Performance Poultry Flocks; Wisconsin Licensed Veterinarians; Directory of Wisconsin Dairy Manufacturing Plants; System of Accounting for Cooperative Associations; County Bulletin Series of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service; Wisconsin Farm Power and Machinery; Forest Plantations in Wisconsin; One-Hundred Years of Wisconsin Agriculture; Wisconsin Hog Production and Marketing; Functions, Duties and Services of the State Department of Agriculture; Crop and Market Reports, A Selected Bibliography.

During the one hundred years since Wisconsin became a state there have been many state agencies created to provide services to agriculture. During the early years separate boards and commissions were created to perform specific duties. In 1915 seven agencies were consolidated to form the first State Department of Agriculture. The Dairy and Food Commission, created in 1889, served the people of Wisconsin for 40 years. In 1919, to meet problems growing out of World War I, the legislature established the Division of Markets. Two years later this became the Department of Markets.

These three state departments continued to serve Wisconsin until 1929 when they were consolidated into a Department of Agriculture and Markets, with a three-man commission administering the three divisions. Early in 1938 the three-man commission was replaced by a seven-man, part-time policy board and a director.

In 1939 the department was again reorganized and the name changed to the State Department of Agriculture. Under this reorganization the functions of the department were consolidated into five divisions: administrative, plant industry, markets, livestock sanitation, and dairy. Three other divisions—milk control, rural electrification, and trade practices were added during the same year by legislative enactment. In 1941 another activity was added when the legislature transferred to the Department of Agriculture the land economic inventory section of the State Planning Board. This work had been started by the Department of Agriculture in 1927.

The milk control division was changed to the milk auditing division by the 1941 Legislature. In 1945, by action of the legislature, the rural electrification division was transferred to the University of Wisconsin and the licensing of peddlers, truckers, transient merchants, and showmen to the Motor Vehicle Department. The 1947 Legislature made the land economic inventory work a part of the statistical section.

Two new fields of work were assigned to the department by the 1949 Legislature. The first was the registration and testing of all anti-freeze preparations sold in the state. The second provided funds for marketing research in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. This work will consist of marketing studies under the Marketing Research Act. Appropriations for marketing research are matched by federal funds and made available under the Hope-Flannagan Act.

The primary purpose of all work undertaken by the Department of Agriculture is to provide service to the producer and protection for the consumer. Its activities cover a wide field and are designed to administer the many services assigned to the department by the legislature. The goal of its service to agriculture is to insure the stable production of high quality farm products which will command a good market price. In reaching this goal the department's activities extend into every phase of agriculture—production, manufacturing, assembling, grading, advertising, and merchandising.

Under the plan of organization formulated by the legislature, the department is headed by a seven-man policy making board and a director. All matters of fundamental department policy are determined by the board. Members of the board also confer with the director in the consideration of major problems involving department policy. The director is the administrative and executive head of the department. He is responsible for carrying out department policies and for the administration of all department activities.

For efficient administration the department's work is grouped in six divisions. They are: administrative, dairy, livestock sanitation, markets, plant industry, and fairs. Responsibilities assigned to each division are in turn subdivided into a number of sections, each of which is given specific duties and services. A brief summary of the work performed by each division will best serve to outline the many and extensive duties performed by the department.

Administrative Division

Within the administrative division are placed the department's administrative and supervisory officials. In addition to their specific duties they help to formulate department plans and to coordinate the work of the other divisions. Grouped within the administrative division are the legal activities, agricultural statistics (Crop Reporting Service), publicity and promotion, weights and measures, fair trade practices, radio station WLBL, bee and honey, and dog licensing.

The legal section conducts hearings preliminary to the formulation of department regulations, institutes legal proceedings against violators of laws enforced by the department, drafts orders, issues notices of hearings, renders opinions on interpretation of laws, and performs many other services for the entire department.

Accurate information on production trends, marketing supplies, prices, planting intentions, yields, and other topics of value to farmers are gathered by the crop reporting service. This section is maintained jointly by the Wisconsin and the United States Departments of Agriculture. It provides a constant survey and appraisal of the state's agricultural resources and trends in their development. Through legislation recently enacted it has been possible for the crop reporting service to compile and publish a county agricultural bulletin for each county in the state. Wisconsin is the first state to complete this work on a state-wide basis. The information has proven to be of great value in planning agricultural production schedules and is used extensively by schools throughout the state.

The publicity and promotion section serves the purpose of keeping the people of Wisconsin informed about Wisconsin agriculture. It also carries on a year-round program of promotion for Wisconsin products. In compliance with the state law the major emphasis has been placed upon promoting the use of our dairy products. One of the successful projects carried on by this section is the development of the new rindless cheese package. In bringing information about Wisconsin agriculture to the people of the state and nation, hundreds of news releases are prepared each year for the use of the press and radio. This section also supervises the publication of department bulletins.

Enforcement of laws to insure correct weights and measures is the duty of the weights and measures section. Each biennium, state sealers visit thousands of business establishments and test more than one hundred thousand pieces of equipment used for weighing and measuring goods sold to the public. In addition they weigh, measure, and inspect over twenty thousand packages of merchandise to assure the buying public that it receives full measure in packaged goods sold in the state. The weights and measures section is also charged with enforcement of the fair trade practice laws. It investigates methods used in the distribution of various types of products, including fraudulent advertising and monopolistic practices.

The department operates a 10,000-watt radio station WLBL located at Stevens Point. Through a cooperative arrangement with the United States Department of Agriculture daily market broadcasts are made. Commodities covered include potatoes, butter, eggs, cheese, livestock, hay, feeds, and many other seasonable commodities produced in the state. Many other programs of general interest are also carried daily by the station.

Duties of the bee and honey section include the inspection of approximately 4,000 apiaries each year. One of the objects of this inspection is the eradication of American foulbrood, an infectious disease of honey bees. This section also issued permits for moving bees and used bee equipment; enforces standards for packing and grading honey; and gives assistance in the marketing of Wisconsin honey crops. Since 1947 beekeepers have been able to secure indemnity payments for bees destroyed because of foulbrood infection.

Enforcement of the state law requiring the licensing of all dogs is supervised by the department's dog licensing section. License fees are paid to the local treasurer and the money received is used for paying claims resulting from damages to livestock and poultry caused by roving dogs.

State Fair Division

The Wisconsin State Fair, which is under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, is the show window for Wisconsin agriculture and industry. Each year hundreds of thousands of people view the competitive exhibits displayed at the State Fair and attend the many educational and entertainment programs presented. The State Fair is a practical laboratory of rural-urban relations where farm and city people gather for a study of the state's achievements, in all branches of agriculture and industry. In 1948 the State Fair Park was the scene of the huge Wisconsin Centennial Exposition. This very successful 23-day event commemorated the progress made by Wisconsin during its first 100 years of statehood.

Dairy Division

The dairy division works in close cooperation with the state's dairy industry in the development of a program designed to improve the quality of all dairy and food products produced or sold in Wisconsin. This work had its first beginning in 1889 when the legislature, during the administration of Governor William D. Hoard, created the Dairy and Food Commission. This commission was given the duty of enforcing all laws covering foods and dairy products. The purpose was to protect the consumer against adulterated and poor quality foods. In order to enforce these laws it was found necessary to license cheese and butter makers, dairy plants, and many other food establishments and to provide for regular inspections.

Inspectors employed by the department investigate sanitary conditions on farms, in dairy plants, and in establishments where foods are processed, packaged, stored, or distributed to the public. Samples obtained by inspectors are given chemical and bacteriological examination in a laboratory maintained by the department. Prosecutions are instituted when violations are found. The dairy division also supervises the grading of cheddar, brick, Muenster, and Swiss cheese.

While the department is primarily a law enforcement agency the legislature has made provision for educational work as a means of securing voluntary compliance with the requirements of the law. One of the most important educational programs carried on by the division is the quality improvement program which has been underway for a number of years. This quality improvement program was materially strengthened this year by the promulgation of minimum standards and regulations to prevent the sale of insanitary milk and cream.

At the present time preparation of minimum standards covering the production of fluid milk for interstate shipment and standards for Wisconsin dairy plants are being prepared. Since 1947 a mobile dairy laboratory has been available for scientific laboratory tests in the field. Most of its work has been in the fluid milk markets particularly in the state's summer recreation areas.

Division of Markets

As our agriculture increased in complexity the problems of marketing have also become more involved and more difficult. The work of the division of markets is a blend of administrative and educational functions. Their general purpose is to work toward greater efficiency in the marketing of farm products from the standpoint of the producer, distributor, and consumer. The division of markets provides services to individuals, corporations, and co-operatives as well as to the consumer through standardization and inspection of fruits, vegetables, poultry, and other products. Through the grading and inspection service it seeks to improve the quality of dairy and other farm products, to find new market outlets, and to improve the methods of marketing.

This division is also charged with the licensing of dealers in fruits, vegetables, poultry products, and canning factories. It administers state laws requiring security from dairy plants, dairy product dealers, fruit and vegetable dealers, and canning factories. These requirements for security are designed to protect farmers against loss of payment for their products. The law was strengthened considerably by action taken by the 1949 Legislature. The division of markets is also responsible for the administration of the national poultry improvement plan.

In 1947 another service to the dairy industry was added. This is the market news service which is provided through a state-federal

cooperative agreement. Major emphasis has been placed on cheese marketing but it is hoped that the service may be expanded to include all dairy foods and other agricultural products.

Among the many services which the division provides for Wisconsin farmers are the organization and development of cooperative associations, reorganization of existing associations, and their consolidation when market conditions makes such action advisable. Another important activity of the division consists of periodical auditing of books and records of cooperatives upon request and the installation of uniform accounting systems.

This year the milk auditing service, which makes audits of fluid milk producer payments, was transferred to the division of markets. In addition to checking payments for compliance with producer-dealer agreements or practices, the milk auditing section compiles statistical information for the benefit of producers and dealers in the markets audited. Auditing of producer payments is voluntary and the cost of the service is paid by deductions authorized in the law.

Livestock Sanitation Division

Control and eradication of diseases which may cause serious losses to livestock owners is the primary object of the livestock sanitation division's work. Major emphasis is given to the control of Brucellosis (Bang's disease) and bovine tuberculosis, although a constant watch is maintained to prevent the outbreak of other serious livestock diseases. For the protection of livestock owners the division maintains a diagnostic laboratory which serves as another protection for livestock health. In cooperation with the federal government bovine tuberculosis has been almost completely eradicated from Wisconsin herds.

Control of Brucellosis is at present the division's most serious problem. The program, which has been underway for a number of years, has been greatly increased in scope by the action of the 1947 and 1949 Legislatures. Under these laws the department is authorized to provide area control programs for townships and counties. The service includes free vaccination of all heifer calves between the ages of four and eight months and free herd testing at the owner's option.

This program has met with a phenomenal response and a great deal of work is now being done. During the 12 months ending June 30, 1949 Wisconsin ranked first in the nation in the number of calves vaccinated against Brucellosis, with a total of 214,659. Reports from the United States Department of Agriculture show that Wisconsin also leads the nation in the number of cattle which have been tested for Brucellosis during the 15 years since the program was started, with a total of nearly eight million head. Wisconsin also ranks first in the nation in the number of cattle accredited under the Brucellosis control program.

Plant Industry Division

Reduction of loss resulting from damages by insect pests, plant diseases, and weeds are the objects of the plant industry division. It also safeguards the farmer against loss resulting from the purchase of inferior or misrepresented seed, fertilizer, insecticides, livestock remedies, and feed. The work of the division is divided into three major sections; entomology, feed and fertilizer control, and seed and weed control. The two latter sections both have laboratory facilities. Recent action by the legislature has added the testing of ground agricultural limestone and anti-freeze products to the many other duties of the division.

While the duties and demands for services in the division are numerous and varied, the principal activities are as follows: nursery inspection; plant quarantine enforcement; insect pest and plant disease surveys; large scale pest control against the corn borer, grasshopper, San Jose scale, forest, and other pests; cranberry inspection and pest control; white pine blister rust control; black stem rust control; seed control including inspection and analysis; weed control through local town, village, and city officials; regulating the sale of fertilizer, liming materials, legume cultures, economic poisons, livestock remedies, and feeds.

ANNUITY AND INVESTMENT BOARD

Members of Annuity and Investment Board: CHARLES McKEOWN, *chairman*; NOBLE CLARK; WILLIAM E. HAWLEY; ROSWELL N. STEARNS; GEORGE E. WATSON.

Public School Retirement Board: WILLIAM T. DARLING, *chairman*; GEORGE M. HETHERINGTON; EDITH MCEACHRON; MABEL OTTESON; GEORGE O. SAVAGE.

Normal School Retirement Board: RUDOLPH A. KARGES, *chairman*; EARL A. CLEMANS; OMER L. LOOP; MRS. HAZEL RAMHARTER; EMERY W. LEAMER.

University Retirement Board: M. H. INGRAHAM, *chairman*; CHARLES BUNN; B. G. ELLIOTT; PHILIP G. FOX; ROBERT J. MUCKENHIRN.

Director of Investments: ALBERT TRATHEN.

Actuary: E. D. BROWN, JR.

Supervisor of Mortgage Loans: JOHN H. HILL.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: 20.

Publications: Teachers' Retirement Law.

The first teachers' retirement law was passed in 1911. In 1921 this law was completely revised and the Annuity Board reorganized. 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.

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. These contributions are matched by the state on a basis which gives added allowances for length of service and a relatively large contribution for the less highly paid teachers. The state also contributes a sum sufficient to give teachers credit on their pensions for teaching service before 1921, when the present law was enacted. 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.

Teachers coming under the retirement system are members of the Public School Retirement Association, the Normal School Retirement Association, and the University Retirement Association. Each of these associations has an elective board composed of five members, one of whom is elected each year by the members of the association. The duties of these retirement boards are essentially advisory and all of their acts are subject to review by the Annuity and Investment Board. This 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 at the rate earned by the fund. Members withdrawing from teaching service can get back all of the money which 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 an annuity or allowed to accumulate with interest to the member's credit or that of his beneficiaries. The annuities payable are in all instances determined by the amount standing to the teacher's credit from both his own and the state's deposits. About 17,000 teachers are paying into the retirement fund annually, and the total reserve funds accumulated by the fund are approximately \$98,000,000.

In addition to investing the teachers' retirement fund, the board invests twenty other funds. Preference to Wisconsin real estate and to cooperative societies must be given when these funds are invested. Before any mortgage loans are made, the property is examined by appraisers in the employ of the board. All farm mortgage loans are made on the amortization plan, under which the borrower annually repays a part of the principal, in addition to the interest due.

From July 1, 1943 to December 31, 1947 the board administered the retirement system for state employees. The 1947 Legislature consolidated the pension systems of the state and its political subdivisions and placed the major part of the administration of the system with the Wisconsin Retirement Fund. However, the Annuity and Investment Board administers the investment of the funds and some details of the system.

STATE ARMORY BOARD

Members: Brig. Gen. JOHN F. MULLEN, *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.

Total personnel, January 1949: None.

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, *chairman*; HARVEY C. BUCHANAN;
JOSEPH L. COUGHLIN; G. H. JACKSON; JOSEPH A. LANDAUER.

Secretary: FRED J. SADDY.

Office: 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1949: 1 full-time, 23 part-time.

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 percent on the gross receipts of all boxing exhibitions conducted in the state.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUDIT

State Auditor: J. JAY KELIHER.

Supervisor of Departmental Audits: L. J. CARPENTER.

Supervisor of Municipal Audits: R. S. MALLOW.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1949: 52.

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 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 25 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 will submit, as required by statute, its recommendations for improvement and efficiency.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: GUERDON M. MATTHEWS.

Deputy Commissioner: WM. 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*; JOHN E. DICKENSON; MAX STIEG; WILLIAM A. CANARY.

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. CRITSER; J. H. HENDEE; FRANK LUICK; H. E. SEIDELL.

Consumer Credit Advisory Committees:

Small Loans: THOMAS D. GRIFFIN; J. H. HENDEE; H. H. HONAKER; F. F. KOHLBECK; T. J. A. MULLIGAN; J. M. REDFIELD; C. W. VALENCOURT; IRVING WOODHOUSE.

Sales Finance: F. W. BERNDT; A. J. BRUEN; F. E. DYKSTRA; EDWARD A. FRITSCH; A. C. HALL; HAROLD O. HORNBURG; FRANK LUICK; HARRY J. SCHWARTZBURG; EDWARD C. WEHE.

Collection Agencies: NORMAN B. CRITSER; A. M. GERMANSON; H. J. MARTELL; I. L. NICHOLS; OLIVER J. VIVIAN.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1949: 47.

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 411, Laws of 1947, abolished the three-member Banking Commission and provided for a Commissioner of Banks in its place. The law also created a Savings and Loan Association Department which was assigned duties formerly a part of those granted to the Banking Department. Three review boards, each board consisting of five persons specially qualified in their respective fields; and three consumer credit advisory committees are provided for to aid and counsel the Commissioner of Banks.

The Banking Review Board advises with the Commissioner of Banks in respect to improvement in the condition and service of banks. It reviews the acts and decisions of the Commissioner and has the power to subpoena witnesses. It serves as an appeal board with any final order subject to judicial review.

The Credit Union Review Board confers with the commissioner and the credit union supervisor on problems and policies relating to credit unions. This board serves as an appeal board for credit unions, and the decisions of the board with reference to all orders issued or policies established by the commissioner shall be final.

The Consumer Credit Review Board reviews the acts and decisions of the commissioner relating to Chapters 115, 214, 217, and 218. It has all the powers of the Banking Review Board, and its final orders and determinations are subject to judicial review. The purpose of the Consumer Credit Advisory Committees for collection agencies, small loan and sales finance companies is to advise with the Commissioner of Banks and the Supervisor of the Division of Consumer Credit on matters relating to their industry.

Institutions now chartered or licensed by the state Banking Department include commercial and savings banks, trust companies, credit unions, small loan companies, industrial and discount loan companies, sales finance companies, collection agencies, community currency exchanges, and foreign exchange companies.

Resources of state and mutual savings banks and trust companies reached an all-time high on December 31, 1948, when the figure mounted to \$1,662,931,367.28. This represented an increase of \$24,387,277.25 during the twelve-month period from December 31, 1947. The upward trend which continued during the war and post-war years suffered its first major reverse during the first six months of 1949 when resources declined \$51,139,887.99. Deposits likewise reached an all-time peak on December 31, 1948 with a total of \$1,561,620,147.20. During the ensuing six-month period deposits were reduced \$56,082,749.96 to a remaining balance of \$1,505,537,397.24 on June 30, 1949.

Loans and discounts were increased during the twelve-month interval ending June 30, 1949 by \$31,057,542.25. The banks reduced their investment in government bonds in corresponding amounts to the increase in loans and the reduction of deposits. The consistent demand for loans has been universal through the state in rural as well as urban centers.

The achievement of Wisconsin credit unions during 1948, generally, exceeded any previous year of operation based on dollar values. Personal loans made and outstanding were far in excess of the pre-war high registered in 1941.

At the close of 1948 there were 542 credit unions having total assets of \$30,347,672, and a total membership of 168,625. The increased demand for loans on the part of members reflected a decrease in investment of surplus funds in securities.

The Division of Consumer Credit reports that the small loan and discount loan businesses under Chapters 214 and 115, respectively, have continued to increase in the number and amount of loans made as well as the loan balances outstanding. They report the largest amount of consumer loan business done in the history of the state. In each instance, the average loan made has increased over previous years. It can be expected that the amount of consumer credit contracted for in the state will increase with the elimination of the federal restrictions placed on consumer credit under the provisions of Regulation W. However, consumer finance institutions licensed by the Banking Department, generally, have not relaxed their credit terms since the termination of Regulation W on June 30, 1949. In the appliance field, credit terms have been relaxed and in some instances, the seller is again offering merchandise for sale with no down payment required. The amount of installment sales in the motor vehicle industry, as represented by section 218.01 of the Wisconsin Statutes, will continue to increase for some time due to the increased production of automobiles and trucks.

In amending the collection agency law, the 1949 Legislature provided for a closer supervision of the collection agencies by permitting the Division of Consumer Credit to make periodic examinations. The making of periodic examinations will undoubtedly result in the creditors receiving more promptly from some agencies, their remittances on monies collected and due them and it will have a material effect on the industry in that they will realize that they have to maintain a solvent position if they desire to continue to operate in Wisconsin.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL STATE BONDS

Members: THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD; E. C. GIESSEL; JOHN R. LANGE.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October 1949: None.

Publications: None.

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 is

directed by law to make a survey of all statutory provisions specifically requiring official bonds by state officers, employees, departments, or agencies, and shall ascertain as to each such bond in force, the number of employees covered, the total coverage, and premium cost. It shall report to the 1951 Legislature and shall make recommendations as to needed statutory changes; the advisability of providing for department blanket bonds in certain cases; as to what officers or employees should be required to secure individual surety bonds; and such other matters as the committee may determine. 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.

DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS

Director of Budget and Accounts: E. C. GIESSEL.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: 38.

Publications: Wisconsin State Budget (multigraphed) supplied to members of the legislature and state departments; annual financial statements sent to each member of the legislature and filed in the Legislative Reference Library.

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 bill, which incorporates his recommendations on appropriations for the next biennium. Each such appropriation is divided into three specific allotments, namely, personal services, other operating expenses, and capital outlay. The budget bill, like the budget, is prepared by the director of budget and accounts under instructions from the Governor at the termination of the Governor's budget hearings. After introduction, the executive budget bill is referred to the Joint Committee on Finance 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 expense 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 the executive budget bill pending; and recommendations as to fiscal policy, required surplus, and 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 not earlier than January 1 nor later than January 15, in odd-numbered years a tentative statement of the estimated receipts and disbursements of the general fund for the biennium in progress, showing also the estimated condition of the general fund at the end of the current biennium.

STATE BUILDING COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR OSCAR RENNEBOHM, *chairman*; SENATORS WARREN P. KNOWLES; ARTHUR A. LENROOT; GEORGE MAYER; ASSEMBLYMEN PAUL LUEDTKE; FREDERICK PFENNIG; JOHN PRITCHARD; W. H. YOUNG, citizen member.

Technical Advisory Committee: E. C. GIESSEL; CHARLES A. HALBERT; ROBERT C. KIRCHHOFF; M. W. TORKELSON.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October 1949: None.

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 percent of the appraised value of state buildings.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

Members: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN; WARREN R. SMITH; THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD.

Total personnel, July 1949: None.

The State Board of Canvassers 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.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Commissioners: ARTHUR MOLSTAD, *chairman*; JOHN O. MORELAND, *secretary*; WILLIAM J. P. ABERG; DOUGLAS HUNT; DR. J. A. RIEGEL; CHAS. F. SMITH.

Director: ERNEST F. SWIFT.

Assistant Directors: H. T. J. CRAMER and GEO. E. SPRECHER.

Comptroller: C. A. BONTLY.

Chief Clerk: LULU M. KORN.

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:

H. T. J. CRAMER, Committee on Water pollution, (144.52); ARTHUR MOLSTAD, Board of Trustees of the Conservation Warden Pension Fund (23.14); H. T. J. CRAMER, Water Regulatory Board, *chairman* (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.

Total personnel, July 1949: 795 permanent, 585 seasonal.

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.

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, investigations 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 pay rolls, 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 inventory, claims, insurance, 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.

CLERICAL

The clerical division aids all other divisions in the preparation and dispatching of correspondence, directives, and other information to the public and the field personnel. It is composed of five sections, namely, secretarial, typing, mail and supply, filing and information.

Expansion within the department made it necessary to assign a clerical force to the subsidiary office at the Nevin Hatchery headquarters, Madison.

Modern equipment, consisting of an electric composing machine, an automatic feed addressograph, and a postage meter machine was purchased to enable the typing and mail and supply sections to dispatch the increased volume of mail. Through the use of the electric composing machine the division has prepared master copies of a large percent of the various department forms so that they may be reproduced by the multigraph process rather than by printing, at a considerable saving to the department.

FORESTS AND PARKS

State Parks

Another chapter in the history of state park development was written by the legislature in the form of a general parks law more specifically known as Chapter 549, Laws of 1947. It was "declared to be the policy of the legislature to acquire, improve, preserve and administer a system of areas to be known as the state parks of Wisconsin. The purpose of the state parks is to provide areas for public recreation and for public education in conservation and nature study. An area may qualify as a state park by reason of its scenery, its plants and wildlife, or its historical, archeological or

geological interest." The Conservation Commission was made responsible "for the selection of a balanced system of state park areas and for the acquisition, development and administration of the state parks."

The act provided for a participation of moneys from the general fund to the park program in an organized and systematic way for the first time in the history of the state. The financial provisions were as follows: (1) "Annually, as may be determined by the conservation commission, an amount not to exceed ten per cent of the income of the conservation fund for the preceding fiscal year, but not less than \$150,000 annually" (fish and game receipts). (2) "There is appropriated to the state conservation commission from the general fund on July 1, 1947, \$75,000 and annually beginning July 1, 1948, \$100,000 to be used for state parks as authorized."

This act is a measure of broad and important public concern and significance. So broad and inclusive must the state park program be as required by the mandate of the 1947 law, that its implementation must necessarily be a long term program. However, energetic steps have been and are being taken to comply.

The following table presents essential information on the state parks:

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS

Name	Location (County)	Size (Acres) 6/30/49	How Acquired	Year Est.	Address of Manager
Scenic Parks					
Brunet Island	Chippewa	179	Purchase	1936	Cornell
Copper Falls	Ashland	1,200	Purchase	1929	Mellen
Cox Hollow	Iowa	280	Gift & pur.	1948	Not yet developed
Devil's Lake	Sauk	2,408	Purchase	1911	Baraboo
Interstate	Polk	581	Purchase	1900	St. Croix Falls
Merrick	Buffalo	124	Gift	1932	Fountain City
Pattison	Douglas	1,160	Gift & pur.	1920	Superior
Peninsula	Door	3,651	Purchase	1910	Fish Creek
Perrot	Trempealeau	937	Gift & pur.	1918	Trempealeau
Potawatomi	Door	1,046	Purchase	1928	Sturgeon Bay
Rib Mountain	Marathon	498	Gift & pur.	1927	Wausau
Terry Andrae	Sheboygan	167	Gift & pur.	1928	Sheboygan
Wildcat Mountain	Vernon	491	Gift & pur.	1947	Ontario
Wyalusing	Grant	1,671	Purchase	1917	Wyalusing
Historical—Memorial					
Aztalan	Jefferson	126	Purchase	1947	Not yet developed
Cushing	Waukesha	10	Gift	1915	Delafield
First Capitol	Lafayette	2	Gift	1924	Belmont
Lost Dauphin	Brown	19	Gift	1947	Not yet developed
Nelson Dewey	Grant	579	Purchase	1935	Cassville
Tower Hill	Iowa	108	Gift & pur.	1922	Spring Green
Roadside Parks					
Castle Mound	Jackson	222	Lease	1941	Black River Falls
Mill Bluff	Monroe	56	Lease	1941	Black River Falls
New Glarus Woods	Green	77	Purchase	1934	New Glarus
Ojibwa	Sawyer	353	Gift	1932	Ojibwa
Roche a Cri	Adams	37	Purchase	1948	Friendship
Rocky Arbor	Juneau	228	Purchase	1932	Wisconsin Dells

During the seasons of 1947 and 1948 over 4,850,000 people used the facilities provided in the state park system. This is the largest attendance in park history and an increase of 85 percent over the preceding two-year period.

State Forests

The state forest administration is largely concerned with the development, maintenance, and protection of public campgrounds, the improvement and construction of trails and roads, the improvement of the growing timber stands, cultural practices for the betterment of the forest growth, and all necessary details in regard to physical property such as buildings, equipment, and similar items associated with the management and development of forest and recreational properties.

The eight state forests now contain approximately 266,250 acres. Most of this land is in the northern part of the state, with the exception of the Kettle Moraine and the Point Beach State Forests of southeastern Wisconsin. The public-use areas developed on the Kettle Moraine and Point Beach forests are within 30 to 50 miles of more than one-half of the entire population of the state.

The following table presents essential information on the state forests of Wisconsin:

STATE FORESTS

Name	Location (County)	Size (Acres) 6/30/49	How Acquired	Year Est.	Address of Manager
American Legion Brule River Council Grounds Flambeau River	Oneida Douglas Lincoln Price, Sawyer, & Rusk	37,200 18,013 278 67,467	Purchase Gift Gift Purchase	1929 1906 1938 1930	Lake Tomahawk Brule Merrill Phillips
Kettle Moraine	Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Walworth, & Waukesha	15,526	Purchase	1936	Campbellsport
Northern Highland Point Beach Silver Cliff	Iron & Vilas Manitowoc Marinette	125,095 1,878 800	Purchase Purchase Purchase	1925 1938 1936	Boulder Junction Two Rivers Wausaukee

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. The four state-operated nurseries produced and distributed approximately twenty-four million trees over the 1947 and 1948 seasons. The demand for forest planting stock over this period was greater than the nurseries could supply. Nursery tree inventories show a substantial gain over the biennium, indicating progress in the program of increasing nursery production.

The following table presents current information on the state operated nurseries:

STATE NURSERIES

Name	County	Acres	Address of Manager
Griffith	Wood	140	Wisconsin Rapids
Trout Lake	Vilas	20	Boulder Junction
Gordon	Douglas	40	Gordon
Hayward	Sawyer	65	Hayward

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY

The county forests, owned by 27 northern and central Wisconsin counties, totaled 2,065,948 acres on June 30, 1949. The increase during the biennium represents lands which block in with previous holdings rather than new units. Some of these lands, purchased by the counties to improve blocking, had previously been acquired by the federal government to retire submarginal and isolated farms from agricultural use.

Reforestation on county forests is again increasing, with 2,774 acres planted in 1947 and 3,368 acres in 1948. Timber sales, with cutting under the supervision of district foresters, have totaled more than 4,000,000 board feet of logs and 60,000 cords of pulpwood annually. Forest inventory and growth studies, leading to determination of allowable annual cut, are nearing completion for the Marinette County Forest. Aerial photography for Burnett, Douglas, and Polk Counties has been completed.

The fact that most of the remaining timber of saw log size in Wisconsin is now found on farms, has led to the assignment of 11 foresters in the well developed agricultural regions of the state. Here the work deals with woodlot management, marketing of forest products, and reforestation, both for future timber production and soil conservation.

FOREST PROTECTION

Forest fire control is of major importance in the over-all conservation program. It is the combination of those activities which aim to prevent forest fires from starting, to quickly suppress them when they do start, and to confine the total area burned to an acceptable minimum at the lowest possible cost.

Successful forest fire control depends upon favorable public sentiment, wise regulations, strict enforcement, an intensive program of prevention, and an adequate organization equipped to take prompt and definite action on all fires.

Approximately 13½ million acres, covering all or parts of 34 counties remain under intensive forest fire protection. This land is divided into four areas, each under the direction of a supervisor.

The areas are broken down into districts—ten in number, each under the direction of a district forest ranger. In each of the districts the state maintains headquarters, from two to four forest ranger stations, modern fire fighting equipment, and from ten to twelve lookout towers connected to headquarters by telephone or radio.

For many years Wisconsin has maintained a successful forest fire control program. During the 1947 season suppression action was taken on 1,398 fires that burned a total of 16,007 acres, causing damage appraised at \$74,645. It was extremely hazardous, and 1948 was a continuation of the previous year's drought. Precipitation deficiencies were experienced throughout the 10 forest protection districts. From the standpoint of severity, 1948 was the worst, resulting in 1,825 fires and the total area burned amounted to 23,574 acres with a reported dollar damage of \$95,117.

Wisconsin forests have survived two particularly bad seasons and although not unscathed, major catastrophes were averted only by joint efforts of the public and forest fire fighting crews.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement division is charged with the protection of the state's natural resources involving the enforcement of all conservation laws and regulations.

In analyzing the department arrest record it is found that during the years of 1945-1946 there were 3,665 persons who were arrested for violations of the fish and game laws. In the years of 1947-1948 the arrest records reveal that there were 6,869 arrests. This increase is a postwar phenomenon that has been paralleled in other states. In view of this alarming increase in violations the division has formulated a new program placing emphasis on the education of youth and centering our activities on apprehending habitual violators. It is believed that by this program the large middle group who have been mistakenly or willfully violating the law will eventually constitute a relatively minor problem.

The policy of this division is to save as much game, fish, and fur as possible for the public to take legally during the regular open established seasons. For this reason the stress is now on a determined crackdown on hopeless habitual violators and an educational program that attempts at universal compliance with existing conservation laws. With this program it is hoped to develop an orderly process so that the state's resources will permanently serve the entire public of the state.

There is a constant public demand for additional wardens but the policy of the division is to have the most effective law enforcement program with a minimum of personnel. This policy calls for the employment of men of the highest caliber to fill warden positions and to equip them with the best possible modern facilities to carry on their work. The law enforcement division at the present time consists of 100 conservation wardens, and we have installed in our

wardens' automobiles 40 two-way FM radio sets. It is much more economical to supply a warden with a two-way radio than it is to hire another warden—and just as effective from the law enforcement standpoint.

So far as present facilities permit the division is making the best possible use of modern techniques applied to law enforcement which include two-way FM radio sets, walkie-talkies, the service of ballistics experts, and other modern facilities.

FISH MANAGEMENT

For improving the efficiency of the fish management program, all fishery activities in each area of the state were placed under the administrative supervision of a single coordinator. The results of this change in organization in unifying the efforts of the various sections—propagation, biology, and rough fish control, have been excellent. Special emphasis on in-service training has also had marked effect on improving the operations.

Fish Propagation Section

This is the oldest phase of fish management in Wisconsin having had its inception with the first fish hatchery established near Madison, Dane County, in 1875. There are now twelve full-time trout hatcheries, three bass hatcheries and eight seasonal hatcheries operated in connection with walleye, muskellunge, and northern pike propagation. Two muskellunge rearing pond units in the northern areas provide a supply of muskellunge fingerlings for restocking and maintaining the muskellunge populations in the world famous muskie fishing waters of Wisconsin.

The major portion of Wisconsin's 8,000 odd lakes and some 10,000 miles of trout streams are now under an active program of fish stocking. Almost a million yearling and legal size trout—brook, brown, and rainbow—are stocked each year to provide recreation and food for the multitude of fishing enthusiasts.

Fishery Biology Section

The principal function of this section is the collection and interpretation of basic data concerning fish populations—abundance, growth rates, species inter-relationships, habitat, natural reproduction, effects of stocking, and the testing of experimental fish management practices. Gradually proven procedures are incorporated into a long range fish management program.

Considerable progress has been made in establishing trout populations in some of the deeper cold water lakes and in the re-establishment of desirable fish populations in certain lakes following the removal of entire populations of undesirable species by the use of fish toxicants.

An experiment known as the Five Lakes Project in Vilas County is yielding many interesting facts on the results of unrestricted fishing on fish populations. These and many other facts obtained through biological studies are valuable in the formulation of desirable and effective regulations and fish management procedures.

In the field of fish disease control in hatcheries, notable success has been achieved in the treatment of the dreaded furunculosis through sulfonamide therapy.

Cooperative studies in fishery research continue to be carried on with the University of Wisconsin. The interstate cooperative studies of the commercial and sport fisheries of the Upper Mississippi River have produced considerable information that has been valuable in establishing regulations governing the use of various types of gear.

Rough Fish Control Section

The principal species necessitating a definite rough fish control program is the carp. Introduced into various Wisconsin waters in 1881, it was apparent by 1895 that its presence in many lakes was detrimental to the habitat of game fish, waterfowl, and muskrats. Control of rough fish, especially by removal, is absolutely essential in many of the inland waters of the state if a suitable habitat for game fish is to be maintained.

Under the area coordinator system of administration, the efficiency and effectiveness of state-operated crews has been greatly improved. Rough fish removal continues to be carried on by: (1) licensed fishermen in outlying and boundary waters; (2) commercial fishermen under contract with the Conservation Commission on bounded bays and various inland waters; (3) state-operated crews on inland waters of the state. In conjunction with these operations technical studies are being made on rough fish and game fish relationships, and data is being collected to determine which waters have a rough fish problem requiring removal operations.

Great Lakes Commercial Fisheries Section

Statistical records maintained by this section show the trend of fish production in the Great Lakes bordering Wisconsin, namely, Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, and Green Bay waters. The trend in the lake trout production of Lake Michigan and Green Bay shows an alarming decline. The predacious sea lamprey is considered a primary factor in this decline. A concerted study is being made of the sea lamprey problem not only by the Conservation Department but also the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, various Canadian authorities, and agencies from other states bordering the Great Lakes.

The production of both smelt and herring showed an increase during this period. The total production of all species showed a slight increase over the previous biennium.

A cooperative project is being carried on with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on a study of the migratory habits of the perch in southern Green Bay waters in an attempt to obtain information upon which to base the commercial fishing regulations of that fishery.

GAME MANAGEMENT

As a result of the increased demand for services since the war, the program of the game management division has rapidly expanded. This demand includes general game administration, hunting and trapping regulations, propagation and stocking, land lease and purchase for public hunting and fishing grounds, refuges and closed areas, experimental and cooperative projects, surveys and investigations, winter small game feeding, purchase of deer food for winter feeding, deer yard acquisition, administration of commercial game and fur farms, licensed shooting preserves, game and trapping census reports, publications, game research, and miscellaneous services. Total game division disbursements for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1948 and June 30, 1949 were \$900,984 and \$856,688 respectively.

Progress continues on the acquisition and development of public hunting grounds. The state, which had been previously divided into two administrative areas, has been divided into three, with a northern area provided.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 185,816 acres of leased land and 49,691 acres of purchased land, with a total of 235,507 acres acquired for this purpose. This does not include 4,639,303 acres of other public lands, mostly county, state, and federal forests, that are available for public hunting also. Disbursements for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1948 and June 30, 1949 were \$226,375 and \$204,411 (estimated), respectively.

The deer yard program has acquired 23,712 acres of swamplands to be managed for winter deer range. Of this, 1,387 acres were acquired in the fiscal year 1947-1948 and 3,321 acres in 1948-1949. Disbursements for this during the respective years were \$5,823 and \$28,981.

Deer were fed artificially at 455 feeding stations throughout the northern and central deer ranges. Amount of feeds distributed for the winter of 1947-1948 was 984,000 pounds of hay and 987,000 pounds of concentrate, with a total of 1,971,000 pounds. For the winter of 1948-1949 1,021,112 pounds of hay and 772,600 pounds of concentrate, with a total of 1,793,712 pounds were distributed.

During the year 1947-1948 Wisconsin received \$271,816.92 of federal funds under the terms of the Pittman-Robertson Act, as against \$358,059.48 in 1948-1949. It should be noted that all figures listed include the state's 25 percent and the federal 75 percent shares.

The following is a summarization of federal aid to wildlife restoration funds obligated during the biennium; it shows a general swing towards the usage of more funds for land acquisition. During the fiscal year 1947-1948 expenditures were: research \$63,834, coordination \$6,000, and land development \$9,710, with a total of \$79,544. During the fiscal year 1948-1949 expenditures were: research \$101,063, coordination \$8,050, land development \$61,100, and land acquisition \$195,070, with a total of \$365,283.

Since 1929 the Conservation Department has fed upland game birds. These winter feeding activities are concentrated on the pheasant, quail, Hungarian partridge, and to some extent on sharp-tailed and pinnated grouse. During the winter of 1947-1948 about 150,000 pounds of grain, plus grit, was distributed by the local clubs and conservation wardens at a cost of \$5,900. During the winter of 1948-1949 about \$5,600 was expended on winter feeding activities. This included 130,000 pounds of grain, plus grit, that was distributed by our conservation wardens assisted by the local conservation clubs. A considerable number of prairie chickens, or pinnated grouse as they are also called, were fed in central Wisconsin.

During the 1948-1949 fiscal year the department began a project in cooperation with the United States Soil Conservation Service in improving the food and cover for wildlife. Three regions comprising 32 counties are in the scope of this new work. Such trees and shrubs as white and Norway pine, Norway and white spruce, red and white cedar, elm, red and silver maples, highbush cranberry, black cherry, chokeberry, choke cherry, grape, multiflora rose, and wild rose were planted in the soil conservation service farm program. About 200,000 trees and shrubs were planted during the spring of 1949.

A total of 800,889 game bird eggs were produced at Poynette during the biennium, and aside from the distribution of eggs the cooperators' 583,552 game birds were hatched at the farm. During the two years 375,936 day-old pheasant chicks were distributed to cooperating clubs and from these were stocked in the field a total of 260,432 pheasants between the ages of eight weeks and maturity. A total of 52,548 game bird eggs were distributed to cooperators. During the biennium 66,012 mature pheasants, 48,144, 12 to 20-weeks-old pheasants were stocked directly from the farm, and among experimental plantings 381 Chukar partridges, and 15 Reeves pheasants. A total of 2,451 black-cross and gray raccoon were stocked during the period.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

In 1948 the various sections engaged in informational and educational activities were organized into three sections: (1) recreational publicity, (2) information, and (3) education, and

placed under the direct supervision of a superintendent of information and education.

Wisconsin's recreational advertising program "to attract tourists from outside the state to this state" was in its eleventh and twelfth years of operation during the biennium.

Publicity material serves both newspapers and radio stations and much of it is used by out-of-state newspapers. Production of information services has increased through the last biennium.

The circulation of the Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin continued to increase in response to public demand. The printing of the December 1948 issue was 44,800 copies.

The Activities Progress Report was first issued in November 1947 and periodically thereafter approximately once each month. Its primary purpose was to keep department personnel and key conservationists acquainted with the facts and details of project developments in all phases of the conservation program.

Scenic and recreational films have been made showing Wisconsin's fine fishing waters, state parks, canoe trips, winter sports, and natural vacation areas. These reels are of interest to citizens of the state as well as to the tourist public from other sections. All films and other visual aid material are offered free of charge to any interested groups.

The still photographic file contains over 11,000 black and white and 2,100 color transparencies of conservation subjects and scenic views about the state. Newspapers, magazines, and state publications utilize these photographs, without charge.

During the past year of 1948, which was the centennial year throughout the state, there was an increased demand for department exhibit cooperation. Besides the big conservation show at the Wisconsin Centennial Exposition at West Allis State Fair Grounds, August 7 to 29, it was possible to stage 37 conservation displays within the state, conservation events, county fairs, and community centennial celebrations during this year.

Special attention was directed to conservation education in the schools. Thousands of requests were received from teachers and pupils who were sent publications and materials on various phases of conservation.

In recognition of the importance of teacher training institutions in the success of the conservation education program, conferences were held with instructors; talks and demonstrations made before student-teacher classes; motion pictures were shown; exhibits displayed; and source materials recommended.

STATE CRIME LABORATORY

Members: THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD, Attorney General, *chairman*; DR. IRA L. BALDWIN, University of Wisconsin; EVERETT GLEASON, Chief of Police, Wausau; CHARLES P. CURRAN, District Attorney, Juneau County; BRUCE WEATHERLY, Chief of Police, Madison; WILBUR R. HANSEN, Chief of Police, Racine; JOHN W. POLCYN, Chief of Police, Milwaukee.

Superintendent: CHARLES M. WILSON.

Office: 917 University Avenue, Madison (temporary location).

Total personnel, July 1949: 8 full-time, 1 part-time.

Publications: Monthly bulletin (multilithed).

The State Crime Laboratory was created in 1947 by Chapter 509, Laws of 1947.

The laboratory 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 the 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, metalurgy, 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.

BOARD OF DEPOSITS OF WISCONSIN

Members: OSCAR RENNEBOHM; FRED R. ZIMMERMAN; WARREN R. SMITH;
THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD.

Executive Secretary: BERNICE E. COE.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1949: 5.

This board, consisting of the Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, designates the banks in which the state funds are deposited and administers the state deposit fund. This fund was created in 1925 to insure state funds on deposit in banks. In the special session of 1931-1932, this fund was expanded to include, besides the state's own funds, those of all political subdivisions of the state. All governmental units in the state are required to pay quarterly premiums to the state deposit fund, based on their average deposits in banks, at a rate fixed by the Board of Deposits, which is now one-tenth of one percent per annum, provided that that 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 them if losses result through bank failures.

EMERGENCY BOARD

Members: OSCAR RENNEBOHM, *chairman*; ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN; FOSTER B. PORTER.

Office: Executive Department, State Capitol.

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 an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the biennium 1949-1951 was made to the board under the Executive Budget Act of 1949 to be allotted by it to state departments and institutions to tide them over unforeseen emergencies and to supplement appropriations which prove insufficient.

In addition to the above general appropriation, a sum sufficient biennial appropriation of \$265,000 was made to the board to provide funds for salary increases of administrative officers and to provide an additional one cent per mile travel allowance to state employes.

The board also has control of an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for higher education institutions for the biennium 1949-1951, subject to release in the event that conditions change to such a degree that more moneys are needed to operate these state agencies efficiently.

Under the 1949 Executive Budget Act, the Emergency Board may reduce any appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950 by such amount as it deems feasible, not exceeding 25 percent of the appropriations for this 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; HENRY C. RULE.

Executive Secretary: ARVID ANDERSON.

Assistant 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, WILLIAM NAGORSNE, VINCENT PODLOGAR, labor union representatives.

General office: State Capitol; Regional office: 110 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1949: 7.

Publications: Annual report; employment relations law and rules; decisions on particular cases from time to time.

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 groups; 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. 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. In the case of an all-union shop, however, he 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 bargaining agreement if he so chooses.

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 procedures 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. During the first two years, 23 cases involving 16,601 employes came before the board under this section of the law. In these cases 15 requests for conciliation were filed by unions and four by companies. In the remaining four cases the board initiated proceedings on its own motion after a strike notice had been filed by the union involved, issued an order to show cause why a conciliator should not be appointed, and held a hearing. Settlement of the 23 cases was effected as follows: nine cases were settled by a conciliator appointed by the board; two cases were mediated by the board before the appointment of a conciliator; four cases were settled by the parties; an arbitration award was issued in six cases; one case was appealed; and in one case the board acted as a board of arbitration with the consent of both parties.

It is interesting to note that since its inception, 174 of the board's decisions have been appealed. One hundred and nine were sustained, one case was reversed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court; 15 by circuit courts; 23 were either settled by the parties prior to court action or dismissed by the court upon stipulation; and 26 remain pending. Of the eight cases carried to the United States Supreme Court only one was reversed.

Much of the activity of the board today is devoted to mediation and is administered by the mediation division of the board. 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.

The Employment Peace Act, which recognizes the relationship between employer and employe, involves three major interests—those of the public, the employer, and the employe. While not obligatory, all of the state's chief executives have adhered to this distinction. Appointments to the board have followed such reasoning.

On the present board, Chairman L. E. Gooding is generally recognized as the public member since he was previously district attorney of Fond du Lac County; J. E. Fitzgibbon was general manager of Phoenix Hosiery Company of Milwaukee, and is the employer member; Henry C. Rule was business manager of the AFL electrical workers union in Eau Claire and is the labor member. Commissioners' terms are for six years and appointments are subject to senate confirmation.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, 596 cases involving 87,947 workers were filed with the board.

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 non-affiliated. 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. KIRCHHOFF.

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds: MALCOLM L. BROWN.

State Power Plant Engineer: A. C. BESSERDICH.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: 187 employes and 8 additional part-time and temporary.

The state engineering department was organized 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 past few years, due to the volume of work, a number of engineering and architectural firms have been employed in connection with major state projects. The total volume of construction work, including major repair items for which contracts were let, has increased materially during the past few years. During the biennium ending June 30, 1949 there were completed or under construction a total of over 350 separate contracts representing a cost of over \$12,500,000.00.

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 state schools and institutions at cost to the department served. The bureau handles the purchase of coal, including testing, for the state departments, which is paid for on a heating unit basis. The testing work was suspended during the war and was resumed in July 1949.

The bureau prepares a biennial budget report recommending maintenance expenditures for state-owned buildings, structures, and appurtenances. The bureau also 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.

The legislature enlarged the duties of the bureau during the 1949 session. The more important additional duties include those formerly vested in the state office building commission, a biennial appraisal of all state-owned buildings and structures in connection with a long-range building program, and functions in connection with the appraisal of county mental hospitals.

STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Members: ERNEST F. SWIFT, *executive secretary*; E. F. BEAN; C. A. HALBERT.

Total personnel, July 1949: 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.

Total personnel, July 1949: 68 full-time.

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. 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, M.D., *president*; SAMUEL L. HENKE, M.D., *vice president*; CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D., *secretary*; STEPHEN CAHANA, M.D.; WILLIAM T. CLARK, M.D.; GUNNAR GUNDENSEN, M.D.; FORRESTER RAINE, M.D.; CARL D. NEIDHOLD, M.D.

State Health Officer: CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D.

Assistant State Health Officer: EDWIN H. JORRIS, M.D.

General Administration Section: E. H. JORRIS, M.D. *personnel*, HENRY A. KJENTVET, *director*; budget and accounts, FRED E. BROWN, *director*; laboratories, W. D. STOVALL, M.D.; *director*; vital statistics, PAUL WEIS, *assistant state registrar*; dental education, F. A. BULL, D.D.S., *director*; health education, RALPH KUHLE, *director*; social hygiene, AIMEE ZILLMER, PHILIP DYKSTRA, and SYLVIA SAVITZKY; microfilm and visual aids, WILLIAM DEWEY, *supervisor*; hospital survey and construction, VINCENT F. OTIS, *director*; statistical services, VIVIAN B. HOLLAND, *statistician*; cosmetology, LENORE BRANDON, *acting supervisor*; barbering, CHARLES E. MULLEN, *supervisor*; funeral directing and embalming, HELEN KJELSON, *supervisor*.

Preventable Disease Section: ARTHUR R. ZINTEK, *director*; bureau of communicable disease, ARTHUR R. ZINTEK, *acting director*; tuberculosis control, ARTHUR R. ZINTEK, *acting director*; Wisconsin State Sanatorium, RICHARD H. SCHMIDT, JR., M.D., *superintendent*; Lake Tomahawk State Camp, SIGMUND RULLAND, *superintendent*; venereal disease control, A. L. VAN DUSER, M.D., *director*; cancer control, A. L. VAN DUSER, M.D., *director*; heart disease control, ARTHUR R. ZINTEK, M.D., *acting director*.

Environmental Sanitation Section: OSWALD J. MUEGGE, *state sanitary engineer*; plumbing, WALTER SPENCER, *supervisor*; slaughterhouses and rendering plants, E. J. TULLY, *supervisor*; water pollution, T. F. WISNIEWSKI, *sanitary engineer*; milk sanitation, C. K. LUCHTERHAND, *sanitarian*.

Local Health Administration Section: ALLAN FILEK, M.D., *director*; maternity hospitals and convalescent homes, ALLAN FILEK, M.D., *acting director*; public health nursing, JANET JENNINGS, R.N., *director*; industrial hygiene, ALLAN FILEK, M.D., *acting director*; hotels and restaurants, HAROLD E. OLSEN, *supervisor*.

District Health Officers: E. E. BERTOLAET, M.D., Elkhorn; MILTON FEIG, M.D., Green Bay; PIERCE D. NELSON, M.D., Madison; FRANCES A. CLINE, M.D., Rhinelander; five vacancies: Ashland; Chippewa Falls; Fond du Lac; Sparta; Wisconsin Rapids.

Maternal and Child Health Section: AMY LOUISE HUNTER, M.D., *director*; mental health, EUGENIA S. CAMERON, M.D., *director*; nutrition, LUCILLE K. BILLINGTON, *supervisor*; school health education, CATHERINE K. CAMPBELL, *educator*.

Subordinate Boards and Committees

Barbers Examining Board: JOSEPH LANDREE; GEORGE SCHOENFELDT; HUGO VOGEL.

Cosmetology Examining Board: MRS. LILLIAN FRANCE; LYDIA SCHNEIDER; MRS. ZELMA SIEBERT.

Funeral Directing and Embalming, Committee of Examiners in: E. J. OVERTON; GEORGE JOHNSON; 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. J. T. CRAMER; OSWALD J. MUEGGE; CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D.

Public Health Nurses, Examining Committee for: ALLAN FILEK, M.D., *chairman*; MAYBELL G. BUSH; ERNA KOWALKE.

Advisory Hospital Council: MRS. GEORGE ALBERTS; A. W. BAYLEY; PAUL BJERKE; WM. L. COFFEY; HAROLD M. COON, M.D.; GRACE CRAFTS, R.N.; R. P. GINGRASS, M.D.; LEIGH HUNT; E. R. KRUMBIEGEL, M.D.; WM. J. McNALLY; CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D.; J. W. PRENTICE, M.D.; FRED PROCTOR; JOHN STROBEL.

Interdepartmental Mental Health Commission: A. W. BAYLEY; W. T. CLARK, M.D.; E. H. JORRIS, M.D.; F. V. POWELL; W. D. STOVALL, M.D.

State Laboratory of Hygiene, Administrative Committee for: E. B. FRED; STEPHEN E. GAVIN, M.D.; WM. S. MIDDLETON, M.D.; CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D.; W. D. STOVALL, M.D.

Offices: State Office Building. The district health offices are in the cities listed previously. The state laboratory 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.

Total personnel, July 1949: 420, including 115 tuberculosis sanatorium employees.

Publications: Biennial Report; Bimonthly Bulletin; and various special publications which are listed in a publication leaflet obtainable on request.

The State Board of Health determines policies for the administration of the department and adopts rules and regulations pertaining to its statutory functions. This board consists of seven members 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.

The work of the board and of the department under its jurisdiction is supplemented by local boards of health and health officers in all towns, villages, and cities of Wisconsin. To assist in any local problem that may arise, the state board keeps in constant touch with local boards and health officers through its district health officers.

With funds made available through the United States Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau it has been possible to enlarge the work of the State Board of Health in tuberculosis, venereal disease, and cancer control, maternal and child health, industrial hygiene, nutrition, mental health, and hospital construction.

The various bureaus, divisions, and units of the department are organized on a functional basis that falls into five main sections: general administration, local health administration, environmental sanitation, preventable diseases, and maternal and child health.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SECTION

General administration is concerned chiefly with the coordination of activities for the entire department. It does, however, direct the duties of the following divisions:

Personnel

Assists in the selection of qualified persons through civil service to fill vacancies; promulgates within the limits of existing rules and regulations a program for employee development including promotions, transfers, service rating, vacation, and sick leave; maintains equitable job alignment and assists in development and administration of such training programs as are deemed necessary.

Budget and Accounts

Prepares state and federal budgets, pay rolls and audits for expenditures for all funds; estimates receipts and expenditures for inclusion in request to the state legislature for funds; maintains records of all appropriations, allotments, and receipts and expenditures of the department and those covering the state tuberculosis institutions at Lake Tomahawk and Statesan. In addition, it audits the reports of county tuberculosis sanatoria for payment of state aid.

Laboratories

Provides services without charge to physicians and health officers in Wisconsin. These include examination of specimens to assist in the diagnosis of communicable disease and cancer, as well as the chemical and bacteriological analysis of water supplies. Silver nitrate solution to prevent ophthalmia at birth and anti-typhoid and tuberculin vaccine are made and distributed. The state Laboratory of Hygiene at Madison with one branch at Rhinelander, and eight cooperative laboratories at Beloit, Green Bay, Kenosha, La Crosse, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Superior, and Wausau, is engaged in research for the improvement of laboratory tests and techniques.

Vital Statistics

Keeps the official, permanent record of all births, still births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, and tabulates the official data on these records in conformity with the rule governing the international registration area. For a nominal fee partial or certified copies of these records can be obtained upon request. The standard forms for reports are issued and frequent tests conducted to determine the completeness of registration. Without accurate vital statistics a state cannot adequately protect the civil and property rights of its people or properly apply plans of hygiene in prolonging life. Birth and death records are among the most essential and effective agencies we possess for improving health and bringing about sanitary reform.

Microfilm Laboratory

Produces microfilm and photostats of birth, death, and marriage certificates or other material as required by the Board of Health, and furnishes any of these services at cost to other state agencies. X-ray films from the state mobile X-ray units are also processed.

Statistical Services

Provides tabulating and statistical service to all of the sections and divisions of the State Board of Health. Original reports and

documents checked and coded in the various divisions are routed to the statistical service division for machine processing, statistical tabulation, and analysis. These tables and analyses are referred to the divisions concerned for final interpretation and are then used in program planning on state and local levels.

Dental Health

Caries on a program of dental health education through local public health officials, school superintendents, and local dental societies. The division sponsors postgraduate education and supervises the work of local public health dental hygienists.

Programs have been developed to study the effects of fluorination of public water supplies and also the effect of topically applied sodium fluoride solutions to the teeth.

Health Education

Supervises various health education activities of the department; promotes and develops health education activities in local health departments and in official and nonofficial agencies interested in health.

Visual Aids

Loans motion pictures, slides, and film strips on health subjects without charge to schools and other groups in the state; prepares exhibits, posters, and other aids through the services of a health educator and an illustrator to disseminate health education.

Publications

Prepares and submits to the Wisconsin press articles on all phases of health, aimed at promoting public interest and knowledge; edits the Bi-monthly Bulletin, the Biennial Report, and pamphlets on health subjects.

Social Hygiene

Provides lecturer-counselors in social hygiene to schools and other organizations; assists upon request any school in integrating social hygiene into the curriculum; writes articles and pamphlets on sex education; and stimulates local social hygiene programs.

Hospital Survey and Construction

Created by the 1947 Legislature; makes an annual inventory of existing hospitals (general and allied special, chronic disease hospitals, mental, tuberculosis sanatoria, public health centers, and

related facilities) including public, nonprofit, and proprietary hospitals; surveys the need for construction of hospitals and develops a program for the construction of such public and other nonprofit hospitals as will afford the necessary physical facilities for furnishing adequate hospital, clinic, and similar services to all of the people of the state. The act sets up a 14-member advisory hospital council to assist and consult in the development of a state plan which must meet federal requirements to become eligible for limited federal grants-in-aid available during five fiscal years ending June 30, 1952. It is a coordinated program between the U.S. Public Health Service and the Board of Health, as required by Public Law 725, 79th Congress, Second Session.

Cosmetology

Enforces state laws governing cosmetology; supervises apprentice training program; examines and licenses all cosmetologists.

Barbering

Enforces state laws governing barbering; supervises apprentice program; examines and licenses all barbers.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

Enforces state laws governing funeral directors, embalmers, apprentices, and funeral establishments; registers apprentices and supervises training program; examines and licenses all funeral directors and embalmers; licenses funeral establishments.

PREVENTABLE DISEASE SECTION

With the progress of medical science, many deadly diseases have been reclassified as preventable. This section is engaged in the vital task of keeping public health practices up-to-date. The basis for this activity is the systematic collection and analysis of morbidity and mortality data, aimed at directing administrative practices toward a reduction in the causes of sickness and death.

Bureau of Communicable Diseases

Administers, promotes, and encourages local projects for the prevention of communicable diseases through the agency of the local health officers.

Tuberculosis Control

Plans and assists in carrying out a comprehensive program aimed at the eradication of tuberculosis. To achieve this, it operates mobile 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 to aid local health agencies in the follow-up of all reported and suspected cases of tuberculosis is maintained.

Sanatoria

Supervises county and private sanatoria and directs the activities of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium and Lake Tomahawk State Camp. Wisconsin State Sanatorium is a 241 bed institution which is operated primarily for the treatment of incipient cases of tuberculosis. Lake Tomahawk State Camp provides for the rehabilitation of male tuberculous patients.

Venereal Diseases

Accumulates information on the incidence of venereal diseases; seeks to find and bring under treatment all cases in a communicable stage; provides free laboratory service and follow-up of contacts for private physicians.

Venereal Disease Clinics

Provides treatment for indigent cases in public clinics and assists local physicians and health agencies in tracing contacts and sources of infection.

Cancer Control

Promotes cancer reporting by the establishment and maintenance of state and local cancer registries with follow-up of patients for the purpose of making statistical studies into factors influencing early diagnosis, early and adequate treatment of cancer cases. It cooperates with the state cancer society, state medical society, and the University of Wisconsin in conducting postgraduate medical education.

Heart Disease Control

Was organized as of July 1, 1949, to explore the possibilities of reducing morbidity and mortality from this group of diseases which is the leading cause of death. At the present time it is difficult to plan for the activities of this division except to set up broad purposes, such as professional and lay education, community service, and research. It is expected that initially emphasis may be placed upon rheumatic fever in that this disease category most easily lends itself to a public health activity.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION SECTION

This section exercises general supervision and guidance over public health engineering activities in the state.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering

Has the following specific functions:

- Public Water Works* maintains general supervision over the installation and operation of public water supplies, including the approval of plans and specifications for construction; and interstate carrier water supply certification in cooperation with the U.S. Public Health Service.
- Public Sewerage* supervises the installation and operation of public sewerage systems, including the approval of plans and specifications for construction.
- General Sanitation* supervises sanitary control over swimming pools and beaches, camps (recreational, industrial, etc.), garbage and refuse disposal, atmospheric pollution control, cooperative activities in clean, safe milk program, and other miscellaneous sanitation activities.
- Slaughterhouses and Rendering Plants* inspects and licenses; approves sites and plans for new construction; promotes improved operation of plants.

Plumbing Division

Licenses plumbers, enforces the state plumbing code; promotes adequate plumbing and sanitation in rural and urban areas, including the approval of plans for comfort stations and lake and stream plots.

Water Pollution

Conducts pollution surveys; studies trade wastes and other pollution abatement measures, supervises aquatic nuisance control procedures, and renders other services for the State Committee on Water Pollution.

Well Drilling and Ground Water Development

Registers well drillers; administers the pure drinking water law, and the state well construction code; issues permits on high capacity wells; and supervises ground water developments.

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION SECTION

This section is concerned with planning, organizing, and supervising the activities of the division of local health administration and of all district offices, county, city-county, and multiple county health departments and other bureaus and divisions in the section. It is the channel through which all units of the department reach the various local health units in the state and through which local health units reach the various bureaus and divisions of the state health department.

Division of Local Health Administration

Plans for, and assists in, the development of full-time city-county, county, and multiple county health departments throughout the state. It advises and assists local health officials in the 1,700 health districts through the nine district health officers. Help is given to local health departments in evaluating and directing their programs; making surveys and studies of local needs; securing financial aid; preparing budgets for local health departments; and planning and promoting a continuous program of professional education for public health personnel.

Maternity Hospitals

Inspects and licenses all establishments which care for maternity patients.

Convalescent and Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged

Inspects and accredits all such establishments which apply for accreditation.

District Health Offices

The district health offices are each staffed with a medical health officer, advisory public health nurse, sanitary engineer, and secretary. The responsibility of the unit is to reduce the incidence of diseases and protect the public health, primarily through education, mobilization of community resources, and leadership in organizing public health councils and full-time county and multiple-county health departments.

Bureau of Public Health Nursing

Gives consultant service to public health nurses and to public and voluntary health organizations regarding public health nursing policies and administration. It studies and analyzes reports of local public health nurses and prepares manuals, guides, records, and report forms to aid the local nursing services in guidance of local programs. A register of public health nurses is maintained and credentials of qualified applicants are supplied to any employing body. It plans, encourages and participates in continuous staff education programs for state, district, and local public health nursing staffs. It assigns and supervises rural field experiences for public health nursing students.

Industrial Hygiene Division

Makes studies to determine whether workers in all types of industries are exposed to poisonous dusts, fumes, vapors, or gases. If harmful exposures are found, recommendations for control are made to the management. It promotes medical programs that include

physical examinations (pre-employment and periodic re-examinations). Annual clinics on industrial health and safety problems are organized for practicing physicians. Research is conducted to develop new equipment and methods to detect the toxic effects of new industrial chemicals. This division works closely with the Industrial Commission and other state departments to carry out an effective program.

Division of Hotels and Restaurants

Inspects and recommends proper sanitary conditions in hotels and restaurants to assure the public of good wholesome food, properly prepared and served, as well as a safe and sanitary environment. Hotels, restaurants, and tourist rooming houses are licensed. Inspection is made of summer resort hotels, tourist rooms, cottages and tourist cabins, roadside stands, taverns that serve food, and eating places at fairs, carnivals, or other similar gatherings to assure the public that a standard of sanitation and safety is maintained. Food handlers' schools are conducted continuously throughout the state.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SECTION

The activities of this section are aimed at the conservation of life and the establishment and maintenance of good physical and emotional health for mothers and children.

Bureau of Maternal and Child Health

Acts in an advisory capacity to other divisions and state and local agencies on matters pertaining to health of mothers and children; studies and interprets statistical data; participates in in-service training and community education programs; prepares and distributes educational material, including a prenatal letter service to expectant mothers; demonstrates community activities; conducts special studies of health problems; and, aids poorer counties in maintenance of minimum services.

Nutrition Service

Provides current information on nutrition and promotes its practical application in the home, school, and community; assists in making studies of community nutrition needs and in organizing appropriate programs; provides consultation service and develops pre-service and in-service training programs for public health nurses, teachers, school administrators, and other professional workers; gives dietetic advisory assistance to administrators of group feeding programs in schools, hospitals, other institutions, and children's camps.

Obstetric and Pediatric Consultation

Provides medical consultation in obstetrics and pediatrics; makes funds available to bring outstanding obstetricians and pediatricians to Wisconsin to participate in postgraduate medical programs.

Nursing Consultation

Provides nursing consultation to hospitals and public health agencies to help them establish adequate health programs for mothers and children; assists in interpreting community health needs and problems, educating staff and student nurses, developing programs for parent education, demonstrating nursing techniques in the care of mothers and children; coordinates the education and work of public health nurses with activities of other health and social agencies.

School Health Education

Presents information on organization of school health programs to administrators, supervisors, teachers, parents, and public health workers; emphasizes the principles of health education to improve health, reduce absences, and further health knowledge; provides consultation service and compiles and distributes materials of the Wisconsin cooperative school health program; encourages a greater emphasis in teacher training in health education in the teachers' colleges and county normal schools, organizes and provides equipment for the unit course in infant and child care in schools throughout the state.

Mental Health

Organizes educational and clinical programs in preventive aspects of mental health; demonstrates and supervises local community centers; conducts training center for professional workers; participates in postgraduate medical education in preventive psychiatry and in-service training programs for public health workers, teachers, and social workers; carries out program of lay education through all media; acts in advisory capacity on mental health matters to organizations and agencies; conducts studies on mental health problems.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Commissioners: JAMES R. LAW, *chairman*; RAYMOND E. JENSEN, *vice chairman*; WILLIAM P. WARD, *secretary*.

Central Office Staff: E. L. ROETTIGER, *state highway engineer*; A. T. BLECK, *construction engineer*; MAXWELL W. FISHER, *acting maintenance engineer*; CHARLES H. KIRCH, *bridge engineer*; W. B. BLAIR, *chief accountant*.

Division Engineers with Offices:

Division No. 1, JOS. C. JONES, State Office Building, Madison.

Division No. 2, J. A. STRANSKY, 513 Commerce Building, 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, Rhineland.

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.

Total personnel, July 1949: 652 permanent, 333 seasonal, 8 part-time.

Publication: 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.

Librarian: BENTON H. WILCOX.

Chief Curator: JOHN W. JENKINS.

Archivist: JESSE E. BOELL.

Chief of Research: ALICE E. SMITH.

Field Representative: WILBUR H. GLOVER.

Supervisor of School Services: MRS. MARY T. RYAN.

Head of Public Contacts: DORA M. DREWS.

Office: 816 State Street, Madison 5.

Total personnel, July 1949: 52.

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 now the second largest state historical society in the country with a membership of approximately 3,500. 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 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, and the State Treasurer are permanent *ex officio* members of the board.

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. Its 300,000 bound volumes and 363,000 pamphlets constitute an unusually good reference collection in American and Wisconsin history. Its manuscript collection of 3,472 bound volumes and 804,000 pieces is unusually rich. Its newspaper collection of 40,000 bound volumes and 3,700 rolls of microfilm is rated the sixth best collection of American papers 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, 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. Its genealogical reference collection is the best west of the Alleghanies.

This collection serves the university as its library of American history. In addition, the main library of the university is housed in the society's building. The society's library alone is used annually by some 60,000 people.

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 70,000 people, including some 25,000 school children. Its special exhibits on the first floor of the society's building are changed every two months. This year it is planning a series of circulating exhibits to be sent to certain public schools as the beginning of a future 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.

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.

For the past two years the society has promoted through the schools of Wisconsin the largest state-wide junior historian's movement in the United States. 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 is by law the official custodian of the portraits of the Governors in the possession of the state.

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Members: R. C. WILLIAMS, *chairman*; AUGUST REISWEBER and SIDNEY L. GOLDSTINE, *vice chairmen*; MRS. GEORGE THOMPSON, *secretary*; L. F. NELSON, *treasurer*; L. H. ADOLFSON; G. W. BANNERMAN; RABBI JOSEPH BARON; BRUNO V. BITKER; BERT C. BROUDE; JOHN B. CHAPPLE; MARGARET CHENOWETH; MRS. THEODORE COGGS; JAMES W. DORSEY; FRED M. EVANS; JOHN GUY FOWLKES; EDWIN B. FRED; REV. T. PARRY JONES; REV. F. J. KENNEDY; LEONARD J. KLECZKA; MRS. HERBERT KOHLER; A. E. KUEHN; EDWARD LEVITAS; ALLAN McANDREWS; REV. FRANCIS McDONNELL; SELIG PERLMAN; NATHAN PUSEY; FRANK RANNEY; HENRY REUSS; VICTOR M. STAMM; HERMAN STEFFES; REV. ALFRED W. SWAN; MAURICE H. TERRY; and A. W. ZELLMER.

Director: REBECCA CHALMERS BARTON.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: 2.

Publications: Wisconsin Idea on Human Rights; Wisconsin Laws for Human Rights; biannual reports; monthly newsletters; printed articles.

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."

On April 24, 1945 Governor Goodland appointed a Governor's Commission on Human Rights consisting of 18 members. Two years later the 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 commission carries out the various aspects of its work by means of committees which meet periodically. In addition to the executive committee, these committees have such functional titles as: civil liberties, intercultural education, survey of laws, inter-racial and interfaith, affiliated groups, and public relations, and

include a university advisory committee for developing research through university channels.

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.

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 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 cannot provide any highways and improved buildings to the people of the state, but it 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, Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, and Racine, while several more cities are cooperating with the Governor's Commission on Human Rights in establishing similar organizations. All these organizations have complete local autonomy and take the responsibility, in the final analysis, for their own programs and procedures, while cooperating with the Governor's Commission on Human Rights

towards the same objectives. Their leaders agree with the members of the Governor's Commission on Human Rights that the teaching of practical democracy is too vital in our uneasy society to be left to chance.

Education is construed by the Governor's Commission on Human Rights in the broadest sense. Sometimes prevention is not enough and tension situations develop. In this case alleviation may be necessary. The commission members believe that the most effective education can often be carried on with reference to a concrete situation involving discrimination. They believe that attitudes may be changed faster for the better when people are faced with the result of unfair actions.

The Governor's Commission on Human Rights is an educational and not an actional or investigatory agency, but the Attorney General has made special provisions for giving 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.

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 asking that the existing human rights statutes be enforced 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.

"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; C. L. MILER.

Secretary: HELEN E. GILL.

Apprenticeship Department: W. F. SIMON, *director*.

Employment Service: HARRY LIPPART, *director*.

Advisory Committee on the Employment Service: WILLIAM SANDERS, *chairman*; WILLIAM CONNORS; GEORGE A. HABERMAN, JOHN M. SORENSON, representing labor; RICHARD S. FALK, E. R. KLASSY, RALPH G. KLIEFORTH, representing management; MRS. KARL HENRICH, E. J. MCKEAN, BYRON SANDERS, GUIDO SCHROEDER, WILLIAM SEFFERN, JACK SPORE, C. W. ZAMJAHN, representing the public.

Fair Employment Practice: VIRGINIA HUEBNER, *administrative assistant*.

Fair Employment Advisory Committee

Appointed by the Governor pursuant to section 11.34 of the statutes. MEL HEINRITZ, WILLIAM NAGORSNE, representing labor; HARRY G. BRAGARNICK, WM. D. MCINTYRE, representing management; JAMES DORSEY, JOSEPH ROTHSCHILD, 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*; M. A. EDGAR, *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, representing labor; P. M. CHIUMINATTO, B. A. KRAWCZYK, GEORGE F. KULL, H. J. MELLUM, representing employers.

Woman and Child Labor Department: MAUDE 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, WM. NAGORSNE, JOHN N. SORENSON, representing labor; L. A. EISENACH, L. D. HARKRIDER, B. A. KRAWCZYK, H. J. MELLUM, MARVIN P. VERHULST, representing management; B. E. MUECHLE, R. G. KNUTSON, E. E. LANGWORTHY, representing insurance carriers; L. A. TARRELL, representing claimants and the public; 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.

Total personnel, July 1949: 925.

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.

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 the graduate a certificate of journeymanship.

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 employe 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 20,000 employers of six or more persons, and about 725,000 workers. Contributions have been paid by covered employers since July 1934. Unemployment benefits have been paid to eligible workers since August 1936. Through August 1949, benefit payments had totalled \$61,000,000.

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 \$26. How long a worker may draw benefits depends on how long he has recently worked in "covered" employment. Based on 40 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 August 31, 1949 amounted to almost \$219,000,000. 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 offices, and paying benefits) are financed separately, from federal funds granted under the Social Security Act.

Starting in September 1944, federal unemployment allowances for veterans were also administered by the commission. Its unemploy-

ment compensation department handled all readjustment allowance claims filed by veterans in Wisconsin, issued the checks due, and was reimbursed by the United States Veterans Administration. For most veterans, the rights to such federal allowances expired in July 1949.

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.

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 employes 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 employes of employers subject to the compensation act, also for compensation to dependents of employes whose injuries result in deaths. During the year ended June 30, 1948, 39,395 industrial accidents and diseases were reported, of which 33,005 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.

Total personnel, July 1949: 10 full-time and 1 part-time faculty members; 5 civil service employees.

Publications: Bulletin of the Wisconsin Institute of Technology.

The Wisconsin Institute of Technology was established in 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. The law as amended provides that the board may grant diplomas or certificates of graduation upon the completion of the required courses and may confer degrees upon the graduates from the various courses. No degrees have been granted as yet because numerous changes in the curricula have not been completed. A diploma is the present certificate of graduation. The function of the school is to train students in practical general engineering, with chief concentration in mining engineering and minor concentration in highway engineering.

COURSE OF STUDY

The curricula cover one, two and three-year diploma courses. Three year curricula are available in mining and highway engineering for both high school and non-high school graduates. Sequences of subjects with concentration in specialized restricted lines are available as follows:

- One year Drafting
- Two year Assaying
- Two year Highway Engineering
- Three year Highway Engineering
- Three year Mining Engineering

Other sequences in the technical field are in the process of development.

The sequences for high school graduates require much more theory and reference work than for non-high school graduates. These sequences conform to the requirements of most university curricula. If a student taking these courses desires to complete his studies in mining or highway engineering, he may transfer to another school to obtain his degree; or, if he desires, he may have his credits transferred to another branch of engineering.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Regular 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. 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. Because of the specialization not very much flexibility is permitted; hence the average academic load is 17 to 20 credit hours per semester.

TUITION AND FEES

No student who shall have been a resident of the state for one year next preceding his admission to the school shall be required to pay tuition. The tuition for students who are not residents has been fixed by the Board of Regents 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.

Total personnel, July 1949: 45.

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, and other casualty insurance, which comprise the 17 forms recognized by the Wisconsin Statutes.

In 1949 there were 282 Wisconsin companies licensed. A program of examining these companies every three years has been established. Also 458 foreign companies were licensed to do business in this state during the year 1949. 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 non-resident agents numbering over 50,000. Approximately \$4,342,000 in fees, insurance taxes, and fire department dues are collected each year. The fire department dues which amount to more than \$445,000 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.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Members: SENATORS TAYLOR G. BROWN, WARREN P. KNOWLES, FRANK E. PANZER; ASSEMBLYMEN SELMER W. GUNDERSON, JULIUS SPEARBRAKER, ORA R. RICE; HOWARD F. OHM,* chief of Legislative Reference Library; MARTIN W. TORKELSON, director of State Planning Board; OSCAR RENNEBOHM, *ex officio*; WILLIAM E. WALKER.

The 1937 Legislature created, under Chapter 273, Laws of 1937, the Commission on Interstate Cooperation which consists of three senators and three assemblymen who are appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and three state officials to be designated by the Governor. The Governor serves as an *ex officio* nonvoting member of the commission. It shall be the principal functions of the commission to carry forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments and to promote cooperation with other units of government by formulating proposals and by facilitating the adoption of such compacts, uniform or reciprocal agreements as will enable this state to do its proper part in forming a more perfect union among the various state governments. There is appropriated from the general fund annually \$6,000 for the execution of the functions of the commission.

*Deceased October 5, 1949.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN, *chairman*; SENATOR MELVIN R. LAIRD, JR., *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN VERNON W. THOMSON, *secretary*; SENATORS GORDON A. BUBOLZ, WARREN P. KNOWLES, JESS MILLER, FRANK E. PANZER, WILLIAM A. SCHMIDT; ASSEMBLYMEN HARVEY ABRAHAM, MILTON BURMASTER, WILLIAM CLARK, BURGER M. ENGBRETSON, GEORGE MOLINARO, ALEX NICOL, RAYMOND A. PEABODY.

Executive Secretary: EARL SACHSE.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, December 1949: 3.

Publications: Final report, 1948, in two volumes; Progress report, 1948; Correlation of law enforcement in Wisconsin, 1948; Wisconsin pre-session legislative conference, 1948; Report on adoption procedures, 1948.

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 shall be 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 and met at least once every month during the interim. This council appointed 11 subcommittees which conducted studies on a wide variety of subjects and made recommendations to the council. The council then prepared bills based on many of the recommendations of the subcommittees and introduced these measures in the 1949 session of the legislature. The council introduced 119 bills 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, as follows:

AGRICULTURE: To study farm marketing and consumer education; soil conservation; and other agricultural problems.

Members

Senators

Melvin J. Olson, *vice chairman*
John E. Olson, *secretary*
Chester E. Dempsey

Assemblymen

Ora R. Rice, *chairman*
Nels Andersen
Martin C. Lueck
M. O. Monson
Charles H. Sykes

STATE BUDGET: To study budget procedures; improving the budget and presenting it in a more attractive and usable form, with the possibility of issuing a condensed summary of the budget; to study means to implement the work of the Joint Committee on Finance; and to work with the Department of State Audit and the Department of Budget and Accounts for improvement of the state's fiscal operations.

Members

Senators

Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr., *chairman*
Warren P. Knowles
Foster B. Porter

Assemblymen

Julius Spearbraker, *vice chairman*
Frederick Pfennig, *secretary*
Edward Grassman
John Pritchard
Guilford M. Wiley

CONSERVATION: To study conservation problems, including game management, forestry, and water resources.

Members

Senators

Taylor G. Brown, *vice chairman*
Everett F. La Fond
Earl J. Leverich

Assemblymen

Robert S. Travis, *chairman*
Elmer Nitschke, *secretary*
Harvey Abraham
Charles Nelson
Casper D. Waller

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION: To make a thorough study of the operation of state departments in order to eliminate unnecessary functions, reduce expenditures, and improve services.

Members

Senators

Gordon A. Bubolz, *chairman*
Clayton Hicks
William F. Trinke

Assemblymen

Alex Nicol, *vice chairman*
Roy H. Sengstock, *secretary*
Earl W. Hanson
Theodore S. Jones
Holger B. Rasmusen

EDUCATION: To study the practical operation of the school laws resulting from the recommendations of the Commission on the Improvement of the Educational System; and to evaluate the state and local organization of vocational and adult education.

Members**Senators**

Oscar W. Neale, *vice chairman*
Philip Downing
Robert P. Robinson

Assemblymen

W. W. Clark, *chairman*
Arnie Betts, *secretary*
Raymond A. Bice
Ruth B. Doyle
Julius Stangel

HIGHWAYS: To reclassify all highways in the state into an integrated and balanced system; to study the equitable distribution of highway costs; and to establish a long-range development program for highways. Members and officers the same as Highway Advisory Committee appointed pursuant to Chapter 570, Laws of 1949.

Members**Senators**

Jess Miller, *chairman*
Frank E. Panzer
Alfred Van De Zande

Assemblymen

Hugh A. Harper, *vice chairman*
William Bergeron
Raleigh Falbe
Robert Huber
Harry A. Keegan

Citizen Members

Donald C. McDowell, *secretary*
Raleigh W. Gamble
Otto C. Rollman

JUDICIARY: To make a thorough analysis of the corporation statutes, pursuant to Joint Resolution 16, S., 1949; to study judicial selection and judicial retirement; and to review and revise the criminal code.

Members

Senators

Fred F. Kaftan, *vice chairman*
Gustave W. Buchen
Allen J. Busby

Assemblymen

Mark S. Catlin, Jr., *chairman*
Byron C. Ostby, *secretary*
William J. Duffy
Robert G. Marotz
Vernon W. Thomson

LABOR, INDUSTRY, SMALL BUSINESS, AND COMMERCE: To study and investigate such problems affecting labor, industry, small business, and commerce as may be referred to it from time to time, with particular emphasis on any matters which tend to promote industrial peace.

Members

Senators

Gordon A. Bubolz, *chairman*
Robert P. Robinson
William A. Schmidt

Assemblymen

George Molinaro, *vice chairman*
Burger M. Engebretson, *secretary*
Elmer Genzmer
Henry M. Peters
S. E. Squires

PUBLIC WELFARE: To study the adequacy of the state's rehabilitative, curative, and treatment program in the public welfare field; and to study problems relating to Indians residing in this state. Personnel is same as statutory Visiting Committee with the exception of Sylvia Raihle.

Members

Senators

Rudolph M. Schlabach, *chairman*
Arthur L. Padrutt
Foster B. Porter

Assemblymen

James Riley Stone, *secretary*
Robert Lynch
Sylvia Raihle
Ben Tremain
John E. Youngs

TAXATION: To make a thorough and complete analysis and study of the tax system of Wisconsin at all levels of government, both state and local and including shared taxes and state aids, and federal taxes and their effect upon state revenues; and to give particular attention to the personal property tax in accordance with Joint Resolution 52, S., 1949.

Members

Senators

Melvin R. Laird, Jr., *chairman*
George A. Mayer
Gaylord A. Nelson

Assemblymen

Milton F. Burmaster, *vice chairman*
Glenn Birkett
Bernard J. Gehrmann
Arthur O. Mockrud
Raymond A. Peabody

Citizen Members

Randolph H. Runden, *secretary*
Frederick A. Ogg
Harold A. Zweifel

The State Building Commission is required by Chapter 563, Laws of 1949, 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.

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Commissioners: JOHN M. CHANCELLOR, *chairman*; CLIFFORD L. LORD, *vice chairman*; JOHN R. BARTON; WILLIAM J. DEEGAN, JR.;* EDWIN B. FRED; MRS. ELLA M. VESLAK; GEORGE E. WATSON.

Secretary: WALTER S. BOTSFORD.

Legislative Reference Library: CLARENCE B. LESTER, *acting chief*.

Library Extension: ELIZABETH BURR; ANNE FARRINGTON; MRS. ORRILLA M. THOMPSON.

Traveling Library and Study Club: JENNIE T. SCHRAGE, *chief*.

Secretary's office and Legislative Reference Library: State Capitol;
Library Extension, and Traveling Library: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1949: 36. Seasonal employees as required.

Publications: Biennial reports; Wisconsin Library Bulletin (monthly periodical); Book lists; Wisconsin Blue Book; Summary of the Action . . . of the Wisconsin Legislature on Some of the More Important Questions Coming Before It; Red Book, Wisconsin Administrative Rules and Orders (jointly with Revisor of Statutes).

The Free Library Commission was organized in 1895 and in the same year the Traveling Library and a summer Library School were started. The Library School proper dates from 1905, and continued under the supervision of the Free Library Commission until 1939 when it was transferred to the University of Wisconsin. The Legislative Reference Library was organized in 1901.

The Free Library Commission is a seven-member board consisting of four members appointed by the Governor for terms of five years without confirmation by the senate, and three *ex officio* members who are the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the university, and the director of the State Historical Society. The commission elects a chairman from its own membership and employs a permanent secretary. Members receive no salary but are reimbursed their actual expenses when attending meetings.

Development of Library Service

The commission has witnessed an amazing growth of the free public libraries in Wisconsin. Through the direct assistance of individual commissioners and others concerned with this development, the number of libraries has grown from 28 in 1895 to 293 in 1949. As the average community in Wisconsin is small it is not surprising that two-thirds of this number are located in communities of less than 2,500 persons.

*Resigned effective January 9, 1950.

Traveling Library and Study Club

Despite the growth of libraries within municipalities, the commission has long been concerned that many residents of rural areas had no legal access to such service, and very early in its history established the Traveling Library and Study Club to help meet the demand created by this situation. The Traveling Library was organized to supply books directly to all Wisconsin residents who have no local library service and, where book collections are inadequate, to furnish books through the library to meet the demands of the community. Today books are sent on long-term loans to schools, small libraries, and Traveling Library "Stations", to be loaned within the community and at the crossroads. Books are also sent directly to individuals on a three-weeks' loan, or to a library for loan to the individual user. Assistance in program planning is offered to clubs and other study groups, and materials for carrying out programs are sent automatically when the plans for the year are filed with the department. Special collections are selected to suit the "Reading Circle" or reference needs of schools, to carry on the "Reading in the Home" projects with Homemakers' Clubs, or to fit the reading needs of any other group outside a public library's area of service. Reading courses are also planned for individuals, and groups of foreign language books are circulated to those who do not read English easily. A special service is offered to play-reading groups—enough copies are made available to permit the group reading of plays.

This single Traveling Library with its 150,000 volumes serves annually at least 800 book stations and 30,000 individual requests, with a probable circulation of 300,000 to 400,000 volumes.

The Library Demonstration Act

As originally conceived, one of the purposes of establishing the book collection of the Traveling Library was to augment the smaller traveling book collections within the individual counties and, where possible, to provide books to those rural areas interested in the establishment of such traveling libraries. A number of such units were established in the state, but a growing dependence upon the state's collection marked the reversal of this early trend. This is a tribute to the excellence of the Traveling Library's service and, at the same time, a confession of inadequate service at the local level. Despite the collection and the circulation of the Traveling Library, only a small fraction of the 825,000 rural residents without legal access to libraries are served. For this reason the Wisconsin Library Association conceived the plan and the 1949 Legislature

enacted a law to stimulate the growth of county and regional library service—the Library Demonstration Act.

Under the terms of this law the commission may select a single rural area for a demonstration of library service, combining the best features of the original traveling library and the library service usually found only in urban areas. The law provides that the state will assume one-half the cost if the state share does not exceed \$50,000 annually. The demonstration is to terminate by June 30, 1953.

The law is unique in several respects, but chiefly because of its insistence that the demonstration be locally administered and that the library extension staff shall be used only in advisory and consultative capacities. Although such an emphasis is not peculiar in Wisconsin, it is in direct contradiction to trends evident in other states.

Library Extension Department

Through its staff of public library consultants, the commission further assists communities and counties in the establishment and improvement of libraries and library systems. Practical advice and direct assistance is given to librarians, trustees, public officials, and others who are confronted with problems of administration, management, and the organization of libraries and library service. It advises on such matters as the selection of library quarters, the construction and arrangement of library buildings, the organization and conduct of library affairs, and the selection of books.

On the staff of the department are specialists in library organization and administration, adult services, children's and young people's work, and consultants in county and regional library development.

Professional Standards

From its beginnings in 1895, the commission has worked closely with the Wisconsin Library Association to foster the professional development of library personnel. The University Library School was organized and operated by the commission staff from 1905 until 1939 when it was physically transferred to the University of Wisconsin. More recently the commission has organized workshops for those unable to attend the university but who are interested in improving their professional competence. Certificates are issued to library school graduates and to those who have attended a required number of workshops as evidence of qualification for employment in Wisconsin libraries. At the suggestion of the Wis-

consin Library Association the commission recommended and the legislature enacted a law requiring certificates as a prerequisite to employment in Wisconsin libraries.

Legislative Reference Library

Under its three great leaders this unique institution virtually set the pattern for the nation. Although not a research agency in the ordinary sense, the library collects and classifies the materials upon which 90 percent of Wisconsin legislation is based, and then proceeds to draft the bills requested by the individual legislators and legislative committees.

As early as 1901 the legislature recognized the fact that there should be a group of trained persons to gather information about laws, to obtain statistics, and to then draft and redraft, as requested by the legislators, the laws for enactment by the legislature. For this reason the library staff accumulates, classifies, and makes readily available material found in books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, and within laws of other states and the federal government. Newspaper clippings relating to the same subject are indexed carefully and placed together in book form. The same treatment is accorded all other materials in order that they may all be brought together in an easily accessible form.

The chief of this service renders his most valuable assistance by making available to members of the legislature his intimate acquaintance with Wisconsin legislation, history, and details of state administration. He is available to members of any political party and others for personal and unbiased consultation on problems that anticipate legislation.

The end results of the reference service are the bills constructed by the skilled draftsmen on the staff of the library. The expert assistance which is given at this point is the logical result of the reference and consultative service that has preceded.

The library may render its most important services to the legislature and to the Legislative Council, but almost equally important is its service to state departments and to the public. The materials on the library's shelves and the services of its staff are subject to innumerable requests from state departments, municipalities, other states and countries, from officials in all levels of government, and from innumerable groups and individuals seeking source information on thousands of subjects.

The library edits the Blue Book. The chief of the library is directed by statutes to aid in the preparation of the Red Book and is designated to represent the state in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

STATE LIBRARY

Board of Trustees: The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.

State Librarian: GILSON G. GLASIER.

Assistant: EDWIN C. JENSEN.

Location: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: 4.

Number of volumes: 110,000.

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 court reports, session laws, statutes, and legal texts. In addition thereto 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 Supreme Court, the Attorney General's department, and by attorneys; to a lesser degree by all the other state departments; and to some extent by the public. Its books are loaned and circulated only within the state departments at Madison.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: B. L. MARCUS.

Registration and Licensing Division: MELVIN O. LARSON, *director*.

Inspection and Enforcement Division: HOMER G. BELL, *director*.

Highway Safety Promotion Division: R. C. SALISBURY, *director*.

General office: State Office Building; *branch office:* 137 East Wells Street, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1949: 400.

Publications: Motor vehicle registration lists; monthly Official Bulletin for Enforcement Officers, including listing of driver license revocations, suspensions, cancellations and reinstatements, suspensions and reinstatements under the safety responsibility law, listing of stolen and recovered vehicles and

other vital information; School Bus Regulations; Motor Vehicle Lighting Regulations; Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Laws; Motor Carriers Safety Regulations; Driver Education Procedure; Step-by-Step, a set of home-supervision lessons in driving; School Safety Patrols in Wisconsin; Catalogue of Films; Accident Facts (issued annually); Wisconsin Traffic Safety; Wisconsin's Manual for Motorists; Examiner's Manual; Today's Bicyclist—Tomorrow's Motorist; and other booklets, leaflets, and folders on traffic safety.

Wisconsin has about 1,400,000 licensed motor vehicle operators. Licenses are renewed on a staggered basis of 30,000 per month, each license being valid for a four-year period.

The Motor Vehicle Department administers the financial responsibility and safety responsibility laws. These laws affect drivers who lose their operators' licenses through revocation or suspension of driving privileges, and drivers who have become involved in reportable traffic accidents. A reportable accident is one which results in death, injury or property damage amounting to \$50 or more. Reports must be made to local authorities and within ten days to the Motor Vehicle Department. Driver record files are maintained, in which are listed court convictions, revocations, suspensions, or traffic mishaps involving the driver. Special letters are sent to drivers whose records indicate a need for warning.

Registration and Licensing

The registration and licensing division registers all motor vehicles in the state, issues certificates of title to owners of vehicles, issues dealers' licenses and motor carrier permits, and collects taxes imposed on motor carriers.

Statistics are compiled for distribution of the privilege highway tax among towns, villages, and cities, consisting of 20 percent of the net registration fees derived from motor vehicles customarily kept in the communities.

Beginning in 1946 renewals of registration have been placed on a staggered basis, with the year divided into 12 monthly registration periods. About 90,000 vehicle owners register each month. The month of issuance is indicated by the first numeral on the registration plate, the figure "1", for example, indicating issuance in January. Plates are permanent, remaining with the owner. They are transferable by the owner from the car he possesses to another which he may purchase, but plates cannot be transferred from one person to another. Renewal of yearly registration is shown by an insert tab. When plates become illegible through mutilation or become lost, duplicate plates are furnished by the department without charge.

Wisconsin's registration system has been carefully studied by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, and a number of states are considering adoption of cycle registration to avoid annual rushes for plates and to get away from the need for hiring considerable temporary untrained help. The staggered system of renewals spreads a year's registration work out evenly over the calendar year.

Inspection and Enforcement

The state traffic patrol is a force of 70 uniformed officers charged with the task of enforcing the motor vehicle registration laws, motor carrier regulations, state traffic code, drivers' license law, motor vehicle dealers' license law, peddlers' license law, and other regulations. School busses are also regularly inspected for compliance with safety standards.

Six members of the state traffic patrol serve as captains, each in charge of a district. FM police radio transmitter stations are located at Baraboo, Delafield, Hayward, and Tomahawk. The main station is at Baraboo. The WIZR station traffic patrol radio system makes possible the control and direction of the activities of the officers whose patrol cars are equipped with three-way mobile transmitter-receiver units. The state radio system also provides communication facilities for county and municipal police radio stations throughout Wisconsin, particularly in enabling local enforcement officers to obtain information from important files of the Motor Vehicle Department. A police radio telegraph station offers facilities for transmitting and receiving important messages between law enforcement departments in Wisconsin and those in other states.

Highway Safety

Wisconsin's program of public and school safety education is designed to make citizens more conscious of their individual responsibilities for improving traffic conditions.

Frequent releases of accident facts and other information are submitted to the press. Radio stations each week receive news items and safety announcements, and many stations also make use of a weekly five-minute talk on traffic matters prepared by the safety division. The Milwaukee Journal television station WTMJ-TV has pioneered among the television stations of the nation, in utilizing this media to promote safety.

Outdoor advertising operators, theater managers, safety councils and commissions, state associations, and civic groups lend their aid and assistance in special emphasis programs on various traffic themes from time to time. All eligible cities in Wisconsin are annually enrolled in the Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities, an analysis service conducted by the National Safety Council,

and the National Pedestrian Protection Contest, conducted by the American Automobile Association. Both contests offer recommendations on improving traffic safety achievements through enforcement, education, engineering, and other activities. Police chiefs usually serve as "contact men" for these contests. Safety division personnel are available for discussing traffic safety matters with local officials in conferences, and safety division speakers, literature, films, and other aids are being utilized constantly to strengthen local accident-prevention programs.

In cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction, the safety division has for a decade been sponsoring a driver education program at the high school level. A majority of Wisconsin secondary schools now offer classroom work in driver education. A booklet of road lessons is made available without charge for home-supervised driving instruction upon completion of the classroom course. In cooperation with the state teachers colleges and the University of Wisconsin's School of Education and Extension Division, seminars and institutes in safety education are held for teachers.

Pamphlets and posters on child safety are available from the safety division for use in elementary and high schools. The Wisconsin division of the American Automobile Association assists in the school education program by distributing safety lessons and posters monthly. Under a joint agreement the AAA and the Motor Vehicle Department's safety division also share in the task of providing belts, badges, pledge cards, parent consent blanks, and an instruction guide for school safety patrols. An annual school safety patrol congress is held for two days at the close of the school year at Wisconsin Dells.

Annually, the safety division joins with the University of Wisconsin Extension Division and College of Engineering in conducting a five-day training course for motor vehicle fleet supervisors. The safety division also conducts a truck and bus fleet safety contest, with fleets classed in 20 different business groups, and provides special literature regularly for drivers of all fleets enrolled in the contest.

A statistical section of the safety division codes the information taken from accident reports submitted by individual drivers involved in accidents. In 1948 there were 46,743 reportable mishaps in Wisconsin. A report is required from each driver involved. Reports are confidential and cannot be used in court cases. Accidents are classified as to location, type, circumstances, time, weather, and road conditions, condition of vehicle, condition of drivers and pedestrians, and actions of the persons involved. Modern tabulating methods are used, so that special studies can be made frequently without difficulty.

A number of major awards presented to the state of Wisconsin for its safety accomplishments are on exhibit in the safety division offices. Among the awards are two first-place plaques won in the

state division of the National Pedestrian Protection Contest, special citations from the National Safety Council, and two superior awards granted by the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies for Wisconsin's outstanding driver education program.

Honors bestowed upon Wisconsin for accident reduction and accident prevention activities are made possible only through the fine cooperation of many persons and groups, representing local, county, state, and national interests. Only by such a united front against the accident menace can our citizens hope for continued improvement in Wisconsin's safety record.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

Commander-in-Chief: GOVERNOR OSCAR RENNEBOHM.

The Adjutant General's Department

The Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. JOHN F. MULLEN.

Assistant Adjutant General: Col. GEORGE C. SHERMAN.

Executive Officer: Col. E. DEE INGOLD.

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).

Total personnel, The Adjutant General's Department, July 1949: 15.

Total personnel, Maintenance and Caretaker, July 1949: 20.

Total personnel, Quartermaster Department, July 1949: 15.

Publications: Biennial report; Roster of units and commissioned officers.

Soon after the appointment of Brig. Gen. John F. Mullen as the Adjutant General on September 26, 1946, he undertook the development of a Wisconsin National Guard to replace the State Guard which had been maintained for internal security purposes while the National Guard was in federal service during World War II. At the time of General Mullen's appointment, competition between states had developed for National Guard organizations with which

the various states had some historic association. Because a larger complement of National Guard was being allocated to states than had been the circumstance prior to World War II, it was possible for a state the size of Wisconsin to embrace a complete division of Army National Guard troops. This being the case, the Governor and the Adjutant General requested the assignment of the complete 32nd (Red Arrow) Division to Wisconsin. This division previously had been divided between Wisconsin and Michigan. At most times, however, since its creation prior to World War I, approximately two-thirds of the 32d Division's personnel were Wisconsin residents. The complete division, without attachments, under its present Table of Organization embraces a complement of approximately 14,000 officers and enlisted men. In addition, the Governor and the Adjutant General requested assignment to Wisconsin of the 128th Fighter Group, consisting of two squadrons, the 228th Air Service Group and 128th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, having a total Table of Organization of 1,373 officers and enlisted men. The army units (consisting of the 32d Division) and the air organizations, coupled with the Wisconsin National Guard Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, comprises a total allotment of 15,392 officers and enlisted men. This represents an average allotment to a state of the size, population, and resources of Wisconsin.

On November 8, 1946, the Wisconsin National Guard Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, and the 32d Division Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment were inspected by regular army representatives and received their federal recognition. From its inception, the method of organization under General Mullen was the antithesis of that previously employed in Wisconsin's history. It began with the creation of the higher headquarters organizations of the Wisconsin National Guard and its army and air force components. The designated commanders selected their subordinates of the next lower echelon. In the case of the 32nd Division, the regimental commanders chose their battalion commanders; the battalion commanders selected the company commanders; and the company commanders designated their immediate staffs of subordinate officers. Under this procedure, a skeleton organization was developed rapidly throughout the state. This method of organization is contrasted to previous methods; for example, after World War I, units were reorganized as "separate" companies. When sufficient companies had been developed, battalion headquarters were created; and when sufficient battalions had been organized, regimental headquarters were established. The plan previously was essentially one of building from the bottom up, first creating individual units and later cementing them into a state-wide organization.

Under the current plan each unit, in order to secure federal recognition (and thus become eligible to federal pay and the allocation of motor and combat equipment) is required to have a

minimum of ten percent of authorized enlisted men and 25 percent of the officers set forth in the National Guard Bureau Table of Organization. In addition, adequate facilities to house equipment and train the men are required.

Wisconsin was one of the few states to conduct a Field School of Instruction during the summer of 1947. Approximately 900 officers and enlisted men of the Wisconsin National Guard were gathered at the State Military Reservation at Camp Williams, August 10 to 16, 1947 for basic school instruction. The new Wisconsin National Guard had grown so large by the summer of 1948 that the Field Camp of Instruction was held at the United States Government Military Reservation, Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wisconsin. The facilities at the State Military Reservation at Camp Douglas had been definitely outgrown for infantry and artillery purposes.

During World War II, however, an excellent airport had been built on the State Military Reservation, and the Wisconsin Air National Guard held its 1948 Field Camp of Instruction there.

The 1949 Field Camp of Instruction was conducted in three separate shifts. The 32d Division, assembled from all parts of the state, trained at Camp McCoy from July 9 to 23; the 176th Fighter Squadron, based at Truax Field, Madison, together with its supporting units, conducted its encampment at Camp Douglas, July 16 to 30, together with the Wisconsin National Guard Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. The 128th Fighter Group, 228th Air Service Group and the 128th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, with their supporting units, held their encampment at Camp Douglas from July 30 to August 13. More than 6,000 Wisconsin citizens attended the three encampment periods.

Development of the new National Guard had been so rapid that the 32nd Division was entirely self-sufficient in its 1949 encampment, and all components of the Wisconsin Air National Guard exceeded their training programs.

The air facilities at the State Military Reservation at Camp Douglas have attracted national attention, and there is every indication that with the help of federal appropriations the airport and other facilities will soon be expanded to accommodate a majority of the Air National Guard organizations of many adjacent states, including Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Missouri. It is likely that the State Military Reservation will shortly become a center for the summer training of Air National Guard Units of the central portion of the United States.

In its present state of development, the Wisconsin National Guard has a total enrollment of approximately 8,000. The number is expected to exceed 10,000 before the 1950 Field Camp of Instruction.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF NURSES

Members: CLARA BUMILLER, R.N., *chairman*; EVELYN MERCER, R.N., *vice chairman*; ADELE STAHL, R.N., *secretary*; RUTH COE, R.N.; MONSIGNOR EDMUND J. GOEBEL; JANET JENNINGS, R.N.; CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D.; HENRY SINCOCK, M.D.; REVEREND WILLIAM G. SODT; SISTER M. REGULA.

Director of Nursing Education: ADELE G. STAHL, R.N.

Assistant Director of Nursing Education: JOSEPHINE BALATY, R.N.

Committee of Examiners for Nurses: ALICE D. SCHMITT, R.N., *chairman*; SISTER M. ETHELREDA, EBEL, R.N., *vice chairman*; ADELE G. STAHL, R.N., *secretary*; ELLEN EVANS, R.N., MARGARET EMANUEL, R.N.

Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses: LORRAINE REGENFUSS, R.N., *chairman*; MRS. DORIS HANSON, T.P.N., *vice chairman*; ADELE G. STAHL, R.N., *secretary*; MRS. RUTH MAC KENZIE, T.P.N.; MRS. ETHEL McTRUSTY, T.P.N.; T. D. SMITH, M.D.

Office: 119 Monona Avenue, Madison.

Total personnel, October 1949: 3 registered nurses; 5 clerical.

Publications: Requirements and Recommendations For Accredited Schools of Nursing; Requirements, Recommendations and Policies Governing Approved Schools For Trained Practical Nurses; List of Registered Nurses (published every two years); 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 ten 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. The law provides, however, that members of the committee on nursing education of the State Board of Health shall serve as members of the State Board of Nursing until March 1, 1951, or until their successors are appointed.

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: WILLIAM AHRENS, *chairman*; MRS. JANE B. HARVEY; CLIFFORD MATHYS.

Director of Personnel: VOLMER SORENSEN.

Civil Service Advisory Committee

Appointed by the Governor pursuant to Chapter 611, Laws of 1947, Section 1.

Voyta Wrabetz, Industrial Commission, *chairman*; Dr. 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; A. W. Peterson, University of Wisconsin; Ernest F. Swift, Conservation Commission; A. E. Wegner, Department of Taxation; William H. Young, Executive Department. (For expiration of terms see Elective and Appointive State Officers page 225).

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: 46.

Publications: Biennial reports; Civil Service Law.

The Wisconsin civil service law was originally enacted in 1905 and provided for a Civil Service Commission which was a part-time body employing a full-time secretary and chief examiner. This

department was reorganized in 1929 as the Bureau of Personnel within the Executive Department. This bureau is in charge of a Personnel Board and a director of personnel. The Personnel Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to the approval of the senate. It is a part-time board, holding meetings twice a month. The director of personnel, who is the administrative head of the department, is appointed by the Governor from a list of eligibles obtained through competitive examination, for an indefinite term subject to removal by the Governor with the approval of the board.

The civil service law applies to practically all positions in the state service except appointive officers and the faculties of the state educational institutions. Appointments to the state service, promotions, transfers, removals, reinstatements, and salary changes are governed by this law.

Whenever a vacancy occurs or a new position is to be filled, the head of the department makes the appointment but he must make his selection for the position from the persons highest on the appropriate civil service list. Competitive examinations, held at Madison and other places in the state as advertised, are the basis for these lists. For a few highly technical positions non-assembled examinations are given, and there are a small number of exempt positions for which no examinations are required. In all other respects these positions are subject to civil service law. After successfully passing an examination, a person's eligibility to appointment expires after six months unless the board sees fit to extend the time. Such extension of time may not exceed three years. According to rules of the board, employees may be transferred from one department to another, and, if they have left the service, may on application be reinstated within one year.

Full power of discharge lies with the employing department, but it must file with the Bureau of Personnel the reasons for discharge. Such reasons may not be based on political or religious grounds. Employees claiming to have been discharged on such grounds are entitled to a hearing before the Personnel Board with an appeal from its decision to the courts. Employees who have been discharged for cause from a permanent position in the classified service and who appeal to the Bureau of Personnel within 10 days after such action shall be heard by the Personnel Board within 30 days. All promotions are made upon recommendation of the employing department after promotional examinations have been taken.

All civil service positions of the state have been classified and salary ranges for each classification have been established, including a minimum, a maximum and intermediate rates of pay. According to the statutes, salary ranges for all civil service positions must be submitted at the beginning of each regular session by the director of personnel to the Joint Committee on Finance of the legislature. That committee has the right to modify such schedules, if it deems it

advisable. Increases in salaries within the respective salary ranges are filed with the Bureau of Personnel and the director of the Budget on or before July 1. Salary increases at other periods in the fiscal year are allowed only upon approval of the Emergency Board and the Personnel Board.

The advisory committee created in 1947 pursuant to section 16.051 of the statutes meets with the Personnel Board once each month or oftener, at such times and places as specified by the board. The functions of the committee are advisory only.

STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: GOVERNOR OSCAR RENNEBOHM.

Secretary and Executive Officer: M. W. TORKELSON, *director of Regional Planning.*

Other Members: CHAS. A. HALBERT, state chief engineer; W. F. WHITNEY, member of Public Service Commission; JAMES R. LAW, member of Highway Commission; C. L. MILLER, member of Industrial Commission; PROFESSOR RICHARD U. RATCLIFF and PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. YOUNG, representatives of the university; CARL N. NEUPERT, state health officer; ERNEST F. SWIFT, director of conservation; MILTON H. BUTTON, director of agriculture; A. W. BAXLEY, director of Department of Public Welfare; A. E. WEGNER, commissioner of taxation; G. E. WATSON, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; E. C. GIESSEL, director of budget and accounts; WALTER J. DUNN, RAYMOND SCHREIBER, and J. ALVIN DRYOR, citizen members appointed by the Governor.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1949: 9.

Publications: Bulletins 1-18, respectively: Planned Progress Through Federal, State and Local Cooperation, August 1934; Wisconsin Regional Plan Report, December 1934; A Conservation and Recreation Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, December 1936; An Analysis of Population Growth in Wisconsin, October 1937; The Fox River Valley, February 1938; The Proposed Wisconsin-Fox Rivers Development Plan, May 1938; The Cutover Region of Wisconsin, January 1939; (jointly with the Conservation Commission). A Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan, January 1939; The Horicon Marsh, May 1939; The Milwaukee River Basin, June 1940; An Airport System Plan for Wisconsin, October 1940; A Recreational Plan for Vilas County, January 1941; Local Government Study in Wisconsin, 1927-1936, (vol. 1, Assessments and Levies, March 1941; vol. 2, part 1, Disbursements, October 1941; vol. 2, part 2, Receipts, March 1942; vol. 3, part 1, Indebtedness, July 1942; vol. 3,

part 2, School District Statistics, July 1942; vol. 4, Summary—volumes 1 to 3 inclusive, April 1943); A Campus Development Plan for the University of Wisconsin, December 1941; An Airport System, January 1945; A Picture of Wisconsin, August 1945; Lands for State Parks, December 1946; Local Planning and Development, February 1949.

The duty of the State Planning Board can best be stated by quoting subsections (5) and (6) of section 27.20 of the statutes.

27.20 (5) "The state planning board shall assemble and correlate data and information with reference to the development of the state and its subdivisions, and may include among other things data and information relating to the general character and extent of highways, waterways, waterfront and harbor developments, flood prevention works, parks, reservations, forests, wildlife refuges, aviation facilities, drainage and sanitary systems, waste disposal works for the prevention of stream pollution, waterworks, railroad and motor vehicle routes, power transmission facilities, public buildings, and other public works or facilities, which may be appropriate subjects of state concern; work opportunities; also the general location and extent of forests, agriculture areas and open development areas for purposes of conservation, housing, food and water supply, sanitary and drainage facilities and the protection of urban and rural development; also a land utilization program, including the general classification and allocation of the land within the state amongst agricultural, forestry, recreational, soil conservation, water conservation, industrial, urbanization and other uses and purposes.

(6) "The studies made by the state planning board shall be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted, efficient and economic development of the state, which will, in accordance with present and future needs and resources, best promote the health, safety, order, convenience and welfare of the state as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development. All state boards, commissions, departments and institutions are directed to cooperate with the state planning board to further these ends."

It is plain from the subsections quoted that the State Planning Board is intended to be a research and service agency to help the people of the state in the consideration of problems of public concern affecting the public convenience and welfare, through their government at the various levels, through civic groups, and even through individuals. The board has endeavored to fulfill this function by the presentation of pertinent facts, comprehensively and thoroughly, and in a nontechnical manner understandable to the general public. Specific proposals and recommendations have been made when deemed appropriate. In addition to the publications listed, the board has issued numerous reports with reference to particular projects in which specific recommendations have been made. These deal with

city and county zoning ordinances, recreation, drainage basin problems including water conservation, hydroelectric power, flood control, local roadside improvement, the development of parks, the economic rehabilitation of such large areas as the cutover region, statistical studies relating to the growth, distribution, and movement of population, the cost of local government, the needs of state institutions, and especially airports.

The services of the board and its staff in connection with State Council of Defense activities between 1940 and 1943, and in the development of aeronautics, from 1940 to 1947, have been set out in previous Blue Books. During 1948, the board and the staff were active in the service of the Legislative Council. As a consequence of the findings of the Griffenhagen Report on state agencies made in 1946 and 1947, the board, through its staff, requested by the Council to make further studies of the activities of the State Highway Commission and the State Board of Health, which it did. The latter was in cooperation with a technical committee selected by the State Medical Society. On the eve of the 1949 legislative session, the Highway Commission requested that bills providing for roadside controls along state trunk highways be drafted. Two of these were enacted into law. The Legislative Council requested the gathering of data to show the state's future public building needs and the drafting of bills designed to provide the procedures and finances for its realization. This assignment also was carried out.

The staff has been active in assisting local governing bodies in many activities of local concern, especially in planning and zoning, the development of long-range public works programs, traffic control, etc. There is great public demand for this service.

These services performed are illustrative of the wide scope of the duties of the Board and its staff, and their capabilities when called upon. In short, it may be said that the possibilities for usefulness of a research and service agency such as the State Planning Board aspires to be are virtually unlimited. To be of the greatest usefulness a publicly supported planning agency should operate under the following conditions:

1. It must be adequately staffed and equipped.
2. It should be free from administrative duties. If such were imposed, research and service would soon become secondary.
3. It should not intervene in any specific project unless invited by the locality itself. Intervention on any other terms may be considered impertinent interference.
4. It should not be vested with authority to require anything to be done. Such authority would make it necessary to issue orders which would provoke resistance and require enforcement. So long as the planning agency's ideas are expressed as recommendations, and advisory only, they will have influence that would be lost if issued as orders.

As time goes on, the complexity of government increases, and with it the need of local government and civic groups for a source

of disinterested information regarding their problems. The logical source is a publicly supported research and service agency such as the State Planning Board aspires to be. As the board's function is fulfilled and as it gains in experience, the value of the board will continue to increase and there will be a growth of appreciation by the public.

PORTAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

Commissioners: WILLIAM L. MOHR, *chairman*; CHARLES CLEMMONS;
THOMAS MEILKE.

Office: Portage.

Total personnel, July 1949: 2 full-time, 2 part time, and other employees as required during flood periods or other emergencies.

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

Commissioners: JOHN C. DOERFER, *chairman*; SAMUEL BRYAN; 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 OAKEY, *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*.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1949: 127.

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 commissioners elect a member as chairman for a two-year term. 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 1,130 public utilities, 20 steam railroads, 1 express company, 2 interurban electric railways, 2 urban electric railways, 2 urban trackless-trolley systems, 10,214 common and contract motor carriers, 1,067 dams, and 1 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, measure-

ments, 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. A \$168,000 annual appropriation finances the duties of the commission relating to motor transportation. General administrative and water power expenses are financed from a general appropriation of approximately \$56,000 a year.

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 state-wide or nation-wide 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, boat locks, 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 power 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 com-

plaints 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 10,200 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 contract carriers. The commission may impose terms and conditions which it deems the public interest requires. Before granting a certificate to a common or public 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: WILLIAM D. STOVALL, *M.D.*, *chairman*; HAROLD W. STORY, *vice chairman*; MRS. C. R. BECK, *secretary*; MRS. H. L. GARNER; EARL M. HALE; LEO JELINSKE; MRS. KARL KLEINPELL; WILLIAM STUDLEY, *M.D.*; RALPH UIHLEIN.

Director: JOHN W. TRAMBURG.

Director of Business Management: H. B. EVANS.

Director of Child Welfare and Youth Service: P. FREDERICK DELLIQUANDRI.

Director of Corrections: PAUL D. YOUNT, *acting*.

Director of Mental Hygiene: LESLIE A. OSBORN, *M.D.*

Director of Public Assistance: GEORGE M. KEITH, *acting*.

Superintendents of State Institutions:

Mendota State Hospital: W. J. URBEN, *M.D.*, Mendota.

Winnebago State Hospital: BYRON J. HUGHES, *M.D.*, Winnebago.

Central State Hospital: JEFFERSON F. KLEPPER, *M.D.*, Waupun.

Northern Colony and Training School: H. R. HUNTER, *M.D.*, Chippewa Falls.

Southern Colony and Training School: HARVEY A. STEVENS, Union Grove.

State Prison: JOHN C. BURKE, *warden*, Waupun.

State Reformatory: B. P. KRAMER, Green Bay.

Wisconsin Home for Women: MRS. MARCIA SIMPSON, Taycheedah.

Wisconsin School for Boys: CLYDE L. REED, Waukesha.

Wisconsin School for Girls: ETHEL BRUBAKER, Oregon.

Wisconsin Child Center: FRANKLIN R. KING, Sparta.

Workshop for the Blind: E. F. COSTIGAN, *supervisor*, Milwaukee.

Camp Hayward: C. T. GRAHAM, Hayward.

Offices: State Capitol; Public Welfare Building. *District offices:* Ashland; 402½ South Barstow Street, Eau Claire; Fond du Lac; 409 East Walnut Street, Green Bay; La Crosse; 2361 North Lake Drive, Milwaukee; Rhinelander; Stevens Point; and institutions at places indicated.

Total personnel, July 1949: 2,350.

Publications: Handbook of laws and rules; monthly population reports; Public Welfare Magazine (monthly).

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 his staff. The board is an advisory, policy-forming, part-time body; the director, who is appointed by the board for an indefinite term, is the administrator of the department.

The department is a body corporate charged with responsibility for more than \$25,000,000 worth of state property and has varied

responsibility and authority in the expenditure annually of approximately \$50,000,000 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, and public assistance, child welfare and youth service.

The object 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 of the state and administration of the laws concerning old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and relief.

The department exercises managerial control over 13 state penal, curative, and correctional institutions, and also has inspectional powers over 37 county asylums, one county mental institution, 45 county homes, and the various county jails and police lockups.

WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS

Inmates and Employees

Institutions	Location	Inmates June 30, 1949	Rated Capacity	Inmates on Parole June 30, 1949	Employees June 30, 1949
Mendota State Hospital	Mendota	751	625	411	307
Winnebago State Hospital	Winnebago	941	774	307	240
Central State Hospital	Waupun	340	204	51	95
Northern Colony & Training School	Chippewa Falls	1,672	1,204	428	285
Southern Colony & Training School	Union Grove	919	552	269	196
State Prison	Waupun	1,191	844	373	180
State Reformatory	Green Bay	569	652	214	122
Wisconsin Home for Women	Taycheedah	120	93	47	65
Wisconsin School for Boys	Waukesha	209	346	436	128
Wisconsin School for Girls	Oregon	122	190	290	97
State Public School	Sparta	335	351	1,287	188
Workshop for Blind*	Milwaukee	77	.....	.....	24
Camp Hayward	Hayward	113	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	7,359	5,835	4,113	1,927

*Figures on Workshop for Blind includes: 42 in shop with 14 administrative employees and five social and statistical workers, and 35 in homes with ten sighted men working with them.

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, collection of money from patients able to pay for their maintenance, and deportation and importation of patients and inmates to and from other jurisdictions. This division includes four sections—accounting, statistical, collection and deportation, and farm.

Accounting

A centralized accounting system including all receipts and expenditures of the department, embracing all institutions, division, 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.

Collection and Deportation

Collection of the cost of care and maintenance of patients in state and county institutions, including the Wisconsin General Hospital, is the responsibility of this section. 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 section also prepares orders for transfer between state and county institutions, acts for the department in sterilization proceedings, and maintains a central index.

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 1945-1947, an average of 752 cows produced 19,892,750 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. 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 State Prison, Wisconsin State Reformatory, Wisconsin Home for Women, Wisconsin School for Boys, and the Wisconsin School for Girls, 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 probationer.

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, and Milwaukee. 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 2,500 men, women, and children are under supervision of the bureau at all times.

DIVISION OF MENTAL HYGIENE

This division is interested in the medical and therapeutic treatment of patients in the two hospitals for mental diseases, Mendota and Winnebago; the colonies for the mental deficient, the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls, and the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Union Grove; and the county asylums for the insane.

Visits are made to the county charitable, curative, and penal 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 inmates.

In 1947, the legislature created the state bureau of alcohol studies within the Department of Public Welfare. This bureau is now 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; to establish standards for the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics; 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.

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 created by the legislature in 1945 for granting 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. The 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.

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 1948-1949

Program	Total No. of Monthly Grants	Ave. No. Grants Per Month	Total Expendi- tures	Source of Funds		
				Federal	State	Local
Old Age Assistance	582,213	48,518	\$27,100,774	\$14,754,783	\$ 8,133,222	\$ 4,212,769
Aid to Dependent Children						
In own or rela- tive's home	93,383	7,782	9,651,423	3,136,550	3,272,199	3,242,674
In foster home	14,009	1,167	658,002	.....	205,484	452,518
Aid to the Blind	15,668	1,306	777,325	415,035	241,101	121,189
Aid to Totally and Permanently Disabled	6,819	568	419,233	.....	205,115	214,118
General Relief	78,479	6,540	4,563,766	.....	133,031	4,430,735
Total	790,571	65,881	\$43,170,523	\$18,306,368	\$12,190,152	\$12,674,003

Public assistance programs during the 1947-1949 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 post-war 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.

By action of the 1949 Legislature the former division for adult blind services was abolished and its functions were transferred to the division of public assistance.

The 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.

The Workshop for the Blind 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 OF CHILD WELFARE AND YOUTH SERVICE

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 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.

BUREAU OF PURCHASES

Director of Purchases: F. X. RITGER.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: 38.

Publication: None.

The Bureau of Purchases is the centralized purchasing and supply department of the state, and also has charge of state printing. Organized in 1929, it succeeded the Superintendent of Public Property and the Printing Board. According to the statutes it is "a bureau within the executive department" and its administrative head is the director of purchases, who is appointed by the Governor.

All state departments and institutions must obtain all materials, supplies, stationery, furniture, equipment, and other permanent personal property, and miscellaneous capital, as well as contractual services and other expenses of a contractual nature, through the director of purchases. The officer, however, may with the approval of the Governor delegate the right to make certain purchases to institutions, and he allows limited purchasing of supplies by the state charitable and penal institutions and permits the university to handle largely its own purchases under his direction and control. State departments requisitioning supplies have considerable latitude in specifying what they want, subject to review by the director, but all purchases are made by the director of purchases and the costs are charged to the departments to which the articles are furnished. This includes everything that the state uses, from machinery, coal, and cement, to lead pencils, papers, pins, foods, clothing, and textiles. All purchases are made upon specifications prepared by the director of purchases. When the value of the articles to be purchased exceeds \$3,000 they must be purchased upon competitive bids.

The 1945 Legislature enacted legislation whereby the director is authorized to purchase from any agency of the federal government material, services, or supplies in excess of the \$3,000 limit without requiring formal advertising and sealed bids. This new law also permits purchases from private sources without statutory limitations when in the interest of the state, but with the approval of the Governor. This enabling legislation is for the period of the duration plus two years.

The 1945 Legislature also enacted legislation amending the state printing law. The amendments are designed to facilitate and expedite the procurement of state printing.

STATE RADIO COUNCIL

Members: H. L. EWBank, *chairman*; DONALD N. McDOWELL; LORENZ H. ADOLFSON; I. L. BALDWIN; WARREN W. CLARK; JOHN GUY FOWLKES; E. B. FRED; CLARENCE L. GREIBER; E. R. MCPHEE; OSCAR RENNEBOHM; GEORGE E. WATSON; *all ex officio*.

Executive Director: HAROLD B. McCARTY.

Offices: Radio Hall, University of Wisconsin.

Total personnel, July 1949: 11 full-time, 10 part-time.

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.

Chapter 570 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 Normal Schools, 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.

Four FM stations are now (October 1949) on the air, in southern, eastern, and central Wisconsin. They are WHA-FM, Madison; WHAD, Delafield; WHKW, Chilton; and WHRM, Rib Mountain. An appropriation by the 1949 Legislature provides for two additional stations. They are to be located in Dunn and La Crosse Counties for service to western and west-central parts of the state and are scheduled to begin operations in the spring of 1950. This leaves two final units to be set up by the 1951 session.

The FM stations are on the air from 7:30 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. daily with a varied schedule of educational, informational, and public service programs. The major portion of the program service originates in Radio Hall, on the University of Wisconsin campus, in Madison. This has for years been the headquarters of WHA. "the oldest station in the nation," so the activity is not a new one. The same program is carried simultaneously by WHA, the university station, and the network, except that WHA is required to sign off at sunset, and the FM stations continue to operate until 11:00 P.M. nightly. Included are broadcasts for schools, adult education features, university lecture courses, agricultural information, homemakers' programs, legislative broadcasts, political education series, literature, fine music, and a variety of special-interest features not available elsewhere on the air.

WISCONSIN REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

Members: LESTER E. GRUBE, *chairman*; J. S. MILLER; O. A. SWENBY.
Secretary: ELLIOT N. WALSTEAD.

Office: 740 North Plankinton Avenue, Milwaukee 3.

Total personnel, July 1949: 6.

Publications: Roster of Licensed Real Estate and Business Opportunity Brokers and Salesmen; A Legal Guide for Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers.

The Real Estate Brokers' Board was established by statute in 1919. The main duty of the board originally was to protect the people of this state from unscrupulous and incompetent real estate operators. In 1947, the scope of the board's authority was increased to include business opportunity brokers and salesmen. All new applicants for a license are required to take a written examination. A license is granted only after satisfactory standing has been achieved and the board is satisfied that the applicant is trustworthy. All complaints concerning improper practice of real estate or business opportunity brokers and salesmen are investigated and action taken. After a hearing, licenses may be revoked on the grounds of incompetency or untrustworthiness.

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT FUND

Board of Trustees: finance trustee, IRVIN F. KNOEBEL, *chairman*; municipal employe trustee, HERBERT F. WECKWERTH, *vice chairman*; county employe trustee, GEORGE F. REINKE, *secretary*; city or village trustee, HENRY TRAXLER; county or town trustee, FRANK E. PANZER; clerk trustee, MARGARET L. CLARK; JOSEPH J. McCORMICK, *ex officio*; state employe trustee, CLYDE M. JOHNSTON; state trustee, JOHN L. SONDEREGGER.

Executive Director: FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN.

Actuary: ARTHUR S. HANSEN.

Office: 116 ½ East Main Street, Madison 3.

Total personnel, July 1949: 13 full-time, one part-time.

Publications: Handbook of information, annual statement, rules and regulations, instructions to participating municipalities.

The Wisconsin Retirement Fund is now the basic retirement system for public employes in Wisconsin, and eventually will cover the employes of all governmental units in the state, with the exception of teachers and those under the separate systems for the city of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County. Except for policemen and full-time firemen in cities of the second, third and fourth class, the system continues to be optional with each governmental unit.

On January 1, 1949 there were included under the system all eligible employes of 72 cities, 13 villages, 33 counties, one town, 25 school districts (exclusive of teaching personnel), two metropolitan sewerage districts, and one joint sewerage system.

Action has already been taken by four cities, two villages, four counties, three school districts and one county-city hospital for inclusion as of January 1, 1950.

As of January 1, 1949 there were 23,410 active employes included under the retirement plan, and there were 2,739 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, 9,598; city, 7,820; county, 5,250; village, 248; school, 155; town, 58; metropolitan sewerage district, 54; joint sewerage system, 12; and policemen and firemen in fourth class cities, 215.

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 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 the choice of a life annuity only, or the option of a life annuity with 180 payments guaranteed which operates to reduce the amount of the annuity.

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 an annuity is payable for total and permanent disability.

Employes contribute five percent, except that the rate for policemen, firemen, and conservation wardens is seven percent to enable a maximum annuity at an earlier age (and may be adopted by any county for under-sheriffs, 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.

On July 1, 1949 there were 1,110 persons receiving retirement annuities aggregating \$53,499.75 per month, while 45 persons were receiving disability annuities amounting to \$1,646.65. Since January 1, 1944, 151 persons have died who were receiving retirement annuities, and 16 who were receiving disability annuities. To date, death benefits have been paid in 577 cases, and 5,067 persons have received separation benefits.

Additional contributions are being made by 728 persons.

The 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 Annuity and Investment Board as a trust fund.

REVISOR OF STATUTES

Revisor of Statutes: E. E. BROSSARD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: 7.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Rules and Orders (Red Book); Wisconsin Town Laws; Wisconsin Practice Codes.

The office of Revisor of Statutes was created in 1909. The revisor is appointed by the justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General acting as trustees of the State Library. The first revisor, Lyman J. Nash, was appointed in January 1910; the second, Charles

H. Crownhart, in 1920; and the third, E. E. Brossard, in April 1922. In the beginning, it was the revisor's duty to plan "the order, classification, arrangement, printing and binding of the statutes and session laws". That was done by Mr. Nash.

The revisor prepares, in bill form, "such consolidation, revision and other matter relating to the statutes * * * as can be completed from time to time". (Section 43.08, Statutes) The work of drafting revision bills has been continuous. The purpose of revision is to take out obsolete provisions, to eliminate repetitions, to substitute plain, simple, concise, present-day English for the tautology, verbosity, ambiguity and wordiness which exists in the statutes. Unless this work is well done, the Wisconsin Statutes will become so bulky that they cannot be printed in two volumes; thus the plan of biennial editions will break down. 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. The Wisconsin Statutes of 1949 is the 20th biennial edition. The increase in the pages of the text in succeeding editions has averaged about 35. The Session Laws of the 20 corresponding legislative sessions average 1,000 pages—a total of 20,000 pages. The fact that the increase of pages of the statutes is so small while the total pages of contemporary session laws is so vast is largely the effect of revision. Another notable fact closely related to the foregoing is mentioned. Those 20 Session Laws changed probably 40,000 statute provisions. Every one of those changes is reflected in the Wisconsin Statutes.

Wisconsin Statutes

Immediately after each general legislative session, the revisor prepares a "printer's copy" for a new edition of the Wisconsin Statutes "which shall contain all the general statutes in force". Within 10 days after the last chapter of the laws passed at the session is available the printer's copy for the entire text of the statutes is sent to the printer.

Wisconsin Town Laws

Following each edition of the statutes, the Wisconsin Town Laws are printed from the same plates used for the statutes. The book has about 1,200 pages and contains all the statutes which are administered by towns together with "suitable forms for use in the administration of such laws and a suitable index". The forms and the index are revised for each edition. Town laws are distributed by the director of purchases and sold at cost. The price of the 1947 edition is \$1.50.

Wisconsin Annotations

Chapter 139, Laws of 1947, authorizes the revisor to prepare a "printer's copy for a volume to be designated 'Wisconsin Annota-

tions' ". "This edition * * * shall be * * * published as a supplement to the 1949 Wisconsin Statutes." It should appear during 1950 and will consist of some 2,000 pages. The price is \$10.

Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure

Section 351.18, Statutes (created in 1929) provides a committee of 10 to "advise the supreme court from time to time as to changes in rules of pleading, practice and procedure which will, in its judgment, simplify procedure and promote the speedy determination of litigation upon its merits". The revisor is a member and is the secretary of that committee. He does most of the drafting and research work of the committee. The committee meets monthly; and reports annually to the court. The committee has several times made recommendations to the legislature for improvements in procedure. Its last report was Bill No. 474-S, 1949 (Chapter 631), which is a complete revision of our criminal procedure.

Commissioner on Uniform State Laws

The revisor and the chief of the legislative reference library represent the state in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. They are directed to attend the conferences and assist in drafting such laws; and shall adapt them in bills for introduction in the legislature. The conference meets annually or oftener. In 1949 it met in Washington, D. C. and in St. Louis, Missouri.

Administrative Orders

Section 35.93 of the statutes authorizes the revisor to publish the "standing rules and regulations which have the force of law and which have been promulgated by any state agency". The short name of this volume is the Red Book. The 1948 edition sold for \$2.25.

Correction Bills

Day by day, during a session of the legislature, a card index of the printed bills is kept. It shows every section of the statutes which is created, repealed, renumbered, or amended by any bill. These cards are arranged numerically according to statute section numbers. This index is the means or method by which conflicts among bills are discovered and corrected or reconciled. Many such conflicts occur at every session and are reconciled by correction bills prepared by the revisor's office.

SAVINGS AND LOAN DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: ROBERT C. SCHISSLER.

Supervisor: C. P. DIGGLES.

Secretary to Advisory Committee: C. P. DIGGLES.

Savings and Loan Advisory Committee: A. A. ABRAHAM, *chairman*;

A. E. FONS, *vice chairman*; A. H. KOEPKE; U. A. PILON; C. M. PORS;

F. H. SCHULZ; A. C. STEINHAEUER.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1949: 11.

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 employe. 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, 1948, amounted to approximately \$83,000. On December 31, 1948 there were 113 state chartered savings and loan associations with investing members in excess of 145,000 and a borrowing membership in excess of 43,000. Total assets were in excess of \$201,000,000 with a total

paid in capital amounting to approximately \$163,000,000. On that date the general reserves and undivided profits in proportion to net assets of all associations were 9.6 percent, and in proportion to share investments 11.5 percent.

On July 31, 1949, 83 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 54 associations were insured up to a limit of \$5,000 by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, an instrumentality of the Federal Government.

DEPARTMENT OF SECURITIES

Director: EDWARD J. SAMP.

Acting Director: I. E. KARSTEN.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July, 1949: 10.

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 act has 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 Act. Among these are the investigation of issues of securities 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 act violations.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Members: GEORGE NYGAARD, *chairman*; W. W. CLARK, *ex officio, vice chairman*; M. H. WARD, *secretary*; ORRIE SHIFFER; NOBLE CLARK, *ex officio*; M. F. SCHWEERS, *advisory member*.

Executive Secretary: BEN F. RUSY.

Office: Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin.

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, 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.

STOUT INSTITUTE

Board of Trustees of the Stout Institute: JESSEL S. WHYTE, *president*; ROBERT L. PIERCE, *vice president*; LLOYD E. BERRAY, *secretary*; E. R. FRANSWAY; CLARENCE GREIBER; FRANK C. HORYZA; JOHN LAST; A. A. LAUN; FRED VOGT; EMIL WALDO; GEORGE E. WATSON; JOHN WIECHERS; VOYTA WRABETZ.

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*; KETURAH ANTRIM, *dean of women*; MERLE M. PRICE, *dean of men*.

Location: Menomonie.

Total personnel, July 1949: 60 members of the faculty not including the president; 75 civil service employees.

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 institution 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: WILLIAM E. THURSTON, *chairman*; SAMUEL B. SCHEIN, *vice chairman*; C. L. FINCH.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: 2.

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, under chapters 71, 72, and 76 of the Wisconsin Statutes. 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, to any person interested in or affected by the board's procedure.

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: A. E. WEGNER.

Administrative Assistant: JANE AHERN.

Tax Counsel: ARTHUR B. BARBER.

General Property Taxation: FORREST W. GILLET.

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.

Total personnel, July 1949: 460.

Publications: Biennial Report; bulletins on assessments, taxes; various special reports on 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 also applies in the taxation of railroads and other utility properties.

Summary of 1948 Assessment

	<i>Local Assessment</i>	<i>State Assessment</i>
Real Estate	\$4,201,582,526	\$6,532,696,600
Personal Property	1,135,225,665	1,396,202,275
Total	\$5,336,808,191	\$7,928,898,875

Summary of Tax Levies

	<i>1947</i>	<i>1948</i>
School*	\$ 68,728,798	\$ 76,314,312
Local	49,100,059	57,195,636
County	52,106,568	59,538,572
State	1,298,226	1,572,822
Total	\$171,233,651	\$194,621,342

*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 per cent 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 15 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 15 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 1948 Taxes @ .0261775	DISPOSITION OF TAXES		
		State	Counties	Towns, Villages, and Cities
Railroads	\$ 6,022,552.74	\$5,522,981.33	\$.....	\$ 499,571.41
Street Railways	369,757.19	55,463.58	73,951.44	240,342.17
Light, Heat and Power Companies:				
Privately owned	9,279,256.22	1,391,888.43	1,855,851.25	6,031,516.54
Municipally owned	46,924.48	7,038.67	9,384.90	30,500.91
Telegraph Companies	62,826.00	62,826.00	.....	.....
Conservation and Regula- tion Companies	82,459.13	12,368.87	16,491.83	53,598.43
Sleeping Car Companies ..	10,471.00	10,471.00	.....	.....
Express Companies	18,324.25	18,324.25	.....	.....
Air Carriers	27,486.38	4,122.96	17,275.47	6,087.95
Freight Line Companies	115,416.54	115,416.54	.....	.....
Rural Electric Cooperatives	157,723.45	1,475.00	23,437.27	132,811.18
Total	\$16,193,197.38	\$7,202,376.63	\$1,996,392.16	\$6,994,428.59
Percent of Total	100.00	44.48	12.33	43.19

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

	<i>Fiscal Year Ending</i>	
	<i>June 30, 1948</i>	<i>June 30, 1949</i>
Net Taxes (after deducting		
expense of collection)	\$3,543,634	\$3,415,352
Emergency Inheritance Tax	1,003,653	1,258,969
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$4,547,287	\$4,674,321

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:

1941	\$583,534.73
1942	936,514.00
1943	334,711.00
1944	285,915.00
1945	310,527.00
1946	510,535.00
1947	381,224.00
1948	792,768.00
1949	647,281.00

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 1949 Statutes four 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; a surtax for construction and educational aids on the net incomes of all persons other than corporations equal to 25 percent of the normal income tax; 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.

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 Ended June 30</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1941	\$22,812,127.83
1942	37,367,574.77
1943	51,803,232.99
1944	62,424,085.52
1945	63,434,721.88
1946	58,067,021.17
1947	62,908,416.73
1948	79,769,714.68
1949	87,913,027.49

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 revenues from the 25 percent surtax are to be retained by the state and used for construction and improvements at state welfare and educational institutions and for increased state aids to public schools. 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, 1948 the tax collected amounted to \$32,123,063.67 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, \$33,963,467.48.

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 \$4,704,388.13 was paid out on approximately 197,000 claims.

Inspection of Petroleum Products

Chapter 17, Laws of 1949, transferred the administration of the oil inspection law to the Department of Taxation. 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

The department of beverage and cigarette taxes was created in 1933 and was recently transferred by Chapter 17, Laws of 1949, to become a division in the Department of Taxation. Since its creation, this 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, 1948, a total tax of \$20,603,741.11 was collected of which \$5,257,570.66 was returned proportionately to the 1,809 municipalities in the state. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949, a total of \$17,723,103.46 was collected of which \$3,529,500.27 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.

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Board of Regents of Normal Schools: HAROLD G. ANDERSEN, *president*; W. D. MCINTYRE, *vice-president*; DR. CHALMER DAVEE; ROY O. DAVIDSON; WILSON S. DELZELL; MRS. ROBERT EBY; ELTON S. KARRMANN; MRS. DORRIS D. MARKS; FRANK W. RADFORD;* DR. GEORGE N. SUNDQUIST; GEORGE E. WATSON.

Director and Secretary: EUGENE R. MCPHEE.

Teachers Colleges

<i>Location</i>	<i>Date Opened</i>	<i>President</i>
Eau Claire	1916	W. R. Davies
La Crosse	1909	R. S. Mitchell
Milwaukee	1885	J. M. Kotsche
Oshkosh	1871	F. R. Polk
Platteville	1866	C. O. Newlun
River Falls	1875	E. H. Kleinpell
Stevens Point	1894	Wm. C. Hansen
Superior	1896	J. D. Hill
Whitewater	1868	R. C. Williams

Total personnel, July 1949: In the office of the board—11 permanent employes; in the Teachers Colleges—9 presidents, 639 faculty members including librarians, 237 employes in the classified service.

Publications: Annual proceedings and biennial reports of the Board of Regents; Bulletins and catalogs of the separate colleges.

The government of the teachers colleges is vested in the Board of Normal School Regents made up of ten members—two appointed each year by the Governor for five-year terms and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is a member *ex officio*. The Legislature of 1947 passed an act requiring all appointments to the board to be confirmed by the senate. There is usually one member from each city or locality in which a teachers college is located, but this is not a requirement. The board selects the secretary and director who is virtually its executive officer. The presidents of the teachers colleges are elected by the board; teachers and other employes are selected by the presidents and confirmed by the board. Teachers have permanent tenure and, after a probationary period of three years, can be removed only for cause.

The state teachers colleges are devoted to the training of teachers for rural, elementary, and high schools. All of the courses with the exception of rural courses are four years in length and lead to the degree B.E. or B.S. Rural school courses are two years. The 1949

*Resigned March 29, 1950.

Legislature extended the liberal arts degree privilege to all teachers colleges. This legislation is permissive and not mandatory. All of the colleges conduct summer sessions at which teachers who are employed during the school year may add to their qualifications. The enrollment during the regular term is 10,400 of whom 2,200 are grade school children enrolled in the demonstration schools. The summer school enrollment in 1949 was 6,300.

The demand for teachers trained in the so-called special subjects is limited and it is, therefore, obviously unnecessary to have special subject departments in each college. The Board of Regents, therefore, designated the teachers college at Milwaukee to train teachers of art, music, the deaf, and defective children; River Falls and Platteville of agriculture; Platteville of industrial arts; La Crosse of physical education; and Whitewater of commercial education. Stevens Point offers a major in home economics, and Superior a major in music. Farms are operated in connection with the agriculture courses at Platteville and River Falls.

Graduation from high school is required for admission in all courses of the teachers colleges but students in the lower 20 percent of high school graduating classes are usually not admitted. Tuition is free to all residents of the state but others are required to pay a nonresident fee. There is an incidental fee of \$27 a semester for all students.

All moneys collected by the teachers college except incidental fees are paid into the general fund of the state treasury. Those 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 them. All appropriations are made by the legislature 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, however, goes to the general fund and not to the Board of Regents. Appropriations for the current biennium are \$3,618,000 annually. This does not include buildings. The building appropriation for the biennium 1949 to 1951 is \$4,295,000.

The appraised value of the buildings and their contents is approximately \$10,000,000. The land owned by the Board of Regents amounts to 389.32 acres of which 229.64 acres are in the farms at Platteville and River Falls.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Administration

Board of Regents of the University: FRANK J. SENSENBRENNER, *president*; A. MATT. WERNER, *vice president*; DR. R. G. ARVESON; W. J. CAMPBELL; CHARLES D. GELATT; DANIEL H. GRADY; WALTER J. HODGKINS; JOHN D. JONES, JR.; LEONARD J. KLECZKA; GEORGE E. WATSON, *ex officio*.

Secretary, Board of Regents: CLARKE SMITH.

Board of Visitors:

Appointed by the Governor: THORWALD M. BECK; Col. W. E. KRAUTHOEFER; MAUDE M. MUNROE.

Appointed by the Board of Regents: CLOUGH GATES; A. J. GOEDGEN; C. F. HEDGES.

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 for Business and Finance: ALFRED W. PETERSON.

Vice President for Academic Affairs: IRA L. BALDWIN.

Assistant Vice President of Academic Affairs: LE ROY E. LUBERG.

Director of Student Personnel Services and Registrar: KENNETH LITTLE.

Dean of Men: PAUL L. TRUMP.

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. GLEN A. STELL.

Director, Department of Student Health: DR. JOHN W. BROWN.

Director of Intercollegiate Athletics: HARRY STUHLBREHER.

Director of Physical Plant Planning: ALBERT F. GALLISTEL.

Superintendent of Building 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*; CHESTER H. RUEDISILI, *associate dean*; ROBERT B. DOREMUS, *assistant dean*; INEVA R. MEYER, *assistant dean*.

School of Journalism: RALPH O. NAFZIGER, *director*.

Library School: GEORGE C. ALLEZ, *director*.

School of Music: LELAND A. COON, *chairman*.

School of Pharmacy: ARTHUR H. UHL, *director*.

College of Engineering: MORTON O. WITHEY, *dean*.

College of Agriculture: RUDOLPH K. FROKER, *dean*; V. E. KIVLIN, *associate dean*.

Agricultural Experiment Stations: RUDOLPH K. FROKER, *director*; NOBLE CLARK, *associate director*.

Agricultural Extension: RUDOLPH K. FROKER, *director*; W. W. CLARK, *associate director*.

Short Course: J. F. WILKINSON, *director*.

Courses in Home Economics: FRANCES L. ZUILL, *director*.

Law School: OLIVER S. RUNDELL, *dean*.

Medical School: DR. W. F. MIDDLETON, *dean*; DR. OTTO A. MORTENSEN, *assistant dean*.

School of Nursing: MARGERY J. McLACHLAN, *director*.

School of Education: JOHN G. FOWLKES, *dean*; ABNER L. HANSEN, *assistant dean*.

Graduate School: CONRAD A. ELVEHJEM, *dean*; J. HOMER HERRIOTT, *associate dean*; WILFRED J. BRODGEN, *assistant dean*.

Institute for Enzyme Research: D. E. GREEN, *director*.

University Press: THOMPSON WEBB, JR., *director*.

Extension Division: LORENTZ H. ADOLFSON, *director*.

Department of Extension Centers and Special Classes: WILBUR M. HANLEY, *director*.

Milwaukee Extension Division: G. A. PARKINSON, *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: DR. H. M. COON, *superintendent*; DR. ERWIN R. SCHMIDT, *chief surgeon*.

Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children: DR. H. M. COON,
superintendent.

Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute: DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ, *director.*

State Laboratory of Hygiene: DR. WILLIAM D. STOVALL, *director.*

Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey: DR. E. A. BIRGE.

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, La Crosse, Marshfield, Spooner, and Sturgeon Bay. Representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service are located at the county seat of each county.

Total personnel: See page 381 in this article.

Publications: Annual Report of the Director of Business and Finance; Biennial Report of the President; Staff News; Badger Quarterly; 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, (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 teeming center of knowledge about the past, insight into the present, and ideas for the future. Faculty, students, and citizens of the state alike are inspired by the spirit of discovery and vitalized by the stream of intellectual production emanating from the university.

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.

Support

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 \$47,500,000 and its main campus in and adjoining Madison occupies a land area together with farms of some 2,600 acres, or about four 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—3½ 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 211 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 until brick and mortar buildings can be constructed.

The present physical plant of the university was built to accommodate about half the number of students now in attendance. Officials say it will take a 20-year building program to ensure for the University of Wisconsin the high position it has always held among sister institutions of the nation.

Teaching

The fall of 1949 saw the university enrollment begin to decline from the peak caused by the return of veterans of World War II. While the veterans still composed about 40 percent of the students their number was very small in the lower classes. The Graduate School, however, still showed a heavy enrollment, almost twice its pre-war size. The number of extension centers in the state had been reduced to 10. The university enrollment on the campus approximated 17,000 students. Extension centers enrolled 3,000 more students. Summer school registration ran about 8,400. Approximately 25,000 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 1,523 professors, associate professors, assistant professors, lecturers, research and clinical associates, and instructors. Of these, 980 have professorial rank. The university employs 2,970 full-time and 219 part-time civil service employees. In addition, other part-time help, including students, is employed.

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, pharmacy, 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 under-graduate 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 cooperation 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 2,600 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 post-graduate 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 the 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. 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 nor 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.

X. 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*; GUSTAV E. DENZIN; JOHN F. MULLEN; KENNETH M. ORCHARD; OSCAR RENNEBOHM, *Governor*; DR. FRANK L. WESTON.

Director: GORDON A. HUSEBY.

Advisory Committee: MARCUS A. HANSEN, United Spanish War Veterans; PETER J. GERHARZ, Disabled American Veterans; WILLIAM J. LOTZER, World War II Veterans; E. A. SPEES, American Red Cross; LES J. MYERS, Veterans of Foreign Wars; VAL W. OVE, American Legion.

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; DR. WILLIAM S. MIDDLETON; REV. EDWARD J. O'DONNELL; FORREST R. POLK; WALTER SIMON; GEORGE E. WATSON.

Loan Advisory Committee: G. M. MATTHEWS, *chairman*, THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD, *secretary*; W. A. CANARY; ROBERT C. SCHLISSER.

Medical Advisory Committee: DR. B. J. HUGHES, *chairman*; DR. W. J. BLECKWENN; DR. R. W. BLUMENTHAL; DR. HAROLD M. COON; DR. SILAS M. EVANS; DR. M. C. HANSEN; DR. WILLIAM S. MIDDLETON; DR. A. J. WIESENDER.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1, 1949: 238 (includes 183 personnel of Grand Army Home for Veterans).

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, or to aid and assist in the purchase of property or a business; and (2) housing loans to assist the veteran in the construction, improvement, or purchase of a home.

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

Employer Members: E. J. FRANSWAY; F. C. HORYZA; EMIL WALDOW.

Employee Members: A. A. LAUN, JR.; FRED VOGT; J. S. WHYTE.

Farmer Members: JOHN LAST; R. L. PIERCE; ELMER WILKINS.

Ex Officio Members: G. E. WATSON; VOYTA WRABETZ.

State Director: C. L. GREIBER.

Secretary: LLOYD BERRAY.

Supervisor, City Division: R. L. WELCH.

Supervisor, Rural Division: L. M. SASMAN.

Supervisor, Rehabilitation Division: W. F. FAULKES.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, July 1949: 97.

Publications: Annual Report on Federally Aided Vocational Education Activities to the U. S. Office of Education (typed); 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).

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education is composed of 11 members, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms and two *ex officio* members. The appointed members of the board are three employers, three employees, and three 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 organization, plans, scope, and development of vocational and adult education programs and their supervision; the administration of the program of rehabilitation of handicapped persons; and the distribution of state and federal aids.

The department is divided into three major divisions: city, rural, and rehabilitation. The executive officer of the department is the state director who is appointed by the board. The city division is concerned with the problems of the several city schools of vocational and adult education in the field of trade and industry, homemaking, and distributive, commercial and general adult education. 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 physical restoration of the handicapped, their medical needs, counsel, and guidance, and their vocational training objective, all with the ultimate objective of placement in a remunerative occupation. District offices, staffed with trained personnel, are maintained at Eau Claire, Green Bay, Madison and Milwaukee to better serve the handicapped citizens of this state.

The City, Village, and Area Division

By statute, in each city, town, or village of over 5,000 inhabitants there shall be a local board of vocational and adult education whose duty it shall be to establish, foster, and maintain schools of vocational and adult education. In all other cities, towns, or villages, the establishment of a school is permissive. The local board consists of five members, two employers and two employees, appointed by the local board of education for four-year terms with the city school

superintendent an *ex officio* member. After a school has been established the city is empowered to levy a tax of not to exceed two mills to pay the local share in maintaining the school. State aid is paid on all classes, both vocational and general, approved for such aid by the state board; and federal aid on vocational classes approved by the same body.

Any town, city, or village may establish classes for out-of-school youth and adults without organizing local boards of vocational and adult education if they so desire by appropriating funds to purchase instructional services from established schools of vocational and adult education in the immediate area. This area service can be provided by any of the schools of vocational and adult education at a minimum of cost.

There are 44 cities in which schools of vocational and adult education offer both day and evening programs; 14 other cities and villages have evening programs only. Vocational agriculture is offered in 249 high schools and 6 vocational schools in this state; rural homemaking in 4 vocational schools in cities and in 136 high schools. The enrollment in day vocational schools in all fields in 1948-1949 was 45,490; evening school enrollment was 73,801 for the same period.

Trade and Industrial Education

Trade and industrial education prepares persons for advantageous entrance into the various industrial occupations. Further, it provides extension instruction to adult workers in the various occupations which will keep them abreast of the new developments affecting their daily work.

Entrance into occupations is often made through apprenticeship training which consists of a work training schedule on-the-job, supplemented by related technical instruction in the vocational school. Day and evening trade school instruction is also provided in some occupations where it is recommended by craft advisory committees and deemed feasible by the school.

The advisory committees are composed of equal representation of employers and employees. While these committees are advisory only to the local and state boards of vocational and adult education, their advice and recommendations are held in high esteem. Time has shown that the guidance of these committees has proven most valuable.

A system of circuit instruction using a staff of qualified, trade competent instructors is carried on in the field of trade and industrial education. Beginning in 1925 this plan was developed in Wisconsin to provide expert instruction to localities where a full-time instructor could not be justified. One day a week is usually spent in the locality to which the instructors have been assigned. Their chief responsibility is providing related instruction to ap-

prentices and also evening trade extension instruction for journeymen. Thirty-two circuit instructors are employed in the field of trade and industrial education. Instruction is available in baking, bricklaying, barber science, carpentry, cooking, cosmetology, firemanship, foundry, foremanship training, meat cutting, painting and decorating, plumbing, rural electrification, steamfitting, and watch-making.

In Eau Claire, Green Bay, and Milwaukee full-time instruction is given to apprentices in barbering in accordance with the recommendations of advisory committees. This training is offered to apprentices in order that they may be of service at the time they enter work training in the shop and that they may better command the confidence of patrons. Where apprentices do not attend these schools they receive all the manipulative instruction on-the-job and their technical training is received from circuit teachers.

Training in practical nursing has been established in the vocational schools in Kenosha and Milwaukee. Instruction is given in cooperation with the work training program in a local hospital.

Training programs in aviation, which have Civil Aeronautics Administration approval, have been established in the Janesville and Milwaukee Schools of Vocational and Adult Education.

Distributive Education

Changing methods of production, increased consumer knowledge and demands, as well as new merchandise and services create a constant demand for training of workers in the field of distribution. Training for owners and managers is also important in order that new owners and managers as well as those with experience may be prepared to protect their investment and serve the consumer most effectively. This training is available to all levels 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, machine operation, and general office procedures.

Homemaking Education in City Schools of Vocational and Adult Education

Training is provided in the daytime for girls under 18 who are the chief homemakers or helpers in their own homes or the homes

of others and in both day and evening classes for adult women who want to improve the quality of their homemaking. Classes are organized in various areas including courses in the growth and development of family members; foods and nutrition; clothing and textiles; health, safety, and home care of the sick; management of family resources; housing and home improvement; and home employment. The homemaking program is kept flexible and suited to the needs of the community.

Adult classes are held not only at the main school center but often also in branch centers for the convenience of families in the outlying city areas. Needs of women are also met through activities other than the regular organized class instruction through: clothing clinics, homemakers' clubs, home demonstrations, movie study groups, parent education forums, and special programs in cooperation with local agencies and organizations.

The complete enrollment in homemaking education in city schools of vocational and adult education in the state reached 33,567 in 1948-1949. Of this total number 617 youth attended all day classes, 2,618 students enrolled on a part-time basis, 11,113 were enrolled in adult day classes, and 19,219 in adult evening classes.

General Subjects and General Adult Education

The city schools of vocational and adult education offer young workers, under 18 years of age, an opportunity to obtain educational instruction on a part-time basis which is similar in character to the offerings of the full-time school. These teen-age workers are taught reading, oral and written expression, and arithmetic, which are the necessary tools of learning. Citizenship education which promises fullest preparation for citizenship is emphasized.

Adults, through evening school classes, are offered opportunities to study and participate in high school credit courses, forums, discussion groups, public speaking, foreign languages, dramatics, mathematics, physical science, avocational courses, and others. Adults can participate fully and freely in an adult educational program which is ever changing to meet individual and local community group needs.

Vocational Guidance

Each local school of vocational and adult education has designated a qualified person to assume counseling and vocational guidance responsibilities. Thus, each of our vocational schools makes available free professional guidance to thousands of out-of-school citizens, young and old, in town and country.

Vocational guidance has always been present in our special system of vocational and adult education. However, now, through an expanding supervised state-wide program, newest techniques are interpreting and implementing more effectively all needed guidance

services to young and adult would-be students. Based on the belief that each personality is unique, they make it possible for individual needs to be explored, constructive planning to be offered, a program of suitable training to be charted and, when desired, for access to employment to be made available. 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 Vocational Agriculture in High School

Over 1,200 high school boys in Wisconsin were enrolled in 1947-1948 in the 227 high school departments of vocational agriculture. The average enrollment was 54, which is one of the highest average enrollments among all of the states. In high schools which have departments of vocational agriculture, over 75 percent of the rural boys were enrolled in these departments. There were 221 FFA Chapters with an active membership of 10,423 members.

Young Farmer and Adult Classes

The schools of vocational and adult education at Merrill, Stoughton, Superior, and Wausau have instructors who give all or a major part of their time to the conduct of young farmer and adult farmer classes. In addition, practically all of the high school instructors conduct young and adult farmer classes. There were 2,585 young farmers enrolled in 133 classes and 3,607 adult farmers in 157 classes. These classes are usually conducted in the evening and consist of from 10 to 40 sessions of two hours each with study confined to some such unit as soil conservation and improvement, dairy herd improvement, dairy feeding, crop improvement, or farm machinery repair. In young farmer classes special attention is commonly given to the problems of becoming established in farming.

Individual Instruction

The instructor in agriculture not only gives instruction in the classroom but gives individual instruction on the farms of those enrolled. High school boys and young farmers carry on farming programs which develop their experience in farming and help them to build up enterprises leading toward establishment in farming. Adult farmers adopt many improvement practices as a result of the discussions in the classes.

Vocational Homemaking

Homemaking training in the rural vocational program was provided in 1947-1948 in 118 schools. The total enrollment in these classes was 13,314 of whom 9,136 were enrolled in high school classes, 3,170 women were enrolled in 147 evening classes in 102 rural centers, and 513 young women were enrolled in 25 part-time

classes in 17 centers. There was a total of 172 classes for out-of-school persons in 100 centers with 3,683 women attending these classes. There were 134 local chapters of Future Homemakers of America with 6,014 members.

Home Experience Programs

Homemaking instructors in the rural vocational centers are employed from 10 to 12 months. They develop home experience programs including such work as child care and training; clothing construction, care and repair; meal planning and preparation; home furnishing and arrangement; and family relationships.

Training Veterans for Farming

The enrollment of veterans in the institutional on-the-farm veteran training program has continually increased. As of June 30, 1949, 7,843 veterans had been enrolled of whom 5,587 were in active training and 2,256 had either completed training or had their training interrupted for various reasons.

There were 230 centers training veterans with a total of 242 special instructors and 147 of the regular instructors in vocational agriculture who were training veterans.

Of the veterans enrolled in this program, over 90 percent are self proprietors, that is, they either own, rent, or are in partnership on their farms. The balance are farm laborers. To be enrolled, a veteran must be giving full time to farming.

Provisions of the Program

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 instruction in from two to four farm visits shall be given each month. In addition, at least four hours of home study are required each month and a minimum of 200 hours of group instruction. Of the latter, 50 hours may be given in the form of group attendance at education field trips and demonstrations; 150 hours must be organized group instruction.

The cost of the institutional on-the-farm 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 the work is under the immediate supervision of the school administrators. Each school has a local advisory committee selected by the school board.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Vocational rehabilitation is a service that has as its objective the conservation of human resources by the complete rehabilitation of our physically and mentally handicapped. This service is admin-

istered by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. The state board has established offices in eight locations in the state: Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Racine, Superior, and Wausau. This arrangement brings the service more closely to the residents in distant and rural sections of the state, eliminating the necessity of traveling long distances to obtain the necessary services needed. Qualified case workers are located at these centers and are prepared to serve any mentally or physically handicapped person eligible for the service. Advice and counsel are given without charge.

If the client requesting service is without means to pay the costs of medical care and other causes involved, the rehabilitation service will aid the client in the payment of the costs of such services. It is expected, however, that the client shall defray the costs of such service as medical care, hospitalization, and maintenance in accordance with his or her ability to pay.

Disablement may result from many and various causes. A disability may be non-apparent such as tuberculosis, diabetes, epilepsy, heart disease, and similar non-apparent disabling diseases. Very often the handicapped result may be as severe, or more so, as the apparent disablement.

Oftentimes only counsel and advice is necessary after a careful medical examination has been made of the client. However, preparation for the first job, or training for a different type of employment may be indicated. In every instance the rehabilitation service aims to do a complete vocational adjustment, so that when the case is closed, the client is adjusted to suitable employment at which he may work successfully. Then, too, some clients after a careful study of their condition, rehabilitate themselves, but self-rehabilitation like self-education is the accomplishment of the few rather than the many.

It must be recognized that the self-sustaining job is the ultimate goal of every plan worked out for the client. In the past 25 years less than five percent have failed to carry through on a self-sustaining basis. Hence, rehabilitation has resulted in converting potential liabilities into actual assets for the community in which the disabled client resides and for the state.

WATER REGULATORY BOARD

Members: H. T. J. CRAMER, Conservation Commission, *chairman*;
WARREN OAKEY, Public Service Commission; O. R. ZEASMAN, College
of Agriculture.

Secretary and Administrative Officer: H. V. TENNANT.

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.

Total personnel, July 1949: None.

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, transferred from the 1919 Session Laws to the Statutes the provision for such a commission and increased the membership to five, of which four are appointive and the state chief engineer a member *ex officio*. The 1945 act also provided specific terms for the appointive members and specified that three of the members must be residents of cities which are ports on the Great Lakes. The state chief 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 commissions appointed by other states and with other interested groups and agencies in the promotion of such project.

There is pending in Congress Senate Joint Resolution 111 which provides for power development on the St. Lawrence River and for a deep draft water route from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence River. The resolution was introduced by a bi-partisan group of 16 senators and was reported out of the Foreign Relations Committee by a favorable vote. The senate has not acted on the resolution.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS

The boards listed in this section are independent branches of the state government, but none of them have a separate office and most of them have no regular employees.

In addition to these boards which have an independent status there are a number of licensing and regulatory divisions within state departments. A number of these are connected with the Board of Health with examining boards for barbers, cosmeticians, embalmers, nurses, public health nurses, and plumbers.

Licensing or regulatory functions without particular divisions include: motor vehicle dealers, distributors, manufacturers and

salesmen 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; the rendering of dead animals by the Board of Health; 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. The latter department also regulates the sale of commercial feed and the registration of dealers in such feed.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Members: LAMONT E. FONTEINE, *president*; CARL J. BECHER, *vice president*; ARTHUR E. WEGNER, *secretary*.

Secretary's address: 1000 State Office Building, Madison.

Total personnel, July 1949: 1.

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: JAMES L. FEREBEE, *chairman*; WM. E. CRAWFORD; CHARLES A. HALBERT; GROVER KEETH.

Secretary: W. A. PIPER.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: 4.

Publications: The Annual Report, which includes the registration 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: W. T. DOAR, *president*; GEORGE A. AFFELDT, *vice-president*; W. WADE BOARDMAN; JOHN P. Mc GALLOWAY; (vacancy).

Secretary: ARTHUR A. MCLEOD, *clerk* of the Supreme Court.

Counsel for Board: HARLAN B. ROGERS.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, July 1949: None.

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: Scott and Watson Streets, Ripon.

Total personnel, July 1949: None.

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*; E. J. WOLLSCHLAEGER; H. M. MICHLER.

Secretary's Address: Kenosha.

Total personnel, July 1949: None.

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 revokes them for cause.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

Members: DR. J. S. SEMRAU, *president*; DR. H. S. HUXTABLE, *vice president*; DR. S. F. DONOVAN, *secretary-treasurer*; DR. BYRON D. ISING; DR. F. J. MARTIN.

Secretary's address: Tomah.

Total personnel, July 1949: 1.

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 \$10 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: DR. JOHN WM. SMITH, *president*; DR. C. A. DAWSON, *secretary*; DR. H. H. CHRISTOFFERSON; DR. ALVIN G. KOEHLER; DR. E. W. MILLER; DR. E. C. MURPHY; DR. G. W. PRENTICE; DR. A. F. RUFFLO.

Secretary's address: Tremont Building, River Falls.

Total personnel, July 1949: 5.

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: DR. A. N. ABBOTT, *president*; DR. EARLE W. JOHNSON, *vice president*; DR. N. E. W. LENZ, *secretary*; DR. PETER O. FOX, DR. FRED N. HARRIS.

Assistant to the Board: R. E. CALHOUN.

Secretary's address: 403 ½ East Main Street, Waupun.

Total personnel, July 1949: 1.

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. DRETZKA, *secretary*; J. P. LEE; MAX N. LEMBERGER; MILTON E. NICHOLS; EDWIN S. SCHWEGER.

Secretary's address: 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, July 1949: 4.

Publications: Pharmacy laws; regulations; annual reports.

The Board of Pharmacy was organized 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. It is their duty to examine applicants for registration as pharmacists, enforce the pharmacy laws, and, after hearings, to 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: 324 North 35th Street, Milwaukee 8.

Total personnel, July 1949: Part-time secretary.

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, 324 North 35th Street, Milwaukee.

SOCIETIES

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS, AND LETTERS

Secretary-Treasurer: BANNER BILL MORGAN, *Veterinary Science Department*, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Publications: Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters (annual volume).

The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters was organized under a special act of the legislature in 1870. Its object

is the promotion of sciences, arts, and letters, principally through the publication of significant studies and investigations and accumulation of an academy library. It is a membership organization which elects its own officers, but receives a small state appropriation in aid of its work. At the present time there are 431 members on the Academy roster. A university professor is the secretary-treasurer. The Wisconsin Academy has recently sponsored a Junior Academy.

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.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Editor and Secretary: KERMIT FRECKMANN, 4240 North 36th Street, Milwaukee.

Publications: The Wisconsin Archeologist (quarterly).

The Archeological Society was organized in 1903. Its purpose is the location, mapping, exploring, and preservation of Wisconsin's Indian mounds and other landmarks, and the recording of its Indian history and folklore.

CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHEESEMAKERS' 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 cheesemakers and buttermakers in central Wisconsin. It has received state aid since 1925 and has 141 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 CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Executive Secretary: GEORGE L. MOONEY, Plymouth.

Publications: Annual proceedings; annual convention book.

The Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association was organized in 1893 and received state aid from 1913 to 1946. In 1947 state aid was voluntarily waived by the association. Its purpose is to improve the quality of Wisconsin cheese thereby increasing its consumption and consequently enhancing the interests of the dairy farmer as well as that of the cheese manufacturer. In 1949 the association had a membership of 700 representing over 800 cheese factories.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Secretary-Treasurer: B. R. DUGDALE, Madison.

Office address: Madison.

Total personnel, July 1949: 2.

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 HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Secretary: J. G. FULLER, *College of Agriculture, Madison.*

Publications: None.

The Wisconsin Horse Breeders' Association was organized in 1906 and has for its purpose the promotion and improvement of better farm and pleasure horses.

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 6,000 is composed of 150 affiliated horticultural organizations, both state and local, individual and life members, including fruit 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 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.

VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Department officers, 1949-1950: 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. Their ranks have thinned rapidly and at present there is only one member. Their records and achievements will last forever.

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. In addition, it has appropriated a sum not to exceed \$1,000 for the state encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, including publication of its proceedings.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

Department officers, 1949-1950: MARCUS A. HANSEN, Sr., Marshfield, *department commander*; GEORGE P. LOHMAIER, Fort Atkinson, *senior vice commander*; JOHN F. EBBE, Milwaukee, *junior vice commander*; GEORGE C. BAUER, Milwaukee, *adjutant and quartermaster*; EDWARD T. KRAEMER, Marshfield, *chief of staff*; WM. F. BAUCHLE, Beloit, *judge advocate*; REV. GEORGE H. WILLETT, Iola, *chaplain*; W. W. BIEGE, Baraboo, *inspector*; HARRY OAKLAND, Milwaukee,

surgeon; PHILIP LE BLOND, King, *historian*; RICHARD BARLOW, Milwaukee, *marshall*; ERNEST F. SCHROEDER, Sheboygan, *patriotic instructor*; GUSTAV BERG, Wausau, *service officer*; HERBERT C. GEITTMANN, Beaver Dam, *recruiting officer*; ALFRED A. WATSON, Madison, *musician*; A. J. OBENBERGER, Milwaukee, *press and publicity*; OTTO H. SCHWAB, Milwaukee, *sick and visiting*; GEORGE C. BAUER, ALBERT J. OBENBERGER, JOHN F. EBBE, all of Milwaukee, *travel directors*; GEORGE C. BAUER, Milwaukee; ALBERT J. OBENBERGER, Milwaukee, J. STANLEY DIETZ, Madison, CHAS. H. COX, Janesville, FRANK H. DWINNELL, Baraboo, *legislative committee*; GUST DENZIN, Marinette, member of board of *Department of Veterans Affairs*; MARCUS A. HANSEN, SR., Marshfield, *Department of Veterans Affairs Advisory Committee*.

Department headquarters: Memorial Hall, State Capitol.

The purpose of this organization is to perpetuate the comradeship and the memories of the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition; to promote peace and good will at home and among all nations, to encourage an adequate military defense, and to protect and preserve our institutions of government. Without favor or distinction, it has opened wide its fraternal gates to those who in obedience to orders, nobly performed that service with heroic patience and devotion.

AMERICAN LEGION

Department officers, 1949-1950: CHARLES L. LARSON, Port Washington, *commander*; JAMES F. BODEN, South Milwaukee; GEORGE H. SCHROEDER, Fond du Lac; FRED A. DUXBURY, Sheboygan; and A. J. HOPKINS, Eau Claire, *vice commanders*; JACK L. SPORE, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; WILLIAM R. KENNEY, Marshfield, *national executive committeeman*; WALTER ROSE, Arpin, *alternate national executive committeeman*; PATRICIA Mc GUINE, Madison, *historian*; REV. FR. URBAN BAER, Cashton, *chaplain*; CHRIST SERAPHIM, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; JAMES F. BURNS, Milwaukee, *service officer*; JOHN PIRUS, Stanley, and HARRY ZELONKY, Milwaukee, *sergeants at arms*.

State headquarters: 794 North Jefferson Street, Milwaukee 2.

The American Legion was organized in Paris, France, in March 1919, and chartered by act of Congress approved September 16, 1919. This act was amended by Public Act No. 767, approved October 29, 1942. Since originally organized it has steadily increased in membership until it is the largest organization of war veterans in both state and nation. Originally organized only for honorably discharged veterans of World War I, membership is now open also to honorably discharged veterans of World War II who had active

service between December 7, 1941 and September 2, 1945, both dates inclusive. Any person, male or female who was accepted for and assigned to active duty in the army, navy, marine corps, or coast guard of the United States or who served in the naval, military, or air forces of any allied nation, and who was a citizen of the United States at the time of his entry into such service, is eligible for membership. The American Legion has a well-organized, efficient rehabilitation program which provides service, free of charge, to any veteran of World War I or II, whether disabled or not, and also for the dependents of disabled and deceased veterans. In addition, it carries out widespread child welfare and Americanism programs, and for many years has been active both in state and national legislatures in introducing legislation to protect veterans' benefits. It has developed an increasing reputation as a bulwark against subversive groups.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Department officers, 1949-1950: DAN D. ALLEN, Milwaukee, *commander*; SVERRE ROANG, Edgerton, *senior vice commander*; BERTELL A. MAC DONALD, Wausau, *junior vice commander*; REV. ROY B. SCHMEICHEL, Eau Claire, *chaplain*; FRANK E. BETZ, Eau Claire, *judge advocate*; DR. DAVID D. RUEHLMEN, Monroe, *surgeon*; EDWARD J. SCHMIDT, Manitowoc, *adjutant-quartermaster*; MILO P. WELCH, La Crosse, *inspector*; LES J. MYERS, Milwaukee, *service officer*; JACK R. DE WITT, Madison, *legislative*; ELEANOR H. DUPREY, Manitowoc, *executive secretary*; CLAIRE HABERMAN, Manitowoc, *assistant secretary*.

Department headquarters: 1028 South 8th Street, Manitowoc.

The Wisconsin department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States was organized on June 6, 1921. It is an organization to which any honorably discharged veteran who served as an officer or enlisted soldier in any foreign war, insurrection, or expedition may belong. Most of its members are veterans of World War I and World War II who saw service in France, but it also numbers among its members veterans of other foreign wars of the United States. The official organ of the organization is the Wisconsin Veteran.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

Department officers, 1949-1950: HERBERT P. VELSER, West Allis, *commander*; HERBERT POMMERENING, Oshkosh, *senior vice commander*; MATTHEW J. WEREL, La Crosse, *junior vice commander*; ROBERT W. SCHROEDER, Milwaukee, *past commander*; CHARLES R. KETTLE,

Hanover, *treasurer*; ISADORE F. STATZ, Madison, *judge advocate*; MARVIN C. ALEXANDER, Madison, *legislative director*; WILLARD C. DILLENBECK, Burlington, *1st district commander*; AUGUST BAUMBACH, Madison, *2nd district commander*; MAX SCHMULZ, Fond du Lac, *3rd district commander*; HELMER F. HAGEN, Chippewa Falls, *4th district commander*; ARTHUR HOFFMAN, Deerbrook, *6th district commander*; HENRY C. WITT, Tomah, *7th district commander*; CHARLES BANNOCH, Stevens Point, *8th district commander*; CARL J. JOHNSON, West Allis, *adjutant*.

The Disabled American Veterans was organized in 1920 and has its national headquarters in Cincinnati. The Wisconsin department was organized in 1921 and was incorporated under Wisconsin state laws in 1924.

Its aims and purposes are to uphold and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States; to realize the true American ideals and aims for which those eligible to membership fought; to advance the interests and work for the betterment of all wounded, gassed, injured, and disabled veterans; to cooperate with all public and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the condition, health, and interests of all disabled veterans; to serve our comrades, our communities, and our country; and to encourage in all people that spirit of understanding which will guard against future wars.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION

Department officers, 1949-1950: THEODORE G. LAMP, Milwaukee, *commander*; PAUL P. MOORE, Milwaukee, *senior vice commander*; FRANK SZATKIEWICZ, Milwaukee, and LESLIE LIPPERT, Wisconsin Rapids, *junior vice commanders*; JOHN ADER, West Allis, *judge advocate*; WALTER B. KEENA, Wauwatosa, *paymaster*; HARRY FITZPATRICK, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; WALTER SELKE, Milwaukee, *chaplain*; ROBERT MIRGELER, Milwaukee, *historian*; JAMES ZIMEK, Milwaukee, *officer of the day*; JOHN JAMBOR, Milwaukee, *officer of the watch*; LOUIS HORRATH, Milwaukee, *officer of the guard*; HARRY SZATKIEWICZ, Milwaukee, *patriotic instructor*; DONALD EICHLER, Milwaukee, *service officer*; HARRY KERKOW, Milwaukee, *surgeon*; DR. JOHN E. SANBORN, Milwaukee, *inspector*; JAMES SMITH, West Allis, *color sergeant*; OSCAR J. BUSS, Milwaukee, *national councilman*; JOHN KRUKAR, Milwaukee; FRED WILK, Milwaukee; and LEON OGREN, Wauwatosa, *executive council*.

The Army and Navy Union incorporated by an act of Congress in 1888 is the oldest servicemen's organization in the United States. Its official badge may be worn by officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, marine corps, and air corps, and all branches of the

women's corps, during all patriotic public events. The dominant aim of the union is to perpetuate the organization as long as the United States Constitution lives. Eligible for membership are those who have served honorably at any time in some branch of the United States military service. A large number of the members are from World Wars I and II. Many members have served in peacetime.

The Wisconsin department was formed in 1917, when Lucas A. Van Toor of Milwaukee became its first commander. Since then 5,000 or more men have been sworn in as members. At present 10 garrisons make up Wisconsin's strength. Their annual convention is held in August.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART

Department officers, 1949-1950: CONRAD J. MELBERG, Superior, *commander*; RICHARD P. GOLICK, Sheboygan, *senior vice commander*; THOMAS N. CORCORAN, Fond du Lac, *junior vice commander*; ERNST L. IHBE, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; MALCOLM N. RINTOUL, Milwaukee, *finance officer*; WILLIAM H. WERNER, Milwaukee, *sergeant at arms*; REV. GUSTAV STEARNS, Milwaukee, *chaplain*; NEWELL A. ALEXANDER, Milwaukee, *service officer*; WILLIAM MARKHOFF, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; A. VALENTINE DREW, Sheboygan, *inspector*; WM. H. SIEMERING, Madison, *legislative officer*; GEORGE F. SCHULTZ, Green Bay, *chief of staff*; HIRAM O. HEGNA, Milwaukee, *Americanization officer and historian*; WALTER P. BOGAN, Appleton, *publications chairman*; ERNST L. IHBE, Milwaukee, *national executive committeeman*.

Department headquarters: 1709 South Sixth Street, Milwaukee 4.

The Military Order of the Purple Heart was founded by war veterans who were awarded the Purple Heart Medal for achieving military merit or sustained wounds in action against an enemy of the United States. The Badge of Military Merit, figure of a heart, in purple, was originally conceived and subsequently established by General George Washington on August 7, 1782 during the time he had his headquarters in Newburg, New York with this proclamation; "Let it be known that, He who wears the Order of the Purple Heart has given of his blood in the defense of his homeland and shall forever be revered by his fellow Countrymen." The records establishing this decoration were lost for a century and a half. When Congress made preparations for Washington's Bi-Centennial in 1932 these old records were uncovered and thus authentically proved the historic origin of the award making it the oldest Military Decoration in the world issued to an enlisted man.

In commemoration and out of respect for General Washington's achievements, both civil and military, the decoration was revived in

the form of a medal with our first President's likeness superimposed on a heart of purple. The revival order was signed on February 22, 1932 by General MacArthur, who was then serving as Chief of Staff. The Wisconsin department of this order was organized August 7, 1943, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

AMVETS OF WORLD WAR II

Department officers, 1949-1950: JOHN J. MILLANE, Milwaukee, *commander*; ERICH GRANT, Milwaukee, *senior vice commander*; ROBERT W. MEYER, Menomonee Falls; HERBERT A. ANTHONY, Beloit; VICTOR BORNGRAEBER, Manitowoc; JOHN W. STRENSKI, Green Bay; KENNETH BURKE, La Crosse, and WILLIAM A. FLUEGGE, Milwaukee, *district vice commanders*; WILLIAM J. LOTZER, Milwaukee, *national executive committeeman*; EUGENE STREETER, Fond du Lac, *alternate national executive committeeman*; MARVIN STRATTMAN, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; MILLARD SLOVER, Oshkosh, *finance officer*; JAMES AUSTIN, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; ROBERT L. RANKIN, Green Bay, *provost marshall*; GEORGE KING, Milwaukee, *honorary provost marshall*; ALFRED H. HEIM, Beloit, *chairman of trustees*; DONALD H. JUNG, Wausau; JOHN F. LEASON, JR., Marinette; ROLAND NELSON, Manitowoc; and ROMAN BECKER, Manitowoc, *trustees*; CARL MUELLER, Milwaukee, *chief of staff*; FATHER JOSEPH REICHLING, Menomonee Falls, *chaplain*; LINCOLN GRANFIELD, Milwaukee, *national service officer*; HERMAN SCHOLL, Milwaukee, *housing advisor*; HENRY W. MAIER, Milwaukee, *legislative chairman*; SUELL ARNOLD, Milwaukee, *Americanism chairman*; MILAN LA VANCE, Racine, *athletic chairman*; ROBERT WILLIAMS, Milwaukee, *aviation chairman*; JAMES PETOSKEY, Milwaukee, *public relations officer*; RUPERT STRIPE, Oshkosh, *historian*; DR. DAVID HOFFMAN, Milwaukee, *surgeon general*; KENNETH KUNDE, Oshkosh, *membership chairman*; ROBERT E. BRUFLAT, Milwaukee, *executive secretary*.

State Headquarters: Room 519, 606 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

The AMVETS of World War II was organized in Kansas City, Missouri, in December of 1944 by representatives of local veterans' groups throughout the country, and was chartered by act of Congress on July 23, 1947. Though only five years old its membership is steadily increasing both nationally and in the state of Wisconsin. It has the largest membership of any World War II organization. The membership consists of honorably discharged men and women who served in the army, navy, marines, and coast guard of World War II only. The organization is founded on three direct principles: worldly peace, Americanism, and helping the veteran to help himself. The organization was started in the state in July 1945. At that time

there were two active posts in the state, which has now grown to 42 active posts, with many other cities applying for charters. The Wisconsin organization has achieved two national distinctions in 1947: having the largest chartered post in the country in Watertown with 272 active members, and having the first national AMVET flying post located at Curtiss-Wright Airport, Milwaukee, which consists of World War II veterans interested in aviation. There are 30 auxiliaries throughout the state, and a subsidiary organization of AMVETS known as SAD SACKS, which is limited to members in good standing of AMVETS. The motto of the organization is: "WE FOUGHT TOGETHER, NOW LET'S BUILD TOGETHER."

AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE

Department officers, 1948-1949: JAMES I. SALTZSTEIN, Milwaukee, *chairman*; ROBERT GORDON, Milwaukee, and HORACE WILKIE, Madison, *vice chairmen*; MARY CLARKE, Milwaukee, *secretary*; WESTON WOOD, Madison, *treasurer*; JAMES DOYLE, Madison; ROLAND DETTLAFF, Cudahy; DANIEL MANDELKER, Milwaukee; and LESTER POSNER, Milwaukee, *members at large*.

State headquarters: 259 East Wells Street, Milwaukee.

The American Veterans Committee was founded in 1943 by a group of World War II men who were still in the armed forces. Upon their discharge from the service an organizing committee was formed and the group held its first national convention in June 1946 at Des Moines, Iowa. In September 1946, the organization was accredited by the federal Veterans Administration. Open to all honorably discharged veterans of World War II, the national membership is approximately 50,000, including 1,000 members in Wisconsin. The American Veterans Committee is nonpartisan and non-sectarian, and is open to all veterans of World War II regardless of race, color, or creed. It maintains a veteran's service program and is interested in promoting legislation beneficial to the public.

The State Government

Judicial Branch

WISCONSIN COURTS

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN

Name	Title	Term Expires
Oscar M. Fritz	Chief Justice	January 1955
Edward T. Fairchild	Justice	January 1957
Henry P. Hughes	Justice	January 1958
John E. Martin	Justice	January 1952
Grover L. Broadfoot	Justice	January 1956
Timothy Brown	Justice	January 1954
Edward J. Gehl	Justice	January 1960

ARTHUR A. MCLEOD, *Clerk of the Supreme Court.*

G. E. LANGDON, *Deputy clerk.*

FRED L. DOAR, *Marshal.*

Other Employes: FRED C. SEIBOLD, *reporter*; RUTH I. JONES, *assistant to reporter*; GILSON G. GLASIER, *librarian*; EDWIN C. JENSEN, *assistant*; H. B. MEMMLER; C. H. LIBBY; H. IWERT; E. PURUCKER; A. KIRKPATRICK; M. PURCELL; D. A. HEIL, *private secretaries* to the Supreme Court Justices.

Court Rooms: East Wing, State Capitol.

Term of Court: August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

Publications: Calendar of the Supreme Court; Wisconsin (Supreme Court) Reports (published by Callaghan and Company of Chicago and sold at \$2.65 per volume).

CIRCUIT COURTS

Term six years, expiring on the first Monday in January

Circuit	Judge	Address	Year Term Expires
1st Circuit	Alfred L. Drury	Kenosha	January 1956
2nd Circuit			
(1st Branch)	Otto H. Breidenbach	Milwaukee	January 1954
(2nd Branch)	Daniel W. Sullivan	Milwaukee	January 1954
(3rd Branch)	Roland J. Steinle	Milwaukee	January 1952
(4th Branch)	Walter Schinz	Milwaukee	January 1954
(5th Branch)	Gustave G. Gehrz	Milwaukee	January 1951
(6th Branch)	John C. Kleczka	Milwaukee	January 1953
(7th Branch)	August E. Braun	Milwaukee	January 1956
(8th Branch)	William I. O'Neill	Milwaukee	January 1956
(9th Branch)	Wm. F. Shaughnessy	Milwaukee	January 1952
3rd Circuit	Helmuth F. Arps	Chilton	January 1951
4th Circuit	Henry A. Detling	Sheboygan	January 1953
5th Circuit	Arthur W. Kopp	Lancaster	January 1955
6th Circuit	Robert S. Cowie	La Crosse	January 1955
7th Circuit	Herman J. Severson	Waupaca	January 1951
8th Circuit	Kenneth S. White	Ellsworth	January 1951
9th Circuit			
(1st Branch)	Alvin C. Reis	Madison	January 1951
(2nd Branch)	Herman W. Sachtjen	Madison	January 1956
10th Circuit	Michael G. Eberlein*	Shawano	January 1952
11th Circuit	Carl H. Daley	Superior	January 1955
12th Circuit	Harry S. Fox	Janesville	January 1955
13th Circuit	Milton L. Meister**	West Bend	January 1954
14th Circuit	Edward M. Duquaine	Green Bay	January 1956
15th Circuit	Gullick N. Risjord	Ashland	January 1954
16th Circuit	Gerald J. Boileau	Wausau	January 1952
17th Circuit	Bruce F. Beilfuss	Neillsville	January 1952
18th Circuit	Louis J. Fellenz, Sr.	Fond du Lac	January 1954
19th Circuit	Clarence E. Rinehard	Chippewa Falls	January 1952
20th Circuit	Arold F. Murphy	Marinette	January 1954

Terms of Court: Held at the county seat at the time designated by section 252.06 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

*Elected April 1947 to fill vacancy due to election of Judge Joseph R. McCarthy to the U. S. Senate.

**Appointed November 4, 1949 to succeed Justice Gehl, resigned, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

COUNTY COURTS

For a list of the county judges see the list of County Officers as of December 1, 1949 in this book. County judges have their offices and hold court at the county seats. All expenses of the county courts are paid by the counties.

SPECIAL 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	Year Term Expires
1st Branch	Myron L. Gordon	January 1956
2nd Branch*		
3rd Branch	Thaddeus J. Pruss	January 1956
4th Branch	Francis J. Jennings	January 1954
5th Branch	Herbert Schultz	January 1954
6th Branch	Robert C. Cannon	January 1952
7th Branch	Leo B. Hanley	January 1952

DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Year Term Expires
1st Branch	Harvey L. Neelen	January 1956
2nd Branch**	John S. Barry	January 2, 1955

CHILDREN'S COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Judge	Year Term Expires
John J. Kenney	June 1955

SUPERIOR COURTS

County	Judge	Year Term Expires
Dane County (Madison)	Roy H. Proctor	January 1951
Douglas County (Superior)	A. Walter Dahl	January 1953

*2nd Branch abolished January 7, 1946 by Chapter 6, Laws of 1945.

**Traffic court.

SMALL CLAIMS COURT, DANE COUNTY

Judge	Address	Year Term Expires
Douglas Nelson	Madison	July 1951

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	Lawrence S. Coe	4 years May 1951
Barron, 3rd	Cumberland	John Bauman	4 years May 1951
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
Burnett	Grantsburg	Sherman J. Auringer	4 years May 1950
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, 1950
*Kenosha	Kenosha	Edward J. Ruetz	4 years Jan. 1954
Lincoln, 2nd	Tomahawk	Ellsworth C. Smith	4 years May 1953
*Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Osuld T. Bredesen	4 years May 1953
*Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Herbert J. Steffes	6 years Jan. 1956
*Outagamie	Appleton	Oscar J. Schmiede	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. Pühr	4 years May 1951
Washburn, 1st	Spooner	Robert Zum Brunnen	4 years May 1951
*Waukesha, East	Waukesha	Scott Lowry	6 years May 1955
*Waukesha, 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. Wharfield	2 years April 1951

*Court of Record.

**City of Sheboygan only.

***City of Marshfield only.

†Ch. 309, 1949, provides for two judges, one having civil the other criminal jurisdiction, effective, May 1950.

All expenses of special and municipal courts are paid by the counties or cities in which they are located.

The Constitution provides for a supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, and justices of the peace. There have also been established a considerable number of municipal and other special courts whose organization and jurisdiction depend entirely upon the statutes.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court consists of seven justices elected by the people for ten-year terms. Such elections occur in April and only one justice is elected in any one year. Chapter 455, Laws of 1949, effective January 1, 1950 requires primary election four weeks prior to April election when there are three or more candidates for supreme court justice. Whenever vacancies occur the Governor

fills them by appointment but such appointees must stand for election in the first year following the appointment when no other justice is to be elected. All judicial elections are strictly non-partisan.

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.

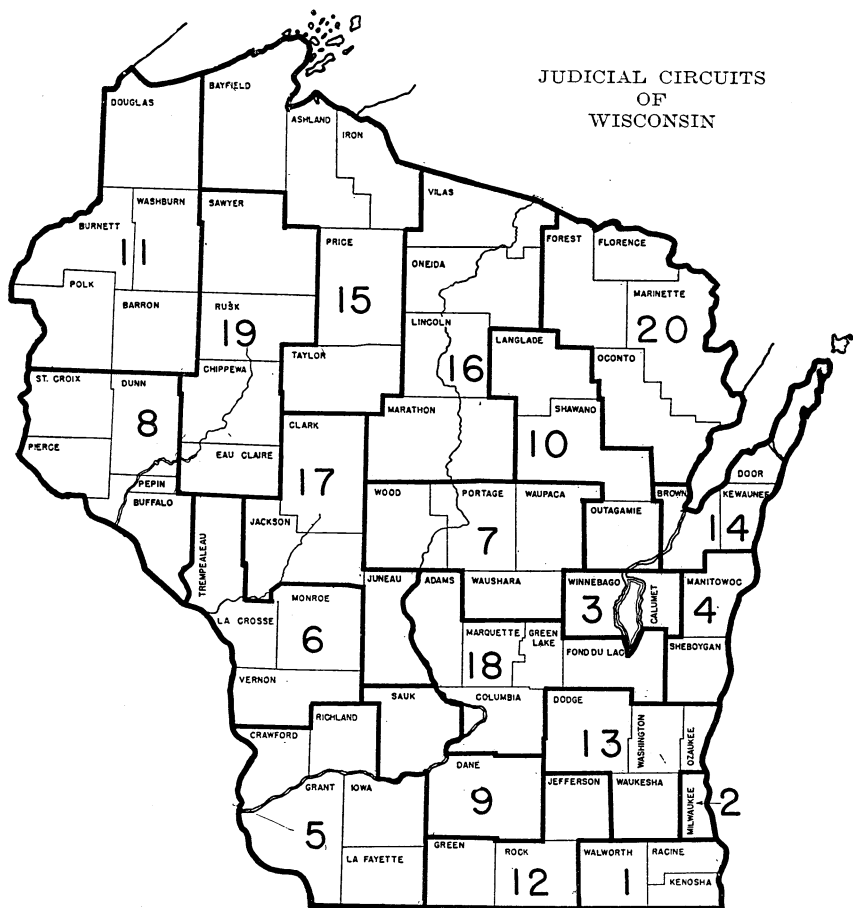
The Supreme Court appoints the clerk of the Supreme Court who in a constitutional officer. He keeps the court's records and serves as secretary of the Board of Bar Commissioners but receives no salary except the statutory fees. In addition the court employs a marshal and a reporter. Each justice has 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 400 and 500 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. In cases brought to it on appeal the Supreme Court disposes of them 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 memoranda 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 question under the Federal Constitution 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 and appoint the Revisor of Statutes.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit courts have original jurisdiction in all matters of law and equity and appellate jurisdiction in certain cases from justices



of the peace, municipal and other 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 20 judicial circuits. Two circuits have more than one judge so that there is a total of 29 circuit judges in the state. They are elected for six-year terms in the April preceding the January in which their terms commence. Chapter 455, Laws of 1949, effective January 1, 1950 requires primary election four weeks prior to April election when there are three or more candidates for circuit court judge. According to statute circuit judges receive \$8,000 per year from the state. Each county in a judicial circuit containing a city or cities having a population of not less than 40,000 nor more than 400,000 may pay the circuit judge such salary, in addition to that paid by the state, as the county board may determine. 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 ARTHUR W. KOPP, Platteville, *chairman*; Judge GERALD J. BOILEAU, *vice chairman*; ROBERT MORSE, *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, according to the statutes, meet once a year to consider the prompt administration of the judicial business of these courts. The board elects a chairman and a secretary, who is always the reporter of the circuit court judge who is the chairman of the board. 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, another circuit judge is assigned by the chairman of the board to assist in the trial of cases in such circuit.

COUNTY COURTS

There is a county court in each county of the state which is presided over by a county judge* except in Milwaukee County where there are two judges. The people of the county elect such judge for a term of six years. Chapter 455, Laws of 1949, requires primary election when there are three or more candidates for county judge. 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 September 1, 1949 in five of the 71 counties the county judges administer the aid for dependent children and the old-age assistance

*For a list of the county judges see County Officers in this book.

law. In most counties they are also the juvenile judges. Criminal and civil jurisdiction has been conferred upon the county courts of 40 counties by special acts of the legislature. This jurisdiction differs and can be ascertained by an examination of the statutes, as amended, which create these courts and which are to be found only in the session laws. In probate cases appeal from the county court goes directly to the Supreme Court except in counties having a population of 15,000 or less in which event such appeals go to the circuit court of the same county. In other cases, appeals go either to the Supreme Court or to the circuit courts, as the special acts conferring criminal and civil jurisdiction on the county courts may provide.

BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES

Judge L. L. DARLING, Fort Atkinson, *president*; Judge G. L. PATTISON, Alma, *vice president*; Judge EARL L. RISBERG, Barron, *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.

MUNICIPAL AND SPECIAL COURTS

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 31 municipal courts have been created, two superior courts, a civil court in Milwaukee County with seven branches; a district court with two branches in the same county; and a Milwaukee County children's court.

The statutes creating the municipal courts are all special acts to be found only in the session laws and 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.

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.

JUSTICE COURTS

Justice courts, presided over by a justice of the peace, are constitutional courts which cannot be abolished without amendment to the Constitution. They are not courts of records and their procedure is quite informal. Justices are elected annually in most towns and villages and in many cities, there being often a justice for each ward. They have jurisdiction throughout the county, but their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases involving \$200 or less and their criminal jurisdiction covers only local ordinances plus the power to bind over for trial persons charged with offenses in instances where the evidence indicates probable guilt. In counties where municipal or other special courts have been established, the jurisdiction of the justice courts is very often limited considerably by the acts creating these special courts. In Milwaukee all justice court cases are handled by the Civil Court of Milwaukee County which was established in 1909.

POLICE COURTS

Special courts known as police courts exist in a number of cities, having been established by the cities themselves or under old special charters issued many years ago. The jurisdiction of the police courts is confined to the trial of cases involving violations of municipal ordinances.

JUVENILE COURTS

The juvenile courts are not special courts with the exception of the Children's Court of Milwaukee County. Chapter 6, Laws of 1949, created a separate full-time juvenile court for Milwaukee County, known as the Children's Court. They 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 their supervision.

BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

Judge DONALD W. GLEASON, Green Bay, *chairman*; Judge ELMER D. GOODLAND, Racine, *secretary*.

Chapter 159, Laws of 1949, 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.

The Federal Government

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Section

1. Legislative power, where vested.
2. House of representatives; how composed; eligibility; term; apportionment; officers; impeachment.
3. Senate; how composed; classification; eligibility; term; officers; impeachment.
4. Senators and representatives, election of; sessions of congress.
5. Membership; quorum; rules of order; discipline and expulsion; journals; yeas and nays; adjournments.
6. Compensation; privileges; ineligibility.
7. Revenue bills; how a bill becomes law; veto.
8. Powers of congress enumerated.
9. Limitations on power of congress; title of nobility.
10. Limitations on power of states.

ARTICLE II

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section

1. Executive power vested in president; term; election; eligibility; successor; compensation; oath.
2. President chief of army and navy; may require opinions from cabinet, grant pardons, make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc., and fill vacancies.
3. President's message; he may convene and adjourn congress, receive foreign ministers; execute laws; commission officers.
4. Removal of president, vice president and civil officers.

ARTICLE III

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Section

1. Judicial power; tenure and compensation of judges.

Section

2. Jurisdiction; original and appellate; criminal trials, venue, jury.
3. Treason; proof and punishment.

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PREAMBLE

WE, THE people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: 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, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5. 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 be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with the amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; 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 on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, 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 persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of the particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

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.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:—And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority; then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner chuse the president. But in chusing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall chuse from them by ballot the vice-president.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Section 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper: he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grant of different States, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed but when not committed within any state, the

trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their 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.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Section 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

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.

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have

been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the

whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

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

ARTICLE XV

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: **Provided**, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XIX

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XX

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ARTICLE XXI

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

PENDING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT*

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

LIMITING TERM OF OFFICE OF PRESIDENT**

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

*By a vote of seven to two the United States Supreme Court, on June 5, 1939, held that the Child Labor Amendment was still subject to ratification by the states.

**Ratified by 23 states and rejected by two as of June 1949. Ratification requires approval by 36 states.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

*President*¹

Harry S. Truman, Missouri
 Term expires January 20, 1953
 Salary \$100,000 per year

Vice President

Alben W. Barkley
 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, Connecticut
 Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder, Missouri
 Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson, West Virginia
 Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island
 Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson, Missouri
 Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, Colorado
 Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, Colorado
 Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, Ohio
 Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Massachusetts

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, 1951

¹ Elected for a term of four years. Proposed constitutional amendment limiting office of President to two terms (H. J. Res. 27, 80th Congress, 1st session, approved March 24, 1947) has been ratified by 23 states and rejected by two as of June 1949. Ratification requires approval by 36 states.

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, 1951

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.....	Andrew J. Biemiller (Dem.).....	Milwaukee
6th District.....	Frank B. Keefe (Rep.).....	Oshkosh
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

¹ Elected for a term of two years. Salary \$12,500 per year.

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 ¹

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES²

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Justice Sherman Minton, Districts of 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, Illinois⁴; Otto Kerner, Chicago, Illinois; H. Nathan Swaim.

¹ Appointed on September 15, 1949, to succeed United States Supreme Court Justice Wiley P. Rutledge, deceased September 10, 1949.

² Ten appellate courts intermediate between the District Courts and the United States Supreme Court.

³ Salary \$17,500 per year.

⁴ Appointed to succeed Sherman Minton, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

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	Charles H. Cashin Stevens Point
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	J. J. McManamy Madison W. H. Frawley Eau Claire Philip G. Arneson La Crosse G. Arthur Johnson Ashland C. W. Bishop Superior Paul J. Megan Wausau Zelotus S. Rice Sparta

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, WISCONSIN DISTRICT

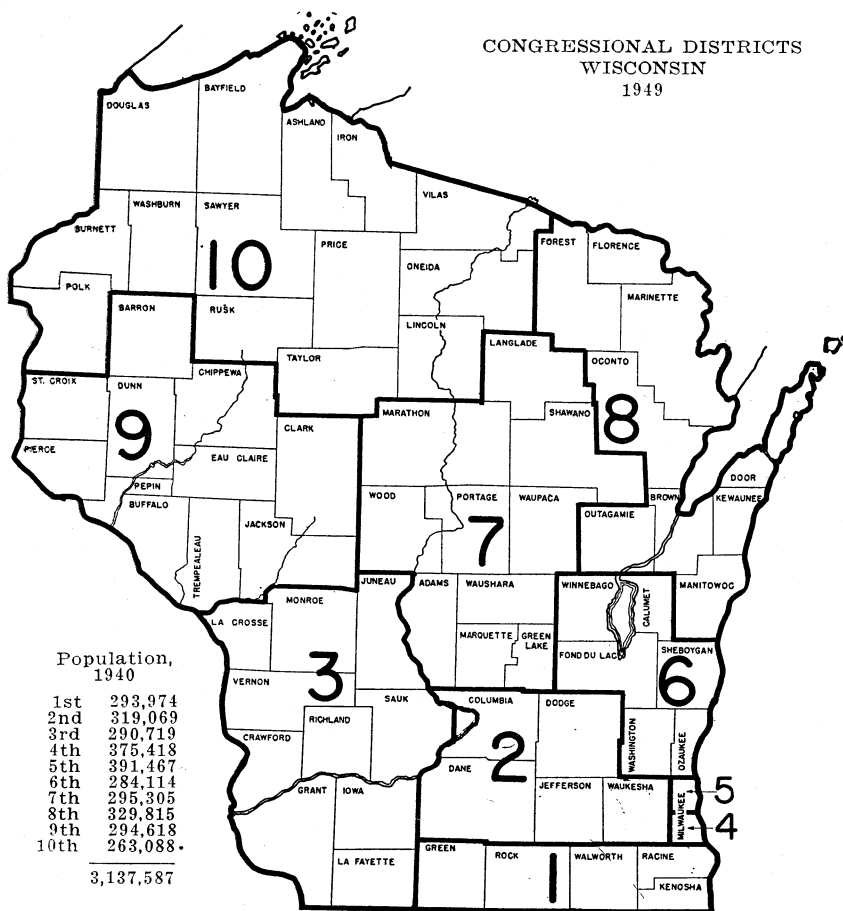
Acting Collector, George Reisimer, Milwaukee

¹Headquarters at Milwaukee.

²Headquarters at Madison.

³Salary \$15,000 per year.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS WISCONSIN 1949



Population,
1940

1st	293,974
2nd	319,069
3rd	290,719
4th	375,418
5th	391,467
6th	284,114
7th	295,305
8th	329,815
9th	294,618
10th	263,088.

3,137,587

DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN WISCONSIN

September 1, 1949

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAE)	O. V. Wells 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
Bureau of Employees Compensation	Wm. McCauley 4th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
Bureau of Employment Security	Robert C. Goodwin 4th & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	Ewan Clague 14th St. & Constitution Ave. Washington 25, D.C.	
Bureau of the Budget	Frank Pace, Jr. Executive Office Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA)	Delos W. Rentzel 14th St. & Constitution Ave. Washington 25, D.C.	
Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB)	Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr. Dept. of Commerce Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)	Elmer F. Kruse 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Southern Wisconsin George D. Bradley 208 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Illinois
Export-Import Bank of Washington	Herbert E. Gaston 734-15th St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Northern Wisconsin James A. Cole 328 McKnight Bldg. Minneapolis, Minnesota
Farm Credit Administration (FCA)	Ivy W. Duggan 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Robert J. Barry 344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Farmers Home Administration	Dillard B. Lasseter 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	J. Edgar Hoover Dept. of Justice Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	H. K. Johnson 735 U. S. Post Office and Court-house Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN
WISCONSIN—Continued**

September 1, 1949

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	Wayne Coy 12th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Northern Wisconsin Inspector in charge 208 Uptown Post Office & Federal Courts Bldg. St. Paul 2, Minnesota Southern Wisconsin Inspector in charge 246 U. S. Court- house Bldg. Chicago 4, Illinois
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	Maple T. Harl 14th & F St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Raby L. Hopkins 715 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3, Wisconsin
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Ivy W. Duggan 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	S. R. Day 344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	Franklin D. Richards Vermont Ave. at K St. Washington 25, D.C.	
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul	George M. Brennan 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	F. H. Klawon 344 Jackson St. 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 St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	Cyrus S. Ching 14th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Federal National Mortgage Association	Harley Hise 811 Vermont Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Federal Power Commission (FPC)	Nelson Lee Smith 1800 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Federal Reserve System	Thomas B. McCabe 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.	
Federal Trade Commission (FTC)	Lowell B. Mason, Acting Chairman Pennsylvania Ave. at 6th St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	John H. Bass 433 West Van Buren St. Chicago 7, Illinois

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN
WISCONSIN—Continued**

September 1, 1949

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Paul B. Dunbar 4th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
General Services Administration	Jess Larson 18th & F Sts. NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Home Loan Bank Board	William K. Divers 1st St. & Indiana Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	A. R. Gardner 105 W. Monroe St. Chicago, Illinois
Housing and Home Finance Agency	Raymond M. Foley 1626 K St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)	J. Monroe Johnson 12th St. & Constitution Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA)	Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker 1724 F St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)	Paul M. Herzog 3rd & C Sts., SW Washington 25, D.C.	M. Michael Essin 517 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
National Mediation Board (NMB)	Francis A. O'Neill, Jr. 18th & F Sts. NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Office of Alien Property	National Press Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
Production Credit Corporation of St. Paul	C. R. Arnold 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	George Susens 344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Production and Marketing Administration	Ralph S. Trigg 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	
Public Housing Administration	John Taylor Egan 1201 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Railroad Retirement Board	William J. Kennedy 844 Rush St. Chicago 11, Illinois	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)	Harley Hise 811 Vermont Ave., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Rural Electrification Administration (REA)	Claude R. Wickard 12th & 14th St., SW Washington 25, D.C.	

**DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN
WISCONSIN—Continued
September 1, 1949**

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives	R. L. Farrington, Acting Director 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Hutzel Metzger 346 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	Harry A. McDonald Annex 2, 425—2nd St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	Thomas B. Hart 105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Illinois
Social Security Administration (SSA)	Arthur J. Altmeyer 4th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	Robert W. Beasley 183 West Randolph St. Chicago 1, Illinois
Soil Conservation Service (SCS)	Hugh H. Bennett 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington 25, D.C.	M. F. Schweers 20 N. Carroll St. Madison 3, Wisconsin
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	Gordon R. Clapp New Sprinkle Bldg. Knoxville, Tennessee	
United States Civil Service Commission (USCSC)	Harry B. Mitchell 8th & F Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
United States Coast Guard (USCG)	Vice Adm. Merlin O'Neill 1300 E. St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	Charles F. Brannan Agriculture Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
United States Marine Corps (USMC)	Gen. Clifton B. Cates Arlington Annex Arlington, Virginia	
United States Maritime Commission	Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming Commerce Bldg. Washington 25, D.C.	
United States Tariff Commission	Oscar B. Ryder E St. at 7th & 8th Sts., NW Washington 25, D.C.	
Veterans Administration	Carl R. Gray, Jr. Vermont Ave. at H & I St., NW Washington 25, D.C.	

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.



Largest standing white pine tree in the world, circumference 16.8 feet, located near Newald, Forest County, Wisconsin. The authority for this statement is the magazine, American Forests.

Miscellaneous

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES

October 1949

Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Abbotsford	Clark	Belmont	Lafayette
Abrams	Oconto	Beloit	Rock
Adams	Adams	Bennet Lake	Kenosha
Adell	Sheboygan	Bennett	Douglas
Afton	Rock	Benoit	Bayfield
Albany	Green	Benton	Lafayette
Albion	Dane	Berlin	Green Lake
Algoma	Kewaunee	Big Bend	Waukesha
Allen Grove	Walworth	Big Falls	Waupaca
Allenton	Washington	Billings Park	Douglas
Allenville	Winnebago	Birchwood	Washburn
Allouez	Douglas	Biramwood	Shawano
Alma	Buffalo	Black Creek	Outagamie
Alma Center	Jackson	Black Earth	Dane
Almena	Barron	Black River Falls	Jackson
Almond	Portage	Blackwell	Forest
Altoona	Eau Claire	Blair	Trempealeau
Alvin	Forest	Blanchardville	Lafayette
Amberg	Marinette	Blenker	Wood
Amery	Polk	Bloom City	Richland
Amherst	Portage	Bloomer	Chippewa
Amherst Junction	Portage	Bloomington	Grant
Aniwa	Shawano	Blue Mounds	Dane
Antigo	Langlade	Blue River	Grant
Appleton	Outagamie	Boardman	St. Croix
Arbor Vitae	Vilas	Boaz	Richland
Arcadia	Trempealeau	Bonduel	Shawano
Arena	Iowa	Boscobel	Grant
Argonne	Forest	Boulder Junction	Vilas
Argyle	Lafayette	Bowler	Shawano
Arkansaw	Pepin	Boyceville	Dunn
Arkdale	Adams	Boyd	Chippewa
Arlington	Columbia	Branch	Manitowoc
Armstrong Creek	Forest	Brandon	Fond du Lac
Arpin	Wood	Brantwood	Price
Ashippun	Dodge	Breed	Oconto
Ashland	Ashland	Bridgeport	Crawford
Astico	Dodge	Briggsville	Marquette
Athelstane	Marinette	Brill	Barron
Athens	Marathon	Brillion	Calumet
Auburndale	Wood	Bristol	Kenosha
Augusta	Eau Claire	Brodhead	Green
Auroraville	Waushara	Brokaw	Marathon
Avalon	Rock	Brookfield	Waukesha
Avoca	Iowa	Brooklyn	Green
		Brooks	Adams
Babcock	Wood	Brownsville	Dodge
Badger	Sauk	Browntown	Green
Bagley	Grant	Bruce	Rusk
Baileys Harbor	Door	Brule	Douglas
Baldwin	Saint Croix	Brussels	Door
Balsam Lake	Polk	Bryant	Langlade
Bancroft	Portage	Burkhardt	Saint Croix
Bangor	La Crosse	Burlington	Racine
Baraboo	Sauk	Burnett	Dodge
Barksdale	Bayfield	Butler	Waukesha
Barneveld	Iowa	Butte des Morts	Winnebago
Barnum	Crawford	Butternut	Ashland
Barron	Barron	Byron	Fond du Lac
Barronett	Barron		
Barton	Washington	Cable	Bayfield
Basco	Dane	Cadott	Chippewa
Bassett	Kenosha	Calamine	Lafayette
Bay City	Pierce	Caledonia	Racine
Bayfield	Bayfield	Calvary	Fond du Lac
Bear Creek	Outagamie	Cambria	Columbia
Beaver	Marinette	Cambridge	Dane
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Cameron	Barron
Beetown	Grant	Camp Douglas	Juneau
Beldenville	Pierce	Camp Lake	Kenosha
Belgium	Ozaukee	Camp McCoy	Monroe
Belleville	Dane	Campbellsport	Fond du Lac

Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Canton	Barron	De Pere	Brown
Caroline	Shawano	De Soto	Vernon
Carrollville	Milwaukee	Deer Park	Saint Croix
Carter	Forest	Deerbrook	Langlade
Cascade	Sheboygan	Deerfield	Dane
Casco	Kewaunee	Delafield	Waukesha
Cashton	Monroe	Delavan	Walworth
Cassville	Grant	Dellwood	Adams
Catacraft	Monroe	Delta	Bayfield
Catawba	Price	Denmark	Brown
Cato	Manitowoc	Deronda	Polk
Cavour	Forest	Devils Lake	Sauk
Cayuga	Ashland	Diamond Bluff	Pierce
Cazenovia	Richland	Dickeyville	Grant
Cecil	Shawano	Dodge	Trempealeau
Cedar	Iron	Dodgeville	Iowa
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	Dorchester	Clark
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	Dousman	Waukesha
Centuria	Polk	Downing	Dunn
Chaseburg	Vernon	Downsville	Dunn
Chelsea	Taylor	Doylestown	Columbia
Chetek	Barron	Dresser	Polk
Chili	Clark	Drummond	Bayfield
Chilton	Calumet	Dunbar	Marinette
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Dunbarton	Lafayette
City Point	Jackson	Dundas	Calumet
Clam Falls	Polk	Durand	Pepin
Clam Lake	Ashland		
Clarno	Green	Eagle	Waukesha
Clayton	Polk	Eagle River	Vilas
Clear Lake	Polk	Earl	Washburn
Clearwater Lake	Oneida	East Ellsworth	Pierce
Cleveland	Manitowoc	East End	Douglas
Clinton	Rock	East Troy	Walworth
Clintonville	Waupaca	Eastman	Crawford
Cloverdale	Juneau	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Clyman	Dodge	Eau Galle	Dunn
Cobb	Iowa	Eden	Fond du Lac
Cochrane	Buffalo	Edgar	Marathon
Coddington	Portage	Edgerton	Rock
Colby	Marathon	Edgewater	Sawyer
Coleman	Marinette	Edmund	Iowa
Colfax	Dunn	Egg Harbor	Door
Colgate	Washington	El Dorado	Fond du Lac
College Camp	Walworth	Eland	Shawano
Collins	Manitowoc	Elcho	Langlade
Coloma	Waushara	Elderon	Marathon
Columbus	Columbia	Elleva	Trempealeau
Combined Locks	Outagamie	Elk Mound	Dunn
Commonwealth	Florence	Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan
Comstock	Barron	Elkhorn	Walworth
Conover	Vilas	Ellison Bay	Door
Conrath	Rusk	Ellsworth	Pierce
Coon Valley	Vernon	Elm Grove	Waukesha
Cornell	Chippewa	Elmwood	Pierce
Cornucopia	Bayfield	Elroy	Juneau
Cottage Grove	Dane	Elton	Langlade
Couderay	Sawyer	Embarrass	Waupaca
Crandon	Forest	Emerald	Saint Croix
Crivitz	Marinette	Endeavor	Marquette
Cross Plains	Dane	Ephraim	Door
Cuba City	Grant	Etrick	Trempealeau
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Eureka	Winnebago
Cumberland	Barron	Evansville	Rock
Curtiss	Clark	Excelsior	Richland
Cushing	Polk	Exeland	Sawyer
Custer	Portage		
Cylon	Saint Croix	Fairchild	Eau Claire
Dale	Outagamie	Fair Water	Fond du Lac
Dallas	Barron	Fall Creek	Eau Claire
Dalton	Green Lake	Fall River	Columbia
Danbury	Burnett	Fence	Florence
Dancy	Marathon	Fennimore	Grant
Dane	Dane	Fenwood	Marathon
Darien	Walworth	Fern	Florence
Darlington	Lafayette	Ferryville	Crawford
De Forest	Dane	Fifield	Price
		Fish Creek	Door

POST OFFICES

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Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Fitchburg	Dane	Hawthorne	Douglas
Florence	Florence	Hayward	Sawyer
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Hazel Green	Grant
Pontana	Walworth	Hazelhurst	Oneida
Footville	Rock	Heafford Junction	Lincoln
Forest Junction	Calumet	Helenville	Jefferson
Forestville	Door	Herbster	Bayfield
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Hersey	Saint Croix
Fountain City	Buffalo	Hertel	Burnett
Fox Lake	Dodge	Hewitt	Wood
Foxboro	Douglas	High Bridge	Ashland
Francis Creek	Manitowoc	Highland	Iowa
Franksville	Racine	Hika	Manitowoc
Frederic	Polk	Hilbert	Calumet
Fredonia	Ozaukee	Hiles	Forest
Fremont	Waupaca	Hillpoint	Sauk
Friendship	Adams	Hillsboro	Vernon
Friesland	Columbia	Hillsdale	Barron
Galesville	Trempealeau	Hines	Douglas
Galloway	Marathon	Hingham	Sheboygan
Gays Mills	Crawford	Hixton	Jackson
Genesee Depot	Waukesha	Holcombe	Chippewa
Genoa	Vernon	Hollandale	Iowa
Genoa City	Walworth	Hollister	Langlade
Germantown	Washington	Holmen	La Crosse
Gile	Iron	Honey Creek	Walworth
Gillett	Oconto	Horicon	Dodge
Gillingham	Richland	Hortonville	Outagamie
Gilman	Taylor	Hubbleton	Jefferson
Gilmanton	Buffalo	Hubertus	Washington
Gleason	Lincoln	Hudson	Saint Croix
Glen Flora	Rusk	Humbird	Clark
Glen Oak	Marquette	Hurley	Iron
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	Hustisford	Dodge
Glenhaven	Grant	Hustler	Juneau
Glenwood City	Saint Croix	Independence	Trempealeau
Glidden	Ashland	Ingram	Rusk
Goodman	Marinette	Iola	Waupaca
Goodrich	Taylor	Irma	Lincoln
Gordon	Douglas	Iron Belt	Iron
Gotham	Richland	Iron Ridge	Dodge
Grafton	Ozaukee	Iron River	Bayfield
Grandmarsh	Adams	Ironton	Sauk
Grandview	Bayfield	Itasca	Douglas
Granite Heights	Marathon	Ixonia	Jefferson
Granton	Clark	Jackson	Washington
Grantsburg	Burnett	Jacksonport	Door
Granville	Milwaukee	Janesville	Rock
Gratiot	Lafayette	Jefferson	Jefferson
Green Bay	Brown	Jefferson Junction	Jefferson
Green Lake	Green Lake	Jim Falls	Chippewa
Greenbush	Sheboygan	Joel	Polk
Greendale	Milwaukee	Johnson Creek	Jefferson
Greenleaf	Brown	Juda	Green
Greenvaley	Shawano	Jump River	Taylor
Greenville	Outagamie	Junction City	Portage
Greenwood	Clark	Juneau	Dodge
Gresham	Shawano	Kansasville	Racine
Grimms	Manitowoc	Kaukauna	Outagamie
Gurney	Iron	Kellnersville	Manitowoc
Hager City	Pierce	Kempster	Langlade
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	Kendall	Monroe
Hamburg	Marathon	Kennan	Price
Hammond	Saint Croix	Kenosha	Kenosha
Hancock	Waushara	Keshena	Shawano
Hannibal	Taylor	Kewaskum	Washington
Hanover	Rock	Kewaunee	Kewaunee
Harshaw	Oneida	Kiel	Manitowoc
Hartford	Washington	Kimberly	Outagamie
Hartland	Waukesha	King	Waupaca
Hatley	Marathon	Kingston	Green Lake
Hauer	Sawyer	Klevenville	Dane
Haugen	Barron	Knapp	Dunn
Haven	Sheboygan	Knowles	Dodge
Hawkins	Rusk		

Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Knowlton	Marathon	Marquette	Green Lake
Kohler	Sheboygan	Marshall	Dane
Krakov	Shawano	Marshfield	Wood
Lac du Flambeau	Vilas	Martell	Pierce
-La Crosse	La Crosse	Mason	Bayfield
-La Farge	Vernon	Mather	Juneau
La Pointe	Ashland	Mattoon	Shawano
La Valle	Sauk	Mauston	Juneau
Ladysmith	Rusk	Mayville	Dodge
Lake Beulah	Walworth	Mazomanie	Dane
Lake Delton	Sauk	Medford	Taylor
Lake Geneva	Walworth	Medina	Outagamie
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Mellen	Ashland
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	Melrose	Jackson
Lake Tomahawk	Oneida	-Melvina	Monroe
Lakewood	Oconto	Menasha	Winnebago
Lampson	Washburn	Mendota	Dane
Lancaster	Grant	Menekaunee	Marinette
Land O'Lakes	Vilas	Menomonee Falls	Waukesha
Lannon	Waukesha	Menomonie	Dunn
Laona	Forest	Mercer	Iron
Larsen	Winnebago	Merrill	Lincoln
Leadmine	Lafayette	Merrillan	Jackson
Lebanon	Dodge	Merrimack	Sauk
Lemington	Sawyer	Merton	Waukesha
Lena	Oconto	Middle Inlet	Marinette
Leopolis	Shawano	Middleton	Dane
Lewis	Polk	Mifflin	Iowa
Lily	Langlade	Mikana	Barron
Lima Center	Rock	Milan	Marathon
Limeridge	Sauk	Milladore	Wood
Linden	Iowa	Millston	Jackson
Lindsey	Wood	Milltown	Polk
Little Chute	Outagamie	Milton	Rock
Little Suamico	Oconto	Milton Junction	Rock
Livingston	Grant	Milwaukee	Milwaukee
Lodi	Columbia	-Mindoro	La Crosse
Loganville	Sauk	Mineral Point	Iowa
Lohrville	Waushara	Minocqua	Oneida
Lomira	Dodge	Minong	Washburn
London	Dane	Mishicot	Manitowoc
Lone Rock	Richland	Modena	Buffalo
Long Lake	Florence	Mondovi	Buffalo
Loomis	Marinette	Monico	Oneida
Lorraine	Polk	Monroe	Green
Loretta	Sawyer	Montello	Marquette
Louisburg	Grant	-Montfort	Grant
Lowell	Dodge	Monticello	Green
Loyal	Clark	Montreal	Iron
Lublin	Taylor	Moquah	Bayfield
Luck	Polk	Morrisonville	Dane
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	Morse	Ashland
Lyndhurst	Shawano	Mosinee	Marathon
Lyndon Station	Juneau	Mountain	Oconto
-Lynxville	Crawford	Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac
Lyons	Walworth	Mount Hope	Grant
McAllister	Marinette	Mount Horeb	Dane
McFarland	Dane	-Mount Sterling	Crawford
McNaughton	Oneida	Mukwonago	Waukesha
Madison	Dane	-Muscoda	Grant
Maiden Rock	Pierce	Muskego	Waukesha
Malone	Fond du Lac	Nashotah	Waukesha
Manawa	Waupaca	Navarino	Shawano
Manchester	Green Lake	Necedah	Juneau
Manitowish	Iron	Neenah	Winnebago
Manitowish Waters	Vilas	Neillsville	Clark
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Nekoosa	Wood
Maple	Douglas	Nelson	Buffalo
Maplewood	Door	Nelsonville	Portage
Marathon	Marathon	Neopit	Shawano
Marango	Ashland	Neosho	Dodge
Maribel	Manitowoc	Neshkoro	Marquette
Marinette	Marinette	New Auburn	Chippewa
Marion	Waupaca	New Diggings	Lafayette
Markesan	Green Lake	New Franken	Brown
Markton	Langlade	New Glarus	Green
		New Holstein	Calumet

Post Office	County	Post Office	County
New Lisbon	Juneau	Polar	Langlade
New London	Waupaca	Poplar	Douglas
New Munster	Kenosha	Port Edwards	Wood
New Richmond	Saint Croix	Port Washington	Ozaukee
New Rome	Adams	Port Wing	Bayfield
Newald	Forest	Portage	Columbia
Newburg	Washington	Porterfield	Marinette
Newton	Manitowoc	Poskin	Barron
Niagara	Marinette	Potosi	Grant
Nichols	Outagamie	Potter	Calumet
Norrle	Marathon	Pound	Marinette
North Bend	Jackson	Powers Lake	Kenosha
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Poy Sippi	Waushara
North Freedom	Sauk	Poynette	Columbia
North Lake	Waukesha	Prairie du Chien	Crawford
North Prairie	Waukesha	Prairie du Sac	Sauk
Northfield	Jackson	Prairie Farm	Barron
Norwalk	Monroe	Prentice	Price
Nye	Polk	Prescott	Pierce
Oakdale	Monroe	Princeton	Green Lake
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	Pulaski	Brown
Oakwood	Milwaukee	Pulcifer	Shawano
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Racine	Racine
Oconto	Oconto	Radisson	Sawyer
Oconto Falls	Oconto	Randall	Burnett
Odanah	Ashland	Randolph	Columbia
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	Random Lake	Sheboygan
Ogema	Price	Readfield	Waupaca
Ojibwa	Sawyer	Readstown	Vernon
Okauchee	Waukesha	Redgranite	Waushara
Okee	Columbia	Reedsburg	Sauk
Omro	Winnebago	Reedsville	Manitowoc
Onalaska	La Crosse	Reeseville	Dodge
Oneida	Outagamie	Rewey	Iowa
Ontario	Vernon	Rhineland	Oneida
Oostburg	Sheboygan	Rib Lake	Taylor
Oregon	Dane	Rice Lake	Barron
Orfordville	Rock	Richfield	Washington
Osceola	Polk	Richland Center	Richland
Oshkosh	Winnebago	Richwood	Dodge
Osseo	Trempealeau	Ridgeland	Dunn
Owen	Clark	Ridgeway	Iowa
Oxford	Marquette	Ringle	Marathon
Packwaukeee	Marquette	Rio	Columbia
Palmyra	Jefferson	Rio Creek	Kewaunee
Pardeeville	Columbia	Riplinger	Clark
Park Falls	Price	Ripon	Fond du Lac
Parrish	Langlade	River Falls	Pierce
Patch Grove	Grant	Roberts	Saint Croix
Patzau	Douglas	Rochester	Racine
Pearson	Langlade	Rock Elm	Pierce
Peebles	Fond du Lac	Rock Falls	Dunn
Pelican Lake	Oneida	Rock Springs	Sauk
Pell Lake	Walworth	Rockbridge	Richland
Pembine	Marinette	Rockdale	Dane
Pence	Iron	Rockfield	Washington
Pensaukee	Oconto	Rockland	La Crosse
Pepin	Pepin	Rolling Prairie	Dodge
Perkinstown	Taylor	Rome	Jefferson
Peshigo	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

Post Office

County

Post Office

County

Saukville Ozaukee
 Sawyer Door
 Saxeville Waushara
 Saxon Iron
 Sayner Vilas
 Scandinavia Waupaca
 Schofield Marathon
 Sechlerville Jackson
 Seneca Crawford
 Sextonville Richland
 Seymour Outagamie
 Sharon Walworth
 Shawano Shawano
 Sheboygan Sheboygan
 Sheboygan Falls Sheboygan
 Sheldon Rusk
 Shell Lake Washburn
 Sheridan Waupaca
 Sherry Wood
 Sherwood Calumet
 Shiocton Outagamie
 Shorewood Milwaukee
 Shullsburg Lafayette
 Silverlake Kenosha
 Sinsinawa Grant
 Siren Burnett
 Sister Bay Door
 Slinger Washington
 Sobieski Oconto
 Soldiers Grove Crawford
 Solon Springs Douglas
 Somers Kenosha
 Somerset Saint Croix
 Soperton Forest
 South Byron Fond du Lac
 South Milwaukee Milwaukee
 South Range Douglas
 South Wayne Lafayette
 Sparta Monroe
 Spencer Marathon
 Spirit Falls Lincoln
 Spooner Washburn
 Spread Eagle Florence
 Spring Green Sauk
 Spring Valley Pierce
 Springbrook Washburn
 Springfield Walworth
 Stanley Chippewa
 Star Prairie Saint Croix
 Starlake Vilas
 Statesan Waukesha
 Stetsonville Taylor
 Steuben Crawford
 Stevens Point Portage
 Stiles Oconto
 Stitzer Grant
 Stockbridge Calumet
 Stockholm Pepin
 Stoddard Vernon
 Stone Lake Sawyer
 Stoughton Dane
 Stratford Marathon
 Strong's Prairie Adams
 Strum Trempealeau
 Sturgeon Bay Door
 Sturtevant Racine
 Suamico Brown
 Sugar Bush Outagamie
 Sullivan Jefferson
 Summit Lake Langlade
 Sun Prairie Dane
 Superior Douglas
 Suring Oconto
 Sussex Waukesha
 Taycheedah Fond du Lac
 Taylor Jackson
 Theresa Dodge

Thiensville Ozaukee
 Thorp Clark
 Three Lakes Oneida
 Tiffany Rock
 Tigerton Shawano
 Tioga Clark
 Tipler Florence
 Tisch Mills Manitowoc
 Tomah Monroe
 Tomahawk Lincoln
 Tony Rusk
 Townsend Oconto
 Trego Washburn
 Trempealeau Trempealeau
 Trevor Kenosha
 Tripoli Oneida
 Troy Center Walworth
 Truesdell Kenosha
 Tunnel City Monroe
 Turtle Lake Barron
 Twin Bluffs Richland
 Twin Lakes Kenosha
 Two Rivers Manitowoc
 Underhill Oconto
 Union Center Juneau
 Union Grove Racine
 Unity Marathon
 Upton Iron
 Valders Manitowoc
 Valley Vernon
 Vandyne Fond du Lac
 Verona Dane
 Vesper Wood
 Victory Vernon
 Viola Richland
 Viroqua Vernon
 Wabeno Forest
 Waldo Sheboygan
 Wales Waukesha
 Walworth Walworth
 Wanderoos Polk
 Warrens Monroe
 Wascott Douglas
 Washburn Bayfield
 Washington Island Door
 Waterford Racine
 Waterloo Jefferson
 Watertown Jefferson
 Waubeka Ozaukee
 Waukau Winnebago
 Waukesha Waukesha
 Waumandee Buffalo
 Waunakee Dane
 Waupaca Waupaca
 Waupun Fond du Lac
 Wausau Marathon
 Wausaukee Marinette
 Wautoma Waushara
 Wauwatosa Milwaukee
 Wauzeka Crawford
 Wayside Brown
 Webb Lake Burnett
 Webster Burnett
 Wentworth Douglas
 West Allis Milwaukee
 West Bend Washington
 West Bloomfield Waushara
 West De Pere Brown
 West Lima Richland
 West Salem La Crosse
 West Wrightstown Brown
 Westboro Taylor
 Westby Vernon
 Westfield Marquette
 Weston Dunn

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Weyauwega	Waupaca	Wisconsin Rapids	Wood
Weyerhauser	Rusk	Withee	Clark
Wheeler	Dunn	Wittenberg	Shawano
White Lake	Langlade	Wonewoc	Juneau
Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	Wood	Milwaukee
Whitehall	Trempealeau	Woodford	Lafayette
Whitelaw	Manitowoc	Woodland	Dodge
Whitewater	Walworth	Woodman	Grant
Whittlesey	Taylor	Woodruff	Oneida
Wild Rose	Waushara	Woodville	Saint Croix
Willard	Clark	Woodworth	Kenosha
Williams Bay	Walworth	Wrightstown	Brown
Wilmot	Kenosha	Wyalusing	Grant
Wilson	Saint Croix	Wyeville	Monroe
Wilton	Monroe	Wyocena	Columbia
Winchester	Vilas		
Windsor	Dane	Yellowlake	Burnett
Winegar	Vilas	Yuba	Richland
Winnebago	Winnebago		
Winneconne	Winnebago	Zachow	Shawano
Winter	Sawyer	Zenda	Walworth
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia		

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN

Total population, 1940 3,137,587

Estimated total population, July 1, 1949 3,355,000

For population of Wisconsin by counties and minor civil divisions,
1940, see 1944 Blue Book, pages 365-378.

WISCONSIN CITIES¹ AND VILLAGES²

City	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
First Class Cities (Over 150,000 Population)				
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	587,472	1846	Mayor-Council
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 150,000)				
Green Bay	Brown	46,235	1854	Mayor-Council ³
Kenosha	Kenosha	48,765	1850	City Manager
La Crosse	La Crosse	42,707	1856	Mayor-Council
Madison	Dane	67,447	1856	City Manager
Oshkosh	Winnebago	39,089	1853	Mayor-Council
Racine	Racine	67,195	1848	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	40,638	1853	Mayor-Council
Superior ⁴	Douglas	35,136	1858	City Manager
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 39,000)				
Appleton	Outagamie	28,436	1857	Mayor-Council
Ashland	Ashland	11,101	1887	City Manager
Beloit	Rock	25,365	1857	City Manager
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	10,368	1869	Mayor-Council
Cudahy	Milwaukee	10,561	1906	Mayor-Council
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	30,745	1872	City Manager
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	27,209	1852	Commission
Janesville	Rock	22,992	1853	City Manager
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	24,404	1870	Mayor-Council
Marinette	Marinette	14,183	1887	Mayor-Council
Marshfield	Wood	10,359	1874	Mayor-Council
Menasha	Winnebago	10,481	1874	Mayor-Council
Neenah	Winnebago	10,645	1873	Mayor-Council
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	11,134	1897	Mayor-Council
Stevens Point	Portage	15,777	1858	Mayor-Council
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	10,302	1878	City Manager
Watertown	Dodge, Jefferson	11,301	1853	City Manager
Waukesha	Waukesha	19,242	1895	Mayor-Council
Wausau	Marathon	27,268	1872	Mayor-Council
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	27,769	1897	Mayor-Council
West Allis	Milwaukee	36,364	1906	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	11,416	1869	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 61.58 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.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Fourth Class Cities (Under 10,000)				
Adams	Adams	1,310	1926	Mayor-Council
Algoma	Kewaunee	2,652	1879	Mayor-Council
Alma	Buffalo	1,139	1895	Mayor-Council
Altoona	Eau Claire	1,239	1887	Mayor-Council
Amery	Polk	1,461	1919	Mayor-Council
Antigo	Langlade	9,495	1885	Commission
Arcadia	Trempealeau	1,830	1925	Mayor-Council
Augusta	Eau Claire	1,519	1885	Mayor-Council
Baraboo	Sauk	6,415	1882	Mayor-Council
Barron	Barron	2,059	1887	Mayor-Council
Bayfield	Bayfield	1,212	1913	Mayor-Council
Beaver Dam	Dodge	10,356	1856	Mayor-Council
Berlin	Green Lake, Waushara	4,247	1857	Mayor-Council
Black River Falls ..	Jackson	2,539	1883	Mayor-Council
Blair	Trempealeau	1,016*	1949	Mayor-Council
Brillion	Calumet	1,200	1944	Mayor-Council
Bloomer	Chippewa	2,204	1920	Mayor-Council
Boscobel	Grant	2,008	1873	Mayor-Council
Brodhead	Green	1,750	1891	Mayor-Council
Buffalo	Buffalo	293	1859	Mayor-Council
Burlington	Racine	4,414	1900	Mayor-Council
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	2,245	1885	Mayor-Council
Chetek	Barron	1,227	1891	Mayor-Council
Chilton	Calumet	2,203	1877	Mayor-Council
Clintonville	Waupaca	4,134	1887	Mayor-Council
Colby	Clark, Marathon	903	1891	Mayor-Council
Columbus	Columbia	2,760	1874	Mayor-Council
Crandon	Forest	2,000	1898	Mayor-Council
Cuba City	Grant	1,259	1925	Mayor-Council
Cumberland	Barron	1,539	1885	Mayor-Council
Darlington	Lafayette	2,002	1877	Mayor-Council
De Pere	Brown	6,373	1883	Mayor-Council
Delavan	Walworth	3,444	1897	Mayor-Council
Dodgeville	Iowa	2,269	1889	Mayor-Council
Durand	Pepin	1,858	1887	Mayor-Council
Eagle River	Vilas	1,491	1937	Mayor-Council
Edgerton	Rock	3,266	1883	Mayor-Council
Elkhorn	Walworth	2,382	1897	Mayor-Council
Elroy	Juneau	1,850	1885	Mayor-Council
Evansville	Rock	2,321	1896	Mayor-Council
Fennimore	Grant	1,592	1919	Mayor-Council
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	6,153	1878	City Manager
Fountain City	Buffalo	985	1889	Mayor-Council
Fox Lake	Dodge	1,016	1938	Mayor-Council
Galesville	Trempealeau	1,147	1942	Mayor-Council
Gillett	Oconto	1,145	1944	Mayor-Council
Glenwood	St. Croix	811	1895	Mayor-Council
Greenwood	Clark	776	1891	Mayor-Council
Hartford	Washington	3,910	1883	Mayor-Council
Hayward	Sawyer	1,571	1915	Mayor-Council
Hillsboro	Vernon	1,146	1885	Mayor-Council
Horicon	Dodge	2,253	1897	Mayor-Council
Hudson	St. Croix	2,987	1856	Mayor-Council
Hurley	Iron	3,375	1918	Mayor-Council
Independence	Trempealeau	1,036	1942	Mayor-Council
Jefferson	Jefferson	3,059	1878	Mayor-Council
Juneau	Dodge	1,301	1887	Mayor-Council
Kaukauna	Outagamie	7,382	1885	Mayor-Council
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	2,533	1883	Mayor-Council
Kiel	Calumet, Manitowoc ..	1,898	1920	Mayor-Council

*Population in 1949.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Ladysmith	Rusk	3,671	1905	Commission
Lake Geneva	Walworth	3,238	1883	Mayor-Council
Lake Mills	Jefferson	2,219	1905	Mayor-Council
Lancaster	Grant	2,963	1878	Mayor-Council
Lodi	Columbia	1,116	1941	Mayor-Council
Loyal	Clark	1,104*	1948	Mayor-Council
Marion	Waupaca	1,034	1898	Mayor-Council
Mauston	Juneau	2,621	1883	Mayor-Council
Mayville	Dodge	2,754	1885	Mayor-Council
Medford	Taylor	2,361	1889	Mayor-Council
Mellen	Ashland	1,598	1907	Mayor-Council
Menomonie	Dunn	6,582	1882	Mayor-Council
Merrill	Lincoln	8,711	1883	Mayor-Council
Mineral Point	Iowa	2,275	1857	Mayor-Council
Mondovi	Buffalo	2,077	1889	Mayor-Council
Monroe	Green	6,182	1882	Mayor-Council
Montello	Marquette	1,138	1938	Mayor-Council
Montreal	Iron	1,700	1924	Mayor-Council
Mosinee	Marathon	1,361	1931	Mayor-Council
Neillsville	Clark	2,562	1882	Mayor-Council
Nekoosa	Wood	2,212	1926	Mayor-Council
New Holstein	Calumet	1,502	1926	Mayor-Council
New Lisbon	Juneau	1,215	1889	Mayor-Council
New London	Outagamie, Waupaca ..	4,825	1877	Mayor-Council
New Richmond	St. Croix	2,388	1885	Mayor-Council
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	4,562	1875	Mayor-Council
Oconto	Oconto	5,362	1869	Mayor-Council
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1,888	1919	Mayor-Council
Omro	Winnebago	1,401	1944	Mayor-Council
Gnalaska	La Crosse	1,742	1887	Mayor-Council
Osseo	Trempealeau	1,105	1941	Mayor-Council
Owen	Clark	1,083	1925	Mayor-Council
Park Falls	Price	3,252	1912	Mayor-Council
Peshigo	Marinette	1,947	1903	Mayor-Council
Phillips	Price	1,915	1891	Mayor-Council
Pittsville	Wood	556	1887	Mayor-Council
Platteville	Grant	4,762	1876	Mayor-Council
Plymouth	Sheboygan	4,170	1877	Mayor-Council
Port Washington	Ozaukee	4,046	1882	Mayor-Council
Portage	Columbia	7,016	1854	Mayor-Council
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	4,622	1872	Mayor-Council
Prescott	Pierce	857	1857	Mayor-Council
Princeton	Green Lake	1,247	1920	Mayor-Council
Reedsburg	Sauk	3,608	1887	Mayor-Council
Rhineland	Oneida	8,501	1894	Mayor-Council
Rice Lake	Barron	5,719	1887	Mayor-Council
Richland Center	Richland	4,364	1887	Mayor-Council
Ripon	Fond du Lac	4,566	1858	Mayor-Council
River Falls	Pierce, St. Croix	2,806	1875	Mayor-Council
Seymour	Outagamie	1,365	1879	Mayor-Council
Shawano	Shawano	5,565	1874	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	3,395	1913	Mayor-Council
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1,197	1889	Mayor-Council
Sparta	Monroe	5,820	1883	Mayor-Council
Spooner	Washburn	2,639	1909	Mayor-Council
Stanley	Chippewa	2,021	1898	Mayor-Council
Stoughton	Dane	4,743	1882	Mayor-Council
Sturgeon Bay	Door	5,439	1883	Mayor-Council
Thorp	Clark	1,052	1948	Mayor-Council
Tomah	Monroe	3,817	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomahawk	Lincoln	3,365	1891	Mayor-Council
Viroqua	Vernon	3,549	1885	Mayor-Council

*Population in 1948.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Washburn	Bayfield	2,363	1904	Mayor-Council
Waupaca	Waupaca	3,458	1875	Mayor-Council
Waupun	Fond du Lac, Dodge ...	6,798	1878	Mayor-Council
Wautoma	Waushara	1,180	1901	Mayor-Council
West Bend	Washington	5,452	1885	Mayor-Council
Westby	Vernon	1,438	1920	Mayor-Council
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1,173	1939	Mayor-Council
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1,035	1941	Mayor-Council
Whitewater	Walworth	3,689	1885	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	1,762	1925	Mayor-Council

Villages

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Abbotsford	Clark, Marathon	920	1894
Adell	Sheboygan	313	1918
Albany	Green	741	1883
Alma Center	Jackson	431	1902
Almena	Barron	375 ¹	1945
Almond	Portage	449	1905
Amherst	Portage	611	1899
Amherst Junction	Portage	197	1912
Aniwa	Shawano	283	1899
Arena	Iowa	278	1923
Argyle	Lafayette	735	1903
Arlington	Columbia	224 ²	1945
Athens	Marathon	856	1901
Auburndale	Wood	342	1881
Avoca	Iowa	417	1870
Bagley	Grant	293	1919
Baldwin	St. Croix	918	1875
Balsam Lake	Polk	452	1905
Bangor	La Crosse	847	1899
Barneveld	Iowa	358	1906
Barton	Washington	900	1925
Bay City	Pierce	299	1909
Bear Creek	Outagamie	409	1902
Belgium	Ozaukee	356	1922
Bell Center	Crawford	264	1901
Belleville	Dane	594	1892
Belmont	Lafayette	476	1894
Benton	Lafayette	835	1892
Big Bend	Waukesha	298	1928
Big Falls	Waupaca	187	1925
Birchwood	Washburn	531	1921
Biramwood	Shawano	566	1895
Biron	Wood	475	1910
Black Creek	Outagamie	542	1904
Black Earth	Dane	531	1857
Blanchardville	Lafayette	662	1890
Bloomington	Grant	677	1880
Blue Mounds	Dane	196	1912
Blue River	Grant	381	1916
Boaz	Richland	230	1939
Bonduel	Shawano	661	1916
Bowler	Shawano	315	1923
Boyceville	Dunn	533	1922
Boyd	Chippewa	618	1891
Brandon	Fond du Lac	708	1881
Brokaw	Marathon	477	1903
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	449	1905
Browntown	Green	271	1890
Bruce	Rusk	596	1901
Butler	Waukesha	778	1913
Butternut	Ashland	669	1903

¹Population in 1944.²Population in 1945.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Cable	Bayfield	314	1920
Cadott	Chippewa	676	1895
Cambria	Columbia	688	1866
Cambridge	Dane	577	1891
Cameron	Barron	807	1894
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	1,094	1902
Camp Douglas	Juneau	445	1893
Cascade	Sheboygan	358	1914
Casco	Kewaunee	292	1920
Cashton	Monroe	706	1901
Cassville	Grant	956	1882
Catawba	Price	290	1922
Cazenovia	Richland	370	1902
Cecil	Shawano	370	1905
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	907	1899
Centuria	Polk	411	1904
Chaseburg	Vernon	258	1922
Chenequa	Waukesha	288	1928
Clayton	Polk	367	1909
Clear Lake	Polk	676	1894
Clinton	Rock	903	1882
Clyman	Dodge	230	1924
Cobb	Iowa	276	1902
Cochrane	Buffalo	458	1910
Coleman	Marinette	562	1903
Colfax	Dunn	992	1904
Coloma	Waushara	308	1939
Combined Locks	Outagamie	625	1920
Conrath	Rusk	128	1915
Coon Valley	Vernon	469	1907
Cornell	Chippewa	1,759	1913
Cottage Grove	Dane	310	1924
Couderay	Sawyer	189	1922
Cross Plains	Dane	374	1920
Curtiss	Clark	171	1917
Dallas	Barron	436	1903
Dane	Dane	301	1899
Deerfield	Dane	611	1891
Deer Park	St. Croix	203	1913
DeForest	Dane	598	1903
Denmark	Brown	864	1915
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	400	1886
Dickeyville	Grant	225 ¹	1946
Dorchester	Clark	456	1901
Dousman	Waukesha	272	1917
Downing	Dunn	308	1909
Doylestown	Columbia	253	1907
Dresser	Polk	294	1919
Eagle	Waukesha	391	1899
Eastman	Crawford	348	1909
East Troy	Walworth	925	1900
Eden	Fond du Lac	223	1912
Edgar	Marathon	694	1898
Eland	Shawano	296	1905
Elderon	Marathon	249	1917
Eleva	Trempealeau	406	1902
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	571	1894
Elk Mound	Dunn	338	1909
Ellsworth	Pierce	1,340	1887
Elmwood	Pierce	828	1905
Embarrass	Waupaca	335	1895
Endeavor	Marquette	337 ¹	1946
Ephraim	Door	254	1919
Ettrick	Trempealeau	448 ²	1948
Exeland	Sawyer	194	1920
Fairchild	Eau Claire	639	1880
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	293	1921
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	572	1906

¹Population in 1947.²Population in 1948.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Fall River	Columbia	425	1903
Fenwood	Marathon	156	1904
Ferryville	Crawford	306	1912
Fontana	Walworth	461	1924
Footville	Rock	459	1918
¹ Fox Point	Milwaukee	1,180	1926
Frederic	Polk	725	1903
Fredonia	Ozaukee	356	1922
Fremont	Waupaca	437	1882
Friendship	Adams	453	1907
Friesland	Columbia	350 ²	1946
Gays Mills	Crawford	737	1900
Genoa	Vernon	339	1935
Genoa City	Walworth	715	1901
Germantown	Washington	292	1927
Gilman	Taylor	440	1914
Glen Flora	Rusk	140	1915
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	357	1913
Grafton	Ozaukee	1,150	1896
Granton	Clark	300	1916
Grantsburg	Burnett	874	1887
Gratiot	Lafayette	297	1891
Green Lake	Green Lake	661	1871
¹ Greendale	Milwaukee	2,527	1939
Gresham	Shawano	295	1908
Hammond	St. Croix	467	1880
Hancock	Waushara	481	1902
Hartland	Waukesha	998	1891
Hatley	Marathon	270	1912
Haugen	Barron	268	1918
Hawkins	Rusk	496	1922
Hazel Green	Grant	582	1867
Highland	Iowa	902	1873
Hilbert	Calumet	607	1898
Hixton	Jackson	301	1920
Hollandale	Iowa	290	1910
Holmen	La Crosse	453 ²	1946
Hortonville	Outagamie	968	1894
Hustisford	Dodge	564	1870
Hustler	Juneau	167	1914
Ingram	Rusk	174	1907
Iola	Waupaca	746	1892
Iron Ridge	Dodge	273	1913
Ironton	Sauk	213	1914
Jackson	Washington	302	1912
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	511	1903
Junction City	Portage	308	1911
Kendall	Monroe	478	1894
Kennan	Price	256	1903
Kewaskum	Washington	880	1895
Kimberly	Outagamie	2,618	1910
Kingston	Green Lake	295	1923
Knapp	Dunn	436	1905
Kohler	Sheboygan	1,789	1912
La Farge	Vernon	921	1899
La Valle	Sauk	408	1883
Lac Labelle	Waukesha	66	1931
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	357	1907
Lannon	Waukesha	378	1930
Lena	Oconto	469	1921
Lime Ridge	Sauk	197	1910
Linden	Iowa	461	1900
Little Chute	Outagamie	3,360	1899
Livingston	Grant, Iowa	520	1914

¹Operates under a village manager.²Population in 1946.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Loganville	Sauk	236	1917
Lohrville	Waushara	191	1910
Lomira	Dodge	659	1899
Lone Rock	Richland	502	1886
Lowell	Dodge	282	1894
Lublin	Taylor	148	1915
Luck	Polk	617	1905
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	468	1908
Lyndon Station	Juneau	354	1903
Lynxville	Crawford	233	1889
McFarland	Dane	463	1920
Maiden Rock	Pierce	291	1887
Manawa	Waupaca	791	1900
Maple Bluff	Dane	862	1930
Marathon City	Marathon	823	1884
Markesan	Green Lake	912	1858
Marshall	Dane	447	1905
Mason	Bayfield	152	1925
Mattoon	Shawano	524	1901
Mazomanie	Dane	851	1899
Melrose	Jackson	462	1914
Melvina	Monroe	135	1922
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	1,469	1892
Merrillan	Jackson	591	1881
Merrimac	Sauk	284	1899
Merton	Waukesha	254	1922
Middleton	Dane	1,358	1905
Milladore	Wood	226	1933
Milltown	Polk	469	1910
Milton	Rock	1,266	1904
Milton Junction	Rock	1,003	1949
Minong	Washburn	308	1915
Monona	Dane	1,323	1938
Montfort	Grant	615	1893
Monticello	Green	716	1891
Mount Hope	Grant	256	1919
Mount Horeb	Dane	1,610	1899
Mount Sterling	Crawford	264	1936
Mukwonago	Waukesha	855	1905
Muscoda	Grant	902	1894
Necedah	Juneau	838	1870
Nelsonville	Portage	180	1913
Neosho	Dodge	255	1902
Neshkoro	Marquette	301	1906
New Auburn	Chippewa	398	1902
New Glarus	Green	1,068	1901
Niagara	Marinette	2,266	1914
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	2,083	1903
North Freedom	Sauk	547	1893
North Hudson	St. Croix	595	1912
North Prairie	Waukesha	375	1919
Norwalk	Monroe	551	1894
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	655	1903
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	207	1912
Oliver	Douglas	201	1917
Ontario	Monroe, Vernon	533	1890
Oostburg	Sheboygan	742	1909
Oregon	Dane	1,005	1883
Orfordville	Rock	510	1900
Osceola	Polk	642	1886
Oxford	Marquette	404	1912
Palmira	Jefferson	711	1866
Pardeeville	Columbia	1,001	1894
Park Ridge	Portage	210	1938
Patch Grove	Grant	195	1921
Pepin	Pepin	754	1860
Pewaukee	Waukesha	1,352	1876
Plain	Sauk	405	1912

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Plainfield	Waushara	571	1882
Plum City	Pierce	368	1909
Poplar	Douglas	462	1917
Port Edwards	Wood	1,192	1902
Potosi	Grant	506	1887
Pound	Marinette	310	1914
Poynette	Columbia	870	1892
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1,001	1885
Prairie Farm	Barron	335	1901
Prentice	Price	452	1899
Pulaski	Brown	979	1910
Randolph	Columbia, Dodge	1,146	1870
Random Lake	Sheboygan	613	1907
Readstown	Vernon	584	1898
Redgranite	Waushara	857	1904
Reedsville	Manitowoc	729	1892
Reeseville	Dodge	407	.....
Rewey	Iowa	267	1902
Rib Lake	Taylor	1,042	1902
Ridgeland	Dunn	242	1921
Ridgeway	Iowa	431	1902
Rio	Columbia	696	1887
*River Hills	Milwaukee	541	1930
Roberts	St. Croix	271**	1945
Rochester	Racine	288	1912
Rock Springs	Sauk	395	1894
Rockdale	Dane	136	1914
Rockland	La Crosse	171	1919
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	317	1915
Rosholt	Portage	523	1907
Rothschild	Marathon	612	1917
St. Cloud	Fond du Lac	353	1909
St. Croix Falls	Polk	1,007	1888
Sauk City	Sauk	1,325	1854
Saukville	Ozaukee	431	1915
Scandinavia	Waupaca	295	1894
Schofield	Marathon	1,536	1904
Sharon	Walworth	812	1892
Sheldon	Rusk	199	1917
Shell Lake	Washburn	872	1908
Shiocton	Outagamie	592	1903
*Shorewood	Milwaukee	15,184	1900
Shorewood Hills	Dane	1,064	1927
Silver Lake	Kenosha	365	1926
Siren	Burnett	634***	1948
Sister Bay	Door	309	1912
Slinger	Washington	775	1869
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	778	1888
Solon Springs	Douglas	392	1920
Somerset	St. Croix	476	1915
South Wayne	Lafayette	331	1911
Spencer	Marathon	506	1902
Spring Green	Sauk	869	1869
Spring Valley	Pierce	973	1895
Star Prairie	St. Croix	250	1900
Stetsonville	Taylor	316***	1949
Steuben	Crawford	321	1900
Stockbridge	Calumet	386	1908
Stockholm	Pepin	179	1903
Stoddard	Vernon	368	1911
Stratford	Marathon	879	1910
Strum	Trempealeau	521***	1948
Sturtevant	Racine	803	1907
Sullivan	Jefferson	286	1915
Sun Prairie	Dane	1,625	1866
Superior, Village of	Douglas	348***	1949
Suring	Oconto	437	1914
Sussex	Waukesha	548	1924

*Operates under a village manager.

**Population in 1945.

***Population in 1949.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1940	Year In- corporated
Taylor	Jackson	314	1919
Tennyson	Grant	202	1940
Theresa	Dodge	418	1898
Thiensville	Ozaukee	645	1910
Tigerton	Shawano	794	1896
Tony	Rusk	186	1911
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	527	1867
Turtle Lake	Barron	616	1898
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	409	1937
Union Center	Juneau	190	1913
Union Grove	Racine	973	1893
Unity	Clark, Marathon	286	1903
Valders	Manitowoc	580	1919
Verona	Dane	535	1920
Vesper	Wood	340*	1948
Viola	Richland, Vernon	825	1899
Waldo	Sheboygan	324	1922
Wales	Waukesha	170	1922
Walworth	Walworth	875	1901
Waterford	Racine	786	1906
Waterloo	Jefferson	1,474	1859
Waunakee	Dane	773	1893
Wausaukee	Marinette	655	1924
Wauzeka	Crawford	513	1890
Webster	Burnett	524	1916
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	5,010	1906
West Salem	La Crosse	1,254	1893
Westfield	Marquette	851	1902
Weyerhaeuser	Rusk	298	1906
Wheeler	Dunn	272	1922
White Lake	Langlade	548	1926
**Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	9,651	1892
Whiting	Portage	697***	1947
Wild Rose	Waushara	559	1904
Williams Bay	Walworth	717	1919
Wilson	St. Croix	188	1911
Wilton	Monroe	486	1890
Winneconne	Winnebago	931	1871
Withee	Clark	329	1901
Wittenberg	Shawano	900	1893
Wonewoc	Juneau	793	1878
Woodman	Grant	108	1917
Woodville	St. Croix	408	1911
Wrightstown	Brown	718	1901
Wyeville	Monroe	219	1923
Wyocena	Columbia	706	1909
Yuba	Richland	116	1935

*Population in 1948.

**Operates under a village commissioner.

***Population in 1947.

COUNTY OFFICERS

December 1, 1949

County	County Seat	Population 1940	County Board	
			Chairman*	Number of Members
Adams	Friendship	8,443	Glen C. Wood	20
Ashland	Ashland	21,331	Frank G. Shefchik	27
Barron	Barron	34,233	Niel McDonald	50
Bayfield	Washburn	15,327	William Meyer	37
Brown	Green Bay	83,103	Henry Katers	49
Buffalo	Alma	16,090	L. E. Hammergren	28
Burnett	Grantsburg	11,382	Emil R. J. Stone	23
Calumet	Chilton	17,618	Edward Bonk	20
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	40,703	Clarence Balts	45
Clark	Neillsville	33,972	Arthur E. Stadler	52
Columbia	Portage	32,517	Carl J. Bahr	43
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	18,328	George Wachuta	29
Dane	Madison	130,660	Ernst J. Deppe	82
Dodge	Juneau	54,280	Frank E. Panzer	67
Door	Sturgeon Bay	19,095	Harry M. Schuyler	20
Douglas	Superior	47,119	Elmer Olsen	40
Dunn	Menomonie	27,375	E. W. Hanson	35
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	46,998	Connor T. Hansen	31
Florence	Florence	4,177	Arthur Peterson	8
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	62,353	Frank Trowbridge	56
Forest	Crandon	11,805	Charles J. Baltus	19
Grant	Lancaster	40,839	Fred E. Parker	66
Green	Monroe	23,146	Clarence W. Loveland	27
Green Lake	Green Lake	14,032	Franklin Jahnke	31
Iowa	Dodgeville	20,595	Kenneth L. Olson	21
Iron	Hurley	10,049	Isaac M. Saari	30
Jackson	Black River Falls	16,599	Emil G. Gilbertson	30
Jefferson	Jefferson	38,868	R. N. Seward	45
Juneau	Mauston	18,708	Henry Plentye	37
Kenosha	Kenosha	63,505	George J. Friedl Jr.	18
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	16,680	Otto W. Adams	22
Lacrosse	Lacrosse	59,653	William C. Van Loon	38
Lafayette	Darlington	18,695	William H. Ayers	28
Langlade	Antigo	23,227	Frank J. Pawlitschek	24
Lincoln	Merrill	22,336	John N. Gilkey	28
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	61,617	Fred A. Fredrich	38
Marathon	Wausau	75,815	Ernest H. Platta	69
Marquette	Marquette	38,225	Henry Strehlau	30
Marquette	Montello	9,037	Eli Nesbitt	21
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	766,885	Lawrence J. Timmermann	20
Monroe	Sparta	30,080	F. C. Mitchell	37
Oconto	Oconto	27,075	H. F. MacFarlane	34
Oneida	Rhineland	18,838	Ervin Guth	27
Outagamie	Appleton	70,032	L. Hugo Keller	53
Ozaukee	Port Washington	19,885	Ray F. Blank	21
Pepin	Durand	7,897	John Brunner	13
Pierce	Ellsworth	21,471	William J. Hophan	29
Polk	Balsam Lake	26,197	E. L. Benjamin	36
Portage	Stevens Point	35,800	Carl Rosholt	33
Price	Phillips	18,467	E. J. Aschenbrenner	27
Racine	Racine	94,047	M. H. Herzog	32
Richland	Richland Center	20,381	E. J. Rohn	24
Rock	Janesville	80,173	George A. Ward	62
Rusk	Ladysmith	17,737	O. J. Falge	39
St. Croix	Hudson	24,842	William Bergeron	39
Sauk	Baraboo	33,700	Clarence Sprecher	38
Sawyer	Hayward	11,540	Arthur L. Hanson	21
Shawano	Shawano	35,378	Arthur H. Schultz	38
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	76,221	Oscar A. Damrow	36
Taylor	Medford	20,105	Millard Kapitza	28
Trempealeau	Whitehall	24,381	Lester A. Senty	39
Vernon	Viroqua	29,940	Paul A. Dahl	34
Vilas	Eagle River	8,894	Dallas Smith	34
Walworth	Elkhorn	33,103	Harold A. Humbert	34
Washburn	Shell Lake	12,496	F. H. Tripp	29
Washington	West Bend	28,430	E. M. Romaine	28
Waukesha	Waukesha	62,744	Vernon M. Gaspar	50
Waupaca	Waupaca	34,614	Matt Gorman	48
Waushara	Waupata	14,268	William Wiske	28
Winnebago	Oshkosh	80,507	J. P. Shea	44
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	44,465	Dick Greeneway	51

*Elected as chairman for 1949.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	County Clerk*	Treasurer*
Adams	Friendship	Donald C. Bayles	Thomas F. Avery
Ashland	Ashland	Edwin H. Quistorff	Henry D. Klein
Barron	Barron	Ralph J. Hill	Verna I. Timblin
Bayfield	Washburn	Ludwig Tranmal	John O. Bodin
Brown	Green Bay	John P. Holloway	Louis J. Bellin
Buffalo	Alma	James O. Holmes	Robert M. Phillips
Burnett	Grantsburg	Harry B. Bergren	Arletta Ortendahl
Calumet	Chilton	Walter A. Kurtz	Wilmer Winch
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Mildred Gunderson	Warren K. Robarge
Clark	Neillsville	Mike Krultz, Jr.	James H. Fradette
Columbia	Portage	H. Roy Tongen	Mary L. Diehl
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Lester R. Daugherty	Harriet Skrade
Dane	Madison	Keith A. Schwartz	Marvin E. Smithback
Dodge	Juneau	Arthur Mitchell	Louis Schettler
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Hollis Bassford	Roy Stoneman
Douglas	Superior	Stephen P. Gray	William C. Smith
Dunn	Menomonie	Leonard Kingsley	Anna C. Nesseth
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Esther F. Voss	George N. Sperstad
Florence	Florence	Fritz Johnson	Chas. R. Tiederman
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Arthur J. Kremer	Yvette M. Coffeen
Forest	Crandon	Mathew A. Popp	Frank R. Sturzl
Grant	Lancaster	Alonzo Aupperle	Harvey J. Rech
Green	Monroe	Wilma Lengacher	E. G. Stauffacher
Green Lake	Green Lake	Gustave Doepke	Norman A. Bierman
Iowa	Dodgeville	Elizabeth Mitchell	Frances Chappell
Iron	Hurley	Eugene Darin	Milda H. LaFave
Jackson	Black River Falls	Michael P. Peterson	Carl G. Monsos
Jefferson	Jefferson	James D. Hyer	Alex J. Schremp
Juneau	Mauston	John S. Henry	John E. Folland
Kenosha	Kenosha	Richard H. Lindgren	Walter E. Anderson
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Adrian E. O'Konski	Roland L. Baiert
La Crosse	La Crosse	Esther M. Domke	Marvin Johnson
Lafayette	Darlington	Holmes Stott	Elmer B. Virtue
Langlade	Antigo	Ronald M. Moss	Milton E. Warg
Lincoln	Merrill	William L. Brandt	Grace Fisher
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Albert W. Tetzlaff	Ray McCarthy
Marathon	Wausau	Lucile Zielsdorf	Everett J. Freeman
Marinette	Marinette	Geo. E. Costello	Bernard M. Stehle
Marquette	Montello	Charles Barry	Ed Gelhar
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	George F. Breitbach	Clarence M. Sommers
Monroe	Sparta	Edwin G. Monick	Louis H. Larson
Oconto	Oconto	Josie M. Cook	Allan Ehlers
Oneida	Rhineland	Lloyd D. Verage	Leah Engen
Outagamie	Appleton	John E. Hantschel	Ray L. Feuerstein
Ozaukee	Port Washington	Harold Wm. Hughes	Max M. Gunther
Pepin	Durand	John Gillmore	Guy H. Miller
Pierce	Ellsworth	Ralph G. Condit	Otto Christenson
Polk	Balsam Lake	Victor A. Hansen	Ernest Lundberg
Portage	Stevens Point	Anne T. Strojny	Ralph A. Woyack
Price	Phillips	Evald Nelson	Margaret Corrigan
Racine	Racine	Lennie E. Hardie	Horace F. Edmands
Richland	Richland Center	John Roscoe Annear, Sr.	Emmett L. Barnhart
Rock	Janesville	Walter M. Lindemann	J. Frank Pearson
Rusk	Ladysmith	Elmer W. Hill	Yelmer V. Sims
St. Croix	Hudson	S. N. Swanson	John C. Bogut
Sauk	Baraboo	J. Victor Johnson	Hazel Frazier
Sawyer	Hayward	Arnold H. Anderson	Robert Bjorkquist
Shawano	Shawano	Ralph Kuckuk	Graver Beversdorf
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Ernst L. Kaufmann	Carl M. Rickett
Taylor	Medford	Harold Ruesch	Joe J. Fleischman
Trempealeau	Whitehall	H. M. Johnson	Everett Guse
Vernon	Viroqua	Berlie Moore	Carl Villand
Vilas	Eagle River	Mary Thomas	Francis T. Johnson
Walworth	Elkhorn	Leo D. Dunlap	Volney A. Lackey
Washburn	Shell Lake	Ole S. Soholt	Orley K. Lathrop
Washington	West Bend	Anton P. Staral	Paul L. Justman
Waukesha	Waukesha	Richard L. Sylvester	Daniel J. Pierner
Waupaca	Waupaca	Albert L. Anderson	Leonard J. Stadler
Waushara	Wautoma	Irvin Peterson	Ervin Bruchs
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Neil A. Hoffmann	Earl E. Fuller
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Joachim A. Schindler	Vernon M. Kelly

*Terms Expire January 1, 1951.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Precincts	County Superintendent of Schools*	County Judge**
Adams	Friendship	20	Irvin S. Jones	Charles H. Gilman
Ashland	Ashland	41	Dwight M. Kenyon	Walter H. Cate
Barron	Barron	27	A. W. Rindelsbacher	Earl L. Risberg
Bayfield	Washburn	37	John W. Howell	Lawrence K. Blanchard
Brown	Green Bay	52	Joseph Donovan	Archie McComb
Buffalo	Alma	28	O. J. Sohrweide	George L. Pattison
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	Gordon Holmgren	August J. Christianson
Calumet	Chilton	16	Francis J. Flanagan	George M. Goggins
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	43	Mrs. A. J. Thorpe	Orrin H. Larrabee
Clark	Neillsville	52	Russel C. Drake	Oscar W. Schoengarth
Columbia	Portage	43	Clifford M. Barnard	Elton J. Morrison
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	29	Leonore M. Feldmann	James P. Cullen
Dane	Madison	83	Harry M. Hanson (1st)	George Kroncke, Jr.
			Blanche Losinski (2nd)	
Dodge	Juneau	67	Ira Cravillion	Wm. C. O'Connell
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Curtis Tronson	Grover M. Stapleton
Douglas	Superior	43	Edith M. Turnell	Robert E. Curran
Dunn	Menomonie	35	Archie A. Shafer	Carl E. Peterson
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	32	Jennie L. Webster	Merrill R. Farr
Florence	Florence	8	Winifred W. Robinson	Irving W. Smith
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	Lester A. Timm	Lawson E. Lurvey
Forest	Crandon	19	Sylvester W. Ihlenfeldt	Walter S. Rowlinson
Grant	Lancaster	66	Robert W. Ostrander	George F. Frantz
Green	Monroe	27	Florence Wartenweiler	Harold J. Lamboley
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	Wilmer Gorske	George E. Ostrander
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	Lillian M. Ellis	James E. O'Neill
Iron	Hurley	20	Theodore A. Nolan	R. C. Trembath
Jackson	Black River Falls	30	Harold Dyar	Hans Hanson
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Eva N. Bock	L. L. Darling
Juneau	Mauston	37	Beatrice Burgdorf	William R. Curran
Kenosha	Kenosha	47	Margaret Diehl	Wilmer W. Davis
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14	May M. Smithwick	Aaron G. Murphy
La Crosse	La Crosse	39	Hazel Leicht	Roy V. Ahlstrom
Lafayette	Darlington	28	Paul F. Gleiter	Joseph F. Collins
Langlade	Antigo	24	Frank J. Nimitz	Thomas E. McDougal
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Elroy C. Rundle	Max Van Hecke
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	42	Gretna T. Brown	Jerome V. Ledvina
Marathon	Wausau	78	William E. Moore	Frank G. Loeffler
Marinette	Marinette	35	Christine Christenson	William F. Haase
Marquette	Montello	21	Clarence Bartz	John K. Callahan
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	582	Michael S. Kies	M. S. Sheridan, 1st Br. (1956)
				Roy R. Stauff, 2nd Br. (1952)
Monroe	Sparta	37	Ollie M. Swanson	Lambert A. Hansen
Oconto	Oconto	41	Laurence W. Fulton	Frank P. Megan
Oneida	Rhinelander	27	Jesse M. Reed	Henry F. Steele
Outagamie	Appleton	53	Henry J. Van Straten	Gerald Jolin
Ozaukee	Port Washington	22	Velma F. Richason	Peter M. Huiras
Pepin	Durand	13	Wilbur M. Gibson	Joseph H. Riedner
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	Elsie Schorta	Iray H. Grimm
Polk	Balsam Lake	36	Levis R. Bune	Charles D. Madsen
Portage	Stevens Point	35	Rowena L. Allen	James H. Van Wagenen
Price	Phillips	27	Elizabeth M. Dunn	Asa K. Owen
Racine	Racine	48	Henry G. Brach	J. Allan Simpson
Richland	Richland Center	24	Theodore Jacobson	Sidney J. Hanson
Rock	Janesville	58	Donald E. Upson	Chester H. Christensen
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	G. Thos. Longbotham	James A. Michaelson
St. Croix	Hudson	39	Nels E. Erickson	Robert G. Varnum
Sauk	Baraboo	40	Kurt R. Schoenoff	Henry J. Bohn
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Carl Borge	Walter J. Duffy
Shawano	Shawano	42	Rex Krull	Charles B. Dillett
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	Ray B. Lightfoot	Ferd. H. Schlichting
Taylor	Medford	28	Arthur A. Prochnow	E. Neuenschwander
Templeau	Whitehall	34	Tillie Sylfest	Albert L. Twesme
Vernon	Viroqua	39	Willis J. Schallock	Lincoln Neprud
Vilas	Eagle River	18	John B. Matson	Frank W. Carter
Walworth	Elkhorn	35	Sheridan Ellsworth	Roscoe R. Luce
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Marie E. Kennedy	Albert C. Barrett
Washington	West Bend	28	Harry D. Sheski	Frank W. Bucklin
Waukesha	Waukesha	55	Winston Brown	Allen D. Young
Waupaca	Waupaca	49	Louis Drobnick	Arthur M. Scheller
Waushara	Waumata	28	Arthur Dietz	Gad Jones
Winnebago	Oshkosh	47	Ida May Bower	Daniel E. McDonald
Wood	Wis. Rapids	54	Matt C. Kneble	Byron B. Conway

*Term expires July 1953.

**Term expires 1st Monday, January 1956.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	District Attorney*	Sheriff*
Adams	Friendship	Fulton Collipp	Samuel R. Stone
Ashland	Ashland	Robert N. Ledin	Richard T. Pufall
Barron	Barron	Fred E. Van Sickle ..	Harry Jensen
Bayfield	Washburn	Walter T. Norlin	Joseph A. DeMars
Brown	Green Bay	Robert J. Parins	Gordon Zuidmulder
Buffalo	Alma	B. H. Schlosstein	Henry Rhyner
Burnett	Grantsburg	Clive J. Strang	Ethel McCarty
Calumet	Chilton	David A. Seborc	Robert A. Schwarz
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Marshall A. Wiley	Conrad G. Thronson
Clark	Neillsville	C. E. Gorsegner	Ray Kutsche
Columbia	Portage	Charles J. Drury	Edward A. Manthey
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Leary E. Peterson	Helen C. Day
Dane	Madison	Robert W. Arthur	Herman P. Kerl
Dodge	Juneau	Clarence Traeger	Avery R. Canniff
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Edward G. Minor	John B. Pivonka
Douglas	Superior	Andy Borg	William H. Sims
Dunn	Menomonie	Ronald J. Carey	Fred Einum
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Victor O. Tronsdal ..	Lloyd H. Thompson
Florence	Florence	Allen C. Wittkopf	Otto E. Herbert
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Jerald E. Murphy	John D. Hardgrove
Forest	Crandon	Allan M. Stranz	Iner M. Osgood
Grant	Lancaster	Edward J. Morse, Jr. ..	Melvin L. Gillen
Green	Monroe	Rodney O. Kittelsen ..	Matt. Solbraa
Green Lake	Green Lake	James L. McMonical ..	Joseph A. Walker
Iowa	Dodgeville	Daniel A. McKinley ..	Bernard Collins
Iron	Hurley	Alex J. Raineri	John Shea
Jackson	Black River Falls	Larry D. Gilbertson ..	Edward F. Rockney
Jefferson	Jefferson	Francis J. Garity	Roland Gibson
Juneau	Mauston	John E. Armstrong	Myles Clark
Kenosha	Kenosha	Urban J. Zievers	Leonard J. Jensen
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Frank R. Sennot	Alvin C. Kuehl
La Crosse	La Crosse	John S. Coleman	Vern H. Lamp
Lafayette	Darlington	Charles O'Connell	Homer L. Curry
Langlade	Antigo	Henry J. Olk, Jr.	Ray E. Feller
Lincoln	Merrill	Donald E. Schnabel ..	Alfred Degner
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Fred G. Dicke	Clarence Baryenbruch
Marathon	Wausau	Robert C. Altman	Carl E. Mueller
Marinette	Marinette	Harry E. White	Donald W. John
Marquette	Montello	Andrew P. Cotter	Meta Flynn
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	William J. McCauley ..	Herman Kubiak
Monroe	Sparta	William G. Gleiss	Hans R. Biegel
Oconto	Oconto	Edward P. Herald	Edward T. Coopman
Oneida	Rhineland	Forest W. Rodd	Melford Krouze
Outagamie	Appleton	Allen R. Solie	Andrew J. Schlitz
Ozaukee	Port Washington	Ben R. Runkel	Peter J. Huettmann
Pepin	Durand	John G. Bartholomew ..	Victor Seline
Pierce	Ellsworth	Kenneth L. Swanson ..	Victor Gilbertson
Polk	Balsam Lake	George W. Peterson ..	James W. Moore
Portage	Stevens Point	James H. Levi	Florian A. Krutza
Price	Phillips	Ray J. Haggerty	Herbert Hammond
Racine	Racine	Edward A. Krenzke ..	Walter A. Becker
Richland	Richland Center	Leo P. Lownik	Loren E. Marshall
Rock	Janesville	Robert D. Daniel	Miles C. Sweeney
Rusk	Ladysmith	Rodney Lee Young	Carl E. Nelson
St. Croix	Hudson	Hugh F. Gwin	Lawrence Hope
Sauk	Baraboo	Raymond J. Kasiska ..	James W. Hayes
Sawyer	Hayward	Winslow Davis	William Sands
Shawano	Shawano	O. B. Strossenreuther ..	Hugo Baker
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	John G. Buchen	Harold B. Kroll
Taylor	Medford	Louis Charles	Albert Zastrow
Trempealeau	Whitehall	John C. Quinn	Charles Keilholtz
Vernon	Viroqua	Martin Gulbrandsen ..	Morris Moon
Vilas	Eagle River	Edmund Drager	John J. Schroeder
Walworth	Elkhorn	Erwin C. Zastrow	Chester M. Barnes
Washburn	Shell Lake	Ward Winton	Henry W. McCulloch
Washington	West Bend	Arthur C. Snyder	Sylvester A. Naumann
Waukesha	Waukesha	David L. Dancey	Leslie P. Rortketcher
Waupaca	Waupaca	Nathan E. Wiese	Henry F. Marken
Waushara	Wautoma	Boyd A. Clark	Leon L. Murty
Winnebago	Oshkosh	John A. Moore	Harry E. Zarling
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Herbert A. Bunde	Arthur E. Berg

*Term expires January 1, 1951.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Register of Deeds*	Clerk of Court*
Adams	Friendship	Clara R. Smith	C. W. Cavanaugh
Ashland	Ashland	Mary C. Donald	Clark Barry
Barron	Barron	Ellen N. Feagie	Ernest R. Salsbury
Bayfield	Washburn	Earl Pedersen	Asa R. Willey
Brown	Green Bay	Harold P. Lech	Leo Ruel
Buffalo	Alma	Willard C. Hansen	Albert Heuer, Jr.
Burnett	Grantsburg	Wesley E. Olson	Madeline Huth
Calumet	Chilton	Charles M. Luther	Math. Nilles
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Mary T. Emerson	John L. Ritzinger
Clark	Neillsville	Henry E. Rahn	Ben Frantz
Columbia	Portage	Edward A. Rebholz	Iva E. Watling
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Marguerite Rogers	Paul L. Paulson, Jr.
Dane	Madison	Miles C. Riley, Jr.	Myrtle L. Hansen
Dodge	Juneau	William Druecke	John H. Witte
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Ralph J. Alexander	Herbert A. Gaeth
Douglas	Superior	Vern Wright	Gerhardt M. Haugner
Dunn	Menomonie	Herbert D. Schutz	Doloris B. Shranklen
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Byron J. Loken	George A. Garman
Florence	Florence	Ode N. Christesen	Otto A. Dunke
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	John G. Brunkhorst	George E. McConahey
Forest	Crandon	Wright Lombard	William Bassett
Grant	Lancaster	M. Ethel Utt	Delbert L. Schuster
Green	Monroe	Grace M. Thorp	Jessie M. Holcomb
Green Lake	Green Lake	Leonard A. Krueger	Arthur L. Wells
Iowa	Dodgeville	Shirley E. Strutt	Ina M. Potterton
Iron	Hurley	John A. Lerza	Fred J. Ehl
Jackson	Black River Falls	Ida J. Stein	Etta O. Gilbertson
Jefferson	Jefferson	Arthur J. Gruennert	R. J. Lutschinger
Juneau	Mauston	Lawrence Larson	Douglas B. Davenport
Kenosha	Kenosha	Harold J. Schend	G. Adolph Strangberg
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Regina Salkowski	Louis P. Kasal
La Crosse	La Crosse	Charles Wachs	Larry G. Schaefer
Lafayette	Darlington	Roy O'Neill	Robert H. Michaelson
Langlade	Antigo	Aloysius G. Kubiak	Jean Prosser
Lincoln	Merrill	Esther A. Barz	Carl M. Moe
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Joseph M. Zaborik	Harvey F. Strouf
Marathon	Wausau	Andrew Miller	Neal E. Jones
Marinette	Marinette	Carol M. LaCombe	Albert N. Olson
Marquette	Montello	Agnes A. Flynn	S. B. Robinson
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Phillip C. Westfahl	Fred J. Jaeger
Monroe	Sparta	Elizabeth F. Crossen	Oliver A. Hanson
Oconto	Oconto	Florence S. Dunton	Lloyd Hodgins
Oconto	Rhinelander	Agnes Verage	William J. Hack
Outagamie	Appleton	Stephen M. Peeters	Sydney M. Shannon
Ozaukee	Port Washington	William N. Rock	Frank Wilson
Pepin	Durand	Norman Latshaw	William C. Thompson
Pierce	Ellsworth	John L. Swanson	Einar C. Jurgenson
Polk	Balsam Lake	Donald Ferguson	Walter T. Peterson
Portage	Stevens Point	Edward D. Haka	Alex L. Kalpinski
Price	Phillips	Walter F. Koch	Clyde D. Sullivan
Racine	Racine	Louis L. Peterson	Edward F. Daley
Richland	Richland Center	Marilyn Simpson	Carl Gunnill
Rock	Janesville	Emmett W. Murphy	Harold V. Schmidley
Rusk	Ladysmith	Selma J. Conklin	Carl E. Nelson
St. Croix	Hudson	David Hope	Simon Lovacs
Sauk	Baraboo	Clinton W. Platt	Vera C. Terry
Sawyer	Hayward	Laura McLaggan	Harold Gobler
Shawano	Shawano	Albert Wendt	William Kumm
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Benj. W. Diederich	Eugene A. Hickey
Taylor	Medford	Glen Gowy	Frances Kulwiec
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Lester Brennom	Marjorie Schaefer
Vernon	Viroqua	William Kotvis	Verl W. Poole
Vilas	Eagle River	Sylvester Stein	Genevieve Cooley
Walworth	Elkhorn	Frank G. Holmes	Catherine E. Parsons
Washburn	Shell Lake	Lewis I. Gullickson	Herbert Hoskins
Washington	West Bend	Edwin Pick	Lawrence P. Berend
Waukesha	Waukesha	Marie L. Lattner	Samuel D. Connell
Waupaca	Waupaca	Alice C. Larkee	Walter L. Jones
Waushara	Wautoma	James L. Anderson	Ina T. McComb
Winnebago	Oshkosh	George B. Young	
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Robert J. Ryan	Jasper C. Johnson

*Term expires January 1, 1951.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Surveyor*	Coroner*
Adams	Friendship	Raymond Phillips	Robert W. Roseberry
Ashland	Ashland	Harold C. Rehberg	Harold C. Rehberg
Barron	Barron	B. M. Apker	Albin J. Hyllengren
Bayfield	Washburn	Alvin E. Bratley	Alvin E. Bratley
Brown	Green Bay	Harry R. Albert	Alvin J. Dupont
Buffalo	Alma	H. F. Stohr	H. F. Stohr
Burnett	Grantsburg	John P. Donaghue	J. R. Swedberg
Calumet	Chilton	Art J. Horst	John Knauf
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Alfred Tilbury	Earl J. Hatteberg
Clark	Neillsville	C. L. Mathewson	Millard Cole
Columbia	Portage	Harry J. Corning	William E. Brauer
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Gordon Hurlbut	William J. Rider
Dane	Madison	Andrew Dahlen	David C. Atwood
Dodge	Juneau	George E. Perry	Robert W. Edwards
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Richard Rasmusson	Calmer Nelson
Douglas	Superior	William A. Harding	William M. Downs
Dunn	Menomonie	Floyd M. Loken	Richard D. Olson
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Elmer E. Small	E. Wallace Stokes
Florence	Florence	George W. Marshall	Harold S. Peters
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	John Hammes	Joseph E. Murray
Forest	Crandon	Zenno A. Gorder	John C. Reese
Grant	Lancaster	T. Harry Arthur	J. Dallas Wepking
Green	Monroe	David A. Blencoe	Herman A. Stuessy
Green Lake	Green Lake	Charles Rockwell	G. G. Mueller
Iowa	Dodgeville	Hugh Southmayd	Fred W. Kepke
Iron	Hurley	Leslie Marcou	Florian M. Jelinski
Jackson	Black River Falls	Henry Olk, Sr.	Sidney J. Jensen
Jefferson	Jefferson	A. W. Kordick	Carroll Schulz
Juneau	Mauston	Kenneth J. Brey	Clarence R. Sorenson
Kenosha	Kenosha	Carl H. Paetzold	William Rauén
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Fred Phillip	William F. Sladky
La Crosse	La Crosse	Russell G. Behling	George D. Reay
Lafayette	Darlington	Otto Bergman	Jos. M. Connolly
Langlade	Antigo	Alexander J. Lytle	Harry R. Gibbons
Lincoln	Merrill	F. M. Charlesworth	Arthur E. Taylor
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Harold W. Ward	Theodore A. Teitgen
Marathon	Wausau	John Harris	John W. Hildensperger
Marinette	Marinette	Leonard Risberg	Robert L. Thompson
Marquette	Montello	James H. Larsen	Howard E. Schultz
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Alvin Bannister	Frank Knoll
Monroe	Sparta	Benjamin J. Sunny	Maurice J. Lanham
Oconto	Oconto	John Diamond	William J. Gallagher
Oneida	Rhineland	Bruno J. Hartman	Albert G. Onson
Outagamie	Appleton	Cyrus Claussen	Leslie F. Holzer
Ozaukee	Port Washington	Herbert Warner	Clarence C. Stein
Pepin	Durand	Lloyd L. Jensen	R. J. Bryant
Pierce	Ellsworth	Richard Andrews	Roland Hoyer
Polk	Balsam Lake	Milton Schaefer	John C. Park
Portage	Stevens Point	Edward H. Hoffmann	John Dzikoski, Jr.
Price	Phillips	George Vergin	Walter W. Blume
Racine	Racine	Robert F. Wolverson	Bernard Evenson
Richland	Richland Center	George W. Severns	Gideon H. Benson
Rock	Janesville		Edmund J. Overton
Rusk	Ladysmith		Charles D. McElravey
St. Croix	Hudson		A. M. Ford
Sauk	Baraboo		Otto V. Pawlisch
Sawyer	Hayward		Lester L. Anderson
Shawano	Shawano		Harvey Stubenvoll
Sheboygan	Sheboygan		James F. Hildebrand
Taylor	Medford		David Ruesch
Trempealeau	Whitehall		Martin A. Wiemer
Vernon	Viroqua		Ole Jackson
Vilas	Eagle River		P. J. Gaffney
Walworth	Elkhorn		Robert S. Betzer
Washburn	Shell Lake		Harry W. Dahl
Washington	West Bend		Richard H. Driessel
Waukesha	Waukesha		Alvin H. Johnson
Waupaca	Waupaca		A. M. Christofferson
Waushara	Wautoma		George A. Blader
Winnebago	Oshkosh		George A. Steele
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids		Harold G. Pomainville

*Term expires January 1, 1951.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN*

Miscellaneous

	Address Correspondence to	
American Association of University Women	Mrs. Myrl N. Davis .	826 E. Alton St. Appleton
American Automobile Association	Stuart B. Wright	103 N. Hamilton St. Madison
American Camping Association	W. H. Wones	3421 N. Frederick Ave. Milwaukee
American Cancer Society	R. O. McLean	119 E. Washington Ave. Madison 3
American Cemetery Officials Association of Wisconsin	Henry F. Saevke	119 Monona Ave. Suite 623 Madison 3
Animal Protective League, Inc.	Marie G. Thompson	2545 N. 65th St. Wauwatosa 13
Associated Hospital Service, Inc.	L. R. Wheeler	826 N. Plankinton Ave. 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 State Folklore Society	John W. Jenkins	816 State St. Madison
Children's Service Society of Wisconsin	Margaret Winchell ..	734 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
Citizens' Public Welfare Association	L. L. Oeland	16 N. Carroll St. Madison
Colonial Dames of America In the State of Wisconsin	Mrs. Mitchell Mackie	925 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Daughters of American Colonists	Mrs. Frank L. Harris	1720 College Ave. Racine
Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America	Mrs. H. H. Raab	Dawn Manor Wisconsin Dells
English-Speaking Union	R. F. Newman	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2
Federation of German-American Societies of Wisconsin	E. Rahmig	Jefferson Hall 2617 W. Fond du Lac Milwaukee 11
Freier Saenger Bund	Willie Schack	1513 Philippen St. Manitowoc
Gyro International	Charles H. Gill	c/o Bank of Madison Madison

*This list was compiled as of December 1, 1949 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	
Houdini Club of Wisconsin	M. E. Faber	Waupun
Isaak Walton League of America	Douglas Bournique ..	104 S. Main St. Fond du Lac
Kiwanis International	Dr. John H. Nickell ..	146 E. Wisconsin Ave. Oconomowoc
League of Wisconsin Radio Stations	K. F. Schmitt	3800 Regent St. Madison
League of Women Voters of Wisconsin ...		1 West Main St. Madison 3
Leif Erikson Memorial Association of America	Iver M. Kalnes	Box 206 McFarland
Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin	L. W. Bridgman	1910 Kendall Ave. Madison
Lions International	Arthur Mussehl	331 Garfield St. Fort Atkinson
Palomino Exhibitors Association of Wisconsin, Inc.	Fred H. Eddy	R.R. 4 Beloit
Rotary International	Clifford A. Randall ..	912 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Settlers Club of Wisconsin, Inc.	Wm. F. Gross	838 N. 13th St. Milwaukee 3
State Historical Society of Wisconsin	Clifford Lord	816 State Street Madison 6
Trees for Tomorrow, Inc.	M. N. Taylor	Hotel Merrill Merrill
United Taxpayers Association of Wisconsin	Lucian Holman	P.O. Box 84 Janesville
Wisconservation Club	Otto Flaig	Box 353 Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association ...		1018 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Archeological Society	Kermit Freckmann ..	4240 N. 36th St. Milwaukee 9
Wisconsin Associated Businessmen, Inc. ..	Richard M. Rice	231 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association for the Disabled ...		119 E. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Association of the Deaf	A. G. Leisman	4068 N. 13th St. Milwaukee 9
Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce Executives	W. A. Uthmeier	Box 48 Marshfield
Wisconsin Citizens' Military Training Camp Association	Harold S. Falk	c/o Falk Corporation Milwaukee
Wisconsin Citizens Public Expenditure Survey	Arch Ely	340 Washington Bldg. Madison 3

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Civil Air Corps	Gordon D. Leonard ..	3910 W. Vliet St. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress	Mrs. Josephine Nordstrand	914 N. Plankinton Ave. Room 310 Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Collectors Association	M. L. Lewis	National Bank Bldg. Waupun
Wisconsin Conservation Congress	Richard A. Hemp	Mosinee
Wisconsin Cooperative Housing Association	Roy G. Mita	5722 Bittersweet Pl. Madison
Wisconsin Council of Churches	Ellis Dana	308 Washington Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Council of Come Back Clubs	Fred H. Broecker	2577 N. Murray Ave. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Council of Safety	H. A. Klemm	234 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Federated Humane Societies	O. H. Eliason	226 W. Gilman St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Council on Alcoholism	Mrs. H. E. Gunderson	2308 N. 40th St. Milwaukee 10
Wisconsin Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.	Elizabeth R. Pratt	1219 Cleveland Ave. Racine
Wisconsin Federation of Conservation Clubs	Les Woerpel	411 E. Lincoln Ave. Stevens Point
Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs	Mrs. Ernest Sletteland	Pigeon Falls
Wisconsin Federation of Stamps Clubs	Edward D. Hamilton	118 W. Lincoln Ave. Oshkosh
Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs	Mrs. Karl L. Kleinpell	Cassville
Wisconsin Friends of Our Native Landscape	George W. Simmons, Jr.	300 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Garden Club	Mrs. Clarence Fiebrantz	3006 N. Downer Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Geological Society	Andrew J. Haynes ..	173-A No. 73rd St. Milwaukee 13
Wisconsin Good Roads Association	Edward J. Konkol .	1 West Main St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Greater Recreational Association	Dan F. Vecker	Park Falls
Wisconsin Highway Users Conference	F. M. Elliott	122 W. Washington Ave., Room 415 Madison 3
Wisconsin Home Agents Association	Mamie Tillema	Monroe
Wisconsin Home Demonstration Council	Mrs. Eugene F. Dietz	Route 3 Odana Road Madison 5
Wisconsin Industrial Arts Association	Art A. Flanagan	High School Berlin

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Junior Chamber of Commerce	Len Wright	Wrights Bakery Oshkosh
Wisconsin Park and Recreation Society	Warner E. Bartram	Court House Room 308 Milwaukee
Wisconsin Raccoon and Fox Hunters Association	R. J. Antes	Evansville
Wisconsin Recreation Association	Wm. K. Seidlitz	3841 W. St. Paul Ave. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Roadside Development Council ..	Mrs. C. H. Schuele ..	247 Woodlawn Lane Oconomowoc
Wisconsin Roller Canary Club	John Dziekan	2612 W. Greenfield Ave. Milwaukee 4
Wisconsin Society for Mental Health	Esther H. de Weerd Ph.D.	405 E. Grand Ave. Beloit
Wisconsin Society for Ornithology	Walter E. Scott	State Office Bldg. Wisconsin Conser- vation Dept. Madison 1
Wisconsin Society of Mayflower Descendants	Mrs. Edward J. Schickel	1721 No. 68th St. Wauwatosa 13
Wisconsin State Bowling Association	Clarence H. Jonen ..	817 N. 27th St. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin State Button Society	Charlotte Churchill .	407 Wisconsin Ave. Madison 5
Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce	William J. Petersen	704 Insurance Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin State Checker Association	Halbert W. Brooks ..	Box B Green Lake
Wisconsin State Genealogical Society	F. Winston Luck	820 South 29th St. Milwaukee 15
Wisconsin State Motion Picture Council	Mrs. H. W. Bain	6830 Etta Ct. Wauwatosa
Wisconsin Temperance Federation	Clarence Selby	221 Washington Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Turner District of American Turners	Fred Bartels	21 South Butler St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Welfare Council	Morris Hursh	440 Washington Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Woman's Bowling Association ..	Mrs. Jeannette J. Kenpprath	4721 W. Washington Blvd. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance Union	Mrs. Phil LeGrand ..	3920 N. Frederick Ave. Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin Women's Legislative Council	Mrs. H. J. Schubert .	309 N. Carroll St. Madison

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Agricultural		
American Dairy Association of Wisconsin ..	Gordon B. Reuhl	Tenney Bldg. Room 820 Madison
Badgerland Co-op		Whitewater
Cheese Laboratory, Inc.		1209 17th Ave. Monroe
Cheese Producers Marketing Association ..	J. F. Shager	Monroe
Consolidated Badger Cooperative		116-118 N. Main St. Shawano
Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association		100 N. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee 3
Farm Holiday Association	Charles Goldamer ..	2130 N. 45th St. Milwaukee 8
Farm Truckers Association of Wisconsin ...		1203 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. Inenatsch	Monroe
4-H Clubs of Wisconsin	W. McNeel	College of Agriculture Madison
Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin	Mrs. Jack Reynolds	West Allis 14
Northern Wisconsin Co-Operative Tobacco Pool	George C. Nygaard	Viroqua
Potato Growers of Wisconsin, Inc.	Cliff Hutchinson	Fidelity Bank Bldg. Room 15 Antigo
Progressive Farmers Co-operative	Herbert Tubbs	Route 2 Seymour
Pure Milk Products Co-operative	Wm. O. Perdue	18 West First St. Fond du Lac
Southeastern Wisconsin Cheese Association	D. J. Horn	Beaver Dam
Wisconsin Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association	James G. Fuller	College of Agriculture Madison
Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association	E. D. Holden	Agronomy Bldg. Madison 6
Wisconsin Apple Institute	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Pl. Madison
Wisconsin Association of Future Farmers of America	C. H. Bonsack	State Office Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Ayrshire Breeders' Association ..	Lawrence Blank	Route 1 Ripon

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Beef Breeders and Feeders Association	Arlie Mucks	College of Agriculture Madison
Wisconsin Breeders and Harness Horse Association	Clyde C. Woody	42 Hillside Terrace Madison 5
Wisconsin Brown Swiss Association	Mrs. Normal Magnussen	Lake Mills
Wisconsin Certified Record of Production Association	Kenneth Mathews ..	Burlington
Wisconsin Cheese Exchange	R. W. Leffler	Plymouth
Wisconsin Cheese Makers	Len. E. Kopitzke	Route 2 Marion
Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Cooperative ..	E. H. Bruggink	Plymouth
Wisconsin Chester White Breeders' Cooperative Association	Howard Hasheider ..	Route 1 Sauk City
Wisconsin Co-operative Wool Growers Association	Roy E. Richards	Box 2026 Milwaukee 1
Wisconsin Council of Agricultural Co-operative	Milo K. Swanton	814 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Creameries Association	Oscar Christianson ..	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Creamery Operators Association	E. H. Radtke	Reedsburg
Wisconsin Dairy Federation	W. W. Clark	College of Agriculture Madison
Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement Association	J. E. Stallard	307 King Hall Madison 6
Wisconsin Dairy Technology Society	Dr. K. G. Weckel ..	Dept. Dairy Industry University of Wis. Madison 6
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association	B. R. Dugdale	4150 Hiawatha Drive Madison 5
Wisconsin Duroc Breeder's Association	Lester D. Wallace ..	Route 1 Beloit
Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation	James C. Green	18 South Thornton Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Flying Farmers	John Isaccs	Withee
Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders' Association	George D. Britts	Box 14 Waukesha
Wisconsin Hampshire Breeders' Association	Wayne Brown	Lodi
Wisconsin Hatcheries Association	Theodore King	Mazomanie
Wisconsin Hereford Breeders' Association ..	Homer Graber	Mineral Point
Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association	James G. Fuller	College of Agriculture Madison

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Jersey Cattle Club Co-operative	George B. Price	Route 3, Box 372 Kenosha
Wisconsin Junior State Fair	Wm. M. Masterson ..	State Fair Park Milwaukee
Wisconsin Leaf Tobacco Dealers' and Growers Association	Victor C. Davidson ..	Stoughton
Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association	Arlie Mucks	Agricultural Hall Madison 6
Wisconsin Milk Dealers' Association, Inc. ..		1 West Main St. Madison
Wisconsin Milk Sanitarians Association	L. Wayne Brown	421 Chemistry Bldg. Madison 6
Wisconsin Milking Shorthorn Breeders Association	Leslie H. Gerner	Route 3 Whitewater
Wisconsin Muck Farmers Association		205 Agricultural Hall Madison 6
Wisconsin Swine Breeders' Association, Inc.	E. H. Marth	Jackson Route 3
Wisconsin Poland China Breeders Association	E. Donald Fitzsimmons	Mineral Point
Wisconsin Poultry and Egg Association	Edward Alf	Endeavor
Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association	Kenneth Kopp	Galesville
Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders Association ..	John M. McLay	Janesville
Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association ..	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Pl. Madison 6
Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association	Leo Sorenson	Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin State Grange	Wm. E. Seffern	Van Dyne
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society	H. J. Rahmlow	424 University Farm Pl. Madison 6
Wisconsin Swine Breeders' Association	Harold Marquardt ..	501 Franklin Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Swiss and Limburger Cheese Producers' Association	Fred Galli	Monroe
Wisconsin Turkey Federation	M. K. Wright	Weyerhaeuser

Educational

Association of Presidents and Deans of Wisconsin Colleges	Nathan M. Pusey	Lawrence College Appleton
Association of Wisconsin Teachers Colleges	Dr. Emerson Wulling	State Teachers College La Crosse
Badger Boys State, Inc.	Glenn D. Tinkham ..	1007 W. 6th St. Marshfield

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Future Homemakers of America	Kathryn T. Gill	315 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Joint Committee on Education	Mrs. Milo Swanton .	Route 5 Madison
League of Classroom Teachers of Wisconsin	Flora Jane Macdonald	715 W. 6th St. Ashland
Mathematical Association of America	Prof. Louise A. Wolf	623 W. State St. Milwaukee 3
Normal School Principals Association	Lulu Kellogg	Wautoma
University of Wisconsin Foundation	Basil I. Peterson	905 University Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Alumni Association	John Berge	770 Langdon St. Madison
Wisconsin Association for Health and Physical Education	Cliff Fagan	Marinette
Wisconsin Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development	Leslie Johnson	Public Schools Superior
Wisconsin Association for Vocational and Adult Education	C. D. Rejahl	114 N. Carroll St. Madison
Wisconsin Association of County Superintendents	Robert Ostrander	Lancaster
Wisconsin Association of Directors of Vocational and Adult Education	Carl Bertram	Appleton
Wisconsin Association of Educational and Vocational Guidance	Floyd Cummings	Neenah High School. Neenah
Wisconsin Association of Modern Foreign Language Teachers	Mariele Schirmer	State Teachers College Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Rural Vocational Homemaking Instructors	Mrs. Naomi Wahlquist	Hammond
Wisconsin Association of School Administrators	F. P. MacLachlan	Park Falls
Wisconsin Association of School Boards	Mrs. Letha Bannerman	1220 Highland Park Blvd. Wausau
Wisconsin Association of School Business Officials	Gordon E. Nelson	c/o Board of Education 351 W. Wilson St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Association of Secondary Principals	E. H. Boettcher	Senior High School Wausau
Wisconsin Association of Speech Teachers	A. E. Weaver	Speech Dept. University of Wis. Madison 6
Wisconsin Association of Student Councils	Douglas Van de Water	416 Clifton Ave. Sheboygan

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Business Schools Association	H. W. Harb	Madison College Madison
Wisconsin Conference of City Grade Supervisors	Ralph J. Cooke	101 S. Military Road Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers		119 Monona Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Education Association	O. H. Plenzke	404 Insurance Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Elementary School Principals Association	Lillian Simonson	Marquette School Madison
Wisconsin Extension Workers Association ..	Helen Stetzer	Court House Annex Eau Claire
Wisconsin Federation of Teachers	Mary Connelly	6022 — 11th Ave. Kenosha
Wisconsin High School Forensic Association	Robert H. Schacht ..	1327 University Ave. Madison 5
Wisconsin Home Economics Association	Frances Zuill	119 Home Economics Bldg. University of Wis. Madison 6
Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association	P. F. Neverman	P.O. Box 176 Marinette
Wisconsin Junior High School Administrators Association	Harrison U. Wood	Franklin Junior High School Racine
Wisconsin Music Teachers Association	Paul G. Jones	803 State St. Madison
Wisconsin Rural Schools Association	Mrs. Ralph Richards	R. R. 3 Lodi
Wisconsin School Music Association	H. C. Wegner	210 State St. Madison
Wisconsin School Secretaries Association ..	Mrs. Elaine Patchett Licking ..	Ripon High School Ripon
Wisconsin Supervising Teachers Association	A. C. Werth	1334 Prospect Ave. Wausau

Public Officials and Employees

American Waterworks Association	L. A. Smith	City Hall Madison 3
Associated Police Communication Officers, Inc.	Henry G. Barnes	4715 W. Vliet St. Milwaukee 8
Association of City Managers	Henry Traxler	Janesville
Association of Wisconsin County Hospitals	Calvin Mills	Clark County Hospital Owen
Board of County Judges	L. L. Darling	Jefferson

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Board of Juvenile Court Judges	Hon. Elmer D. Goodland	Racine
Clerk of Circuit Courts Association	Jessie M. Holcomb ..	Court House Monroe
Conference of Wisconsin Sewerage Works Operators	T. F. Wisniewski	4341 Hillcrest Drive Madison 5
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 County Officers	Myrtle L. Hansen	Court House Madison
Ladies Auxiliary to the Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association	Mrs. E. Bokina	1204 Vilas Ave. Madison
League of Wisconsin Municipalities	Frederick N. MacMillin	30 E. Johnson St. Madison 3
Assessors' Section	William Halberg	City Hall Two Rivers
Attorneys' Section	Robert J. Cunningham	304 Jackman Block Janesville
Building Inspectors' Section	Sidney Sinar	City Hall Wauwatosa
Clerks' and Finance Officers' Section	Alice Kenney	City Hall Menomonie
Engineering and Public Works Section	Edwin Duszynski	City Hall Cudahy
Park and Recreation Section	Warner E. Bartram ..	Room 308 Court House Milwaukee 3
Plumbing Inspectors' Section	L. F. Bugbee	125 W. Washington St. Wausau
Public Welfare Section	Mrs. Catherine Rank ..	City Hall Manitowoc
Village Section	Clem Rass	Luxemburg
National Association of Postmasters	Margaret McGonicggle	Sun Prairie
National League of District Postmasters	Leo M. Meyer	Loyal
Probation and Parole Association of Wisconsin	Mrs. Rosalie Klann ..	1807 E. Olive St. Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin Association For Public Health	Bruce Dimmitt	409 E. Walnut Green Bay
Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association	Walter H. Wagner ..	Sheboygan
Wisconsin County Clerks Conference	Mary Thomas	Eagle River

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin County Highway Commissioners Association	E. J. Stephan	Waukesha
Wisconsin Coroners' Association		Safety Building Room 232 Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin County Highway Superintendents' and Foremen's Association	Kenneth Dix	1920 W. Grand Ave. Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin County Treasurers' Association ..	Bernard M. Stehle	Peshtigo
Wisconsin District Attorneys' Association ..	Allen Witkoff	Florence
Wisconsin Fire Prevention Advisory Committee	I. F. Statz	234 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Municipal Utilities Association ..	John B. Jedwabny ..	700 Appleton St. Menasha
Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association	John Kromel	717 — 56th St. Kenosha
Wisconsin Policemen's Protective Association	Thomas P. King	Police Dept. Kenosha
Wisconsin Public Welfare Association	Allen Whelan	Court House Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Rural Letter Carriers' Association	R. A. Woerpel	Marshall
Wisconsin Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff Association	Donald W. John	Box 283 Marinette
Wisconsin State Association of Fire Fighters	E. V. Scibarski	221 Market St. La Crosse
Wisconsin State Employees Association	Roy E. Kubista	510 Insurance Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association ..	Rod A. Porter	Room 3, City Hall Marshfield
Wisconsin State Organization For Public Health Nursing	Hazel Taylor	Marathon County Health Unit Wausau
Wisconsin Towns Association	Arnold H. Fraedrich	Route 1 Nekoosa

Trade and Professional

Advertising Managers Association of Wisconsin Daily Newspapers	Atlee Bratley	Racine Journal Times Racine
American Institute of Banking		312 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 2
American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers	C. A. Rossbach	125 East Wells St. Milwaukee 2
American Society of Civil Engineers	Charles W. Yoder ..	735 North Water St. Milwaukee 2
American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers	John A. Lofte	1821 West Wells St. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Associated Credit Bureaus of Wisconsin, Inc.	Virginia Perske	Credit Bureau Wausau
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.	J. Harry Green	212 Jackman Bldg. Janesville
Associated Master Barbers of Wisconsin	Geo. F. Ayers	923 E. Ogden Ave. Milwaukee
Associated Photo-Engravers of Wisconsin ..	John R. Shultz	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Associated Press	Chief of Bureau	Milwaukee Journal Building Milwaukee 3
Barber Science Association of Wisconsin	Philip L. Mayer	2457 W. Center St. Milwaukee
Furniture Salesmen's Club of Wisconsin	Lee J. Hildeman	1345 W. Fond du Lac Ave. Milwaukee 5
Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors		828 North Broadway Milwaukee
Hotel Greeters of America	John L. Neiner	729 N. 11th St. Milwaukee 3
Independent Theatre Owners of Wisconsin	Harry Perlewitz	1027 W. Wells St. Milwaukee
Insurance Cooperative Agency	A. J. Green	Tenney Bldg. Madison
Junior Savings and Loan League of Wisconsin	Michael T. Crowley	739 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Master Builders Association of Wisconsin ..	Richard Ferge	611 N. Broadway Milwaukee 2
Master Shoe Rebuilders' Association of Wisconsin, Inc.	Grover F. Vanselow	2413 N. 4th St. Milwaukee 12
Monument Builders of America	M. W. Schaefer	2430 W. Lincoln Ave. Milwaukee 15
National Association of Power Engineers ..	S. J. Fruzen	812 Picnic St. Shawano
National Association of Sanitarians	Joseph Cyrulik	210 E. Garfield Ave. Milwaukee 12
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association	O. T. Swan	Era Bldg. Oshkosh
Refrigeration Service Engineers' Society	Lee A. Miles	2005 W. Oklahoma Milwaukee
Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Wisconsin	A. A. Brown	4652 North 28th St. Milwaukee 9

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Retailers Tallow and Calf Skin Association		225 South Muskego Ave. Milwaukee 3
Sheet Metal Contractors' Association of Wisconsin, Inc.	Irv. F. Kanitz	Room 108 225 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee 2
Society of American Foresters	R. W. Abbott	University of Wis. Madison
State Medical Society of Wisconsin	C. H. Crownhart	704 East Gorham St. Box 1109 Madison
Tavern League of Wisconsin	Paul E. Jorgensen	420 7th St. Racine
Travelers Protective Association of America	Wm. F. Schad	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
United Druggists Association	Wm. Schmidler	1502 Calumet Dr. Sheboygan
Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters	Dr. Banner Bill Morgan	101 Stock Pavilion U.W., Madison 6
Wisconsin and Upper Michigan Florists' Association	Stanley Foll	7323 W. Brown Deer Rd. Milwaukee 9
Wisconsin Architects Association		2104 N. 64th St. Wauwatosa 13
Wisconsin Associated Press Managing Editors Association	Seymour S. Althen ..	Two Rivers
Wisconsin Association of Cooperatives	J. K. Kyle	119 Monona Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Association of Finance Companies	L. M. Jeger	P.O. Box 227 Oconto
Wisconsin Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers	P. C. Carver	Box 645 Oshkosh
Wisconsin Association of Ice Industries	Paul F. Hoff	1300 E. Locust St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents	Urban Krier	207 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Association of Medical Technologists	Dorothy M. Zoeller ..	711 N. 16th St. Apt. 408 Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Mutual Insurance Companies	D. G. Whitmore	Evansville
Wisconsin Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons	E. J. Elton	1518 N. 70th St. Wauwatosa
Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers	James J. Arnold	606 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Association of Small Loan Companies	H. H. Honaker	206 Empire Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Stage Employes and Projectionists	Wm. Rieder	377 Marquette St. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Automotive Trades Association ..	Louis Milan	119 Monona Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Bakers Association, Inc.	Fred H. Laufenburg ..	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Bandmasters' Association, Inc. ..	Norman K. Brahmstedt	5829 N. 42nd St. Milwaukee 9
Wisconsin Bankers Association	W. G. Coapman	312 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Bar Association	Philip S. Habermann ..	122 W. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Barber 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 ..	Marshall Hughes	2216 Birch St. Eau Claire
Wisconsin Canners Association	Marvin P. Verhulst ..	1003 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Capitol Correspondents Association	John Wyngaard	242 Washington Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Chiropractic Association	Wm. C. Jacobs	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Chiropractic Association Women's Auxiliary	Mrs. A. W. Breithaupt	902 Harrison St. Watertown
Wisconsin Chiropractic Basic Research Society	Dr. C. J. Mathison ..	Stevens Point
Wisconsin Chiropractors Society	B. M. Zibolsky	Dodgeville
Wisconsin Coal Bureau, Inc.	W. F. Ehmann	119 E. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Collectors Association	N. B. Critser	24 N. Carroll St. Madison
Wisconsin Council of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, Inc. ..	C. H. Muren	417 Clemons Ave. Madison 4
Wisconsin County Boards Association	A. J. Thelen	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Credit Union League	Fabian C. Monroe ..	624 N. 27th St. Milwaukee 8

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League	Harry LePoidevin	Racine Journal-Times Racine
Wisconsin Dietetic Association	Mrs. May Reynolds	Home Economics Dept. U.W., Madison
Wisconsin Dry Cleaners Association	Egon W. Peck	208 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Dump Truck Owners Association	Bruno Guadagni	259 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Electric Cooperative	John E. Olson	303 E. Wilson 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		1030 S. First St. Milwaukee 4
Wisconsin Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association	Harold Ruidl	5920 W. North Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Fur Breeders Association	Harley Wittig	Green Bay
Wisconsin Garage Operators Association, Inc.	Arthur E. Harrer	1421 N. 16th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association	Florian Harvat	Western Ave. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Hospital Association	N. E. Hanshus	310 Chestnut St. Eau Claire
Wisconsin Implement Dealers Association ..	M. R. Williams	2039 Winnebago St. Madison
Wisconsin Library Association	Jane Livingston	Sturgeon Bay
Wisconsin Locally Owned Telephone Group	L. M. Lamkins	Manawa
Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association	Robert A. Ewens	633 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Master Plumbers Association, Inc.	Robert H. Hammersmith	739 N. 2nd St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Morticians Society, Inc.	Harvey H. Dobratz ..	3514 N. Port Washington Ave. Milwaukee 12
Wisconsin Motor Carriers Association	John P. Varda	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Muskrat and Beaver Farmers Association, Inc.	Harry H. Klemine ..	Kiel
Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Alliance	J. E. Kennedy	219-220 Washington Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association	Thos S. Pinney	Sturgeon Bay

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Optometric Association	Allen A. Goetz	1806 Washington St. Two Rivers
Wisconsin Painters and Sculptors	Edward A. Boerner ..	2963 N. Frederick Ave. Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin Paper Group	Irwin Pearson	P.O. Box 389 Neenah
Wisconsin Passenger Club	E. A. Freund	210 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Petroleum Association	K. C. King	318 Tenney Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Petroleum Industries Committee	F. M. Elliott	122 W. Washington Ave. Room 415 Madison 3
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association	Jennings Murphy	161 W. Wis. Ave. Room 3060 Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Travelers Association	John F. Brush	1241 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Physiotherapy Association		Box 916 Milwaukee
Wisconsin Pipe Trades Association	Anthony J. King	2855 N. Frederick Ave. Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin Press Association	Carl A. Zielke	235 Washington Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Press Photographers Association	E. H. Timm	Record-Herald Co. Wausau
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 Railroad Association	C. A. Hummel	122 W. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Recorders Association	Lawrence Larson	Mauston
Wisconsin Restaurant Association	E. A. Conforti	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Retail Credit Association	N. B. Critser	24 N. Carroll St. Madison
Wisconsin Retail Dry Goods Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Food Dealers Association	F. B. Wienke	611 N. Broadway Room 112 Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Furniture Association	Theo E. Stickle	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Retail Hardware Association	H. A. Lewis	Stevens Point

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Retail Ice Cream Manufacturers Association	Ed Brudos	Onalaska
Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association	B. W. Heald	324 N. 35th St. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Retail Lumbermen's Association	H. P. McDermott	501 Milwaukee Gas Co. Bldg. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Retail Men's Wear Association ..	F. Edwin Schmitz	22-24 W. Mifflin St. Madison
Wisconsin Road Builders Association	E. E. Hoebel	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Sanatorium Superintendent's Association	Freda Breaker	Hickory Grove Sanatorium West DePere
Wisconsin Sanatorium Trustees' Association	Chas. L. Burnham	1018 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Savings and Loan League	Lawrence H. Meyer	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Seed Dealers Association	J. W. Jung	Randolph
Wisconsin Shoe Traders Association	Henry D. Keuhn	3110 W. National Ave. Milwaukee 15
Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants	Walter R. Bunge	Box 512 Milwaukee 1
Wisconsin Society of Chiropodists	Dr. L. L. Zeeman	2218 N. 3rd St. Milwaukee 12
Wisconsin Society of Landscape Architects	George W. Simmons, Jr.	300 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Society of Plumbing Supervisors and Sanitary Inspectors	L. F. Bugbee	125 W. Washington St. Wausau
Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers	O. J. Muegge	656 Crandall St. Madison 5
Wisconsin State Association of Retail Meat and Food Dealers	Harvey L. Wickert ..	1659 Oregon St. Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Brewers Association	Irvin J. Ott	231 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin State Council of the International Association of Machinists ..	Henry J. Winkel	1128 Bluff Avenue Sheboygan
Wisconsin State Dental Assistants Association	Rose Hoerbarger	215 N. Fourth St. Stoughton
Wisconsin State Dental Society	Kenneth F. Crane	1233 Bankers Bldg. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	Wm. Nagorsne	1012 N. 3rd St. Milwaukee 3

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin State Hotel Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council ..	John M. Sorenson	952 N. 12th St. Room 3 Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin State League of Nursing Education	Segrid E. Barber	Rockaway Beach Route 5 Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Nurses Association	Mrs. C. D. Partridge	161 W. Wis. Ave. Room 7170 Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin State Telephone Association	J. E. Byrne	14 S. Carroll St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Surgical Society	Dr. Frank Weeks	522 W. Second St. Ashland
Wisconsin Tavern Keepers Association, Inc.	Phil Marshal	1400 Bankers Bldg. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance	Paul N. Reynolds	122 W. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Taxpayers Conference	Arch Ely	340 Washington Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Title Association	A. J. Achten	Shawano
Wisconsin Tobacco Wholesalers Association, Inc.	E. J. Malloy	626 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin United Commercial Travelers of America	John Zesiger	611 W. Columbia St. Chippewa Falls
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Fruit Jobbers	Fred J. Leonard	P.O. Box 199 Appleton
Wisconsin Utilities Association	A. F. Herwig	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association	Dr. B. A. Beech	208 Genetics Bldg. Madison 6
Wisconsin Warehousemen's Association	H. L. Ashworth	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Well Drillers, Inc.	R. H. Nienon	Hotel Merrill Bldg. Merrill
Wisconsin Wholesale Beer Distributors' Association	Harvey E. Roesler	759 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Wholesale Food Distributors Association	E. J. Malloy	626 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Wine and Spirit Institute	Clyde S. Tutton	110 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Women's Press Club	Marion Koch	334 Huron Ave. Sheboygan
Women's State Bar Association	Vartak Gulbankian .	309 Main St. Racine

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Veterans		
American Legion	Jack L. Spore	794 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
American Legion Auxiliary	Mrs. M. A. Wiemer ..	Independence
American Veterans Committee	James I. Saltzstein ..	425 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
American Veterans of World War II		606 W. Wis. Ave. Room 519 Milwaukee 3
American War Dads	John Bobroski	712 Lake Ave. Racine
American War Mothers	Mrs. Katherine Wendelburg	2128 N. 42nd St. Milwaukee 8
Army and Navy Union	Harry Fitzpatrick	2545 N. Buffum St. Milwaukee 12
Army and Navy Union Ladies Auxiliary	Mrs. Mildred Casey	2127 N. 31st St. Milwaukee 8
Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans	Mrs. Ellinore Konrad	7917 Stickney Ave. Milwaukee 13
Blinded Veterans Association	Carl Nichols	Palm St. Janesville
Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc.	Mrs. Ann Burton Gale	2006 East Fernwood Ave. Milwaukee 7
Daughters of American Revolution	Mrs. V. A. Suydam	1224 Porter Ave. Beloit
Daughters of Union Veterans of Civil War	Jean Field	813 S. 103rd St. Milwaukee
Disabled American Veterans	Robert W. Schroeder	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee
Disabled American Veterans Women's Auxiliary	Mrs. Doris Maas	40 E. 9th St. Fond du Lac
Grand Army of the Republic	Alma Cheesman	5502 W. Burnham St. Milwaukee 14
Ladies of the Grand Army	Mrs. Alma C. J. Speckner	1331 Spaight St. Madison 4
Marine Corps League	George Canak	1101-1111 W. Highland Ave. Milwaukee 3
Military Order of the Cootie	Bruno Hinz	2845 S. Lenox St. Milwaukee
Military Order of the Purple Heart	Conrad J. Melberg ..	1706 Broadway Superior
National Daughters of the G. A. R.	Mrs. Vera Ostrander	208 E. Main St. Madison 3
Navy Club of the United States of America	Joseph O. Carpenter	414 Milton Ave. Janesville

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Navy Fathers and Sons of America	A. W. Sommerfeldt ..	2048 N. 18th St. Milwaukee 5
Navy Fathers and Sons of America Auxiliary	Mrs. A. W. Sommerfeldt	2048 N. 18th St. Milwaukee 5
Navy League of the United States		735 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2
Rainbow Division Veterans Association	H. G. Pollnow	329 — 14th St. Oshkosh
Service Star Legion	Mrs. Earl Tayler	419 Milton St. Antigo
Sons of the American Legion	Lynn A. Miller	1116 N. Leminwah St. Appleton
Sons of the American Revolution		803 E. State St. Milwaukee 2
Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War	Oscar Doppler	625 — 2nd Ave. Baraboo
Star Mothers of Wisconsin	Mrs. Mary Garrity ..	4535 N. 21st St. Milwaukee 9
32nd Division Veteran Association	Joseph A. Hrdlick ..	1806 N. 49th St. Milwaukee 8
United Spanish-American War Veterans	George C. Bauer	2867 N. 44th St. Milwaukee 10
United Spanish-American War Veterans Auxiliary	Sophie Wright	474½ Main St. Oshkosh
Veterans of Foreign Wars	Thomas E. Anderson	720 W. Second St. Ashland
Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary	Dorothy Kiggins	113½ W. Howard St. Portage
Wisconsin China-Burma-India Club	E. A. Warnecke	915 Smith St. New London
Wisconsin Veterans Council	Jack L. Spore	794 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
Woman's Relief Corps	Mrs. Ella W. Miller	210 State St. Madison 3

STANDARD (AM) BROADCASTING STATIONS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

WATK	Antigo	WLIN	Merrill
WHBY	Appleton	WEMP	Milwaukee
WATW	Ashland	WEXT	Milwaukee
WBEL	Beloit	WFOX	Milwaukee
WBIZ	Eau Claire	WISN	Milwaukee
WEAU	Eau Claire	WMAW	Milwaukee
WRFW	Eau Claire	WMLO	Milwaukee
WLDY	Flambeau Township	WTMJ	Milwaukee
KFIZ	Fond du Lac	WNAM	Neenah
WDUZ	Green Bay	WOSH	Oshkosh
WJPG	Green Bay	WOBT	Pelican
WTAQ	Green Bay	WIBU	Poynette
WCLO	Janesville	WRJN	Racine
WLIP	Kenosha	WJMC	Rice Lake
WKBH	La Crosse	WROC	Richland Center
WKTY	La Crosse	WTCH	Shawano
WLCX	La Crosse	WHBL	Sheboygan
WHA	Madison	WLBL	Stevens Point
WIBA	Madison	WTWT	Stevens Point
WISC	Madison	WDSM	Superior
WKOW	Madison	WSBR	Superior
WOMT	Manitowoc	WTN	Watertown
WMAM	Marinette	WAUX	Waukesha
WDLB	Marshfield	WSAU	Wausau
WIGM	Medford	WFHR	Wisconsin Rapids

FM (Frequency Modulation) STATIONS

WBNB	Beloit	WDLB-FM	Marshfield
WHKW	Chilton	WLIN	Merrill
WHWC	Colfax	WEMP-FM	Milwaukee
WHAD	Delafield	WISN-FM	Milwaukee
WEAU-FM	Eau Claire	WTMJ-FM	Milwaukee
WJPG-FM	Green Bay	WNAM-FM	Neenah
WTAQ-FM	Green Bay	WOSH-FM	Oshkosh
WWCF	Greenfield	WRJN-FM	Racine
WHLA	La Crosse County	WHRM	Rib Mountain State Park
WCLO-FM	Janesville	WJMC-FM	Rice Lake
WFOV	Madison	WHBL-FM	Sheboygan
WHA-FM	Madison	WAUX-FM	Waukesha
WIBA-FM	Madison	WSAU-FM	Wausau
WISC-FM	Madison	WFHR-FM	Wisconsin Rapids

TELEVISION STATIONS

WTMJ-TV

Milwaukee

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS¹

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Abbotsford	Clark	Tribune	Weekly	Robert J. Janda
Adams	Adams	Adams County Times	Weekly	Laura M. Klinefelter
Albany	Green	Herald	Weekly	Laurence L. Arnold
Algoma	Kewaunee ..	Record-Herald	Weekly	H. H. Heidmann
Alma	Buffalo	Buffalo County Journal	Weekly	C. E. Cronick
Amery	Polk	Free Press	Weekly	Palmer Sondreal
Amherst	Portage	Advocate	Weekly	J. L. Moberg
Antigo	Langlade ..	Daily Journal	Daily	Artemas F. Berner
Appleton	Outagamie ..	Post-Crescent	Daily	V. I. Minahan
Arcadia	Trempealeau	News-Leader	Thurs.	A. H. Gauger
Argyle	Lafayette ..	Atlas	Weekly	J. A. McGinnity
Ashland	Ashland	Daily Press	Dly. ex. Sun.	John B. Chapple
Athens	Marathon ..	Record	Weekly	Norman Dale
Augusta	Eau Claire ..	Union	Weekly	E. M. Herrell
Baldwin	St. Croix ..	Bulletin	Weekly	W. E. Hawley
Balsam Lake ..	Polk	Polk County Ledger	Weekly	Curtis B. Gaylord
Bangor	La Crosse ..	Independent	Weekly	Mrs. E. A. Meier
Baraboo	Sauk	News-Republic	Dly. ex. Sun.	Baraboo News Publishing Co.
Barron	Barron	News-Shield	Weekly	E. H. Stern
Bayfield	Bayfield	Bayfield County Press	Weekly	Frank G. Dexter
Beaver Dam ..	Dodge	Argus	Weekly	James B. Sherman
Beaver Dam ..	Dodge	Daily Citizen	Daily	J. E. Helfert
Beldenville ..	Pierce	Reporter	Weekly	C. E. Helmer
Belleville ..	Dane	Recorder	Weekly	John P. Adams
Belmont	Lafayette ..	Success	Weekly	B. C. Druliner
Beloit	Rock	Daily News	Daily	Daily News Publishing Co.
Beloit	Rock	Mental Health	Quarterly ...	Wisconsin Society for Mental Health
Beloit	Rock	Round Table	Weekly	Associated Students of Beloit College
Benton	Lafayette ..	Advocate	Weekly	C. M. Vail
Berlin	Green Lake ..	Journal	Semiweekly ..	J. R. Patey
Biramwood ..	Shawano ..	News	Weekly	Marcus M. Keller
Black Earth ..	Dane	Dane County News ..	Friday	Arthur W. Pickering
Black River Falls	Jackson	Banner-Journal	Weekly	Merlin Hull
Blair	Trempealeau	Press	Weekly	M. A. Jensen
Blanchardville	Lafayette ..	Blade	Wednesday ..	W. F. McGuigan
Bloomer	Chippewa ..	Advance	Weekly	Alfred Bauer, Sr. and Alfred Bauer, Jr.
Bloomington ..	Grant	Record	Weekly	C. J. Staats
Bonduel	Shawano ..	Times	Weekly	Donald C. Van Vuren
Boscobel	Grant	Dial	Weekly	H. E. Howe
Boyceville ..	Dunn	Press	Weekly	H. K. Halvorson
Boyd	Chippewa ..	Transcript	Weekly	H. W. Brochtrup
Brandon	Fond du Lac	Times	Weekly	Gordon Hamley
Brillion	Calumet	News	Friday	Elliot Zander
Brodhead	Green	Independent-Register	Weekly	Dan S. Markham
Brooklyn	Green	Teller	Weekly	James P. Green
Bruce	Rusk	News-Letter	Weekly	Ralph W. Peters
Burlington ..	Racine	Free Press	Weekly	Elmer Ebert
Burlington ..	Racine	Standard Democrat ..	Weekly	Louis H. Zimmermann
Butternut	Ashland	Bulletin	Weekly	Matthew J. Hart
Cadott	Chippewa ..	Sentinel	Weekly	A. T. Nabbefeld
Cambridge ..	Dane	News	Weekly	G. W. Crump
Cameron	Barron	Echo	Weekly	Lynn A. Mason
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	News	Weekly	Harlow Roate
Cashton	Monroe	Record	Weekly	Martin E. Hagen
Cassville	Grant	American	Weekly	Ralph Molm
Cedarburg ..	Ozaukee	News	Weekly	Adlai S. Horn

¹This list was compiled as of November 1, 1949.

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Chetek	Barron	Alert	Weekly	Lynn A. Mason
Chilton	Calumet	Times-Journal	Weekly	William J. McHale
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Herald-Telegram	Daily	Milo E. Nickel
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Wisconsin Farmers Union News	Semimonthly	Harry Miller
Clear Lake	Polk	Star	Weekly	Roy Holman
Clinton	Rock	Clinton Topper	Weekly	C. A. McMullen
Clintonville	Waupaca	Tribune-Gazette	Weekly	Ward J. Risvold and Carl Turner
Cochrane	Buffalo	Recorder	Weekly	L. E. and D. J. Hammergren
Colby	Clark	Phonograph	Weekly	R. H. Markus
Colfax	Dunn	Messenger	Weekly	P. H. Swift
Columbus	Columbia	Journal-Republican	Weekly	W. R. and L. S. Larson
Cornell	Chippewa	Chippewa Valley Courier	Weekly	Lyle R. Howard
Crandon	Forest	Forest Republican	Weekly	Jack Kronschnabl
Cuba City	Grant	News-Herald	Weekly	W. H. Goldthorpe
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Enterprise	Weekly	G. P. Dunn and F. P. Neumann
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Reminder-Press	Weekly	Leo R. Stonek
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Voice	Thursday	Gordon R. Lewis
Cumberland	Barron	Advocate	Weekly	Curtis R. George
Darlington	Lafayette	Lafayette County News	Weekly	G. M. Howery
Darlington	Lafayette	Republican-Journal	Weekly	E. Bowden Curtiss
Deerfield	Dane	Independent	Weekly	Harland Everson
De Forest	Dane	Times-Tribune	Weekly	Earl N. Emerson
Delafield	Waukesha	Gazette	Weekly	Frank D. Boyd
Delavan	Walworth	Enterprise	Tuesday	Chester Dorschner
Delavan	Walworth	Republican	Thursday	Edward Morrissey
Denmark	Brown	Dairyland Review	Thursday	J. R. Satran
De Pere	Brown	Journal-Democrat	Weekly	John A. Creviere
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle	Weekly	Edward T. Mundy
Dorchester	Clark	Clarion	Weekly	W. P. Lehnertz
Dousman	Waukesha	Index	Weekly	Geo. T. Ehrlich
Durand	Pepin	Courier-Wedge	Weekly	A. F. Ender & Sons
Eagle	Waukesha	Quill	Weekly	Isabel Engebretsen
Eagle River	Vilas	Vilas County News Review	Weekly	Col. Joyce M. Larkin
East Ellsworth	Pierce	Ellsworth Record	Weekly	Oscar A. Halls
East Troy	Walworth	News	Wednesday	Glenn A. Kurzrock
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Daily Telegram	Daily	Eau Claire Press Company
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Leader	Daily	Eau Claire Press Company
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Spectator	Weekly	Karren Bergh
Edgerton	Rock	Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter	Weekly	George H. Bozich
Elkhorn	Walworth	Independent	Weekly	Claude F. Eames
Ellsworth	Pierce	Pierce County Herald	Weekly	H. F. Doolittle
Elm Grove	Waukesha	Elm Leaves	Weekly	Lee Perry
Elmwood	Pierce	Argus	Weekly	Forrest H. Johnson
Elroy	Juneau	Leader-Tribune	Weekly	Oliver R. Witte
Ettrick	Templeau	Advance	Weekly	E. Lynn Finch
Evansville	Rock	Review	Weekly	P. D. Pearsall
Fennimore	Grant	Times	Thursday	E. J. Roethe
Florence	Florence	Mining News	Weekly	Chase O. Youngs
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth Reporter	Dly. ex. Sun. Semimonthly	A. H. Lange
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Hoard's Dairyman	5 days wkly.	W. D. Hoard & Sons Company
Fountain City	Buffalo	Jefferson County Union	5 days wkly.	W. D. Hoard, Jr.
Fountain City	Buffalo	Buffalo County Republican	Weekly	M. H. Johnson
Fox Lake	Dodge	Representative	Weekly	George J. White
Frederic	Polk	Inter-County Leader	Weekly	Bennie Bye
Friendship	Adams	Star	Weekly	Harvey J. Oleson
Friendship	Adams	Reporter	Weekly	Laura M. Klinefelter

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Galesville	Trempealeau	Republican	Weekly	Hugh Ellison
Gays Mills	Crawford	Crawford County Independent	Weekly	Glenn L. Hagar
Genoa City	Walworth	Broadcaster	Thursday	Mrs. Hattie Dahlke
Gillett	Oconto	Times	Weekly	Ernest J. Shellman
Gilman	Taylor	Herald	Weekly	H. W. Brochtrup
Glenwood City ..	St. Croix	Tribune	Weekly	Frank R. Neu
Glidden	Ashland	Enterprise	Weekly	Matthew J. Hart
Grantsburg	Burnett	Journal of Burnett County	Weekly	F. B. Huth
Green Bay	Brown	Farmer's Friend	Weekly	Crane Murphy
Green Bay	Brown	Press-Gazette	Dly. ex. Sun. ..	V. I. Minahan
Green Lake	Green Lake	Green Lake County Reporter	Weekly	Wm. W. Hobart
Greendale	Milwaukee	Review	Biweekly	Greendale Review Publishing Association
Greenwood	Clark	Gleaner	Weekly	Albert Neuenfeldt
Hales Corners ..	Milwaukee	Tri-Town News	Weekly	P. G. Nickerson
Hammond	St. Croix	News	Thursday	F. E. Hartwig
Hancock	Waushara	Hancock-Coloma News	Weekly	Orson Adams
Hartford	Washington	Times-Press	Weekly	John J. Shinnors
Hartland	Waukesha	Hartland News	Weekly	Hughhitt H. Hinderaker
Hawkins	Rusk	Chronicle	Friday	Lyle Sheed
Hayward	Sawyer	Sawyer County Record and Hay- ward Republican .	Weekly	Julien C. Gingras
Highland	Iowa	Press	Weekly	Warren L. Hill
Hilbert	Calumet	Favorite	Weekly	Leonard J. Suttner
Hillsboro	Vernon	Sentry Enterprise ..	Weekly	Edwin W. Shear
Hollandale	Iowa	Weekly Review	Weekly	Mrs. Albert W. Kirchoff
Horicon	Dodge	Reporter	Weekly	L. W. and H. L. Wright
Hudson	St. Croix	Star-Observer	Weekly	Clarence J. Reiter
Humbird	Clark	Enterprise	Weekly	H. J. Quartermont
Hurley	Iron	Iron County News ..	Weekly	F. A. Emunson
Hustisford	Dodge	Miner	Weekly	Richard A. Hemp
Independence ..	Trempealeau	News	Weekly	Willie Kaul
Iola	Waupaca	News-Wave	Weekly	G. L. Kirkpatrick
Iron River	Bayfield	Herald	Weekly	Firman E. Cooper
Janesville	Rock	Pioneer	Weekly	P. J. Savage
Jefferson	Jefferson	Daily Gazette	Daily	Sidney H. and Robert W. Bliss
Juneau	Dodge	Banner	Weekly	Horace L. Buri
Kaukauna	Outagamie	Independent	Weekly	Eugene R. Clifford
Kendall	Monroe	Times	Semiweekly ..	C. J. Hansen
Kenosha	Kenosha	Keystone	Weekly	Oliver R. Witte
Kewaskum	Washington	Evening News	Daily	R. S. Kingsley
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Labor	Weekly	Harold J. Newton
Kiel	Manitowoc	Statesman	Weekly	Wm. J. Harbeck
La Crosse	La Crosse	Enterprise	Weekly	C. F. Temby
La Farge	Vernon	Tri-County Record ..	Weekly	Kenneth L. Larson
Ladysmith	Rusk	Hokah Chief	Weekly	H. E. Wheaton
Lake Geneva	Walworth	Tribune	Daily	W. T. Burgess
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Enterprise	Weekly	Arnott S.
Lancaster	Grant	Widstrand, Jr. Mark R. Bell	Weekly	A. M. Bearder
Lodi	Columbia	Regional News	Weekly	Willis James Erlanson
Lone Rock	Richland	Leader	Weekly	A. L. Sherman
Loyal	Clark	Grant County Herald Grant County Independent	Weekly	Norman M. Clapp
		Wisconsin Club Woman	Weekly	Mrs. W. C. Cartwright
		Enterprise	Weekly	Arnie F. Betts
		Journal	Weekly	D. F. Turrell
		Tribune	Weekly	L. V. Cowles and J. R. Steiner

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Luck	Polk	Enterprise-Herald ..	Weekly	Vernie R. Jensen
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	News	Weekly	C. F. Temby
Madison	Dane	Badger Farm		
		Bureau News	Monthly	Oswald B. Anderson
		Badger History for Boys and Girls	Monthly	State Historical Society
		Badger Quarterly ...	Quarterly ...	University of Wis. News Service
		Capital Area Ruralist	Weekly	Marshall F. Browne
		Capital Times	Daily	William T. Evjue
		Daily Cardinal	5 days per week	Karl E. Meyer
		Dairyland News	Monthly	Ralph E. Ammon
		East Side News	Weekly	Marshall F. Browne
		Forward	Monthly, ex. March, July, August and December ..	League of Women Voters of Wis.
		Journal of Educational Research ...	Monthly — Sept.-May ..	A. S. Barr
		Journal of Experimental Education	Quarterly	A. S. Barr
		Masonic Digest	Monthly	Madison Masonic Union
		Monatshefte	Monthly	R. O. Roseler
		Municipality	Monthly	Frederick N. MacMillin
		Passenger Pigeon ..	Quarterly	Wisconsin Society for Ornithology
		Progressive	Monthly	Morris H. Rubin
		Public Employee	Monthly ex. August	Arnold S. Zander
		Advertiser	Weekly	Madison Publishing Co.
		Rural Gravure	Monthly	R. T. Murphy
		Smilin' Through	Bimonthly ...	Wis. Association for the Disabled
		Uncle Ray's Magazine	Monthly Sept.-June ..	Ramon Peyton Coffman
		Union Labor News ..	Monthly	Richard H. Huffman
		Wisconsin Alumnus ..	Monthly Oct.-July ...	Wisconsin Alumni Association
		Wisconsin Bar Bulletin	Quarterly	Wisconsin Bar Association
		Wisconsin Business .	Monthly	Wis. State Chamber of Commerce
		Wis. Congregational Church Life	Monthly	Rev. Theo. R. Faville
		Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin	Monthly	Wis. Conservation Department
		Wisconsin Country Magazine	Monthly	William Tucker
		Wisconsin Engineer .	Monthly Oct.-May ...	Robert R. Johnson Harlan P. Sieth
		Wisconsin Horticulture	Monthly ex. December and July ...	H. J. Rahmlow
		Wisconsin Implement Dealers' Bulletin ..	Monthly	M. R. Williams
		Wisconsin Journal of Education	Monthly Sept.-May ..	O. H. Plenzke

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Madison— Cont.	Dane	Wisconsin Law Review	Quarterly	William Moore
		Wis. Magazine of History	Quarterly	Clifford L. Lord
		Wisconsin Medical Journal	Monthly	Karl H. Doege, M.D.
		Wis. REA News	Monthly	James F. Sullivan
		Wis. State Employee Wis. State Journal ..	Bimonthly .. Daily	Roy E. Kubista Don Anderson
		Wis. Tax News	Monthly	Wis. Citizens Public Expenditure Survey
		Wis. Taxpayer	Monthly	Wisconsin Tax- payers Alliance
		Wis. Welfare	Bimonthly	Morris Hursh
Manawa	Waupaca	Advocate	Thursday	James E. Walch
Manitowoc	Manitowoc ..	Herald-Times	Dly. ex. Sun.	R. T. Bayne
Marathon	Marathon ..	Times	Friday	Alex P. Gertschen
Marinette	Marinette ..	Eagle-Star	Daily	Fred G. Sappington
Marion	Waupaca	Advertiser	Thursday	Elmer Byers
Markesan	Green Lake ..	Herald	Weekly	Roland W. Pieper
Marshall	Dane	Record	Friday	C. V. Lake
Marshfield	Wood	Journal	Weekly	John Witt
		News Herald	Daily	Howard A. Quirt
Mauston	Juneau	Juneau County Chronicle	Weekly	Robert J. Temple
		Star	Weekly	W. B. Duncan and W. K. Daetwyler
Mayville	Dodge	News	Weekly	O. A. Gehrke & Sons
Mazomanie	Dane	Sickle	Thursday	Arthur W. Pickering
Medford	Taylor	Star News	Daily	W. H. Conrad
Mellen	Ashland	Weekly-Record	Weekly	Jasper Landry
Melrose	Jackson	Chronicle	Weekly	Helmer L. Gilbertson
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha ..	News	Weekly	C. M. Rintelman
Menomonie	Dunn	Dunn County News . Stoutonia	Weekly	J. T. Flint
			Weekly dur- ing college year	Stout Institute
Merrill	Lincoln	Herald	Daily	W. B. and J. A. Chilsen
Middleton	Dane	Tree Tips	Monthly	M. N. Taylor
Mazomanie	Dane	Times Tribune	Weekly	T. R. Daniels
Milton	Rock	College Bulletin	5 times yearly	Milton College
		Milton-College Fides	Every 2 years	A. Rolland Buskager
Milton Junction	Rock	Milton and Milton Junction Courier ..	Weekly	Francis A. Bowen, Jr.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	American School Board Journal	Monthly	Bruce Publishing Co.
		American Workers Digest	Monthly	Erwin E. Luedke
		Badger De Molay ...	Monthly	Howard C. Krueger
		Bay View Observer	Semimonthly	Erwin F. Zillman
		Bowling News	Semimonthly	Ellen E. Kopperud
		Brushware	Monthly	H. A. Apple
		Builders Exchange News	Monthly	E. W. Groth
		Catholic Herald		
		Citizen	Weekly	Fr. Franklyn Kennedy
		Catholic School Journal	Monthly ex. July and August	Bruce Publishing Co.
		Church Times	Monthly	Ven Wm. Dawson
		Community Press ...	Weekly	Hicks & Schaefer
		Confectioner	Monthly	Gertrude B. Kluck
		Daily Reporter	Dly. ex. Sun.	Webster
				Woodmansee
		Deutsche Zeitung ...	Dly. ex. Sat.	Milwaukee German News Co.
		Die Hausfrau	Monthly	H. H. Coleman
		Echo	Weekly	Students of State Teachers College

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee— Cont.	Milwaukee ..	Engineering	Monthly	Clyde R. Ethier
		Feed Bag	Monthly	David K. Steenbergh
		Flour and Feed	Monthly	W. R. Anderson
		Ford Field	Monthly	Frederick L. Goulston
		Government Service	Bimonthly ...	Milwaukee Govern- ment Service League
		Herold	Semimonthly	Leo Luedke
		Hospital Progress ..	Monthly	Bruce Publishing Co.
		Ice Cream Review ..	Monthly	E. K. Slater
		Industrial Arts and Vocational Education	Monthly ex. July and August	
		Jewish Press -- Milwaukee Wochenblatt	Weekly	Isadore S. Horwitz
		Journal	Daily	Irwin Maier
		Kodak	Quarterly ...	Mary Webster
		Kuryer Polski	Daily	Peter F. Piasecki
		La Italiana Tribuna	Bimonthly ...	Joseph Cacchione
		Living Church	Weekly	Clifford P. Morehouse
		Marquette Law Review	Quarterly ...	Marquette Law School
		Marquette Tribune ..	Weekly dur- ing school year	Students of College of Journalism
		Masonic Tidings	Monthly	Allan W. Adams
		Master Baker	Monthly	Carl F. Meyer
		Mid-Western Banker	Monthly	Howard W. Clark
		Milk Dealer	Monthly	E. K. Slater
		Model Railroader ...	Monthly	John Page
		National Butter and Cheese Journal ...	Monthly	E. K. Slater
		Our Young People - The Friend of The Deaf	Monthly ex. August and September ..	St. John's School for the Deaf
		Sentinel	Daily	Frank L. Taylor
		Shorewood Herald ..	Weekly	C. S. Williston
		Spirit of 46— B.P.O.E.	Monthly	E. W. Groth
		Times	Weekly	Harold Towell
		Tippecanoe News ...	Weekly	Fritz Rathmann
		Trains	Monthly	W. V. Anderson
		Tripoli Shrine Tattler	Monthly	Tripoli Shrine
		Usona Revuo	Monthly	Esperanto Inter- language Foundation, Inc.
		Utilitarian	Monthly	Wisconsin Utilities Association
		Western Builder ...	Daily & Weekly	Chas. H. Fox
		Whitefish Bay Herald	Weekly	C. S. Williston
		Wis. Archeologist ...	Quarterly ...	Kermit Freckmann
		Wis. Architect	Monthly	Leigh Hunt
		Wis. Chess Letter ..	Monthly	Fritz Rathmann
		Wis. Chiropractic Journal	Monthly	William C. Jacobs
		Wis. CIO News	Weekly	Robert Treuer
		Wis. Druggist	Monthly	Jennings Murphy
		Wisconsin Enterprise-Blade ..	Weekly	J. Anthony Josey
		Wisconsin Federationist	Monthly	Wis. State Fed. of Labor
		Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle .	Weekly	Irving G. Rhodes

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee— Cont.	Milwaukee ..	Wis. Odd Fellow	Monthly	Marvin C. Sorensen
		Wis. Restaurateur ..	Monthly	Elmer A. Conforti
		Wis. Telephone News	Bimonthly	R. H. Angove
		Wis. Truck News	Weekly	E. W. Groth
		Wisconsin Veteran ..	Monthly	Vet. of Foreign Wars
		Wisconsin Mag- yarsa'g Hun- garian Newspaper	Weekly	Charles Klein
Mineral Point ..	Iowa	Iowa County Demo- crat and Mineral Point Tribune	Wednesday ..	D. M. Morgan
Minocqua	Oneida	Lakeland Times	Thursday	Enos E. Fisher
Mondovi	Buffalo	Herald-News	Weekly	T. R. Kosmo
Monroe	Green	Cheese Trier	Bimonthly	Fred Galli
		Evening Times	Daily	Emery A. Odell
Montello	Marquette ..	Tribune	Thursday	Walter E. Gleason
Montfort	Grant	Mail	Weekly	Rufus D. Quick
Monticello	Green	Messenger	Weekly	C. M. Wittenwyler
Mosinee	Marathon ..	Times	Weekly	Francis F. Schweinler
Mount Horeb ..	Dane	Mail	Weekly	A. C. Krohn
Mukwonago ..	Waukesha ..	Chief	Thursday	Cecil B. & Melvin L. Titus
Muscoda	Grant	Progressive	Weekly	Paul Kratochwill
Necedah	Juneau	Republican	Weekly	LeRoy Eaton
Neenah	Winnebago ..	Equitable Reserve Guide	Monthly	Dio W. Dunham
		Twin City News-Record	Daily	Edward C. Cochrane
Neillsville	Clark	Clark County Press .	Weekly	Wells F. Harvey
New Glarus ..	Green	Post	Weekly	Ray Wurgle
New Holstein ..	Calumet	Reporter	Thursday	Everett M. Colley & Richard P. Colley
New Lisbon ..	Juneau	New Lisbon Times and Juneau County Argus	Weekly	Laurence L. Arnold
New London ..	Waupaca	Press-Republican ..	Weekly	H. D. Smith
New Richmond ..	St. Croix	Leader	Weekly	F. B. Leighton
		News	Thursday	John A. Van Meter
Niagara	Marinette ...	Journal	Weekly	Martin W. Boerner
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	Trade Journal	Monthly	M. R. Sloggy
Oconomowoc ..	Waukesha ..	Enterprise	Thursday	C. W. Brown
Oconto	Oconto	Oconto County Reporter	Weekly	Duane S. McCall
Oconto Falls ..	Oconto	Herald	Weekly	Ernest J. Shellman
Ojibwa	Sawyer	Courier	Weekly	Roy Martin
Omro	Winnebago ..	Herald	Weekly	F. A. Siebensohn
Onalaska	La Crosse ..	La Crosse County Record	Weekly	Thomas G. Madigan
Oregon	Dane	Observer	Weekly	E. F. Kramer
Orfordville	Rock	Journal	Wednesday ..	Ward A. Stewart
Osceola	Polk	Sun	Weekly	F. B. Leighton
Oshkosh	Winnebago ..	Daily Northwestern Shop-O-Gram	Dly. ex. Sun. Weekly	O. J. Hardy
		Winco Farmer	Semimonthly ..	James Skole
Osseo	Trempealeau	Tri-County News ..	Weekly	James Skole
Owen	Clark	Enterprise	Weekly	J. H. Smith
				V. P. Barager
Palmyra	Jefferson	Enterprise	Weekly	James H. La Chance
Pardeeville ..	Columbia ..	Mid-County News ..	Weekly	R. H. and R. S. Thompson
Park Falls	Price	Herald	Thursday	Arthur J. Laack
Pepin	Pepin	Herald	Weekly	Harold Klinger
Peshigo	Marinette ...	Times	Weekly	Leo J. Pesch
Pewaukee	Waukesha ..	Pewaukee	Weekly	Earl J. Nelson
Phillips	Price	Bee	Thursday	Geo. R. Foster
Pittsville	Wood	Record	Weekly	D. M. McKee
Plainfield	Waushara ..	Sun	Weekly	W. K. Fields
Platteville	Grant	Exponent	Biweekly	Students of State Teachers College
		Grant County News Journal	Thursday	R. I. Dugdale
			Weekly	H. A. Brockman

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

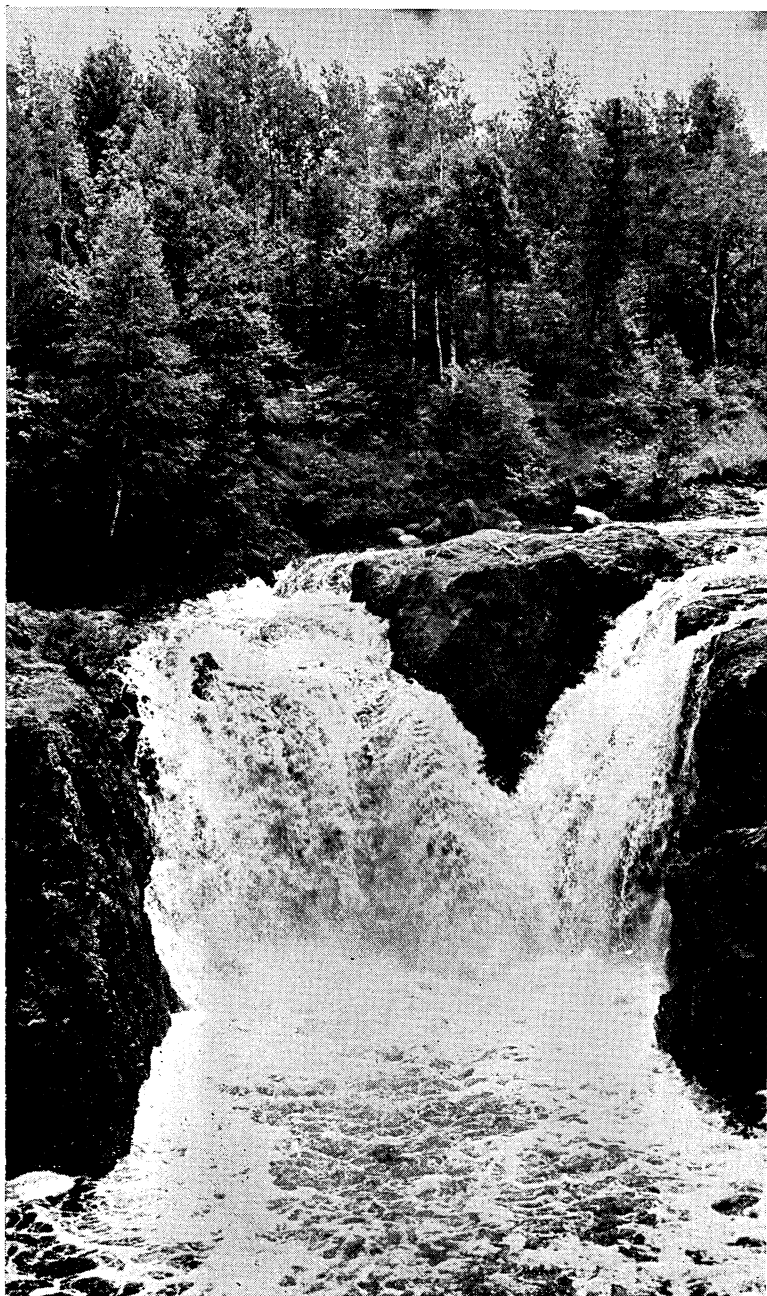
Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Plymouth	Sheboygan ..	Farm Bureau News	Monthly	Newcomer & Lindner
		Mission House		
		Mirror	Bimonthly	Mission House College
		Review	Weekly	A. L. Petermann and Joyce Petermann
Port Washington	Ozaukee	Herald	Weekly	Arthur W. Stricker
		Ozaukee Press	Weekly	Wm. F. Schanen, Jr.
		Pilot	Weekly	Norbert A. Sauer
Port Washington	Ozaukee	Wis. Statesman	Monthly	Col. A. D. Bolens
Portage	Columbia	Daily Register	Daily	W. T. Comstock
Poynette	Columbia	Press	Weekly	Butler C. Delany
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Courier	Weekly	
		Crawford County Press	Weekly	J. Alvin Dru'yor
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	Sauk County News ..	Weekly	Bert Giegerich
Prentice	Price	News	Weekly	Ralph E. Nehls
Prescott	Pierce	Journal	Weekly	W. H. Hansen
Princeton	Green Lake ..	Times-Republic	Weekly	J. P. Norman
Racine	Racine	Journal-Times	Daily	Journal-Times Co.
		Labor	Friday	Union Labor Publishing Co., Inc.
		Wis. Agriculturist and Farmer	Bimonthly	Wis. Farmers Co.
		Wis. Sheriff & Deputy	Quarterly	Martin E. Wyrick
Randolph	Dodge and Columbia ..	Advance	Weekly	S. L. McNamara
Random Lake	Sheboygan	Times	Thursday	H. C. Scholler
Reedsburg	Sauk	Times-Press	Thursday	Max F. Ninman
Rhineland	Oneida	Daily News	Daily	Clifford G. Ferris
Rib Lake	Taylor	Herald	Weekly	Mr. and Mrs. Eugene R. Clifford
Rice Lake	Barron	Chronotype	Weekly	Warren D. Leary
Richland Center	Richland	Republican Observer ..	Weekly	S. W. Fogo
		Richland Democrat ..	Weekly	Lela Parfry Andrews
Rio	Columbia	Journal	Weekly	Victor Stroebe
Ripon	Fond du Lac ..	Commonwealth	Weekly	Armond Grube
		Weekly Press	Weekly	The Howe Co., Inc.
River Falls	Pierce	Journal	Weekly	C. E. Chubb
		Student Voice	Semimonthly ..	Wallace Smetana
St. Croix Falls	Polk	Standard-Press	Weekly	W. R. Vezina
Sauk City	Sauk	Pioneer-Press	Wednesday ..	C. F. Ninman
Seymour	Outagamie	Press	Weekly	Keith C. Van Vuren
Sharon	Walworth	Reporter	Weekly	Roy E. Ruehlman
Shawano	Shawano	Evening Leader	Dly. ex. Sun. ..	J. P. Heal
		Shawano County Journal	Weekly	Harold A. Meyer
Sheboygan	Sheboygan ..	Press	Daily	C. E. Broughton
		Progressive Mail		
		Trade	Monthly	Max Schnell
		Cheese Reporter	Weekly	Fred Beisser
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan ..	Sheboygan County News	Weekly	Dick Krauss
Shell Lake	Washburn ..	Washburn County Register	Weekly	Shea and Shea
Shullsburg	Lafayette	Pick & Gad	Weekly	Law & Law
Siren	Burnett	Burnett County Leader	Thursday	Bennie Bye
Soldiers Grove ..	Crawford	Kickapoo Scout	Weekly	H. R. Portmann
South Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee ..	Driller	Monthly	R. H. Meier
		Excavating Engineer ..	Monthly	Excavating Engineer Publishing Co.
		Journal	Weekly	Fred L. Hook
		Voice	Weekly	Gordon R. Lewis
South Wayne	Lafayette	Homestead	Thursday	J. Lewis Smith

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Sparta	Monroe	Herald	Weekly	Theo. C. Radde
		Monroe County Democrat	Weekly	John D. Rice
Spencer	Marathon	Record	Weekly	C. J. Neuenfeldt
Spooner	Washburn	Advocate	Thursday ..	E. M. Bardill
Spring Green ..	Sauk	Weekly Home News ..	Weekly	Vernon E. Hill
Spring Valley ..	Pierce	Sun	Weekly	Leroy Gore
Stanley	Chippewa	Republican	Weekly	W. H. Brovald
Stevens Point ..	Portage	Daily Journal	Daily	Guy W. Rogers
		Gwiazda Polarna	Weekly	Paul Klimowicz
		Pointer	Weekly	Arthur Wittalison
		Rolnik	Weekly	Paul Klimowicz
Stoughton	Dane	Daily Courier Hub ..	Dly. ex. Sat. and Sun.	Harold W. Quirt
Stratford	Marathon	Journal	Weekly	D. D. Hale
Sturgeon Bay ..	Door	Door County Advocate	Semiweekly ..	Sumner J. Harris
Sun Prairie	Dane	Star-Countryman	Weekly	Hazel Murphy Sullivan
Superior	Douglas	Cooperative Builder ..	Weekly	Cooperative Publishing Ass'n
		Evening Telegram ..	Dly. ex. Sun. ..	Morgan Murphy
		Peptomist	Bimonthly ..	Superior State College Student Body
		Superior Tidende	Weekly	Anna Fuhr
		Tyomies	5 days weekly ..	Leo Mattson
		Tyovaen Osuustoimintalehti ..	Weekly	Cooperative Publishing Ass'n
Thorp	Clark	Courier	Weekly	Wm. S. Wagner
Three Lakes ...	Oneida	News	Weekly	Joyce M. Larkin
Tigerton	Shawano	Chronicle	Weekly	Lester W. Bowker
Tomah	Monroe	Journal and Monitor-Herald	Tuesday & Friday	L. W. Kenny
Tomahawk	Lincoln	Leader	Weekly	L. W. and L. M. Osborne
Turtle Lake ...	Barron	Times	Weekly	Harold A. Lang
Two Rivers ...	Manitowoc ..	Reporter	Daily	Seymour S. Althen
Union Grove ...	Racine	Sun	Weekly	James J. Page
Unity	Marathon	Marathon County Register	Weekly	C. J. Neuenfeldt
Valders	Manitowoc ..	Journal	Weekly	Fred H. Brockman
Vesper	Wood	State Center	Weekly	Elmer Trickey
Viola	Richland	News	Weekly	Jack E. Vermeul
Viroqua	Vernon	Vernon County Broadcaster	Weekly	R. L. Graves
		Vernon County Censor	Weekly	H. E. Goldsmith
Walworth	Walworth	Times	Weekly	Frank J. McCay
Washburn	Bayfield	Times	Weekly	Paul L. Robinson
Waterford	Racine	Post	Weekly	M. J. Chapman
Waterloo	Jefferson	Badger Legionnaire ..	Monthly	Paul F. Thielen
		Courier	Weekly	Lawrence E. Perry
Watertown	Jefferson	Black and Red	Monthly	Students of Northwestern College
		Daily Times	Daily	John D. Clifford
Waukesha	Waukesha ..	Burning Bush	Weekly	Elizabeth M. Hey
		Carroll Echo	Weekly	Carroll College
		Daily Freeman	Daily	Mrs. H. A. Youmans, Sr.
		Waukesha County Tribune	Weekly	Earl J. Nelson
Waunakee	Dane	Tribune	Weekly	Roessler Printing Co.
Waupaca	Waupaca	Waupaca County Post	Weekly	Carl L. Turner
Waupun	Fond du Lac and Dodge ..	Leader-News	Weekly	George W. Greene
Wausau	Marathon	American National Fur & Market Journal	Monthly	J. A. Crowley
		Badger Sportsman ..	Monthly	Wm. J. Knoll
		Daily Record-Herald ..	Daily	J. C. Sturtevant

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Wautoma	Waushara	Waushara Argus	Thursday	Gordon Culver
Wauwatosa ..	Milwaukee ..	American Poetry Magazine	6 issues per year	Clara Catherine Prince
Wauzeka	Crawford	News-Times	Thursday	Lee Perry
Webster	Burnett	Chief	Weekly	D. J. Craig
		Burnett County Enterprise	Friday	Mrs. Oris Crosby
West Allis ..	Milwaukee ..	Star	Weekly	L. J. Krebs
West Bend ...	Washington ..	News	Thursday	Mrs. Jos. J. Huber
		Pilot	Weekly	Ken Seitz
West Salem ..	La Crosse	Journal	Weekly	D. W. Griswold
Westby	Vernon	Times	Weekly	J. T. Hage
Westfield	Marquette	Central Union	Weekly	Victor F. Hayden
Weyauwega	Waupaca	Chronicle	Weekly	Pete Walch
Whitehall	Trempealeau ..	Times	Weekly	Scott B. Nichols
Whitewater	Walworth	Register	Weekly	R. K. Coe, C. B. Coe and E. S. Coe
		Royal Purple	Weekly	Ray Larson
Wilton	Monroe	Star Herald News ..	Weekly	H. L. Wendt
Winneconne ..	Winnebago	News	Weekly	A. W. Larson
Winter	Sawyer	Sawyer County Gazette	Weekly	Lucille R. Noyes
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	Events	Weekly	Isabelle Drumb
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	Daily Tribune	Daily	C. E. Otto
Wittenberg	Shawano	Christian Home	Biweekly	Home Hoomie Children's
		Enterprise	Weekly	Luther Englund
		For Gammel Og Ung	Biweekly	Home Hoomie Children's
Wonewoc	Juneau	Reporter	Weekly	Walter S. Cary
Woodville	St. Croix	Leader	Weekly	Arthur M. Best



Copper Falls

Parties and Elections

National Party Platforms

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM

1948

THE Democratic Party adopts this platform in the conviction that the destiny of the United States is to provide leadership in the world toward a realization of the Four Freedoms.

We chart our future course as we charted our course under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman in the abiding belief that democracy — when dedicated to the service of all and not to a privileged few — proves its superiority over all other forms of government.

Our party record of the past is assurance of its policies and performance in the future.

Ours is the party which was entrusted with responsibility when 12 years of Republican neglect had blighted the hopes of mankind, had squandered the fruits of prosperity, and had plunged us into the depths of depression and despair.

Ours is the party which rebuilt a shattered economy, rescued our banking system, revived our agriculture, re-invigorated our industry, gave labor strength and security, and led the American people to the broadest prosperity in our history.

Ours is the party which introduced the spirit of humanity into our law, as we outlawed child labor and the sweatshop, insured bank deposits, protected millions of home-owners and farmers from foreclosure, and established national social security.

Ours is the party under which this nation before Pearl Harbor gave aid and strength to those countries which were holding back the Nazi and Fascist tide.

Ours is the party which stood at the helm and led the nation to victory in the war.

Ours is the party which, during the war, prepared for peace so well that when peace came reconversion promptly led to the greatest production and employment in this nation's life.

Ours is the party under whose leadership farm owners' income in this nation increased from less than \$2.5 billions in 1933 to more than \$18 billions in 1947; independent business and professional income increased from less than \$3 billions in 1933 to more than \$22 billions in 1947; employes' earnings increased from \$29 billions in 1933 to more than \$128 billions in 1947; and employment grew from 39 million jobs in 1933 to a record of 60 million jobs in 1947.

Ours is the party under which the framework of the world organization for peace and justice was formulated and created.

Ours is the party under which were conceived the instruments for resisting Communist aggression and for rebuilding the economic strength of the democratic countries of Europe and Asia — the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. They are the materials with which we must build the peace.

Ours is the party which first proclaimed that the actions and policies of this nation in the foreign field are matters of national and not just party concern. We shall go forward on the course charted by President Roosevelt and President Truman and the other leaders of democracy.

We reject the principle — which we have always rejected, but which the Republican 80th Congress enthusiastically accepted — that government exists for the benefit of the privileged few.

To serve the interests of all and not the few; to assure a world in which peace and justice can prevail; to achieve security, full production, and full employment — this is our platform.

Our Foreign Policy

We declared in 1944 that the imperative duty of the United States was to wage the war to final triumph and to join with the other United Nations in the establishment of an international organization for the prevention of aggression and the maintenance of international peace and security.

Under Democratic leadership, those pledges were gloriously redeemed.

When the United States was treacherously and savagely attacked, our great Democratic President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and a Democratic Congress preserved the nation's honor, and with high courage and with the invincible might of the American people, the challenge was accepted. Under his inspiring leadership, the nation created the greatest army that ever assembled under the flag, the mightiest air force, the most powerful navy on the globe, and the largest merchant marine in the world.

The nation's gallant sons on land, on sea, and in the air, ended the war in complete and overwhelming triumph. Armed aggression against peaceful peoples was resisted and crushed. Arrogant and powerful war lords were vanquished and forced to unconditional surrender.

Before the end of the war the Democratic administration turned to the task of establishing measures for peace and the prevention of aggression and the threat of another war. Under the leadership of a Democratic President and his Secretary of State, the United Nations was organized at San Francisco. The charter was ratified by an overwhelming vote of the Senate. We support the United Nations fully and we pledge our wholehearted aid toward its growth and development. We will continue to lead the way toward curtailment of the use of the veto. We shall favor such amendments and modifications of the charter as experience may justify. We will continue our efforts toward the establishment of an international armed force to aid its authority. We advocate the grant of a loan to the United Nations recommended by the President, but denied by the Republican Congress, for the construction of the United Nations headquarters in this country.

We pledge our best endeavors to conclude treaties of peace with our former enemies. Already treaties have been made with Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania. We shall strive to conclude treaties with the remaining enemy states, based on justice and with guarantees against the revival of aggression, and for the preservation of peace.

We advocate the maintenance of an adequate army, navy, and air force to protect the nation's vital interests and to assure our security against aggression.

We advocate the effective international control of weapons of mass destruction, including the atomic bomb, and we approve continued and vigorous efforts within the United Nations to bring about the successful consummation of the proposals which our government has advanced.

The adoption of these proposals would be a vital and most important step toward safe and effective world disarmament and world peace under a strengthened United Nations which would then truly constitute a more effective parliament of the world's peoples.

Under the leadership of a Democratic President, the United States has demonstrated its friendship for other peace-loving nations and its support of their freedom and independence. Under the Truman Doctrine vital aid has been extended to China, to Greece, and to Turkey. Under the Marshall Plan generous sums have been provided for the relief and rehabilitation of European nations striving to rebuild their economy and to secure and strengthen their safety and freedom. The Republican leadership in the House of Representatives, by its votes in the 80th Congress, has shown its reluctance to provide funds to support this program, the greatest move for peace and recovery made since the end of World War II.

We pledge a sound, humanitarian administration of the Marshall Plan.

We pledge support not only for these principles — we pledge further that we will not withhold necessary funds by which these principles can be achieved. Therefore, we pledge that we will implement with appropriations the commitments which are made in this nation's foreign program.

We pledge ourselves to restore the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program formulated in 1934 by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and operated successfully for 14 years — until crippled by the Republican 80th Congress. Further, we strongly endorse our country's adherence to the International Trade Organization.

A great Democratic President established the Good Neighbor Policy toward the nations of the Western Hemisphere. The Act of Chapultepec was negotiated at Mexico City under Democratic leadership. It was carried forward in the Western Hemisphere defense pact concluded at Rio de Janeiro, which implemented the Monroe Doctrine and united the Western Hemisphere in behalf of peace. We pledge continued economic cooperation with the countries of the

Western Hemisphere. We pledge continued support of regional arrangements within the United Nations Charter, such as the Inter-American Regional Pact and the developing Western European Union.

President Truman, by granting immediate recognition to Israel, led the world in extending friendship and welcome to a people who have long sought and justly deserve freedom and independence.

We pledge full recognition to the State of Israel. We affirm our pride that the United States under the leadership of President Truman played a leading role in the adoption of the resolution of November 29, 1947 by the United Nations General Assembly, for the creation of a Jewish State.

We approve the claims of the State of Israel to the boundaries set forth in the United Nations resolution of November 29 and consider that modifications thereof should be made only if fully acceptable to the State of Israel.

We look forward to the admission of the State of Israel to the United Nations and its full participation in the international community of nations. We pledge appropriate aid to the State of Israel in developing its economy and resources.

We favor the revision of the arms embargo to accord to the State of Israel the right of self-defense. We pledge ourselves to work for the modification of any resolution of the United Nations to the extent that it may prevent any such revision.

We continue to support, within the framework of the United Nations, the internationalization of Jerusalem and the protection of the Holy Places in Palestine.

The United States has traditionally been in sympathy with the efforts of subjugated countries to attain their independence, and to establish a democratic form of government. Poland is an outstanding example. After a century and a half of subjugation, it was resurrected after the First World War by our great Democratic President, Woodrow Wilson. We look forward to development of these countries as prosperous, free, and democratic fellow members of the United Nations.

Our Domestic Policies

The Republican 80th Congress is directly responsible for the existing and ever-increasing high cost of living. It cannot dodge that responsibility. Unless the Republican candidates are defeated in the approaching elections, their mistaken policies will impose greater hardships and suffering on large numbers of the American people. Adequate food, clothing, and shelter — the bare necessities of life — are becoming too expensive for the average wage earner and the prospects are more frightening each day. The Republican 80th Congress has lacked the courage to face this vital problem.

We shall curb the Republican inflation. We shall put a halt to the disastrous price rises which have come as a result of the failure

of the Republican 80th Congress to take effective action on President Truman's recommendations, setting forth a comprehensive program to control the high cost of living.

We shall enact comprehensive housing legislation, including provision for slum clearance and low-rent housing projects initiated by local agencies. This nation is shamed by the failure of the Republican 80th Congress to pass the vitally needed general housing legislation as recommended by the President. Adequate housing will end the need for rent control. Until then, it must be continued.

We pledge the continued maintenance of those sound fiscal policies which under Democratic leadership have brought about a balanced budget and reduction of the public debt by \$28 billion since the close of the war.

We favor the reduction of taxes, whenever it is possible to do so without unbalancing the nation's economy, by giving a full measure of relief to those millions of low-income families on whom the wartime burden of taxation fell most heavily. The form of tax reduction adopted by the Republican 80th Congress gave relief to those who need it least and ignored those who need it most.

We shall endeavor to remove tax inequities and to continue to reduce the public debt.

We are opposed to the imposition of a general federal sales tax.

We advocate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. It was enacted by the Republican 80th Congress over the President's veto. That act was proposed with the promise that it would secure "the legitimate rights of both employees and employers in their relations affecting commerce". It has failed. The number of labor-management disputes has increased. The number of cases before the National Labor Relations Board has more than doubled since the act was passed, and efficient and prompt administration is becoming more and more difficult. It has encouraged litigation in labor disputes and undermined the established American policy of collective bargaining. Recent decisions by the courts prove that the act was so poorly drawn that its application is uncertain, and that it is probably, in some provisions, unconstitutional. We advocate such legislation as is desirable to establish a just body of rules to assure free and effective collective bargaining, to determine, in the public interest, the rights of employees and employers, to reduce to a minimum their conflict of interests, and to enable unions to keep their membership free from communistic influences.

We urge that the Department of Labor be rebuilt and strengthened, restoring to it the units, including the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the United States Employment Service, which properly belong to it, and which the Republican 80th Congress stripped from it over the veto of President Truman. We urge that the department's facilities for collecting and disseminating economic information be expanded, and that a Labor Education Extension Service be established in the Department of Labor.

We favor the extension of the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act as recommended by President Truman, and the adoption of a minimum wage of at least 75 cents an hour in place of the present obsolete and inadequate minimum of 40 cents an hour.

We favor legislation assuring that the workers of our nation receive equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

We favor the extension of the Social Security Program established under Democratic leadership, to provide additional protection against the hazards of old age, disability, disease, or death. We believe that this program should include:

Increases in old age and survivors' insurance benefits by at least 50 percent, and reduction of the eligibility age for women from 65 to 60 years; extension of old age and survivors' and unemployment insurance to all workers not now covered; insurance against loss of earnings on account of illness or disability; improved public assistance for the needy.

We favor the enactment of a national health program for expanded medical research, medical education, and hospitals and clinics.

We will continue our efforts to aid the blind and other handicapped persons to become self-supporting.

We will continue our efforts to expand maternal care, improve the health of the nation's children, and reduce juvenile delinquency.

We approve the purposes of the Mental Health Act and we favor such appropriations as may be necessary to make it effective.

We advocate federal aid for education administered by and under the control of the states. We vigorously support the authorization, which was so shockingly ignored by the Republican 80th Congress, for the appropriation of \$300 million as a beginning of federal aid to the states to assist them in meeting the present educational needs. We insist upon the right of every American child to obtain a good education.

The nation can never discharge its debt to its millions of war veterans. We pledge ourselves to the continuance and improvement of our national program of benefits for veterans and their families.

We are proud of the sound and comprehensive program conceived, developed, and administered under Democratic leadership, including the G.I. Bill of Rights, which has proved beneficial to many millions.

The level of veterans' benefits must be constantly re-examined in the light of the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar brought about by inflation.

Employment and economic security must be afforded all veterans. We pledge a program of housing for veterans at prices they can afford to pay.

The disabled veteran must be provided with medical care and hospitalization of the highest possible standard.

We pledge our efforts to maintain continued farm prosperity, improvement of the standard of living and the working condition of the farmer, and to preserve the family-size farm.

Specifically, we favor a permanent system of flexible price supports for agricultural products, to maintain farm income on a parity with farm operating costs; an intensified soil conservation program; an extended crop insurance program; improvement of methods of distributing agricultural products; development and maintenance of stable export markets; adequate financing for the school lunch program; the use of agricultural surpluses to improve the diet of low-income families in case of need; continued expansion of the Rural Electrification Program; strengthening of all agricultural credit programs; intensified research to improve agricultural practices, and to find new uses for farm products.

We strongly urge the continuance of maximum farmer participation in all these programs.

We favor the repeal of the discriminatory taxes on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.

We will encourage farm cooperatives and oppose any revision of federal law designed to curtail their most effective functioning as a means of achieving economy, stability, and security for American agriculture.

We favor provisions under which our fishery resources and industry will be afforded the benefits that will result from more scientific research and exploration.

We recognize the importance of small business in a sound American economy. It must be protected against unfair discrimination and monopoly, and be given equal opportunities with competing enterprises to expand its capital structure.

We favor non-discriminatory transportation charges and declare for the early correction of inequalities in such charges.

We pledge the continued full and unified regional development of the water, mineral, and other natural resources of the nation, recognizing that the progress already achieved under the initiative of the Democratic Party in the arid and semi-arid states of the West, as well as in the Tennessee Valley, is only an indication of still greater results which can be accomplished. Our natural resources are the heritage of all our people and must not be permitted to become the private preserves of monopoly.

The irrigation of arid land, the establishment of new, independent, competitive business and the stimulation of new industrial opportunities for all of our people depends upon the development and transmission of electric energy in accordance with the program and the projects so successfully launched under Democratic auspices during the past 16 years.

We favor acceleration of the Federal Reclamation Program, the maximum beneficial use of water in the several states for irrigation and domestic supply. In this connection, we propose the establishment and maintenance of new family-size farms for veterans and others seeking settlement opportunities, the development of hydro-electric power and its widespread distribution over publicly-owned

transmission lines to assure benefits to the water users in financing irrigation projects, and to the power users for domestic and industrial purposes, with preference to public agencies and R.E.A. cooperatives. These are the aims of the Democratic Party which in the future, as in the past, will place the interest of the people as individual citizens first.

We will continue to improve the navigable waterways and harbors of the nation.

We pledge to continue the policy initiated by the Democratic Party of adequate appropriations for flood control for the protection of life and property.

In addition to practicing false economy on flood control, the Republican-controlled 80th Congress was so cruel as even to deny emergency federal funds for the relief of individuals and municipalities victimized by recent great floods, tornadoes, and other disasters.

We shall expand our programs for forestation, for the improvement of grazing lands, public and private, for the stockpiling of strategic minerals, and the encouragement of a sound domestic mining industry. We shall carry forward experiments for the broader utilization of mineral resources in the highly beneficial manner already demonstrated in the program for the manufacture of synthetic liquid fuel from our vast deposits of coal and oil shale and from our agricultural resources.

We pledge an intensive enforcement of the anti-trust laws, with adequate appropriations.

We advocate the strengthening of existing anti-trust laws by closing the gaps which experience has shown have been used to promote the concentration of economic power.

We pledge a positive program to promote competitive business and to foster the development of independent trade and commerce.

We support the right of free enterprise and the right of all persons to work together in cooperatives and other democratic associations for the purpose of carrying out any proper business operations free from any arbitrary and discriminatory restrictions.

The Democratic Party is responsible for the great civil rights gains made in recent years in eliminating unfair and illegal discrimination based on race, creed, or color.

The Democratic Party commits itself to continuing its efforts to eradicate all racial, religious, and economic discrimination.

We again state our belief that racial and religious minorities must have the right to live, the right to work, the right to vote, the full and equal protection of the laws, on a basis of equality with all citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution.

We again call upon the Congress to exert its full authority to the limit of its constitutional powers to assure and protect these rights.

We pledge ourselves to legislation to admit a minimum of 400,000 displaced persons found eligible for United States citizenship without discrimination as to race or religion. We condemn the undemocratic

action of the Republican 80th Congress in passing an inadequate and bigoted bill for this purpose, which law imposes un-American restrictions based on race and religion upon such admissions.

We urge immediate statehood for Hawaii and Alaska; immediate determination by the people of Puerto Rico as to their form of government and their ultimate status with respect to the United States; and the maximum degree of local self-government for the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Samoa.

We recommend to Congress the submission of a constitutional amendment on equal rights for women.

We favor the extension of the right of suffrage to the people of the District of Columbia.

We pledge adherence to the principle of nonpartisan civilian administration of atomic energy, and the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes through free scientific inquiry for the benefit of all the people.

We urge the vigorous promotion of world-wide freedom in the gathering and dissemination of news by press, radio, and television, with complete confidence that an informed people will determine wisely the course of domestic and foreign policy.

We believe the primary step toward the achievement of world-wide freedom is access by all peoples to the facts and the truth. To that end, we will encourage the greatest possible vigor on the part of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the United Nations Economic and Social Council to establish the foundations on which freedom can exist in every nation.

We deplore the repeated attempts of Republicans in the 80th Congress to impose thought control upon the American people and to encroach on the freedom of speech and press.

We pledge the early establishment of a national science foundation under principles which will guarantee the most effective utilization of public and private research facilities.

We will continue our efforts to improve and strengthen our federal civil service, and provide adequate compensation.

We will continue to maintain an adequate American merchant marine.

We condemn communism and other forms of totalitarianism and their destructive activity overseas and at home. We shall continue to build firm defenses against communism by strengthening the economic and social structure of our own democracy. We reiterate our pledge to expose and prosecute treasonable activities of anti-democratic and un-American organizations which would sap our strength, paralyze our will to defend ourselves, and destroy our unity, inciting race against race, class against class, and the people against free institutions. We shall continue vigorously to enforce the laws against subversive activities, observing at all times the constitutional guarantees which protect free speech, the free press, and honest political activity. We shall strengthen our laws against

subversion to the full extent necessary, protecting at all times our traditional individual freedoms.

We recognize that the United States has become the principal protector of the free world. The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms. If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world — and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own nation. For these reasons it is imperative that we maintain our military strength until world peace with justice is secure. Under the leadership of President Truman, our military departments have been united and our government organization for the national defense greatly strengthened. We pledge to maintain adequate military strength, based on these improvements, sufficient to fulfill our responsibilities in occupation zones, defend our national interests, and to bolster those free nations resisting communist aggression.

This is our platform. These are our principles. They form a political and economic policy which has guided our party and our nation.

The American people know these principles well. Under them, we have enjoyed greater security, greater prosperity, and more effective world leadership than ever before.

Under them, and with the guidance of Divine Providence, we can proceed to higher levels of prosperity and security; we can advance to a better life at home; we can continue our leadership in the world with ever growing prospects for lasting peace.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL PLATFORM

1948

Preamble

THREE years after the end of the second world war, the drums are beating for a third. Civil liberties are being destroyed. Millions cry out for relief from unbearably high prices. The American way of life is in danger.

The root cause of this crisis is Big Business control of our economy and government.

With toil and enterprise the American people have created from their rich resources the world's greatest productive machine. This machine no longer belongs to the people. Its ownership is concentrated in the hands of a few and its product used for their enrichment.

Never before have so few owned so much at the expense of so many.

Ten years ago Franklin Delano Roosevelt warned: "The liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than their democratic state. That, in its essence, is fascism."

Today that private power has constituted itself an invisible government which pulls the strings of its puppet Republican and Democratic parties. Two sets of candidates compete for votes under the outworn emblems of the old parties. But both represent a single program — a program of monopoly profits through war preparations, lower living standards, and suppression of dissent.

For generations the common man of America has resisted this concentration of economic and political power in the hands of a few. The greatest of America's political leaders have led the people into battle against the money power, the railroads, the trusts, the economic royalists.

We of the Progressive Party are the present-day descendants of these people's movements and fighting leaders. We are the political heirs of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln — of Frederick Douglass, Altgeld and Debs — of "Fighting Bob" La Follette, George Norris, and Franklin Roosevelt.

Throughout our history new parties have arisen when the old parties have betrayed the people. As Jefferson headed a new party to defeat the reactionaries of his day, and as Lincoln led a new party to victory over the slave owners, so today the people, inspired and led by Henry Wallace, have created a new party to secure peace, freedom, and abundance.

With the firm conviction that the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States set forth, all fundamental freedoms for all people and secure the safety and well being of our country, the Progressive Party pledges itself to safeguard these principles to the American people.

Betrayal by the Old Parties

The American people want peace. But the old parties, obedient to the dictates of monopoly and the military, prepare for war in the name of peace.

They refuse to negotiate a settlement of differences with the Soviet Union.

They reject the United Nations as an instrument for promoting world peace and reconstruction.

They use the Marshall Plan to rebuild Nazi Germany as a war base and to subjugate the economies of other European countries to American Big Business.

They finance and arm corrupt, fascist governments in China, Greece, Turkey, and elsewhere, through the Truman doctrine, wasting billions in American resources and squandering America's heritage as the enemy of despotism.

They encircle the globe with military bases which other peoples cannot but view as threats to their freedom and security.

They protect the war-making industrial and financial barons of Nazi Germany and imperial Japan, and restore them to power.

They stockpile atomic bombs.

They pass legislation to admit displaced persons, discriminating against Catholics, Jews, and other victims of Hitler.

They impose a peacetime draft and move toward universal military training.

They fill policy-making positions in government with generals and Wall Street bankers.

Peace cannot be won — but profits can — by spending ever increasing billions of the people's money in war preparations.

Yet these are the policies of the two old parties — policies profaning the name of peace.

The American people cherish freedom.

But the old parties, acting for the forces of special privilege, conspire to destroy traditional American freedoms.

They deny the Negro people the rights of citizenship. They impose a universal policy of Jim Crow and enforce it with every weapon of terror. They refuse to outlaw its most bestial expression — the crime of lynching.

They refuse to abolish the poll tax, and year after year they deny the right to vote to Negroes and millions of white people in the South.

They aim to reduce nationality groups to a position of social, economic, and political inferiority.

They connive to bar the Progressive Party from the ballot.

They move to outlaw the Communist Party as a decisive step in their assault on the democratic rights of labor, of national, racial, and political minorities, and of all those who oppose their drive to war. In this they repeat the history of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Franco Spain.

They support the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its vilification and persecution of citizens in total disregard of the Bill of Rights.

They build the Federal Bureau of Investigation into a political police with secret dossiers on millions of Americans.

They seek to regiment the thinking of the American people and to suppress political dissent.

They strive to enact such measures as the Mundt-Nixon Bill which are as destructive of democracy as were the alien and sedition laws against which Jefferson fought.

They concoct a spurious "loyalty" program to create an atmosphere of fear and hysteria in government and industry.

They shackle American labor with the Taft-Hartley Act at the express command of Big Business, while encouraging exorbitant profits through uncontrolled inflation.

They restore the labor injunction as a weapon for breaking strikes and smashing unions.

This is the record of the two old parties — a record profaning the American ideal of freedom.

The American people want abundance. But the old parties refuse to enact effective price and rent controls, making the people victims of a disastrous inflation which dissipates the savings of millions of families and depresses their living standards.

They ignore the housing problem, although more than half the nation's families, including millions of veterans, are homeless or living in rural and urban slums.

They refuse social security protection to millions and allow only meager benefits to the rest.

They block national health legislation even though millions of men, women, and children are without adequate medical care.

They foster the concentration of private economic power.

They replace progressive government officials, the supporters of Franklin Roosevelt, with spokesmen of Big Business.

They pass tax legislation for the greedy, giving only insignificant reductions to the needy.

These are the acts of the old parties — acts profaning the American dream of abundance.

No glittering party platforms or election promises of the Democratic and Republican parties can hide their betrayal of the needs of the American people.

Nor can they act otherwise. For both parties, as the record of the 80th Congress makes clear, are the champions of Big Business.

The Republican platform admits it.

The Democratic platform attempts to conceal it.

But the very composition of the Democratic leadership exposes the demagoguery of its platform. It is a party of machine politicians and Southern Bourbons who veto in Congress the liberal planks "won" in convention.

Such platforms, conceived in hypocrisy and lack of principle deserve nothing but contempt.

Principles of the Progressive Party

The Progressive Party is born in the deep conviction that the national wealth and natural resources of our country belong to the people who inhabit it and must be employed in their behalf; that freedom and opportunity must be secured equally to all; that the brotherhood of man can be achieved and the scourge of war ended.

The Progressive Party holds that basic to the organization of world peace is a return to the purpose of Franklin Roosevelt to seek areas of international agreement rather than disagreement. It was his conviction that within the framework of the United Nations different social and economic systems can and must live together. If peace is to be achieved capitalist United States and Communist Russia must establish good relations and work together.

The Progressive Party holds that it is the first duty of a just government to secure for all the people, regardless of race, creed, color, sex, national background, political belief, or station in life, the inalienable rights proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. The government must actively protect these rights against the encroachments of public and private agencies.

The Progressive Party holds that a just government must use its powers to promote an abundant life for its people. This is the basic idea of Franklin Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights. Heretofore every attempt to give effect to this principle has failed because Big Business dominates the key sectors of the economy. Antitrust laws and government regulation cannot break this domination. Therefore the people, through their democratically elected representatives, must take control of the main levers of the economic system. Public ownership of these levers will enable the people to plan the use of their productive resources so as to develop the limitless potential of modern technology and to create a true American-Commonwealth free from poverty and insecurity.

The Progressive Party believes that only through peaceful understanding can the world make progress toward reconstruction and higher standards of living; that peace is the essential condition for safeguarding and extending our traditional freedoms; that only by preserving liberty and by planning an abundant life for all can we eliminate the sources of world conflict. Peace, freedom, and abundance — the goals of the Progressive Party — are indivisible.

Only the Progressive Party can destroy the power of private monopoly and restore the government to the American people. For ours is a party uncorrupted by privilege, committed to no special interests, free from machine control, and open to all Americans of all races, colors, and creeds.

The Progressive Party is a party of action. We seek through the democratic process and through day-by-day activity to lead the American people toward the fulfillment of these principles.

We ask support for the following program:

PEACE

American-Soviet Agreement

Henry Wallace in his open letter suggested, and Premier Stalin in his reply accepted, a basis for sincere peace discussions. The exchange showed that specific areas of agreement can be found if the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and acceptance of the right of peoples to choose their own form of government and economic system are mutually respected.

The Progressive Party therefore demands negotiation and discussion with the Soviet Union to find areas of agreement to win the peace.

The Progressive Party believes that enduring peace among the peoples of the world community is possible only through world law. Continued anarchy among nations in the atomic age threatens our civilization and humanity itself with annihilation. The only ultimate alternative to war is the abandonment of the principle of the coercion of sovereignties by sovereignties and the adoption of the principle of the just enforcement upon individuals of world federal law, enacted by a world federal legislature with limited but adequate powers to safeguard the common defense and the general welfare of all mankind.

Such a structure of peace through government can be evolved by making of the United Nations an effective agency of cooperation among nations. This can be done by restoring the unity of the Great Powers as they work together for common purposes. Since the death of Franklin Roosevelt, this principle has been betrayed to a degree which not only paralyzes the United Nations but threatens the world with another war in which there can be no victors and few survivors.

Beyond an effective United Nations lies the further possibility of genuine world government. Responsibility for ending the tragic prospect of war is a joint responsibility of the Soviet Union and the United States. We hope for more political liberty and economic democracy throughout the world. We believe that war between East and West will mean fascism and death for all. We insist that peace is the prerequisite of survival.

We believe with Henry Wallace that "there is no misunderstanding or difficulty between the USA and USSR which can be settled by force or fear and there is no difference which cannot be settled by peaceful, hopeful negotiation. There is no American principle or public interest, and there is no Russian principle or public interest, which would have to be sacrificed to end the cold war and open up the Century of Peace which the Century of the Common Man demands."

We denounce anti-Soviet hysteria as a mask for monopoly, militarism, and reaction. We demand that a new leadership of the peace-seeking people of our nation — which has vastly greater responsibility for peace than Russia because it has vastly greater power for war — undertake in good faith and carry to an honorable conclusion, without appeasement or saber rattling on either side, a determined effort to settle current controversies and enable men and women everywhere to look forward with confidence to the common task of building a creative and lasting peace for all the world.

End the Drive to War

The Progressive Party calls for the repeal of the peacetime draft and the rejection of universal military training.

We call for the immediate cessation of the piling up of armament expenditures beyond reasonable peacetime requirements for national defense.

We demand the repudiation of the Truman doctrine and an end to military and economic intervention in support of reactionary and Fascist regimes in China, Greece, Turkey, the Middle East, and Latin America. We demand that the United States completely sever diplomatic and economic relations with Franco Spain.

We call for the abandonment of military bases designed to encircle and intimidate other nations.

We demand the repeal of the provisions of the National Security Act which are mobilizing the nation for war, preparing a labor draft, and organizing a monopoly-militarist dictatorship.

These measures will express the American people's determination to avoid provocation and aggression. They will be our contribution to the reduction of mistrust and the creation of a general atmosphere in which peace can be established.

United Nations

The Progressive Party will work to realize Franklin Roosevelt's ideal of the United Nations as a world family of nations, by defending its charter and seeking to prevent its transformation into the diplomatic or military instrument of any one power or group of powers.

We call for the establishment of a United Nations Reconstruction and Development Fund to promote international recovery by providing assistance to the needy nations of Europe, Africa, and Asia, without political conditions and with priorities to those peoples that suffered most from Axis aggression.

We call for the repudiation of the Marshall Plan.

We urge the full use of the Economic and Social Council and other agencies of the United Nations to wipe out disease and starvation, to promote the development of culture and science, and to develop the peaceful application of atomic energy.

We demand that the United States delegation to the United Nations stop protecting Fascist Spain and press for effective economic and diplomatic sanctions against Franco's dictatorship.

Disarmament

The Progressive Party will work through the United Nations for a world disarmament agreement to outlaw the atomic bomb, bacteriological warfare, and all other instruments of mass destruction; to destroy existing stock piles of atomic bombs and to establish United Nations controls, including inspection, over the production of atomic energy; and to reduce conventional armaments drastically in accordance with resolutions already passed by the United Nations General Assembly.

Germany and Japan

The Progressive Party calls for cooperation with our wartime allies to conclude peace treaties promptly with a unified Germany and with Japan. The essentials for a German settlement are denazification and democratization, punishment of war criminals, land reform, decartelization, nationalization of heavy industry, Big-Four control of the Ruhr, reparations to the victims of Nazi aggression, and definitive recognition of the Oder-Neisse line as the western boundary of Poland. On this basis, we advocate the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty and a simultaneous withdrawal of all occupation troops.

Similar principles should govern a settlement with Japan.

State of Israel

The Progressive Party demands the immediate de jure recognition of the State of Israel.

We call for admission of Israel to the United Nations.

We call for a presidential proclamation lifting the arms embargo in favor of the State of Israel.

We pledge our support for and call upon the Government of the United States to safeguard the sovereignty, autonomy, political independence, and territorial integrity of the State of Israel in accordance with the boundaries laid down by the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations of November 29, 1947.

We support the prompt extension to Israel of generous financial assistance without political conditions.

We oppose any attempt to interfere with Israel in its sovereign right to control its own immigration policy.

We call upon the United States Government to provide immediate shipping and other facilities for the transportation of Jewish displaced persons in Europe who desire to emigrate to Israel.

We support, within the framework of the United Nations, the internationalization of Jerusalem and the protection of the Holy Places.

We appeal to the Arab workers, farmers, and small merchants to accept the United Nations decision for a Jewish and Arab state as being in their best interest. We urge them not to permit themselves to be used as tools in a war against Israel on behalf of British and American monopolies, for the latter are the enemies of both Arabs and Jews.

The Far East

The Progressive Party supports the struggle of the peoples of Asia to achieve independence and to move from feudalism into the modern era. We condemn the bipartisan policy of military and economic intervention to crush these people's movements. World peace and prosperity cannot be attained unless the people of China, Indonesia, Indo-China, Malaya and other Asian lands win their struggle for independence and take their place as equals in the family of nations.

We call for the immediate withdrawal of American troops and abandonment of bases in China.

We demand cessation of financial and military aid to the Chiang Kai-shek dictatorship.

We follow the policy of Franklin Roosevelt in encouraging the creation of a democratic coalition government in China. We urge support for and the granting of large scale economic assistance to such a government.

We support the efforts of the people of Korea to establish national unity and the kind of government they desire. We demand an early joint withdrawal of occupation troops.

Colonial and Dependent Peoples

We believe that people everywhere in the world have the right to self-determination. The people of Puerto Rico have the right to independence. The people of the United States have an obligation toward the people of Puerto Rico to see that they are started on the road toward economic security and prosperity.

We demand the repeal of the Bell Trade Act relating to the Philippines and the abrogation of other unequal trade treaties with economically weaker peoples.

We urge action by the people of the United States and cooperation with other countries in the United Nations to abolish the colonial system in all its forms and to realize the principle of self-determination for the peoples of Africa, Asia, the West Indies, and other colonial areas.

We support the aspirations for unified homelands, of traditionally oppressed and dispersed people such as the Irish and Armenians.

Latin America

The Progressive Party urges a return to, and the strengthening of, Franklin Roosevelt's good-neighbor policy in our relations with republics to the South.

We demand the abandonment of the inter-American military program.

We call for economic assistance without political conditions to further the independent economic development of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Displaced Persons

The Progressive Party calls for the repeal of the anti-Catholic, anti-Semitic Displaced Persons Act of 1948 which permits the entry into the United States of Fascists and collaborators. We call for the enactment of legislation to open our doors in the true American tradition to the victims of Fascist persecution.

FREEDOM

End Discrimination

The Progressive Party condemns segregation and discrimination in all its forms and in all places.

We demand full equality for the Negro people, the Jewish people, Spanish-speaking Americans, Italian Americans, Japanese Americans, and all other nationality groups.

We call for a presidential proclamation ending segregation and all forms of discrimination in the armed services and federal employment.

We demand federal anti-lynch, anti-discrimination, and fair-employment-practices legislation, and legislation abolishing segregation in interstate travel.

We call for immediate passage of anti-poll tax legislation, enactment of a universal suffrage law to permit all citizens to vote in federal elections, and the full use of federal enforcement powers to assure free exercise of the right of franchise.

We call for a civil rights act for the District of Columbia to eliminate racial segregation and discrimination in the nation's capital.

We demand the ending of segregation and discrimination in the Panama Canal Zone and all territories, possessions, and trusteeships.

We demand that Indians, the earliest Americans, be given full citizenship rights without loss of reservation rights and be permitted to administer their own affairs.

We will develop special programs to raise the low standards of health, housing, and educational facilities for Negroes, Indians, and nationality groups, and will deny federal funds to any state or local authority which withholds opportunities or benefits for reasons of race, creed, color, sex, or national origin.

We will initiate a federal program of education, in cooperation with state, local, and private agencies to combat racial and religious prejudice.

We support the enactment of legislation making it a federal crime to disseminate anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, and all racist propaganda by mail, radio, motion picture, or other means of communication.

We call for a constitutional amendment which will effectively prohibit every form of discrimination against women — economic, educational, legal, and political.

We pledge to respect the freedom of conscience of sincere conscientious objectors to war. We demand amnesty for conscientious objectors imprisoned in World War II.

The Right of Political Association and Expression

The Progressive Party will fight for the constitutional rights of Communists and all other political groups to express their views as the first line in the defense of the liberties of a democratic people.

We oppose the use of violence or intimidation, under cover of law or otherwise, by any individual or group, including the violence and intimidation now being committed by those who are attempting to suppress political dissent.

We pledge an all-out fight against the Mundt-Nixon Bill and all similar legislation designed to impose thought control, restrict freedom of opinion, and establish a police state in America.

We demand the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee and similar state committees, and we mean to right the wrongs which these committees have perpetrated upon thousands of loyal Americans working for the realization of democratic ideals.

We pledge to eliminate the current "Loyalty" purge program and to reestablish standards for government service that respect the rights of federal employees to freedom of association and opinion and to engage in political activity.

We demand the full right of teachers and students to participate freely and fully in the social, civic, and political life of the nation and of the local community.

We demand that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other government agencies desist from investigating, or interfering with, the political beliefs and lawful activities of Americans.

We demand an end to the present practices of congressional committees — such as the House Labor Committee — in persecuting trade unionists and political leaders at the behest of Big Business.

We demand an end to the present campaign of deportation against foreign-born trade unionists and political leaders, and will actively protect the civil rights of naturalized citizens and the foreign-born.

Nationality Groups

The Progressive Party recognizes the varied contributions of all nationality groups to American cultural, economic, and social life, and considers them a source of strength for the democratic development of our country.

We advocate the right of the foreign-born to obtain citizenship without discrimination.

We advocate the repeal of discriminatory immigration laws based upon race, national origin, religion, or political belief.

We recognize the just claims of the Japanese Americans for indemnity for the losses suffered during their wartime internment, which was an outrageous violation of our fundamental concepts of justice.

We support legislation facilitating naturalization of Filipinos, Koreans, Japanese, Chinese, and other national groups now discriminated against by law.

We support legislation facilitating naturalization of merchant seamen with a record of war service.

Democracy in the Armed Forces

The Progressive Party demands abolition of Jim Crow in the armed forces.

We demand abolition of social inequalities between officers and enlisted personnel.

We call for basic revision in the procedure of military justice, including the more adequate participation of enlisted men in courts-martial.

We urge that admission to West Point and Annapolis be based on the candidates' qualifications, determined by open competitive examinations, and that an increasing percentage of young men admitted be drawn from the ranks.

Representative Government

The Progressive Party proposes a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of the President and Vice President by popular vote.

We call for home rule and the granting of full suffrage to the disfranchised citizens of the District of Columbia.

We favor the immediate admission of Hawaii and Alaska as the 49th and 50th states of the Union.

We urge that all general and primary election days be declared holidays to enable all citizens to vote.

Separation of Church and State

The Progressive Party intends to maintain the traditional American separation of church and state and protect the freedom of secular education.

ABUNDANCE

High Cost of Living

The living standards of the American people are under bipartisan attack through uncontrolled inflation. The only effective method of combating inflation is to take the profits out of inflation.

The Progressive Party calls for legislation which will impose controls that will reduce and keep down the prices of food, shelter, clothing, other essentials of life, and basic materials. Such controls should squeeze out excessive profits, provide for the payment of subsidies to farmers wherever necessary to maintain fair agricultural prices, and allocate materials and goods in short supply.

We call for removal by the President of the Housing Expediter who is administering rent control in the interests of the real estate lobby.

We call for strengthening rent control, providing protection against evictions, and eliminating the present "hardship" regulations which are a bonanza for the large realty interests.

Economic Planning

The Progressive Party believes in the principle of democratic economic planning and rejects the boom-and-bust philosophy of the old parties.

We mean to establish a Council of Economic Planning to develop plans for assuring high production, full employment, and a rising standard of living.

We mean to develop, on the TVA pattern, regional planning authorities in the major river-valleys the country over to achieve cheap power, rural electrification, soil conservation, flood control, and reforestation, and to accelerate the growth of undeveloped areas, particularly in the South and West.

We mean to promote, through public ownership and long-range planning, the peaceful use of atomic energy to realize its great potential as a source of power and as a tool in science, medicine, and technology.

Only through the planned development of all our resources will the full benefit of the nation's wealth and productivity be secured for the people.

Breaking the Grip of Monopoly

Monopoly's grip on the economy must be broken if democracy is to survive and economic planning become possible. Experience has shown that antitrust laws and government regulation are not by themselves sufficient to halt the growth of monopoly. The only solution is public ownership of key areas of the economy.

The Progressive Party will initiate such measures of public ownership as may be necessary to put into the hands of the people's representatives the levers of control essential to the operation of an economy of abundance. As a first step, the largest banks, the railroads, the merchant marine, the electric power and gas industry, and industries primarily dependent on government funds or government purchases such as the aircraft, the synthetic rubber and synthetic oil industries must be placed under public ownership.

We mean to strengthen and vigorously enforce the antitrust laws to curb monopoly in the rest of the economy.

We call for the immediate abolition of discriminatory freight rates, which help to keep the South and West in bondage to Wall Street.

Tideland oil resources belong to the people, and we fight the efforts of the oil companies to steal them. We support federal control of such resources.

We demand the repeal of the Bulwinkel law which exempts railroads from antitrust prosecution.

We call for the repeal of the Miller-Tydings legislation which eliminated retail competition in branded goods, excluding these from the coverage of the antitrust laws.

Labor

The Progressive Party recognizes that from the earliest period of its history the organized labor movement has taken leadership in the struggle for democratic and humanitarian objectives. Organized labor remains the mainspring of America's democratic striving, and the just needs of labor are of special concern to the Progressive Party.

We hold that every American who works for a living has an inalienable right to an income sufficient to provide him and his family with a high standard of living. Unless the rights of labor to organize, to bargain collectively, and to strike are secure, a rising standard of living cannot be realized.

We demand the immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the reinstatement of the principles of the Wagner and Norris-LaGuardia Acts. These last measures are essential to restore labor's equality in collective bargaining and to prevent business from using government to establish a dictatorship over labor by injunction.

We will demand the right for employes in publicly-owned industries to organize, to bargain collectively, and to strike.

We call for the establishment of collective bargaining machinery for federal employes.

We support the legitimate demands of all wage and salary earners, including federal employes, for wage and salary increases and improved working conditions. We demand the enactment of a minimum wage of \$1 an hour, extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to cover all workers, enforcement of equal pay for equal work regardless of age or sex, and the elimination of any regional wage differential.

We oppose governmental strikebreaking through seizure of struck industries under the pretext of federal operation, while profits continue to go to private employers.

We urge the enactment and stringent enforcement of federal and state laws establishing adequate safety and health standards for miners, longshoremen, railroad workers, merchant seamen, and all other workers in hazardous industries.

We pledge drastic amendment of the Railway Labor Act to make certain that the railroad workers enjoy genuine collective bargaining and the right to strike. We call for amendment of the Railroad Retirement Act to grant railroad workers pensions of \$100 minimum after 30 years' service or when they become 60 years old.

We call for federal legislation to improve railroad working conditions by establishing a 40-hour, 5-day week for nonoperating

and terminal employes, a six-hour day for roadmen, and train limit and full crew provisions.

We actively support measures to repair and improve the living standards of the 12 million white collar and professional employes, who have suffered particularly under the inflation.

We call for an end to the second-class citizenship of our nation's two and a half million agricultural wage workers, and the thousands of food-processing workers who are excluded from the protection of social and labor legislation. We stand for legislation to protect the right of agricultural workers to bargain collectively. We call for extension of social security and fair labor standards coverage to all agricultural and food-processing workers.

We demand an immediate end to the arbitrary security orders issued by the Department of National Defense which blacklist employes in private industries under government contracts.

Agriculture

The Progressive Party recognizes that the welfare of farmers is closely tied to the living standards of consumers. We reject the "eat-less" policy of the old parties and proclaim our intention to develop within the framework of an economy of planned abundance, a long-range program of full agricultural production, combined with necessary safeguards for the security of farmers and for the conservation of our natural resources.

We stand for the family-type farm as the basic unit of American agriculture. The Farmer's Home Administration, (formerly, Farm Security Administration) must be expanded to provide ample low-cost credit to assist tenants, sharecroppers, and returned veterans to become farm-owners. Marginal farmers must be assisted to become efficient producers. Where farming is incapable of yielding an adequate family income, supplementary employment on needed conservation and public works projects must be provided.

We propose as a major goal of federal farm programs that all farm families be enabled to earn an income of not less than \$3,000 a year. We repudiate the program of Big Business which would eliminate as many as two-thirds of the nation's farmers.

We call for a 5-year program of price-supports for all major crops at not less than 90 percent of parity — parity to be calculated according to an up-to-date formula. Dairy products and certain specialties should be supported at higher rates than 90 percent.

We demand that all essential crops be insured against hazards which are beyond the control of the individual farmer.

We support the principle of direct payments to farmers for soil conservation practices, crop adjustment, and rodent control.

We favor the principle of compensating payments and production subsidies when needed to encourage a high level of consumption without jeopardizing farm income. We also call for assistance to low-income consumers through such programs as the food stamp plan and the school hot-lunch program.

We favor international commodity agreements and a World Food Board under the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to stabilize world markets and to move farm surpluses to deficient areas.

We call for a long-range national land policy designed to discourage the growth of corporation farms and absentee ownership. This policy is especially important in the South to promote the proper development of its resources and to provide land for the landless. Priority in the purchase of land made available by river-valley projects must be given to tenants, sharecroppers, and small farmers.

We regard it as of utmost importance that programs of conservation, production, marketing, and price-support be administered by democratically-elected farmer committeemen, as in the Triple-A program.

We stand for the principle of a graduated land tax and for the 160-acre limitation in the use of public irrigation.

We support farmer and consumer cooperatives as a highly important answer to the problem of monopoly control over markets and supplies. We oppose the tax drive being staged by Big Business against cooperatives.

We favor immediate flood control projects and universal electrification of all farms. REA lines and generating facilities should be rapidly expanded, and river-valley projects for power and irrigation should be undertaken as promptly as possible.

Independent Business

The Progressive Party believes that independent businessmen can survive only in an economy free from monopoly domination, where workers and farmers receive incomes sufficient to permit them to purchase the goods they need.

We propose to encourage and safeguard independent business by providing adequate working capital and development loans at low interest rates, granting tax relief, and giving independent and small business a fair share of government contracts. We propose to make available to independent business, through an expanded government research program, the know-how essential to efficient operation.

Housing

The Progressive Party charges that private enterprise, under monopoly control, has failed to house the American people. It is the responsibility of democratic government to guarantee the right of every family to a decent home at a price it can afford to pay.

We demand a federal emergency housing program to build within the next two years four million low-rent and low-cost dwellings for homeless and doubled-up families, with priority to veterans.

We recognize that to accomplish this objective it will be necessary to curb nonessential construction, to allocate scarce materials, and to reduce the cost of land, money, and building materials.

We pledge an attack on the chronic housing shortage and the slums through a long-range program to build 25 million new homes during the next 10 years. This program will include public subsidized housing for low-income families.

We pledge that as a part of our general program of economic planning the building industry will be reorganized and rationalized, capacity to produce presently scarce materials will be expanded, and year-round employment will be guaranteed to workers in the building trades.

Government — federal, state and local — has the responsibility to insure that communities are well-planned, with homes conveniently located near places of employment and with adequate provision for health, education, recreation, and culture.

We pledge the abolition of discrimination and segregation in housing.

Security and Health

The Progressive Party demands the extension of social security protection to every man, woman, and child in the United States.

We recognize the service which the Townsend Plan has performed in bringing to national attention the tragic plight of the senior citizens of America, and we condemn the bipartisan conspiracy in Congress over the past 10 years against providing adequate old age pensions.

We pledge our active support for a national old age pension of \$100 a month to all persons at 60 years of age, based on right and not on a pauperizing need basis.

We call for a federal program of adequate disability and sickness benefits and increased unemployment benefits, protecting all workers and their standards of living.

We call for maternity benefits for working mothers for 13 weeks, including the period before and after childbirth, and the granting of children's allowances to families with children under 18.

We favor adequate public assistance for all persons in need, with federal grants-in-aid proportionate to the needs and financial ability of the states, pending the enactment of a comprehensive federal social security program.

We support the right of every American to good health through a national system of health insurance, giving freedom of choice to patient and practitioner, and providing adequate medical and dental care for all.

We favor the expenditure of federal funds in support of an effective program for public health and preventive medicine and a program of dental care.

We favor the expenditure of federal funds for the promotion of medical and dental education and research.

We look forward to the eventual transfer of the entire cost of the security and health program to the government as an essential public service.

Women

The Progressive Party proposes to secure the rights of women and children and to guarantee the security of the American family as a happy and democratic unit and as the mainstay of our nation.

We propose to raise women to first-class citizens by removing all restrictions — social, economic, and political — without jeopardizing the existing protective legislation vital to women as mothers or future mothers.

We propose to extend fair labor standards for women, to guarantee them healthful working conditions, equal job security with men, and their jobs back after the birth of children.

We propose to guarantee medical care for mother and child prior to, during and after birth, through a national system of health insurance.

We propose a program of federal assistance for the establishment of day care centers for all children.

Young People

The Progressive Party believes young people are the nation's most valuable asset; their full potentialities can be realized only by implementing our complete program for peace, freedom, and abundance. We challenge the failure of the old parties to meet the special problems of youth.

We call for the right to vote at 18.

We call for the enforcement and extension of child labor laws.

We call for federal and state expenditures for recreational facilities, particularly in needy rural communities.

Veterans

The Progressive Party recognizes the veterans' special sacrifices and contributions in the nation's most critical period.

We demand priority for veterans in obtaining homes.

We call for a federal bonus to veterans based on length of service.

We demand the expansion of the Veterans Administration program and increased G.I. benefits and allowances and the elimination of discrimination.

We demand that the coverage of the GI Bill of Rights and other servicemen's benefits be extended to war widows and to merchant seamen with war service.

We call for the prompt refund of the overcharges collected from veterans by National Service Life Insurance.

We demand that the government enforce the right of Negro veterans in the South to file terminal leave applications and to collect their benefits.

We call for increased benefits for disabled veterans and a program to guarantee them jobs at decent wages.

Taxation

The Progressive Party demands the overhaul of the tax structure according to the democratic principle of ability to pay. We propose to employ taxation as a flexible instrument to promote full employment and economic stability.

We propose to exempt from personal income taxes all families and individuals whose income falls below the minimum required for a decent standard of living. We propose that income from capital gains be taxed at the same graduated rate as ordinary income.

We propose to enact effective excess profits and undistributed profits taxation.

We propose to curb tax-dodging by closing existing loopholes.

We propose to work towards the progressive elimination of federal excise taxes on the basic necessities of life.

We oppose all state and local sales taxes.

We propose to close existing loopholes in estate and gift taxes and establish an integrated system of estate and gift taxation.

Education

The Progressive Party proposes to guarantee, free from segregation and discrimination, the inalienable right to a good education to every man, woman, and child in America. Essential to good education are the recognized principles of academic freedom — in particular, the principle of free inquiry into and discussion of controversial issues by teachers and students.

We call for the establishment of an integrated federal grant-in-aid program to build new schools, libraries, raise teachers' and librarians' salaries, improve primary and secondary schools, and assist municipalities and states to establish free colleges.

We call for a system of federal scholarships, fellowships, and cost-of-living grants, free from limitations or quotas based on race, creed, color, sex, or national origin, in order to enable all those with necessary qualifications but without adequate means of support to obtain higher education in institutions of their own choice.

We call for a national program of adult education in cooperation with state and local authorities.

We oppose segregation in education and support legal action on behalf of Negro students and other minorities aimed at securing their admission to state-supported graduate and professional schools which now exclude them by law.

We call for a Department of Education with a Secretary of Cabinet rank.

Culture

The Progressive Party recognizes culture as a potentially powerful force in the moral and spiritual life of a people and, through the people, in the growth of democracy and the preservation of peace,

and realizes that the culture of a democracy must, like its government, be of, by, and for the people.

We pledge ourselves to establish a department of government that shall be known as the Department of Culture, whose function shall be the promotion of all the arts as an expression of the spirit of the American people, and toward the enrichment of the people's lives, to make the arts available to all.

Promotion of Science

The Progressive Party calls for the enactment of legislation to promote science, including human and social sciences, so that scientific knowledge may be enlarged and used for the benefit of all people.

We condemn the militarization of science and the imposition of military control over scientific expression and communication.

We support measures for public control of patents and licensing provisions to insure that new inventions will be used for the benefit of the people.

A Real Choice in 1948

The Progressive Party has taken root as the party of the common man. It has arisen in response to, and draws growing strength from, the demand of millions of men and women for the simple democratic right to vote for candidates and a program which satisfy their needs. It gives voters a real choice.

Purposeful and deeply meant, the program of the Progressive Party carries forward the policies of Franklin Roosevelt and the aspirations of Wendell Willkie and holds forth the promise of a reborn democracy ready to play its part in one world. The American people want such a program. They will support it.

Under the leadership of Henry A. Wallace and Glen H. Taylor, a great new people's movement is on the march. Under the guidance of Divine Providence, the Progressive Party, with strong and active faith, moves forward to peace, freedom and abundance.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM

1948

I

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

TO establish and maintain peace, to build a country in which every citizen can earn a good living with the promise of real progress for himself and his family, and to uphold as a beacon light for mankind everywhere, the inspiring American tradition of liberty, opportunity, and justice for all — that is the Republican platform.

To this end we propose as a guide to definite action the following principles:

Maximum voluntary cooperation between citizens and minimum dependence on law; never, however, declining courageous recourse to law if necessary.

Our competitive system furnishes vital opportunity for youth and for all enterprising citizens; it makes possible the productive power which is the unique weapon of our national defense; and is the mainspring of material well-being and political freedom.

Government, as the servant of such a system, should take all needed steps to strengthen and develop public health, to promote scientific research, to provide security for the aged, and to promote a stable economy so that men and women need not fear the loss of their jobs or the threat of economic hardships through no fault of their own.

The rights and obligations of workers are commensurate with the rights and obligations of employers and they are interdependent; these rights should be protected against coercion and exploitation from whatever quarter and with due regard for the general welfare of all.

The soil as our basic natural resource must be conserved with increased effectiveness; and farm prices should be supported on a just basis.

Development of the priceless national heritage which is in our West is vital to our nation.

Administration of government must be economical and effective.

Faulty governmental policies share an important responsibility for the present cruelly high cost of living. We pledge prompt action to correct these policies. There must be decent living at decent wages.

Our common defense must be strengthened and unified.

Our foreign policy is dedicated to preserving a free America in a free world of free men. This calls for strengthening the United Nations and primary recognition of America's self-interest in the liberty of other peoples. Prudently conserving our own resources, we shall cooperate on a self-help basis with other peace-loving nations.

Constant and effective insistence on the personal dignity of the individual, and his right to complete justice without regard to race, creed, or color, is a fundamental American principle.

We aim always to unite and to strengthen; never to weaken or divide. In such a brotherhood will we Americans get results. Thus we will overcome all obstacles.

II

In the past 18 months, the Republican Congress, in the face of frequent obstruction from the Executive Branch, made a record of solid achievement. Here are some of the accomplishments of this Republican Congress:

The long trend of extravagant and ill-advised executive action reversed.

The budget balanced.

Taxes reduced.

Limitation of Presidential tenure to two terms passed.

Assistance to veterans, their widows, and orphans provided.

Assistance to agriculture and business enacted.

Elimination of the poll tax as a requisite to soldier voting.

A sensible reform of the labor law, protecting all rights of labor while safeguarding the entire community against those breakdowns in essential industries which endanger the health and livelihood of all.

A long-range farm program enacted.

Unification of the armed services launched.

A military manpower law enacted.

The United Nations fostered.

A haven for displaced persons provided.

The most far reaching measures in history adopted to aid the recovery of the free world on a basis of self-help and with prudent regard for our own resources.

And, finally, the development of intelligent plans and party teamwork for the day when the American people entrust the Executive as well as the Legislative Branch of our national government to the Republican Party.

We shall waste few words on the tragic lack of foresight and general inadequacy of those now in charge of the Executive Branch of the national government; they have lost the confidence of citizens of all parties.

III

Present cruelly high prices are due in large part to the fact that the government has not effectively used the powers it possesses to combat inflation, but has deliberately encouraged higher prices.

We pledge an attack upon the basic causes of inflation, including the following measures:

Progressive reduction of the cost of government through elimination of waste.

Stimulation of production as the surest way to lower prices.

Fiscal policies to provide increased incentives for production and thrift.

A sound currency.

Reduction of the public debt.

We pledge further, that in the management of our national government, we shall achieve the abolition of overlapping, duplication, extravagance, and excessive centralization.

The more efficient assignment of functions within the government.

And the rooting out of communism wherever found.

These things are fundamental.

IV

We must, however, do more.

The Constitution gives us the affirmative mandate "to establish justice."

In Lincoln's words: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew."

The tragic experience of Europe tells us that popular government disappears when it is ineffective and no longer can translate into action the aims and the aspirations of the people.

Therefore, in domestic affairs, we propose:

The maintenance of armed services for air, land, and sea, to a degree which will insure our national security; and the achievement of effective unity in the Department of National Defense so as to insure maximum economy in money and manpower, and maximum effectiveness in case of war. We favor sustained effective action to procure sufficient manpower for the services, recognizing the American principle that every citizen has an obligation of service to his country.

An adequate privately-operated merchant marine, the continued development of our harbors and waterways, and the expansion of privately-operated air transportation and communication systems.

The maintenance of federal finances in a healthy condition and continuation of the efforts so well started by the Republican Congress to reduce the enormous burden of taxation in order to provide incentives for the creation of new industries and new jobs, and to bring relief from inflation. We favor intelligent integration of federal-state taxing and spending policies designed to eliminate wasteful duplication, and in order that the state and local governments may be able to assume their separate responsibilities, the Federal Government shall as soon as practicable withdraw or reduce those taxes which can be best administered by local governments, with particular consideration of excise and inheritance taxes; and we favor restoring to America a working federalism.

Small business, the bulwark of American enterprise, must be

encouraged through aggressive anti-monopoly action, elimination of unnecessary controls, protection against discrimination, correction of tax abuses, and limitation of competition by governmental organizations.

Collective bargaining is an obligation as well as a right, applying equally to workers and employers; and the fundamental right to strike is subordinate only to paramount considerations of public health and safety. Government's chief function in this field is to promote good will, encourage cooperation, and where resort is had to intervention, to be impartial, preventing violence and requiring obedience to all law by all parties involved. We pledge continuing study to improve labor-management legislation in the light of experience and changing conditions.

There must be a long-term program in the interest of agriculture and the consumer which should include: an accelerated program of sounder soil conservation; effective protection of reasonable market prices through flexible support prices, commodity loans, marketing agreements, together with such other means as may be necessary, and the development of sound farm credit; encouragement of family-size farms; intensified research to discover new crops, new uses for existing crops, and control of hoof and mouth and other animal diseases and crop pests; support of the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives, and sound rural electrification.

We favor progressive development of the nation's water resources for navigation, flood control, and power, with immediate action in critical areas.

We favor conservation of all our natural resources and believe that conservation and stockpiling of strategic and critical raw materials is indispensable to the security of the United States.

We urge the full development of our forests on the basis of cropping and sustained yield with cooperation of States and private owners for conservation and fire protection.

We favor a comprehensive reclamation program for arid and semi-arid areas with full protection of the rights and interests of the States in the use and control of water for irrigation, power development incidental thereto, and other beneficial uses; withdrawal or acquisition of lands for public purposes only by act of Congress and after due consideration of local problems; development of processes for the extraction of oil and other substances from oil shale and coal; adequate representation of the West in the national administration.

Recognizing the nation's solemn obligation to all veterans, we propose a realistic and adequate adjustment of benefits on a cost-of-living basis for service-connected disabled veterans and their dependents, and for the widows, orphans, and dependents of veterans who died in the service of their country. All disabled veterans should have ample opportunity for suitable, self-sustaining employment.

We demand good-faith compliance with veterans preference in federal service with simplification and codification of the hundreds of piecemeal federal laws affecting veterans, and efficient and businesslike management of the Veterans Administration. We pledge the highest possible standards of medical care and hospitalization.

Housing can best be supplied and financed by private enterprise; but government can and should encourage the building of better homes at less cost. We recommend federal aid to the States for local slum clearance and low-rental housing programs only where there is a need that cannot be met either by private enterprise or by the states and localities.

Consistent with the vigorous existence of our competitive economy, we urge: extension of the Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Program and increase of the benefits to a more realistic level; strengthening of federal-state programs designed to provide more adequate hospital facilities, to improve methods of treatment for the mentally ill, to advance maternal and child health, and generally to foster a healthy America.

Lynching or any other form of mob violence anywhere is a disgrace to any civilized state, and we favor the prompt enactment of legislation to end this infamy.

One of the basic principles of this Republic is the equality of all individuals in their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This principle is enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Constitution of the United States; it was vindicated on the field of battle and became the cornerstone of this Republic. This right of equal opportunity to work and to advance in life should never be limited in any individual because of race, religion, color, or country of origin. We favor the enactment and just enforcement of such federal legislation as may be necessary to maintain this right at all times in every part of this Republic.

We favor the abolition of the poll tax as a requisite to voting.

We are opposed to the idea of racial segregation in the armed services of the United States.

V

We pledge a vigorous enforcement of existing laws against Communists and enactment of such new legislation as may be necessary to expose the treasonable activities of Communists and defeat their objective of establishing here a Godless dictatorship controlled from abroad.

We favor a revision of the procedure for the election of the President and Vice President which will more exactly reflect the popular vote.

We recommend to Congress the submission of a constitutional amendment providing equal rights for women.

We favor equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

We propose a well-paid and efficient federal career service.

We favor the elimination of unnecessary federal bureaus and of the duplication of the functions of necessary governmental agencies.

We favor equality of educational opportunity for all and the promotion of education and educational facilities.

We favor restoration to the States of their historic rights to the tide and submerged lands, tributary waters, lakes, and streams.

We favor eventual statehood for Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. We urge development of Alaskan land communications and natural resources.

We favor self-government for the residents of the nation's capital.

VI

We dedicate our foreign policy to the preservation of a free America in a free world of free men. With neither malice nor desire for conquest, we shall strive for a just peace with all nations.

America is deeply interested in the stability, security, and liberty of other independent peoples. Within the prudent limits of our own economic welfare, we shall cooperate, on a basis of self-help and mutual aid, to assist other peace-loving nations to restore their economic independence and the human rights and fundamental freedoms for which we fought two wars and upon which dependable peace must build. We shall insist on businesslike and efficient administration of all foreign aid.

We welcome and encourage the sturdy progress toward unity in Western Europe.

We shall erect our foreign policy on the basis of friendly firmness which welcomes cooperation but spurns appeasement. We shall pursue a consistent foreign policy which invites steadiness and reliance and which thus avoids the misunderstandings from which wars result. We shall protect the future against the errors of the Democrat administration, which has too often lacked clarity, competence, or consistency in our vital international relationships and has too often abandoned justice.

We believe in collective security against aggression and in behalf of justice and freedom. We shall support the United Nations as the world's best hope in this direction, striving to strengthen it and promote its effective evolution and use. The United Nations should progressively establish international law, be freed of any veto in the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and be provided with the armed forces contemplated by the Charter. We particularly commend the value of regional arrangements as prescribed by the Charter; and we cite the Western Hemispheric Defense Pact as a useful model.

We shall nourish these Pan-American agreements in the new spirit of cooperation which implements the Monroe Doctrine.

We welcome Israel into the family of nations and take pride in the fact that the Republican Party was the first to call for the establishment of a free and independent Jewish Commonwealth. The

vacillation of the Democrat administration on this question has undermined the prestige of the United Nations. Subject to the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter, we pledge to Israel full recognition, with its boundaries as sanctioned by the United Nations and aid in developing its economy.

We will foster and cherish our historic policy of friendship with China and assert our deep interest in the maintenance of its integrity and freedom.

We shall seek to restore autonomy and self-sufficiency as rapidly as possible in our postwar occupied areas, guarding always against any rebirth of aggression.

We shall relentlessly pursue our aims for the universal limitation and control of arms and implements of war on a basis of reliable disciplines against bad faith.

At all times safeguarding our own industry and agriculture, and under efficient administrative procedures for the legitimate consideration of domestic needs, we shall support the system of reciprocal trade and encourage international commerce.

We pledge that under a Republican administration all foreign commitments shall be made public and subject to constitutional ratification. We shall say what we mean and mean what we say. In all of these things we shall primarily consult the national security and welfare of our own United States. In all of these things we shall welcome the world's cooperation. But in none of these things shall we surrender our ideals or our free institutions.

We are proud of the part that Republicans have taken in those limited areas of foreign policy in which they have been permitted to participate. We shall invite the minority party to join us under the next Republican administration in stopping partisan politics at the water's edge.

We faithfully dedicate ourselves to peace with justice.

VII

Guided by these principles, with continuing faith in Almighty God; united in the spirit of brotherhood; and using to the full the skills, resources, and blessings of liberty with which we are endowed; we, the American people, will courageously advance to meet the challenge of the future.

SOCIALIST NATIONAL PLATFORM

1948

Preamble

MANKIND is haunted by new fears. In the crowded metropolis and on the distant farm, men ask themselves whether, under freedom, depression can be avoided, poverty vanquished, and war uprooted.

Starvation stalks much of the world, and in our own land men dread the insecurity that tomorrow may bring. While millions go in rags, the world's looms are again knitting the uniforms that will shroud new victims to be offered on the altars of nationalism, imperialism, and tyranny.

In 1948, we face the elemental question of survival. The atomic revolution has burst upon the world and a new unity has been forged among the human race: men who have refused to be brothers one of another may now become children of a common doom.

Unless we move rapidly toward socialization by which alone the individual can be preserved in the interdependent world of the turbine, the plane, the steel mills, and the uranium pile;

Unless we move rapidly to a world order without greed, profit, and hate.

The American people, because of the accidents of geography, will make the decision for mankind. Our mines and factories were not devastated by the physical havoc of the last war. For America, and consequently the world, it is not too late.

Three forces today are competing for the loyalty of men. And in this race, the stakes are the survival of mankind.

On the one hand, an economic system calling itself "free enterprise" asserts that it can lead to the salvation of humanity. It has brought us repeatedly to depressions and wars, yet its spokesmen in the Democratic and Republican Parties still pretend they have solutions.

They have, in fact, betrayed the promises with which they woo the American people every four years. They offered prosperity and delivered depression. They pledged peace and delivered war. They promised to increase our standard of living and are now raising the cost of living. They promised freedom to organized labor and hobbled it with new bonds.

They have sought partisan advantage and jeopardized national welfare. The dominant wings in their parties have combined to destroy price control and give us inflation, to undermine restraints on greed and give us shortage, to favor the rich and deny the poor, to cut the taxes of the wealthy and insult the common man with a crumb.

There is a second force in the world — which promises security and speaks of freedom but delivers only economic bondage and

dictatorship. It is the force of totalitarianism. Yesterday its most sinister front was fascism; today it is communism.

In the United States, it marches under masked banners. It calls itself a "new party" and has pushed into the forefront well-meaning liberals who do not know the purposes of their communist allies. And this alliance, though speaking for civil liberties at home, defends the most powerful tyranny in the modern world. It speaks of peace but is blind to the most aggressive imperialism of the present day. It speaks of one world but works for two spheres of influence. It urges the brotherhood of man but sanctifies the divisive principle of national sovereignty.

As against these forces, the Socialist Party of the United States speaks for the Third Force — democratic socialism, the principles of democratic planning, and international order. This socialist program for the United States today includes these major goals:

Basic Socialist Demands

1. The natural resources of the nation — minerals, oils, electric and atomic power — are the property of the people. Their preservation for future generations and their management by the people for social purposes can be achieved democratically under socialism.

2. The basic industries, public utilities, banking and credit institutions — all the economic facilities needed for the satisfaction of the fundamental requirements of the people — must be socially owned and democratically managed.

3. Socialism will democratize the economic life of the nation by the joint representation of workers, the working management, and the consuming public, in the management of socialized enterprises; by the guarantee of popular control of enterprise through the maximum decentralization economically feasible and the use of various types of organization, particularly the public corporation and the voluntary cooperative; and by the preservation of the freedom of labor organization and of consumer choice.

With such control we can have democratic planning. The lessons of the last war have taught that only by planning, by large-scale government investment, by decisive national action, can production be increased to meet the goals set by the nation. In place of the destructive ends sought in wartime, the nation must now fix its peacetime goals — food for the ill-fed, clothing for the ill-clothed, homes for the ill-housed.

A nation that could fill the skies with planes and the oceans with warships can fill its streets and avenues with homes, schools, and hospitals; swell its granaries and storehouses; bring joy to its people and the world. In the light of this Socialist program for democratic planning, we offer this platform to the American people in the 1948 elections. It can be achieved.

Domestic Program

1. *Raise the standard of living.* It must be the constant task of the nation to raise the standard of living of its people. This can be effected only by a continually rising trend in production and wage levels, the stabilization of prices, and the immediate elimination of profits as the determining factor in production. In a period of inflation wage increases without price controls are delusions.

2. *Expand the productive facilities of the nation.* The American standard of living and the needs of world economic rehabilitation make it essential that our national production be rapidly expanded. An economy based on profit will not expand so long as scarcity is profitable and inflation an easy road to gain.

The Socialist Party calls for government action to assure investment in new plant capacity through the establishment of public corporations for the production of ever-mounting quantities of steel, oil, and other raw materials, and the utilization of the nation's water resources for the development of cheaper and more abundant electric power. A far-flung program of Tennessee Valley Administrations, Missouri Valley Administrations, and Rural Electrification Administration cooperatives can effect the electrification of whole areas that are lagging far behind their agricultural and industrial potential. Only by planned growth in our national output of civilian goods can we end the menace of inflation, which is now dangerously increased by our enormous expenditures on arms.

3. *Expand Social Legislation.* The intricacies of twentieth century living and the potentialities of modern technology have at last made it possible to guarantee a national minimum standard of living for the population. The Socialist Party advocates:

a. *Expansion of unemployment insurance and social security.* Millions of workers are as yet uncovered by the unemployment and social security provisions. The present law discriminates against farm labor, domestic servants, and other working groups despite the constitutional guarantee of "the equal protection of the laws." Even so, the Democratic-Republican coalition in Congress has been whittling down the number of workers protected by the existing law at a time when extension of coverage should be the order of the day.

The age at which workers become eligible for old age pensions should be promptly reduced to 60, and the system should be financed by net progressive income taxation rather than by the regressive payroll tax. The benefits — now drastically cut by the current inflation — should be raised.

The Social Security law should be amended to include family allowances. The proper care of children is at least as important as the care of the aged.

b. *Minimum wage.* The present legal minimum wage under the Wage-Hour Law should be immediately raised to the 75 cents an hour demanded by organized labor, with progressive increases to occur periodically.

The number of employes protected by the act must be increased by a redefinition of coverage; and the present reactionary drive to reduce the coverage must be defeated.

c. *Health services.* Legislation for comprehensive medical and hospital care, financed by a national contributory system of health insurance, must be enacted by Congress.

The Democratic-Republican coalition has successfully blocked the health insurance bill. In contrast, the Taft health bill will not provide comprehensive medical care nor remove the economic barriers now depriving millions of proper medical service.

Only a national health insurance program can guarantee free access to medical care, freedom of doctors' choice, and freedom for the medical profession within a framework of public responsibility.

Neither a fee-for-service system nor voluntary prepayment plans can bring the benefits of modern medical science to all the people, regardless of race, color, creed, geography, or economic condition.

Federal tax funds should be used to supplement an insurance program in creating a fully-rounded national health service.

Public health services must be increased; the construction of new hospitals and clinics must be pushed. Federal action must be taken to stimulate research and public preventive medicine in cancer, heart diseases, mental illness, alcoholism, and other ailments, as was done in the field of atomic fission. The maternal and child services provided by the Social Security Act must be extended.

d. *Education.* It is a national disgrace that the richest nation in the world does not have the best possible educational program from the nursery school to the university. America has subjected its children and youth to a shameful chronic emergency in this field. Higher standards of teacher training, enlarged and improved facilities, curricula better designed to meet pupil needs, adequate salaries, attractive conditions for superior professional work — all require that federal contributions to public education be vastly multiplied without reducing local community initiative and existing state responsibilities.

At the same time, legislative efforts to divert public funds to private sectarian schools must be defeated. The principle of separation of church and state must be consistently applied in the use of public educational funds.

We propose passage of state and federal laws aimed at eliminating racial, cultural, and religious discrimination and segregation in education.

e. *Veterans.* Because of the special hardships war worked upon the veterans and conscientious objectors, we favor legislation to provide them substantial and adequate benefits in the form of education, medical care, and loans; and full care for the families of those who did not return. We demand immediate steps to end the vicious discrimination and outright fraud now being practiced against Negro, Nisei, Spanish-or Mexican-American veterans by prejudiced

local employes of the Veterans Administration particularly in the South and Southwest.

4. *Expand the Nation's Housing Facilities.* Private enterprise has failed dismally to meet the challenge of housing the American people. Its boast that the lifting of controls on new construction would stimulate large-scale building has proved hollow. The lower income groups most desperately in need of housing, the young people — particularly our veterans — and the inhabitants of our ever growing slums, are not in a position to buy or rent the facilities that private contractors are willing or able to erect.

The Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill should be passed — but only as the merest fraction of a beginning, precisely because its major reliance is on the private construction industry.

The Socialist Party proposes the creation of a Home Loan Bank to finance the purchase of homes, a Public Supply and Fabricating Corporation to set up factory units needed to produce materials and to develop large-scale prefabricated housing; the expansion of public housing activities in the field of low-income multiple dwellings; the expansion of publicly built, cooperative tenant-operated housing; the integration of national and local housing plans, including revision of municipal building codes; the development of a government program of bona fide collective bargaining with the building and construction unions, providing for a guaranteed annual wage to remove one of the worst evils of the building industry and for the development of apprentice-training programs.

We favor the extension and strengthening of rent control for the duration of the housing emergency. The people of America must call to account those legislators who are destroying rent controls, permitting eviction of tenants by subterfuge, and so contributing to disastrous inflation in the field of housing.

5. *Protect the Nation's Title to Atomic Energy Pending Internationalization.* The United States has made a good beginning in reserving to the nation, rather than ceding to business, the ownership of atomic energy. But this principle is already being undermined by cost-plus contracts, granted to private corporations to exploit this new storehouse of power for profit as coal, oil, and other resources have been in the past. Nuclear fission was not the product of private enterprise. It was financed by the nation and was achieved by cooperative scientific effort operating in complete disregard of the profit motive. As the peacetime uses of atomic energy begin to emerge, it becomes increasingly important that the constructive applications of atomic power be utilized only through non-profit public corporations.

6. *Strengthen Civil and Political Liberties.* Civil and political liberties are in serious danger today. The Socialist Party calls for greater vigilance and specifically demands:

a. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act which undermines the right to strike, the right to organize, the right to sign contracts guaranteeing

union security, and furthering the economic interests of organized workers; and which permits the power of the state to be used in behalf of employers and against workers with just grievances. The Socialist Party pledges its full support to organized labor in its effort to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and similar state laws.

b. Elimination of the Committee on Un-American Activities which has pursued the dishonest tradition of the Dies Committee. The committee has abused the legitimate democratic function of Congress to investigate and collect data on matters of national importance.

c. Defeat of any legislation that would force the Communist Party further underground and that would appear to give moral justification to its conspiratorial policies. The right to free expression of political views must not be impaired. But the existing laws against overt acts should be vigorously enforced.

d. Elimination of poll taxes and opening of the ballot to citizens regardless of income.

e. Full amnesty and restoration of civil rights for war objectors, several hundred of whom are still in prison and thousands of whom have lost citizenship.

7. *Establish Racial Equality.* Democracy cannot tolerate two classes of citizenship. Complete political, economic, and social equality, regardless of race, religion, or national origin must be established.

a. Segregation must be abolished in the armed forces, in all public institutions, and in housing.

b. Legislation for a Fair Employment Practices Committee, long overdue, should be passed.

c. Anti-lynching legislation must be enacted to wipe out the worst blot on the American scene.

d. Naturalization rights should be granted to Japanese immigrants who have demonstrated their loyalty, and indemnification should be given to Japanese immigrants and their American descendants who suffered property losses because of government policy during World War II.

e. All forms of discriminating barriers against immigration on grounds of race, color, or national origin must be abolished.

f. Guarantee the right to vote to many citizens now robbed of suffrage. The 14th amendment of the Constitution, depriving states of representation in Congress in proportion to the number of citizens deprived of the right to vote by virtue of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, should be promptly enforced.

8. *Safeguard American Agriculture.* The Socialist Party opposes the absentee ownership of farms and its attendant tenancy in America. We reaffirm our position that occupancy and use should be the only rightful title to farmland. Where conditions favor family farming, the security of such farmers should be strengthened through co-operative credit purchasing and marketing, aided by government financing. Where modern techniques and specialization require

large-scale farm enterprises, we call for social ownership and co-operative operation to replace the corporation farm which threatens both the security and freedom of farm workers.

We disapprove of the New Deal idea of agricultural scarcity, aimed at keeping prices up by limiting production. Our domestic needs and those of the world require an agricultural program based on maximum production.

We urge the continuation and expansion of the present conservation program to check destruction by floods, erosion of topsoil, and depletion of farm fertility. Our obligation to our grandchildren demands a greater concern with the heritage we leave in productive farmland.

The proper distribution and marketing of food and fiber does not require gambling. Our present Board of Trade pricing of farm produce, with its poker game practices of buying on futures, must be ended.

9. *Establish a Progressive Tax System.* The tax law of 1948 is legislation for the direct and immediate benefit of the wealthiest group in the country. Their taxes have been drastically lowered without any real assurance that corresponding economic benefits in the form of additional equity capital for new production will result. The tax reduction for those in the lower income brackets is petty, and will disappear altogether after November if a Democratic or Republican Congress is elected.

We propose:

a. Raising the present exemption levels to equal the amounts necessary to sustain minimum standards of living.

b. Restoring the earned income credit in such form that it grants a tax benefit (with an appropriate maximum) to income from wages and salary in contrast to income from investment.

c. Tightening of the provisions of the estate tax section of the Internal Revenue Code by increasing the rates, lowering the exemption and plugging the loopholes by which inherited wealth can be passed on for two and sometimes more generations, by means of trusts, without paying succession taxes. Corresponding changes must be made in the gift tax section.

d. Modification of the Internal Revenue Code's favored treatment of speculative and gambling profits, and encouragement of new equity capital for production by revision of the treatment of capital assets.

e. Financing of extraordinary government expenses through a capital levy, especially on the increase in private capital since 1939, so that those who benefited directly from World War II will bear the burden of the nation's war deficit.

f. We condemn the fraudulent joint-return provision of the new tax law as a device which enables the wealthy to minimize their share of the tax burden.

10. *Financing the Socialist Program.* The American people will be

told that it is impossible to finance this program for economic security. The cost of World War II to the American people was some 350 billion dollars. It is fantastic to assert that we cannot afford to devote a fraction of that sum to the peace and happiness of the nation. On the basis of the program submitted to Congress by the Armed Forces, it is apparent that our military budget alone in 1952 will equal the present total national budget. The path to plenty lies in expanding our production and in reallocating our budget in the service of life and peace.

Victory by the U.S. and its allies in two world wars has not established justice or peace. A third world war fought with atom bombs and bacteria will complete the ruin of mankind.

The major, but by no means the only threat of war, lies in the aggression of the Soviet empire and the international communist movement. That aggression has been invited and encouraged by the blunders of American policy from the Cairo and Teheran through the Yalta and Potsdam conferences. Disregard for those principles of peace which the Socialist Party has steadily urged since the campaign of 1944 has contributed directly to the present crisis. The problem of peace cannot be solved by any attainable superiority of American military might. The bi-partisan effort in Washington to achieve such superiority and the hysteria which accompanies it make war more likely, and threaten our internal democracy with a dangerous American militarism.

The road to peace lies neither through the policy of appeasement laid down at Yalta and now supported by Henry Wallace, nor through the confused military commitments of the Truman doctrine. Neither of these contradictory policies can defeat international communism or the conditions that breed it.

A far better approach is the European Economic Recovery Program. It is a significant recognition that cooperative economic action must be taken if the European continent is not to pass into chaos and so into communist hands. But the helpful economic co-operation necessary to peace cannot be confined to Western Europe. In Europe itself vigilance is necessary lest the Recovery Program be subverted into an attempt to re-establish capitalist reaction or fascism, or to promote an American economic imperialism.

In addition to the proper conduct of the ERP a policy looking to the winning of lasting peace must include the following proposals:

1. CONSCRIPTION. The representatives of the United States should immediately propose to the United Nations that peacetime conscription be outlawed by all nations. We are opposed to all forms of peacetime conscription in the U.S. Conscription contributed greatly to the growth of totalitarianism in Europe and has been sharply criticized as unnecessary even from the military standpoint.

2. DISARMAMENT. The United States should propose the rigid limitation and international control of all armaments, to be followed by universal — not unilateral — disarmament; all such measures to

be accompanied by the unlimited right of inspection through an authorized agency of the United Nations. The principle of unlimited international inspection must be recognized as a fundamental safeguard of world security.

3. **WORLD GOVERNMENT.** The achievement of true democratic federal world government is the ultimate structure of peace. The U.N. as we have repeatedly pointed out is not by its nature such a government. Yet in the critical years before us it may serve a great interim usefulness if its constructive agencies are strengthened and if it is given power to deal with aggression by abolition of the veto in the Security Council. To the rapid achievement of these ends the Socialist Party pledges itself.

4. **ATOMIC CONTROL.** The United States should renew its efforts for United Nations adoption of the Majority Plan, based on the Baruch proposals; a campaign of unceasing world education on the contents of the plan should be launched immediately; and meanwhile production of atomic bombs should be halted.

5. **RAW MATERIALS.** All peoples of the world must be assured access to the raw materials now controlled by international, private, and state monopolies. For this, the area of operation of the world Food and Agriculture Organization, in cooperation with the International Trade Organization where necessary, must be extended. At the same time, world planning is necessary to allocate materials in short supply on the basis of need. World production must be planned to meet the needs of world, not national, markets.

6. **INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS.** The United States should offer to join in the internationalization and demilitarization of the strategic waterways of the world, e.g. Panama, Suez, the Danube, the Dardanelles, Gibraltar, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Arctic, etc., as part of the general program of world disarmament.

7. **POLICE FORCE.** The organization of world peace requires the existence of an international police or security force. Along with the principle of unlimited international inspection, an international police force is indispensable for the solution of such problems as Palestine, Kashmir, and other crises which may arise.

8. **COLONIALISM.** The United States should urge immediate action to begin the permanent liquidation of all colonialism — whether resting on military might, economic domination, or political infiltration. The United Nations should establish commissions to supervise an early transition to self-government.

9. **TRADE BARRIERS.** The United States should support all efforts to establish customs unions as a first step in the direction of a world-wide outlawry of trade barriers.

10. **REFUGEES.** The United States, whose greatness has been built by the creativity of generations of immigrants from all parts of the world, must open its doors to those displaced persons who have no home. At the very least, 400,000 such persons can be admitted under unused immigration quotas from the war years. Full

support for the International Refugee Organization is essential as long as the present emergency exists, but the goal must be the free and unrestricted movement of peoples, according to their own choice, throughout the world.

11. **PALESTINE.** The present disastrous situation has been precipitated by the monstrous Nazi terror, conflicting promises to Jews and Arabs, and repeated betrayal of a pledged word. It is now the duty of the United Nations, with the wholehearted support of the United States, to establish order, to guarantee to the Jewish community in Palestine full self-government, and to protect the right of immigration since it has not reached a saturation point. Whether the political structure necessary to establish these rights is partition or a federation of cantons somewhat on the Swiss model, the civil rights of minorities must be preserved within each district. In no event can immigration into Palestine be considered a complete and adequate answer to the problem of anti-Semitism. Every country must be made a desirable homeland for those who live in it, regardless of race, creed or color.

12. **OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.** Military occupation of conquered peoples is by nature inimical to democracy. American armies are now in occupation in Germany, Japan, Korea, and various island outposts. Any attempts to use such occupation for economic advantage to American businessmen or for strategic military moves and counter-moves must be defeated. The encouragement of democratic self-government and functioning economies controlled by the people is the responsibility of occupying government, and as soon as this is done it must withdraw. Plans for 50-year occupations have been mentioned; they must be defeated and dates for withdrawal set.

13. **ECONOMIC REHABILITATION.** The American government must increase its economic aid in the rehabilitation or development of all countries accepting the principles of political freedom, irrespective of the economic direction they choose for themselves in a free expression at the ballot box. Not only Europe but Asia, Africa, and Latin America are in need of U.S. assistance.

International Organization

Above all, it is essential that the United States use its great resources to hasten the world on the road to democratic international organization. Even if any other power rejects the concept of a world sovereignty and continues to assert the outmoded principle of individual national sovereignty, the United States must continue to press toward the goal. It should invite all nations that agree with the program described here to join in a close and effective organization, leaving the door open to the others to participate at a later date.

In 1948, the American people will decide their course. A spirit of defeatism now will result only in defeat. A willingness to vote for your convictions and hopes can start America and the world on the road to peace, to freedom, and to plenty.

Parties and Elections

State Party Platforms

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

1948

IN this Centennial Year the people of Wisconsin have had occasion to pause, to look back over the years, to evaluate their present position, and to ask what the future holds for them.

The melancholy conclusion forced upon us is that Wisconsin's golden days are no more. The achievements to which the orators point with pride belong to an era of the past. The great landmarks of Wisconsin's leadership in the search for social and economic justice were established in another day and by men with whom our present leaders have little in common.

The question is how to revive the Wisconsin Idea.

Since the early 1900's, when the Wisconsin Idea took shape and became a living force, profound political and economic developments have occurred. The fortunes of the people of Wisconsin have become more intimately linked with the fortunes of the people of New York and California — the inexorable process which has put an end to America's isolation from the rest of America.

Wisconsin is not an island. She is a proud member of the United States. For the people of Wisconsin and for all Americans, the answers to the overshadowing questions of peace or war, prosperity or panic, will be shaped far more importantly in Washington than in the State Capitols.

The Wisconsin Idea cannot, therefore, be revived today exclusively in terms of state government. It must be projected on the national scale. It must find fulfillment in the successful integration of state and federal action. Not to recognize this is to ignore the history of the last 50 years.

All this points to a few simple facts.

The first is that the people of Wisconsin must be given the opportunity to vote for liberal candidates, not only for the state executive officers and the state legislature, but for the Congress of the United States. The representatives of Wisconsin in Washington must be men who believe in affirmative cooperative action by federal and state government to meet the nation's problems.

The second is that the need in Wisconsin is for a genuine, broadly-based, liberal movement.

The new Democratic Party in Wisconsin has produced this kind of a liberal movement. Liberals, young and old, from every corner of the state, are making common cause within the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party has proved itself the only surviving legitimate heir of the Progressive movement founded by Old Bob La Follette.

Although our modern, industrialized society demands effective correlation of federal and state action, with considerable emphasis upon federal action, there remains a multitude of useful functions which only state government can perform successfully.

For 10 long years the government of Wisconsin has been in the

hands of a conservative Republican Party, a party whose conception of the role of state government is negative and inert, passive and aimless. Republican legislators and Republican Governors, with the notable exception of Governor Goodland, have turned their backs upon farmers and small businessmen, upon veterans and working men.

By lavish campaign expenditures, powerful and wealthy interests have secured the election of men willing to turn over the reins of government to lobbyists who hold court in the taverns and steak houses of Madison.

In this dark age of Republican boss rule, the government of Wisconsin has been shorn of its power and robbed of its dignity.

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin is determined to restore that dignity and to redeem the honor and prestige of the state.

As the Republican press in this state has recognized, the issue is clearly drawn. On the Republican side stand the political bosses and the money bags whose control of government in this state in the past decade has brought Wisconsin to its present low position among the states of the Union. Against them we offer the liberal candidates, the candidates who are pledged to carry on the traditions of government given to Wisconsin by Old Bob La Follette and to the nation by Franklin Delano Roosevelt — the national principles for which President Harry S. Truman is making such an inspiring fight.

We pledge our support to the vigorous campaign being waged by our candidates for President and Vice President — President Harry S. Truman, and Alben Barkley and urge the people of Wisconsin to cast their ballots for them.

We call on the Democrats, the followers of the old Progressive Party, independent Republicans and other independent voters to join us. We ask them to read the following principles on which we take our stand, and make their choice:

We reaffirm our stand against war as an instrumentality of settling international differences and pledge our support to every reasonable measure.

We support the Four Freedoms as enunciated in the Atlantic Charter; freedom of expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

We reaffirm our support of the Economic Bill of Rights enunciated by the late President Roosevelt. The Republican Party has repudiated that Bill of Rights by its record in the 80th Congress.

We are committed to building a just and enduring peace through international cooperation. We oppose the advance of totalitarianism anywhere in the world and support the Marshall Plan as the best hope of building democratic institutions in the war-torn countries of the world and providing a lasting foundation for peace and security. We condemn the guerilla tactics of Republican isolationists in the 80th Congress to reduce this program of reconstruction to an international relief program.

The Democratic Party offers to the people of Wisconsin a slate of Congressional candidates who are pledged to this broad humanitarian approach to the pressing national and international problems of our time. Democratic Congressmen will end the dreary, dismal, fear-ridden chapter of public affairs written by the present Republican Congressmen from this state.

On state issues we take this stand:

Constitutional Convention

The men who framed our state Constitution 100 years ago were men of vision. Yet they would be the first to recognize that a century later this basic charter should be re-examined in the light of the changed requirements of changed times. We favor the calling of a constitutional convention for this purpose. In any over-all revision of the Constitution, however, we must preserve and broaden the basic guarantees of civil rights.

Reapportionment

The Republican Party, both nationally and in Wisconsin, has always wrapped itself in the mantle of reverence for the Constitution. In Wisconsin, this brassy claim to virtue has met with one important test — and failed. The Constitution of Wisconsin requires periodic reapportionment of legislative seats on the basis of population. For the most cynical political reasons, the Republicans have arrogantly flouted this requirement. We would honor it and restore to the people their fundamental democratic right to representative government. Such a right should not be dependent on political caprice. Therefore, we favor taking the duties of reapportionment from the legislature and putting them in the hands of a state commission.

Corrupt Practices and Lobbying

Lobbying at legislative sessions has reached scandalous proportions. Public attention has been focused upon the crude trading of legislator's votes for highballs and steaks. Certainly, lobbyists must be required to file detailed reports revealing how much money they have spent and on whom, and to file those reports weekly, not after the damage is done. There is need for a statutory code binding lobbyists to the same rules of ethics to which attorneys are bound in representing clients in the courts.

But the most powerful lobby is the invisible lobby which operates before election, the invisible lobby operating at full blast right now. This is the lobby that provides the thousands of dollars for billboards and radio time and direct mailings during the campaign. This is the lobby that has done its damage long before the legislature convenes and the crucial roll calls are taken.

We favor stripping this invisible lobby of its power by imposing realistic controls upon campaign spending. We particularly support

the enactment of the "Oregon Plan", under which the state undertakes to provide each voter at public expense with a campaign handbook containing full information concerning the views and qualifications of each candidate.

Taxes

The people have come to look to government, in increasing measure, as an effective instrument in fulfilling their needs and coping with their problems. We consider this both inevitable and desirable.

We also believe, however, that the people and the candidates who seek the people's support must have the courage and honesty to recognize that increased state services cost money and the money must come from taxes.

There are no novel or painless methods of taxation. We favor securing additional revenues from a general surtax and from higher, progressive taxes on corporate and individual incomes. We oppose any increase in the real property taxes and favor a gradual diminution in the role of the real property tax in obtaining revenues. We flatly oppose the sales tax and other taxes not based on ability to pay.

Basic solutions to the many complex problems in the field of taxation are to be found in a revamping of the taxing apparatus. This revamping should be marked by greater emphasis upon the state government as the tax-gatherer and by improved methods of allocation of state revenues to local units, primarily on the basis of population.

Housing

The housing problem is a national problem and it will only be solved by congressional action — action which the Republican 80th Congress failed and refused to take. However, even in the absence of congressional action, the state can and should act to meet the housing shortage.

We favor the adoption of the pending amendment to the state Constitution to permit state aid for veterans' housing, but we also favor a broader amendment to permit state assistance in all phases of the housing problem, including slum clearance and low-rent non-veterans' housing. At the recent special session of the state legislature, the Republican Governor and the Republican legislators ignored the unanimous recommendation of informed advisors and stubbornly refused to broaden the proposed constitutional amendment.

We favor the adoption and strengthening of a program of state aid to local housing authorities and veterans' cooperatives. By shifting the emphasis from real property taxes to progressive taxes on corporate and individual incomes, we would encourage home ownership.

Education

The people of Wisconsin are shocked to learn that our rural school system is among the poorest in the nation. They are shocked to learn that our great state university and our teachers colleges are losing out in the competition with public and private colleges and universities in neighboring states.

We favor a broad program to raise the level of rural education. Such a program must include: long range guarantees of sensible state and federal aids to permit equal education opportunities in all areas; integrated kindergarten through high school systems, supplied with competent staffs and adequate plant facilities; a system of "junior high schools" closely linked to the high schools. A good school system requires adequately paid teachers.

There is need for increased appropriations for the university and the teachers colleges.

As in the case of other state services, those improvements will cost money and the money must come from taxes. The question is whether the people want good rural schools and a fine state university, and want them badly enough to pay for them. We believe they do. We favor adequate appropriations and we would make the appropriations financed with taxes based on ability to pay.

Conservation

Conservation of our natural resources must be accomplished by a balanced, unified program, rather than by a series of unrelated and piecemeal projects. Soil erosion, flood control, pollution control, and fish and game propagation are all vitally interrelated.

By far the most important phase of conservation, is the preservation of our precious topsoil. We must act with speed and intelligence to keep our soil on Wisconsin land and not continue to let it slide into the muddy Gulf of Mexico.

Our state fish and game conservation policies have too often been determined by political expediency. We should take the politics out of conservation. And we would act decisively to prevent wealthy private individuals, many from out of state, from barring sportsmen and vacationers from the lovely lakes and streams of Wisconsin's northland. There will be no iron curtain dropped by millionaires around the people's playground.

The resort industry represents investments of millions of dollars and is one of the greatest assets of the state together with its natural forests, wild life, and fish, and should be preserved and developed for the people as a whole.

St. Lawrence Waterway

We favor the development of the St. Lawrence Waterway.

Highways

The state highway program calls for efficient and fair administration. The people have a right to two things. First, their tax dollar must buy a dollar's worth of roads. A large part of their tax dollar must not continue to go for entertainment and whiskey-pleasures served by the highway lobby with the people ultimately picking up the check. Second, the people must get the kind of roads they need where they need them. This means greater emphasis on farm-to-market roads.

The important thing about the segregation of highway funds is that this practice has created the illusion that the people are getting the roads they want and need. As long as segregation of highway funds is allowed to masquerade as a solution to the highway problem, the real solution will not be sought or found. The real solution is a state highway authority to administer a program from which whiskey is eliminated as a cost factor, a highway program planned on the people's need and not the cement lobby's greed.

State Services

Wisconsin's splendid corps of civil servants is devoted to public service, but its work is often nullified by politically-inspired decisions at the top levels of the departments and commissions.

The Public Service Commission's antagonism toward the REA cooperatives is a matter of common knowledge. The influence of utility interests in the commission must be broken.

The Insurance Department's failure to regulate rates in the public interest highlights the necessity for a new approach in this field. This new approach should emphasize broadening the activity of state insurance funds, town mutuals, and cooperatives. The yardstick principle has proved its worth in public utility rate regulation; it should be extended to the field of insurance rate regulation.

These are merely examples of a long overdue re-examination of the functions of the state departments and commissions. Orderliness and efficiency in public administration spring from intelligent planning and experiment in a ceaseless effort to make government ever more responsive to the people's needs.

Labor

In recent years, under Republican domination, our state labor legislation has reflected the same psychology which recently found expression on the national scale in the Taft-Hartley Act. Labor has been singled out for harrassment and restrictions, all in the name of industrial peace. This is a far cry from the pioneering labor legislation enacted in Wisconsin a few decades ago, legislation based upon the sound principle that industrial peace will be achieved only to the extent that the underlying causes of industrial unrest are rooted out.

Greater emphasis must be given to voluntary arbitration and conciliation as means of settling labor disputes. We favor repeal of the compulsory arbitration law as applied to workers in public utilities. We favor the enactment of a state minimum wage law to cover employes not reached by the Federal Minimum Wage Law.

Anti-Gambling Law

The anti-gambling law, supplementing the constitutional prohibition against gambling has prevented the gambling racketeers from corrupting local and state governments. The present efforts on the part of organized professional gambling interests to weaken this law must and will be resisted.

Veterans

What the veterans want and what they are entitled to enjoy is the opportunity to regain equal footing with those who did not serve in the armed forces. First priority on funds for veterans should go to those who are disabled, and adequate care for them must be assured. Priority should next be given to other critical problems faced by veterans generally, such as housing, education, and medical care.

Monopoly

Modern concentration of financial and industrial power requires vigorous antitrust action on a federal level. However, the state antitrust division can do and is doing good work to protect the farmer, consumer, and small businessman. Any attempt to weaken the state antitrust law must be resisted and the division must be given adequate funds to carry on its work.

Agriculture

Solutions to the problems of agriculture must also be found, to a considerable extent, in enlightened federal action. Parity, crop insurance, soil conservation, rural electrification, and other agricultural issues will be finally determined in Washington. By intelligent planning, the state can participate to the fullest advantage in federal programs and it can take supplementary action.

Wisconsin farmers have produced and will produce in record-shattering quantities. They ask only for a fair break in the operation of our economy and for reasonable protection against the encroachments of monopoly. They are entitled, as are all our people, to sympathetic assistance from their government when they join together in cooperatives to find solutions to their problems as producers and consumers. They have the right to expect that their cooperatives will not be balked in their efforts to furnish cheap electric power and will not be harrassed by unfair taxation. We deplore the do-nothing attitude of the Republican administration

toward the Wisconsin tobacco grower and pledge our assistance to him in his efforts to combat monopoly and to work out an effective grading and marketing program which will permit him to sell his products on the basis of quality.

Security and Welfare

No group is suffering more acute hardship today than our older citizens. Pensions are not charity. They are an earned recognition of services rendered to society. With close cooperation between federal and state governments, pensions sufficient to maintain an American standard of living are not an impossible goal. The Republican Congress enacted a 5 billion dollar tax cut for the wealthy. The Republican state legislature killed the 60% surtax. If we can afford such luxuries, surely we can also afford to provide our needy and deserving old people with enough to live in dignity and decency. We recognize that some of the panaceas held out to the older people are illusory and viciously deceptive and we shall not hesitate to say so. But we are convinced that this nation can afford generous pensions and we intend to fight for them in the name of justice and humanity.

Protection against loss of income in old age must be matched by protection against loss of income during illness and against the crushing costs of medical attention and hospital care. And our welfare institutions, particularly those devoted to the care and treatment of the mentally ill, must be vastly improved both in terms of plant facilities and expanded staffs.

A Real Alternative

The word has begun to spread that a major political development is in the making bringing with it a breath of hope. Vigorous, militant, responsive liberals are finding one another in the ranks of the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party is presenting to the people of Wisconsin this year a real alternative to the shabby and shopworn Republican state administration, and a real alternative to the most disgracefully reactionary congressional delegation ever sent to Washington by the state of Wisconsin.

With these developments there has been placed in the hands of the people of Wisconsin a new and thrilling chapter in the history of a proud state. In the 1948 election, the people have but to turn the page.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Officers

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Joseph Connor, Janesville
 Gerald T. Flynn, Racine
 Jay B. Glerum, Kenosha*
 Harold Gade, Racine
 Stanley Grazdiel, Racine
 J. B. Molinaro, Kenosha
 Gilbert K. Muller, Delavan

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Verne Knoll, Beaver Dam
 Anna McCarten, Portage
 John McGonigle, Sun Prairie
 Gretchen Pfankuchen, Madison
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 Ruth Steinert, Waukesha

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 Joseph Szumowski, Hayward

National Chairman

William M. Boyle, Jr.
 Washington, D. C.

National Committeemen

Carl W. Thompson, Stoughton
 Mrs. Julia Boegholt, Madison

*Deceased October 10, 1949.

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY STATE PLATFORM

1948

THE People's Progressive Party has been formed nationally and on a local scale because the people no longer have a choice between the two old parties. There is no difference today, except in degree and how it is presented, between the program and the activities of the Republican and Democratic Parties. The 80th Congress demonstrated that the Republican-controlled Congress and the Truman Democratic Administration saw eye to eye on the "cold war" program, on the attacks against labor and civil rights, on the weakening of price controls which started the inflationary spiral, on the refusal to consider the needs of the people, on the weakening of social security, on the tax program aiding the big corporations, on the concessions made to the oil and railroad monopolies in the tidelands oil bill and the Bulwinkle railroad bills.

Henry A. Wallace, in the tradition of the great progressives of our country, saw that only a new party led and directed by the common people would break the increasing strangle hold of Wall Street monopoly on our government and stop their drive for World War III. The American people at every crucial stage of history have moved to form a new party to fight for their demands, when the old parties no longer served the interests of the people. As Jefferson headed a new party to defeat the reactionaries of his day, as Lincoln led a new party to victory over the slave owners, as Roosevelt led a New Deal alignment of Democrats and independent voters, as Bob La Follette tried to organize a Progressive Party that would represent the people, so today Henry Wallace has created a new party to secure peace, freedom, and abundance.

In Wisconsin, we now have the People's Progressive Party ready to carry forward the traditions of progressivism in the state. This party will build itself with the help of labor, farmers, small businessmen, veterans, women, and professional people in the state because it is their party and it is here to stay.

We present the following program as the campaign platform of the People's Progressive Party of Wisconsin.

Forward for Peace

We believe that the greatest issue before the American people is to secure peace. Without peace there will only be retrogression, police state repression, increasingly heavy burdens laid on the common people, and the danger of complete annihilation. With peace we can build a world of abundance and increasing security and freedom. We support Henry Wallace's courageous fight to bring Roosevelt's foreign policy of cooperation for peace back into Washington and to stop the Hoover-Vandenberg "cold war" policy which threatens to break out into a "hot war". We must build a strong United Nations, not a unilateral Truman Doctrine and

Marshall Plan that are designed to make Wall Street dominant over the world. We believe that Wallace's program of curbing the international cartels and the encroachments of monopoly must be enacted if the scourge of war is to be ended. We believe that Wallace's courage in raising the question of direct negotiation between the Soviet Union and the U. S. was the one act more than any other that served to break through the mounting war hysteria continuously pounded into the people's ears. The "get tough" policy is bringing us to the brink of war. The Roosevelt policy of peaceful cooperation can and must replace it. This is the policy for which only one party is fighting — the People's Progressive Party.

Forward for Prosperity

1. *High cost of living.* The rising spiral of inflation is robbing millions of homes, food, clothing, medical and health care, plus the fact that it speeds the nation into a catastrophic depression. Pressure must be exerted for the restoration of price controls and the roll-back of prices to June 1946 levels. We support state aid for municipal markets to be set up to sell food directly from the producer to the consumer — municipally-owned and municipally-operated slaughter-houses protecting the interests of the small businessman; milk depots; fresh food markets and utilities of any and all types that the local community may support. We propose a state-wide manufacturing tax of 2% on all corporations that make over \$50,000 net annually before taxes are deducted; this money to be put in a special fund available to all municipalities and cooperatives. Such a program will hold prices down, and help to squeeze out excess profits.
2. *Security for senior citizens.* We propose immediate action to increase monthly old age benefits to \$65 per month as the base for all over 60 years of age; repeal of county and township clause of 20% tax on real property; repeal of the Homestead Lien Act. We demand that county pension bureaus be abolished and be put on a district basis. Such savings can help to finance the \$65 a month base pension.
3. *Taxation.* We are for taxes based on ability to pay. Wisconsin taxes should be reviewed accordingly. We are opposed to any sales taxes. We support the use of surtaxes for special needs, and taxation on corporation dividends. We favor the repeal of the cigarette tax and condemn the Republican legislature for passing a law to reduce the license fees on big cars and increasing the rate on small cars. The load of taxation on farmers' homes and small business must be lightened.
4. *Housing.* The red tape and obstructionism that is preventing low cost housing for veterans and low income groups must be eliminated. No discrimination should be allowed in any housing built with the aid of public funds.

Forward for Progress

1. *Agriculture.* We propose to set up a Wisconsin Anti-Trust Division to break the grip of monopolies in the dairy, food, and farm equipment fields. We are for a program of building farm to market roads by increasing the gas tax refunds from \$65 to \$150 per mile to local governments through a gas tax refund. We propose the expansion of REA; soil conservation, crop adjustment and rodent control programs; government credit to be made available through a Farm Home Administration on a long term basis; reduction of interest rates on farm loans; continuation of price supports; continuation of the school hot lunch program; municipally-owned cheese warehouses; cooperation of state with counties to establish farm implement pools to supply expensive farm equipment for rental to small farmers; state-owned fertilizer plants to break the fertilizer monopoly and to be operated in conjunction with bona fide farm co-ops. We oppose attempts of trusts to destroy cooperatives as well as labor unions through taxation. We favor enforcing the law requiring teaching of co-op principles in the schools.
2. *Labor.* We are for repeal of the Wisconsin Employment Relations Act — the little Taft-Hartley Act of Wisconsin; we favor the repeal of the act forcing arbitration on employees of public utilities. Workmen's compensation should be improved; all compensation insurance should be carried by the state; unemployment compensation must be improved, the waiting period eliminated, rates increased, no denial of compensation because of unemployment due to labor disputes. The minimum wage must be raised. We favor legislation enforcing equal pay for equal work, with no discrimination because of sex or marital status. We favor the outlawing of injunctions in labor disputes and outlawing the use of national guard in strikes. We favor labor and farmer representation on state commissions, and in state government generally. We favor putting teeth and enforcement powers behind the FEPC Act (Fair Employment Practices Act), and outlawing of restrictive covenants.
3. *Small Business.* Protection from monopolistic practices through a Wisconsin Antitrust Division.
4. *Veterans.* For a veteran's bonus to be paid by a surtax on high level incomes. We are opposed to sales taxes.
5. *Public Welfare.* Immediate overhauling of administration of our public institutions for a scientific unified program to aid and rehabilitate our youth, our physically disabled, our mentally ill, and sick. We favor an expanded building program for our institutions.
6. *Public Utilities.* We are for public ownership of public utilities, and state aid to municipalities for purchase of local transportation systems, gas and electric plants. The present Public Service Commission is the abject servant of the state utilities. It must be completely reorganized and returned to the people. Despite the obvious huge utility profits, the commission has granted rate increases in telephone, electric, gas, and transportation. We oppose

these increases. We call for a roll-back in utility rates. Representation by consumers, farmers, co-ops, and labor should be mandatory on the commission. A representative of an REA co-op and a municipally-owned power plant should be on the commission. We are for public ownership of public utilities and state aid to municipalities for purchase of local transportation systems, gas and electric plants.

7. *Conservation.* We propose a department of forestry to integrate a regional program of reforestation and redevelopment projects and timber farming; a soil rehabilitation and erosion control program; a "little TVA"; a Wisconsin Valley Authority. The state should resettle farmers who cannot make a living on poor soils and furnish them with long-time, low interest loans to get started. The state should buy up eroded and submarginal lands for forests. We are opposed to selling of county forests, state and federal timber to monopoly interests. We recommend a broader program of fish and wild life propagation; enforcement of existing anti-pollution laws and passage of new legislation, if necessary, for scientific purification of streams.

8. *Highways and Traffic.* We support a safe superhighway. Highway traffic traps must be eliminated. We are opposed to the present method of the segregation of highway funds, in which some money is used as a politician's pork barrel and where unused money is piling up when social welfare and educational agencies — at all levels — are sorely in need of funds.

9. *Industry.* We are for a St. Lawrence Waterway. The state should open iron and copper mines now lying idle. The state should open its own stone quarries to help break building material monopoly and operate its own cement and rock-crushing plants to break the road-building material monopoly.

Forward for Democracy

1. *Election Laws.* Remove undemocratic restrictions existing in state laws. Anti-lobbying legislation must be passed. Wisconsin's elections must not be sold to the highest bidder. We favor the election of all county officers on a nonpartisan basis.

2. *Reapportionment.* The state legislature must be made to comply with the state Constitution and proceed with reapportionment.

The People's Progressive Party proposes that the Wisconsin Constitution be amended to provide for establishment of a unicameral — one house — legislature after the census of 1950. The undemocratic upper house should be abolished, and the size of the lower house expanded to 133 under the reapportionment that comes with the 1950 census. Only in this way can legislative representation be based in a fair manner — on population.

3. *Civil Rights.* We oppose the infringement of the rights of any political, religious, or racial group. The state FEPC must be enforced and strengthened. Discrimination at our resorts should be prohibited.

4. *Education.* The grip of monopolies on our educational system must be broken. The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin and of the State Teachers' Colleges must be reorganized with labor and public representation. Academic freedom and students' rights must be guaranteed. Tax exemptions must be denied to private schools which discriminate against race, color, or creed. The tenure system must be protected and extended. There must be better financial support for elementary schools, and state aid provided for an expanded nursery school program.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Officers

M. MICHAEL ESSIN, Milwaukee, *Chairman*

MRS. MARY P. SAMB, South La Crosse, *Secretary*

First District

Bert C. Davis, Kenosha
George Gulbankian, Racine
Mrs. Cecile Lund, Kenosha

Second District

Alex McCullogh, Wales
Mrs. Frank Rentz, Madison
Merl Shipman, Madison
William Skaar, Stoughton

Third District

Roy E. Samb, La Crosse
LeRoy Schamerhorn, La Crosse

Fourth District

Dr. M. V. Baxter, West Allis
George Karras, Milwaukee
Herman Kuehne, Milwaukee
W. Orlikowski, Milwaukee

Fifth District

Cosimo Damiano, Milwaukee
LeRoy Lambrecht, Milwaukee
Julius Simmons, Milwaukee
Mrs. Mary Whitnall,
Milwaukee

Sixth District

Mrs. Erwin Bonlender,
Campbellsport
Harold Priebe, Neenah
Albert Rueppel, Sheboygan
Johnny Solfer, Fond du Lac

Seventh District

Joseph Gitts, Deerbrook
Emil Muelver, Wausau
Ben Riehle, Wausau
Alex Y. Wallace, Stevens Point

Eighth District

Louis Cullenberg, Green Bay
Lloyd Johnson, Hiles
Oliver J. Rasmussen, Argonne
Hugo Sandberg,
Iron Mountain, Michigan

Ninth District

John Janeciski, Boyd
Stanley Jones, Rice Lake
Robert Rose, Augusta
George C. Warnecke, Granton

Tenth District

Frank Brevak, Ashland
Merle Gibson, Superior
Edward Grohoff, Rhinelander
Charles Polish, Mason

National Chairman

Elmer A. Benson,
New York, New York

National Committeemen

Henry J. Berquist, Rhinelander
Mrs. Cecile Lund, Kenosha

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM

1948

WE, the Republican nominees for and present members of state offices and the legislature, in meeting duly assembled this 5th day of October 1948, adopt and agree to support the following as the platform of the Republican Party of Wisconsin.

I. American Tradition

The traditional American principle that the government exists for and is the servant of the people, is vigorously reaffirmed. To that end, we pledge ourselves individually and as a body to the continuance of honesty and efficiency in government as exemplified by our present Republican state administration.

II. Political Integrity

We believe that the citizens of the state of Wisconsin are entitled to the highest degree of political integrity in their representatives and public servants and, therefore, realize that we are expected to support this platform in good faith to the best of our ability.

III. United Effort

We pledge active support to the Republican candidates for national offices to the end that a Republican administration may eliminate inefficiency, ineptitude, waste, and extravagance in national government as Republican administrations have done in Wisconsin, in order that the United States shall embark on a sound domestic policy, and a firm foreign policy which will avert war without compromising our national honor.

IV. Communism

We pledge our cooperation in the vigorous enforcement of existing laws against Communists and other subversive groups and the enactment of such state legislation as may be necessary to expose their activities and defeat their objectives.

V. Housing

Under ordinary conditions, housing can best be supplied and financed by private enterprise. We favor the passage of the constitutional amendment which will permit the state government as an emergency measure to assist in the direct financing of veterans' homes and the enactment of legislation which will permit the Department of Veterans' Affairs to increase the amount of loans to veterans for purposes of assisting in the construction, acquisition, or improvement of housing to meet their needs. We further favor the abolition of obsolete building impediments and restrictive practices which deter the free flow of materials for housing purposes.

VI. Labor

Stable and sound economic conditions are dependent in a large measure on harmonious relations between labor and industry and the uninterrupted rendering of services and production of goods. We recognize the right of each individual to seek and select employment in any lawful undertaking free from governmental restraint or pressure and to bargain, individually or collectively, with reference to terms and conditions of employment. We pledge continuing study to improve labor-management legislation in the light of experience and changing conditions.

VII. Agriculture

We pledge ourselves to protect our farmers against every form of unfair competition; to broaden our conservation and soil improvement program to the end that the soil, as our basic national resource, be conserved with increasing effectiveness. We favor a continued program of eradication of farm animal diseases, insect, pest, and weed control, and the encouragement of more research by our university and private enterprise in the field of agriculture. We approve the continuation of the dairy promotion program and its expansion to include other agricultural products. We support the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated co-operatives.

VIII. Education

We favor equality of educational opportunity for all and the promotion of educational facilities. One of the major accomplishments of the 1947 Legislature was the creation of a commission to investigate and study all phases of our educational system at all levels for the betterment, modernization, more efficient operation, and financing of our educational system. We pledge ourselves to give consideration to the recommendations of the commission at the next session and develop a program which will meet the basic needs and provide better and broader education for our youth.

IX. Highway Safety

The appalling number of deaths, injuries, and property damage caused by highway accidents presents a serious problem which can and must be met by a vigorous plan to promote the public safety.

X. Public Welfare

We recognize and reaffirm the humanitarian obligation toward the unfortunates of our society and favor a program of treatment consistent with modern therapeutic methods to the end that the maximum number may be restored as useful members of society. We favor a long-range program for equipping and building of hospital and rehabilitation facilities, and adequate old age assistance in the light of increased cost.

XI. Veterans

Recognizing the state's obligation to its veterans, we pledge to maintain the Department of Veterans' Affairs as a state service to all veterans and their dependents, providing such financial assistance as may be required, on the basis of need, for their rehabilitation.

XII. Small Business and Industry

Small business is one of the main bulwarks of our democracy and we recognize the importance of perpetuating it. We pledge ourselves to resist proposals for legislation which place unreasonable burdens upon or obstructions against it, and to favor proposals which seek to protect and encourage legitimate industrial enterprise.

XIII. Conservation

Wisconsin is a state rich in natural resources which must be conserved to insure continued prosperity. We favor a reappraisal of present conservation methods and such legislation as will promote a sound land use program, reforestation, erosion control, the preservation of our water levels, and conservation and propagation of our fish and game. We favor taking necessary steps to prevent the pollution of our lakes, rivers, and streams; to permit controlled hunting and sound management of the state's deer herd; and to advertise Wisconsin's recreation facilities to the end that Wisconsin may remain America's Vacation Land.

XIV. Conservation of Human Resources

We favor the conservation of our human resources and believe that assistance for public health, mental and physical rehabilitation, juvenile guidance, and the treatment of alcoholics is a good public policy. In addition, we recognize the need of strengthening public health services and more adequate facilities to cope with epidemics by the establishment of a modern laboratory of hygiene.

XV. Highways

We favor the development of a long-range highway program to provide farm-to-market roads, state and county trunk highways, city and village streets adequate to meet modern transportation needs.

XVI. Elections

We favor the enactment of legislation to modernize and simplify the election laws and strengthen the Corrupt Practices Act.

XVII. Aeronautics

We recognize the fact that aviation is essential to national defense and indispensable to the future of our nation and we propose to continue our efforts to advance the program which has been developed within the state of Wisconsin.

XVIII. Legislature

We favor proper curbs on lobbying and the expediting of the work of the legislature without prohibiting opportunity for full consideration of legislation before its enactment into law. We favor a constitutional change to provide for equitable reapportionment of legislative districts.

XIX. Taxation

We favor taxation on the basis of ability to pay in order to provide sufficient revenues for a sound, business-like operation of government.

XX. Conclusion

We pledge that our administrative and legislative efforts will be devoted toward serving the best interests of all of the people of Wisconsin; that we will give full consideration to all recommendations made by the Legislative Council, created by the last Republican legislature; that every proposed measure will have full public hearings, and will be considered in the light of need, coupled with the financial practicability of carrying it out without working a hardship on the taxpayers of the state.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE**Officers**

ROBERT L. PIERCE, Menomonie, *Chairman*

First District

Jake Van Bendegom, Kenosha
William H. Dougherty,
Janesville
William Fitzgerald, Racine
Julius Johnston, Whitewater
Mrs. Robert Rote, Monroe

Fourth District

Harry Hopkins, Milwaukee
John Kowaleski, Milwaukee
Chester Michalak, Milwaukee
Mrs. Ruby Miller, Milwaukee
Rudolph Pohl, Milwaukee

Second District

Lyall T. Beggs, Madison
Mrs. Lila Burton, Eagle
Jesse A. Canniff, Beaver Dam
Ed King, Watertown
Lawrence Lewis, Poynette

Fifth District

Elmer Bruss, Milwaukee
Blanche Kuhlig, Milwaukee
Richard Seifritz, Milwaukee
Martha Stevens, Milwaukee
Robert Vollbrecht, Milwaukee

Third District

Olga Bennett, Viroqua
Martin Dyrud, Prairie du Chien
Charles Leicht, New Lisbon
Marion Qualy, Richland Center
Theo. Radde, Sparta

Sixth District

William J. Campbell, Oshkosh
Philip Davis, Sheboygan
Milton Meister, West Bend
Leonard Suttner, Hilbert
William E. Van Pelt,
Fond du Lac

Seventh District

Charles H. Avery, Antigo
 Mrs. Emily Baldwin,
 Wisconsin Rapids
 Mrs. Burr Crockett, Westfield
 Harold A. Meyer, Shawano
 William H. Seymour, Wausau

Ninth District

Dr. C. A. Dawson, River Falls
 Clarence E. Fugina, Arcadia
 Erwin Homstad,
 Black River Falls
 Mrs. W. P. Knowles,
 New Richmond
 John Linder, Jr., Eau Claire

Eighth District

Mrs. Glen Brandt, Manitowoc
 R. C. Breth, Green Bay
 Dan F. Coffey, Marinette
 Mrs. Ralph Flanders, Oconto
 Carl Rehfelet, Appleton

Tenth District

Harley Arnett, Arbor Vitae
 Mrs. Ruth Hogan, Ashland
 Henry Leveroos, Superior
 Lewis Charles, Medford
 John Wittner, Park Falls

National Chairman

Guy G. Gabrielson,
 Washington, D. C.

National Committeemen

Cyrus L. Philipp, Milwaukee
 Mrs. G. G. Town, Waukesha

SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM

1948

THE Socialist Party is dedicated to building a society in which the principle regulating production, distribution, and exchange will be the supplying of human needs and not the making of profits.

We aim to replace the present capitalist system, with its inherent injustice and inhumanity, by a social order from which the domination and exploitation of one class by another will be eliminated, in which economic planning will supersede unregulated private enterprise and competition, and in which genuine democratic self-government, based on economic equality, will be possible.

The present order is marked by glaring inequalities of wealth and opportunity, by chaotic waste and instability; and in an age of potential plenty it condemns the great mass of the people to poverty and insecurity.

That the system will be replaced is certain; whether by democratic socialism, or a Fascist or Communist dictatorship, depends on a relative number of people who are willing to work for their objective. We plead with all lovers of democracy to join and support our movement before it is too late. We seek a proper organization of our economic resources such as will make possible a much greater degree of leisure and a much richer life for every citizen.

This social and economic transformation can be brought about by political action through the election of a Government inspired by the ideal of a cooperative commonwealth and supported by a majority of our people. We do not believe in change by violence.

The Socialist Party aims at political power in order to put an end to this capitalist domination of our political life. It is a democratic movement of people from farm, labor, cooperative, professional and small business groups, financed by its own members and seeking to achieve its ends solely by constitutional methods. It appeals for support to all who believe that the time has come for the reconstruction of our economic and political institutions and who are willing to work together for the carrying out of our program.

Peace is the cornerstone of a social democratic government. The cost to the American people of World War II was 350 billions of dollars and countless dead and crippled. These fantastic expenditures were made at the expense of the peoples' welfare and would be unnecessary in a society dedicated to the principles for which the Socialist Party stands.

While war enriches a few profiteers it imposes a crushing burden on the vast majority of citizens. Victory by the United States and its Allies in two world wars has not established justice and peace. Today in peacetime we are spending many billions on armaments in furtherance of a "cold war".

The atomic bomb and bacteriological warfare give mankind the choice of socialism, slavery, or suicide. The aspirations of the

common man for significance and security must not be atomized in furtherance of a callous capitalism.

While we condemn the aggressions of the Soviet Government and its refusal to cooperate in welding the United Nations into an effective world force for peace we are not blind to America's imperialism and oil diplomacy plus our government's hysteria in using the fear of Russia as a formula for peace.

The road to peace is neither through the appeasements advocated by Henry Wallace nor the so-called bipartisan campaign commitments of Truman and Dewey. Vigilance is necessary lest ERC be subverted to re-establish capitalist reaction, fascism or to promote American imperialism.

A lasting peace, in addition to ERC must be laid on the following ground:

1. Conscription. The U.S. should propose and work in the U.N. for the outlawing of peacetime conscription by all nations.

2. Disarmament. The U. S. should sincerely propose rigid limitation and international control of all armaments, to be followed by universal disarmament with the unlimited right of international inspection.

3. World Federation. The U.S. should strive for a true democratic socialist federation of all nations. Ultimately Federal World Government is a key to peace.

4. Police Force. The organization of an international police force under U.N. is a necessary step to peace in the solution of such problems as Palestine, Korea, Greece, etc.

While Russia has vetoed attempts at international control of atomic energy we believe that a sincere attempt by the democracies to guarantee peace on a realistic basis devoid of nationalistic restrictions would meet with a more cooperative attitude on the part of Russia. Such an attempt should be made.

To give up making a genuine bid for peace and economic recovery for the world on the basis of past differences (made in an hysterical atmosphere of power politics) would be to jeopardize the welfare of humanity.

The Socialist Party firmly believes that the time has come for our leaders to heed the murmuring of the masses for peace rather than to be guided by the call of capitalism for a cold war.

We favor the establishment of a democratically planned socialized economic system, in order to make possible the most efficient development of our resources and the most equitable distribution of our income.

The first step will be the setting up of a planning commission consisting of social-minded economists, engineers, and statisticians, assisted by an appropriate technical staff and an advisory staff of representatives of labor, farmers, and cooperators. The job of this commission will be to plan for the production, distribution, and exchange of those goods and services necessary to the efficient

functioning of the economy; to coordinate the activities of the socialized industry; to provide for a satisfactory balance between producing and consuming power; and to carry on research for the purpose of helping the commission.

Despite lip service to freedom, equality, and democracy in America, basic rights have been denied. Racial, religious, and political minorities have been discriminated against and persecuted.

We insist that no person shall be discriminated against because of race, creed, color, or sex. We hold that religious worship must in no way be abridged or denied.

Full civil liberties must be the inherent right of every citizen.

We stand for a state FEPC adequately financed to do a job and with power to impose penalties on violators. We call for the strict enforcement of our present state laws against racial discrimination in public places and we decry the attitude of local enforcement officials who ignore these laws.

The police state depends upon a biased and corrupt judicial system. A democratic state depends upon fair and equal justice. Justice must not be denied to workers because they are poor, nor to persons because of race or creed. Judges who become biased or corrupt or incompetent must be removed swiftly; trained legal services must be provided for all by state subsidy if necessary.

Courts must be reconstructed to fit the needs of the people instead of ancient law patterns. Judges of state and federal courts must be elected by the people for short terms in office. Until justice is fair and equal, democracy cannot function.

Banking, currency, credit, and insurance must be socialized to make possible effective planning for an abundant life. Planning will be of little use unless the public authority has power to implement the plans.

This means the control of finance and of those vital interests and services which, if they remain in private hands, can be used to thwart or corrupt the will of the public authority. The power to create money and credit and to regulate the value thereof should rest with the government. A national investment board should be set up to work with the socialized banking system to direct unused surpluses for socially desirable production.

There is an unmistakable trend for the use of venture capital furnished by governments replacing venture capital heretofore furnished by private interests. Private capital is losing its enterprise and more and more sections of private industry are now calling upon governments to furnish them with the original capital to insure their operations at a profit.

However, even with these aids, private capital is proving itself incapable of meeting the public need in the furnishing of the goods necessary for life. In the case of housing, private venture capital is unable to meet public need. In the case of the scarcity of metals and oils, private venture capital is wasting many of these irreplaceable products with useless or even harmful results.

In order to protect the public interest, Socialists believe that governments must be ready to assume more and more direction of capital expenditures. Socialists believe that the initiative and energy for creating a better social order must lie more and more with the duly elected representatives of the people. Socialist officials are ready to accept these responsibilities.

In 1947, for every one thousand \$25 bonds purchased, 194 were cashed in. This proves that the worker is dipping into his life savings in a losing fight against inflation. Both old parties have refused to face the issue of inflation.

It does not benefit a worker to get a wage increase only to have it swallowed up by mounting price-increases.

Until such time as democratic-socialism is put into effect, when price and other controls would be unnecessary, we advocate reimposition of price and credit controls so that a stop will be put to the present mockery of the cost of living.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that it requires around \$3,500 for a family of four to live modestly today. More than 70% of the people make less than \$3,000 a year. The time has come to impose controls until the profit motive has been eliminated from our economy.

We propose the socialization of railroads, communication, electric power, steel, and those industries in which exploitation is rampant. Only under a system of public ownership and operation will the full benefits accruing from centralized control and mass production be passed on to the consuming public. Minerals, coal, and oil, and other natural resources must be brought under social ownership and operation in order to eliminate the exploitation, waste, and financial malpractices now in existence.

A major objective of a Socialist government will be to secure for the worker, regardless of sex, color, or creed, maximum income and leisure: insurance covering illness, accident, old age, and unemployment; freedom to join unions of his choice, and his right to strike if necessary; as well as effective participation in the management of his industry or profession.

In the past year through the vicious Taft-Hartley Act, some of the hard-won rights of labor have been taken away by a Democratic-Republican coalition in Congress. The deserved gains as wage increases won by labor in basic industries such as steel, automobile, and coal, have been used by the capitalists as an excuse for starting another vicious inflationary spiral.

Labor can never achieve its just aims so long as it operates through parties whose major interest is profits. Thus, labor leaders who seek to herd the rank and file into either of the old capitalist parties are doing a disservice to the working man. Labor must quit "scabbing" on election day by voting for capitalism and help build a cooperative commonwealth through democratic socialism, dedicated to production for use instead of for profit.

We advocate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and decry the use of injunctions in breaking strikes.

We oppose restrictions by Section 111.62 of the Wisconsin Industrial Peace Act of the right of workers in public utilities to strike.

We favor a minimum wage of \$1 an hour in Wisconsin.

We favor a 35-hour week with the same wage now paid for a 40-hour week.

We favor increasing unemployment compensation to 75 percent of the worker's weekly earnings up to a certain maximum wage, as is now in effect in Saskatchewan, Canada.

Every union member, truly interested in the welfare of the general public, will consider himself as a consumer and as a producer. He will therefore be careful that no labor policies will be adopted in which labor and management organize monopolistic practices against consumers or other union members. It is our belief that the policies of true trade unionism are most effective when the general public good is kept constantly in mind.

A program for security on the farm must include security of tenure; insurance against unavoidable crop failure; encouragement of producer and consumer cooperatives; assistance in the development of a processing, warehousing, and marketing program; and the maintenance of an equitable relationship between prices of agricultural products and those of other commodities and services.

We reject the concept of compulsory collectivization. All farmers who prefer family-type farming shall have the right to so make their living. Farmers who prefer voluntary cooperative farms in order to have the advantage of community life and large-scale production shall have loans made available in the formative years.

Only when a farmer expands his operations to a point where he attempts to make a profit out of other people's labor shall society have anything to say about wages, hours, and working conditions. If farmers are ever to enjoy the fruits of their labor, they must employ both cooperative associations and the constitutional powers of government to establish a just and orderly marketing system. An alternative must be provided to the virtual monopolies that have grown up in the dairy, grain, and meat processing industries, if farmers are to get a fair return for their efforts.

The Wisconsin dairy industry is being gobbled up by National Dairy and Borden's. Local home-owned cheese factories and creameries are rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The Wisconsin farmer is doomed unless he can regain control of his product until it reaches consumer outlets.

An alternative to monopoly control is the establishment of state warehouses to hold the farmers' grain, cheese, and butter (with partial advance payment) until a ready market can be found.

Our domestic needs, and an American awakening to the place that food and fiber play in eliminating world chaos and dictatorship, call for an agricultural program based on maximum production in

keeping with sound conservation practices. The New Deal concept of restricted production was no solution of the farm problem.

We consider the cooperative movement, both consumer and producer, an integral part of building social ownership and shall work for its expansion and extension into as many fields as practical. Co-operative enterprises should be assisted by the state through appropriate legislation and through provision of adequate credit facilities. The time has come when more of our cooperators must take an active part in politics as citizens of a democracy.

We pledge our support to the cooperative movement in its struggle to defend itself from the attacks of private business groups.

We favor a broader Social Security program. Old age and other pensions must be increased and also have a cost of living adjustment. We favor the elimination of liens and limitations by both employer and employee to the Social Security fund and the extension of social security to include domestic workers, farm laborers, small merchants, professional and other self-employed persons and those employed persons earning not in excess of \$5,000 a year.

The principle of group risk for unpredictable misfortunes, be they accident, fire, sickness, or loss of crops as exemplified through insurance must be extended to cover and protect our people in as many ways as possible.

We favor an insurance program for:

(1) Health — The program of science and technical skills make health more and more of a public responsibility.

We call for the establishment of a health insurance program which will give protection to all our people.

(2) Life — We favor the expansion of our State Life Fund, legislation permitting the advertising of the existing service and permitting the sale of state insurance policies through the offices of county clerks.

We urge that state insurance money be invested in nonprofit enterprises such as county, municipal, and federal bonds and co-operative enterprises.

(3) Automobile — The rapidly rising cost of auto insurance under our present system with its many competing companies and the large profits and unnecessary overhead make it more important than ever that we establish a state automobile insurance program, the fee to be collected at the time the license is purchased.

(4) Non-Industrial Accident — The state can render a real service by providing accident insurance to its citizens at cost.

(5) Crop Insurance — We urge the establishment of a state crop insurance department under the Department of Agriculture with the power to plan for a comprehensive insurance program.

Our youth need education for useful roles in changing, complex world society. To this end the school can be made into a vital instrument in the community, offering vocational instruction, citizenship training, public forums and discussion, and serving as

a community center for wholesome recreation and as a clinic in the improvement of human relations.

The state has an obligation to its future citizens which can be better discharged by aid to schools, particularly in rural areas, permitting better wages to teachers, better teaching equipment, warm noon lunches, and cultural opportunities. Teachers are entitled to full citizenship rights, to adequate tenure, freedom of speech, and the right to organize. Our state law requiring the teaching of co-operative studies must be enforced.

Public education for persons desiring college training must be made accessible. To this end we propose that all state teachers' colleges develop a four-year Letter and Science course.

R.O.T.C. in state-supported schools should be made optional instead of compulsory.

Our taxation policy must be designed not only to raise public revenue, but also to lessen the glaring inequalities of income and provide funds for social services and the socialization of industry, and the cessation of the debt-creating system of public finance.

We condemn the action of Republicans and Democrats for enacting the Knutson rich man's tax reduction bill under which the individual making less than \$5,000 a year retains 4 percent more of his income while the person with an income of over \$250,000 a year retains 59 percent more. Under this measure 5 percent of the population get 40 percent of the reduction.

We propose the extension of income, corporation, and inheritance taxes, steeply graduated according to ability to pay, the reduction of the burden of property taxes, and the elimination of sales taxes on necessities of life.

We propose that municipalities be encouraged to increase their revenues for local services by taking over private utilities.

Wisconsin needs a comprehensive program for the conservation of its soil, water resources, forests, and wild life. We urge the extension of the soil conservation program begun by the government with a program of benefits to those who cooperate. We urge the extensive and rapid organization of forested areas by the state, and the development of state-owned forest products industries. Forests are a natural resource that must not be exploited for private profit.

We favor the creation of a public authority to own, control, and develop the water power of the state for the good of the total community along the line of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

We favor amending section 10, Article 8 of our State Constitution in order to permit the state to engage in works of internal improvement.

Housing

We favor the creation of a public housing authority with the power to loan money to municipal and cooperative housing projects and to enter into the manufacturing of building material to supply local building projects.

Private enterprise has proved it is unable to or unwilling to

provide housing. Its boasts of solving the housing crisis if "government interference" were eliminated, have proved hollow. The lower income groups most desperately in need of housing particularly the veterans, and the inhabitants of the slums, are not in a position to buy or rent the high priced facilities which private contractors are willing or able to build.

We favor the creation of a home loan bank to finance homes and a public supply and fabricating corporation to develop large-scale prefabricated housing. We favor the expansion of public housing activities in the field of low income multiple dwellings and the expansion of publicly built, cooperative, tenant-operated housing. Municipal building codes should be revised when they interfere with housing development.

We favor the extension and strengthening of rent controls for the duration of the housing emergency.

Veterans' Aid

The greatest real service to veterans will be the building of a better world and a creation of an economic system which can provide decent jobs and economic security for everyone.

Price Control

In a period of inflation, price control is a necessary stop-gap measure to protect the consumers, but price control without credit and currency control cannot permanently endure. It produces gray markets, black markets, and finally breaks down because it becomes impossible to enforce. Price control does not assure the workers a fair or increasing share in the products of their labor. It is, however, a necessary but inadequate attack on inflation.

Corrupt Practices

We advocate radical and effective changes in the corrupt practices act, with steep penalties for violators, to make certain that Wisconsin elections are not sold to the highest bidder. This can be done, in part, by strictly limiting expenditures by candidates, voluntary associations, or clubs, and giving the Attorney General authority to initiate prosecutions. The amounts permitted to be spent should be revised upward in the light of present conditions and election techniques. Public facilities for discussion, such as the state radio station, should be expanded.

Lobbying

We advocate strengthening of the lobby law with a limit placed on the amount which can be spent by lobbyists for entertainment, and other expenses, plus the listing by lobbyists of the names of all legislators entertained and the amounts spent on them.

County and City Government

We favor such statutory and constitutional changes as would provide for the reorganization and improved efficiency of county

government and for filling county and city administrative offices by civil service examinations.

St. Lawrence Waterway

We favor the early completion of the St. Lawrence Waterway to aid the commerce and industry of our state.

Unicameral Legislature

We favor a constitutional amendment establishing a one-chamber legislature to replace the cumbersome two-chamber system which now obstructs popular and effective legislation.

Reapportionment

We favor the reapportionment of the state legislative districts on the basis of the latest census.

Constitutional Convention

Part of the inaccessibility of international affairs to the common people, we believe, is caused by the antiquated machinery of diplomacy. To that end such machinery can be remodeled and modernized to give the people a more direct role in foreign policy. We favor the application by the state legislature under Article V of the Constitution for the calling of a United States constitutional convention on foreign affairs.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Officers

FRANK P. ZEIDLER, Milwaukee, *Chairman*

WALTER H. UPHOFF, Oregon, *Secretary*

First District

Walter Benson, Kenosha
Wm. Cote, Racine
Leonard Dond, Jr., Beloit
Jos. Dumont, Racine

Second District

Anna Mae Davis, Madison
Walter H. Uphoff, Oregon
Rev. A. T. Wallace, Madison

Third District

Walter Alexander, Badger
Ethel Dahir, Prairie du Sac
Clarence Habelman, Baraboo
Wm. Osborne Hart, Baraboo

Fourth District

Wm. Quick, Sr., Milwaukee
Ed. Schultheis, Milwaukee
Allen Wilson, Milwaukee

Fifth District

Emil Broddie, Milwaukee
Anthony King, Milwaukee
Robert Repas, Milwaukee

Sixth District

Ferdinand Albertin, Sheboygan
Wm. J. Kirst, Sheboygan
Rudolph Renn, Sheboygan
Clarence Richardson, Ripon

Seventh District

Gilber Jacobi, Wausau
Herman Manth, Wausau
John Pearson, Redgranite
Arthur Steinbach, Wausau

Eighth District

Francis Langlois, Menasha
Lee Schaal, Oconto
Eldora Spiegelberg, Appleton

Ninth District

George Helberg, Rice Lake
Howard Hendricks, Nelson
Adolph Maassen, Alma
Walter Roach, Eau Claire

Tenth District

Gustav Harder, Medford
Harry Holtz, Medford
Adolph Kreie, Medford
Joseph Zielke, Medford

National Chairman

Darlington Hoopes, New York

National Committeeman

Walter H. Uphoff, Oregon

Parties and Elections

The Primary Election

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

District Delegates, April 6, 1948

Democrat

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Elmer Beck (Truman for President)	Gerald Flynn (Written-in)	Ray Kamper (Written-in)
Green	257	19	0
Kenosha	3,366	151	36
Racine	3,170	336	119
Rock	1,503	59	24
Walworth	461	21	3
Total	8,757	586	182

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Paul A. Hemmy, Jr. (Harry S. Truman for President)	John M. McGonigle (Make the Wisconsin Idea National)	John W. Nash (Truman for Prosperity & Progress)	William G. Rice (Make the Wisconsin Idea National)
Columbia	524	365	321	325
Dane	2,873	4,732	1,885	4,181
Dodge	1,452	344	1,077	511
Jefferson	881	479	729	562
Waukesha	1,203	600	1,454	965
Total	6,933	6,520	5,466	6,544

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Melvin Olson (Harry S. Truman for President)	John D. Rice (Harry S. Truman for President)
Crawford	408	433
Grant	712	626
Iowa	346	362
Juneau	268	299
La Crosse	1,814	1,793
Lafayette	301	267
Monroe	427	487
Richland	280	302
Sauk	552	537
Vernon	393	402
Total	5,501	5,508

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Albert D. Brennan (Truman for President)	Anthony P. Gawronski (Truman for President)	Martin Gedlen (Truman for Pro- perty & Security)	Frank J. Kuhl (Harry S. Truman for President)	Thaddeus F. Wasielewski (Harry S. Truman for President)
Milwaukee (part)	9,345	15,817	6,213	10,547	17,080

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Andrew J. Biemiller (Truman for President)	William J. McCauley (Truman for President)	Gordon P. Tobin (Harry S. Truman for President)
Milwaukee (part)	17,701	18,117	9,908

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Maurice J. Fitzsimons, Jr. (Truman for Presi- dent & Progress)	Otto B. Stielow (Harry S. Truman for President)	Ray F. Ware (Harry S. Truman for President)	Edwin W. Webster (none)
Calumet	368	282	231	137
Fond du Lac	1,349	866	572	538
Ozaukee	324	297	283	259
Sheboygan	1,441	3,307	1,693	940
Washington	249	204	366	188
Winnebago	1,149	1,037	1,542	1,190
Total	4,880	5,993	4,687	3,252

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Clayton J. Crooks (Harry S. Truman for President)	Herman J. Glnski (Truman for Pro- perty & Progress)	Julius E. Guenther (Harry S. Truman for President)	Clarence W. Mitten (Truman for Pro- perty & Progress)
Adams	107	81	84	75
Green Lake	71	95	157	88
Langlade	283	203	663	338
Marathon	2,228	1,214	1,694	644
Marquette	110	56	77	84
Portage	469	1,427	568	653
Shawano	392	206	327	212
Waupaca	220	304	326	215
Waushara	59	64	104	69
Wood	696	475	479	748
Total	4,655	4,125	4,479	3,126

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Ralph Benthein (Truman for Pro- perty & Progress)	Gerald F. Clifford (Harry S. Truman for President)	Patrick A. DeWane (Harry S. Truman for President)	Martin J. Young (Truman for Pro- perty & Progress)
Brown	493	2,427	1,490	1,898
Door	96	170	105	145
Florence	23	44	51	55
Forest	30	128	135	171
Kewaunee	67	289	224	165
Manitowoc	1,062	1,266	2,643	995
Marinette	340	647	638	830
Oconto	149	571	321	684
Outagamie	307	1,791	874	1,231
Total	2,567	7,333	6,481	6,174

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Arthur L. Henning (Truman for Pro- perty & Progress)	Miles McNally (Truman for Pro- perty & Progress)
Barron	680	653
Buffalo	166	177
Chippewa	857	898
Clark	540	582
Dunn	339	230
Eau Claire	1,769	1,657
Jackson	381	390
Pepin	126	154
Pierce	357	336
St. Croix	654	798
Trempealeau	390	353
Total	6,259	6,329

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	John G. Green (Harry S. Truman for President)	Joseph H. Saunowski (Truman for Pro- perty & Progress)
Ashland	627	591
Bayfield	422	386
Burnett	266	243
Douglas	3,186	2,817
Iron	405	342
Lincoln	603	527
Oneida	503	475
Polk	535	500
Price	445	397
Rusk	406	382
Sawyer	212	195
Taylor	403	384
Vilas	195	181
Washburn	386	349
Total	8,594	7,769

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

District Delegates, April 6, 1948

Republican

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	F. Lee Dechant (MacArthur)	Alfred L. Godfrey (Dewey)	Charles E. Lyon (Stassen)	John H. Matheson (Stassen)	Charles H. Pleming (Dewey)	Grant A. Ritter (MacArthur)
Green	878	597	1,634	1,557	596	987
Kenosha	3,416	2,113	3,393	3,205	2,846	3,338
Racine	4,588	4,146	8,202	8,573	4,024	4,647
Rock	3,572	2,236	7,210	7,545	1,937	3,874
Walworth	2,488	1,471	4,080	3,866	1,286	2,728
Total	14,942	10,563	24,519	24,746	10,689	15,574

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Helen Eby (Stassen)	Carl Flom (MacArthur)	Claire S. Henry (MacArthur)	Arthur L. May (Dewey)	Richard C. Smith (Stassen)	Hubert I. Voss (Dewey)
Columbia	2,241	1,734	1,711	1,016	2,369	1,010
Dane	12,627	9,806	5,287	5,279	12,313	4,824
Dodge	2,659	2,972	3,078	1,998	2,704	1,857
Jefferson	2,276	2,760	2,692	3,417	2,479	3,420
Waukesha	4,565	4,884	4,920	3,326	4,773	3,245
Total	24,368	18,156	17,688	12,934	24,638	12,156

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Quincy H. Hale (Dewey)	J. Victor Johnson (MacArthur)	Donald C. McDowell (Dewey)	Foster B. Porter (Stassen)	Joseph Walsh (MacArthur)	Everett Yerly (Stassen)
Crawford	357	621	555	920	655	906
Grant	954	1,606	978	2,586	1,891	2,381
Iowa	541	797	524	1,340	848	1,403
Juneau	552	1,028	505	929	1,108	853
La Crosse	2,466	2,960	2,153	4,995	2,930	5,180
Lafayette	282	603	283	738	663	732
Monroe	858	1,025	881	1,766	991	1,762
Richland	558	721	649	1,817	727	1,669
Sauk	1,104	2,157	1,006	2,777	1,938	2,726
Vernon	439	927	439	1,841	991	1,637
Total	8,111	12,445	7,973	19,809	12,742	19,249

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Herbert A. Braun (MacArthur)	James T. Guy (Stassen)	Blanche B. Hogue (Dewey)	Lansing Hoyt (MacArthur)	Lillian M. Kohmeiz (Dewey)	Edmund G. Olszyk (Stassen)	Richard M. Rice (Dewey)
Milwaukee (part)	26,084	21,559	12,080	25,185	9,658	21,834	13,099

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Harold E. Bernadick (Stassen)	Bernhard Gettelman (Dewey)	Harlan W. Kelley (MacArthur)	Anita K. Koenen (MacArthur)	Douglas Seaman (Dewey)	Ralph P. Sroule (Stassen)
Milwaukee (part)	25,657	26,882	28,708	26,685	23,409	26,947

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Ephraim Fontaine (Uninstruct.)	Harry E. Hill (Dewey)	Delbert J. Kenny (MacArthur)	John P. Koshler (MacArthur)	Walter H. Tank (Dewey)	John S. Tolversen (Stassen)	William K. Van Pelt (Stassen)
Calumet	80	963	964	871	809	922	906
Fond du Lac	234	2,418	3,797	3,728	2,450	3,260	3,922
Ozaukee	126	797	1,432	1,430	705	973	936
Sheboygan	1,077	2,471	2,882	3,103	2,116	6,394	6,444
Washington	171	1,041	2,238	2,049	991	1,243	1,428
Winnebago	469	3,447	6,853	7,087	4,107	3,676	3,491
Total	2,157	11,137	18,166	18,268	11,178	16,468	17,127

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	William W. Clark (MacArthur)	Alvin A. Handrich (MacArthur)	Helen C. Laird (Stassen)	George C. Landon (Stassen)	Paul A. Luedtke (Dewey)	Harold A. Meyer (Dewey)
Adams	362	343	333	341	225	220
Green Lake	1,066	967	1,097	1,087	752	751
Langlade	1,236	1,297	706	694	671	692
Marathon	2,846	2,803	4,346	4,411	2,533	2,178
Marquette	492	474	583	585	346	346
Portage	1,600	1,479	1,039	1,190	1,647	1,600
Shawano	2,062	1,964	1,271	1,320	1,440	1,637
Waupaca	2,558	2,676	1,982	2,015	1,456	1,631
Waushara	706	672	667	679	619	610
Wood	2,847	2,190	3,219	2,808	1,887	1,913
Total	15,775	14,865	15,243	15,130	11,576	11,578

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Orin W. Angwall (Dewey)	Marshall C. Graff (MacArthur)	Walter P. Melchior (MacArthur)	Carl A. Renfield (Dewey)	Austin F. Smith (Stassen)	Urban Van Susteren (Stassen)
Brown	3,303	5,615	5,800	3,156	3,193	3,048
Door	742	1,178	1,234	747	1,132	1,041
Florence	98	155	157	93	161	150
Forest	160	351	338	156	213	188
Kewaunee	522	810	820	581	673	590
Manitowoc	2,263	3,024	2,930	2,199	4,132	3,479
Marinette	1,334	1,956	2,022	1,169	1,339	1,226
Oconto	1,077	1,658	1,599	1,068	935	876
Outagamie	4,713	4,636	4,419	5,005	4,511	5,012
Total	14,212	19,383	19,319	14,174	16,289	15,610

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Carl E. Bylander (MacArthur)	Connor T. Hansen (Stassen)	Bernard V. Joern (Dewey)	Warren P. Knowles (Stassen)	P. M. Leonard Nelson (Dewey)	Paul H. Rathle (MacArthur)
Barron	834	2,310	1,237	2,335	1,240	866
Buffalo	299	846	337	836	326	304
Chippewa	1,402	2,213	1,332	2,074	1,281	1,557
Clark	1,291	1,817	1,129	1,889	1,209	1,335
Dunn	481	1,873	644	1,830	690	538
Eau Claire	1,652	3,809	2,405	3,471	2,601	1,410
Jackson	621	1,139	556	1,179	601	654
Pepin	178	530	218	544	186	180
Pierce	326	1,861	511	2,012	486	349
St. Croix	405	1,997	551	2,232	588	430
Trempealeau	836	1,302	606	1,181	623	733
Total	8,325	19,697	9,526	19,583	9,491	8,356

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	James H. Carroll (MacArthur)	Clarence Gladin (Dewey)	Mabel Gross (Stassen)	Ernest A. Haden (Dewey)	Ernest A. Nelson (MacArthur)	Harry Simon (Stassen)
Ashland	1,065	600	1,169	689	991	1,482
Bayfield	503	455	803	447	475	892
Burnett	158	246	732	261	175	739
Douglas	1,114	2,142	2,532	1,935	1,303	2,513
Iron	270	246	352	274	265	352
Lincoln	2,348	763	863	748	2,635	936
Oneida	1,191	678	1,108	730	1,238	1,132
Polk	277	685	1,868	627	342	1,906
Price	863	616	724	793	975	766
Rusk	513	544	882	533	479	868
Sawyer	493	365	694	357	461	684
Taylor	633	430	850	425	665	832
Vilas	828	347	448	365	828	429
Washburn	355	357	717	393	368	712
Total	10,611	8,474	13,742	8,577	11,200	14,243

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

Delegates At Large, April 6, 1948

DEMOCRAT

Counties	William D. Carroll (1)	Jerome F. Fox (2)	Jay E. Glavin (1)	Charles P. Greene (3)	Charles W. Henney (1)	Daniel W. Hoan (1)	John D. Kelsoe (2)	Howard J. McMurray (3)	William B. Rubin (3)	John Schneider, Jr. (3)	William C. Sullivan (1)	Robert E. Tehan (2)
Adams	175	128	112	130	141	131	100	137	87	72	113	83
Ashland	367	495	314	561	684	585	673	420	596	489	398	543
Barron	736	664	575	654	644	687	497	466	351	397	486	800
Bayfield	329	205	204	457	419	446	344	413	330	351	412	196
Brown	1,882	2,466	1,498	1,928	1,819	2,071	2,443	2,495	1,741	2,007	2,334	1,593
Buffalo	189	167	141	154	154	159	78	145	86	105	256	167
Burnett	197	312	215	253	243	264	215	243	190	126	196	143
Calumet	380	621	288	311	332	384	311	325	194	352	394	479
Chippewa	617	1,020	779	826	830	918	646	678	607	468	619	384
Clark	424	725	469	540	502	577	426	567	383	327	439	320
Columbia	636	548	433	475	859	554	428	570	420	651	675	579
Crawford	541	388	317	343	357	390	199	318	208	289	550	409
Dane	3,979	4,329	2,862	5,689	5,726	6,532	5,215	6,344	4,042	2,958	4,787	4,188
Dodge	1,172	1,036	1,228	1,128	1,354	1,223	1,027	1,235	625	904	982	749
Door	157	149	95	152	275	219	206	225	166	191	204	155
Douglas	2,786	2,325	1,575	2,362	1,989	2,243	2,041	2,323	1,767	2,424	2,823	2,058
Dunn	216	188	393	325	359	360	364	340	270	266	243	140
Eau Claire	1,594	1,361	809	1,125	1,095	1,359	1,709	1,770	1,344	1,503	1,659	1,245
Florence	70	64	58	68	63	59	43	40	40	82	77	60
Fond du Lac	1,294	1,196	723	744	984	1,223	930	1,439	963	1,281	1,371	1,110
Forest	204	185	136	183	154	149	78	137	76	204	208	173
Grant	613	431	514	492	514	528	405	531	386	386	419	305
Green	267	220	133	195	222	405	268	330	253	279	300	252
Green Lake	195	180	139	148	154	159	84	141	85	93	269	159
Iowa	386	300	247	320	341	343	245	300	203	203	272	407
Iron	311	250	123	191	169	244	400	362	260	277	331	234
Jackson	231	218	419	341	401	374	340	393	326	312	240	192
Jefferson	1,026	1,066	717	846	788	834	657	789	1,081	952	1,157	860
Juneau	261	233	177	172	159	180	126	317	220	247	248	233
Kenosha	2,883	2,816	4,392	2,698	2,803	4,326	2,756	3,806	2,739	2,875	3,072	2,618
Kewaunee	212	354	232	283	272	301	248	286	187	229	236	160
La Crosse	2,020	1,833	1,507	1,760	1,646	1,794	1,346	1,285	717	945	922	1,325
Lafayette	312	248	192	205	216	204	171	257	299	256	303	246
Langlade	429	399	259	394	718	601	484	632	441	492	578	430
Lincoln	538	485	372	365	370	398	310	677	495	535	540	459
Manitowoc	2,033	2,032	1,174	1,709	1,551	2,475	1,601	2,156	1,949	2,079	2,275	1,616
Marathon	2,575	2,060	1,801	2,016	1,850	2,287	1,282	2,115	1,225	1,632	2,347	1,604

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued **Delegates At Large, April 6, 1948**

DEMOCRAT

Counties	William D. Carroll (1)	Jerome F. Fox (2)	Jay B. Glerum (1)	Charles P. Greene (3)	Charles W. Henney (1)	Daniel W. Horn (1)	John D. Kehoe (2)	Howard J. McMurray (3)	William B. Rubin (3)	John Schneider, Jr. (3)	William C. Sullivan (1)	Robert E. Tehan (2)
Marinette	715	685	486	631	1,228	1,036	980	967	752	865	985	782
Marquette	178	137	107	131	138	129	104	126	66	67	119	83
Milwaukee	34,545	34,942	23,278	37,005	34,186	42,073	29,300	42,939	29,966	36,072	39,441	34,021
Monroe	391	328	329	525	519	501	396	505	384	406	478	302
Oconto	493	467	389	782	696	735	635	727	530	622	698	391
Oneida	507	435	340	461	364	388	228	338	243	500	550	423
Outagamie	1,684	1,808	1,170	1,475	1,414	1,541	1,011	1,324	815	1,263	1,988	1,575
Ozaukee	427	372	331	328	388	603	385	507	375	429	461	361
Pepin	162	143	91	131	123	150	64	124	74	101	217	136
Pierce	380	350	299	326	296	302	160	231	166	170	484	329
Polk	477	319	251	347	349	665	456	540	430	417	521	415
Portage	1,018	1,063	516	682	745	873	1,190	1,204	926	967	1,146	869
Price	430	358	296	355	325	300	176	298	213	438	460	346
Racine	4,284	3,750	2,819	3,526	3,056	3,942	2,352	3,491	1,880	2,525	2,876	3,037
Richland	194	342	227	260	246	296	224	268	200	160	221	148
Rock	1,284	1,462	856	1,601	1,891	1,854	1,583	1,804	1,266	1,464	1,720	1,137
Rusk	387	286	194	242	229	274	388	357	286	295	371	274
St. Croix	637	539	472	518	449	471	346	484	670	577	632	531
Sauk	371	327	459	428	483	516	398	485	367	302	427	314
Sawyer	177	131	94	115	113	146	195	176	135	147	169	133
Shawano	431	399	363	345	315	319	324	361	495	410	489	389
Sheboygan	1,716	2,336	2,256	2,685	2,679	3,021	2,314	3,320	2,749	3,213	2,127	1,559
Taylor	234	228	192	413	355	287	306	353	278	297	316	208
Trempealeau	353	278	259	275	275	236	167	262	168	391	344	290
Vernon	302	220	174	227	534	447	333	399	309	309	373	285
Vilas	180	131	83	126	103	134	188	183	133	158	170	135
Walworth	446	420	253	430	749	586	558	603	428	510	580	429
Washburn	261	400	284	234	305	378	267	329	236	206	252	186
Washington	417	399	312	353	345	345	240	327	259	501	424	404
Waukesha	1,384	1,336	965	1,594	1,549	1,671	1,315	1,796	1,261	1,388	1,620	1,341
Waupaca	483	469	347	423	423	417	235	338	217	267	608	419
Waushara	145	114	107	101	122	132	71	107	76	80	167	123
Winnebago	2,281	1,753	1,271	1,561	1,395	1,640	1,092	2,188	1,535	1,859	1,864	1,472
Wood	997	882	726	905	777	951	450	791	500	795	1,257	831
Total	90,608	89,296	66,220	90,081	88,321	103,345	77,127	103,482	73,940	85,410	97,290	80,351

Principles: (1) Harry S. Truman for President; (2) Truman for President; (3) Truman for Prosperity and Progress.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

Delegates At Large, April 6, 1948

REPUBLICAN

Counties	Carl Conquist (Dewey)	Edward J. Brown (Dewey)	William J. Campbell (MacArthur)	Loyal Stassen (Stassen)	Ray F. Forand (MacArthur)	Madge R. Goodland (MacArthur)	George Stassen (Stassen)	Edward F. Hilder (Dewey)	Norris J. Kellman (Dewey)	Walter J. K. (Stassen)	Philip F. Lafollette (MacArthur)	Arthur Lenroot, Jr. (Stassen)	Joseph R. Madsen (Stassen)	Charles D. Madsen (MacArthur)	Melvin I. Olsen (Stassen)	Albert J. Olsen (Dewey)	Wilbur N. Renk (Stassen)	Edward J. Schmidt (MacArthur)	Julius Specterker (Dewey)	Vernon W. Tison (Dewey)	Fred R. Zimmerman (MacArthur)
Adams	247	230	382	362	370	397	351	238	227	362	401	359	454	420	389	247	384	410	241	236	423
Ashland	834	744	1,167	1,273	1,111	1,119	1,276	715	694	1,272	1,215	1,291	1,288	1,096	1,283	746	1,284	1,283	779	754	1,256
Barron	1,397	1,375	1,092	2,642	1,017	1,070	2,501	1,381	1,308	2,636	1,174	2,556	2,586	1,038	2,920	1,488	2,681	1,143	1,418	1,378	1,268
Bayfield	559	525	570	958	540	561	952	528	502	993	627	981	945	558	963	579	983	597	527	527	649
Brown	3,636	3,605	6,506	3,305	6,454	6,626	3,538	4,083	3,957	4,058	7,315	3,605	4,198	6,528	3,554	3,634	3,530	6,543	3,601	3,486	6,831
Buffalo	363	342	356	881	337	359	860	440	392	971	472	942	956	385	917	370	809	364	364	370	404
Burnett	295	277	226	868	202	228	876	283	283	906	309	941	921	247	890	298	901	222	280	276	255
Calumet	856	853	1,110	1,079	1,007	1,050	1,076	864	824	1,242	1,177	1,304	1,487	1,129	1,153	953	1,138	1,172	910	848	1,239
Chippewa	1,618	1,583	1,786	2,555	1,689	1,762	2,532	1,574	1,547	2,587	1,886	2,464	2,630	2,002	2,679	1,659	2,601	1,841	1,648	1,641	1,841
Clark	1,349	1,375	1,776	2,198	1,650	1,709	2,166	1,306	1,319	2,193	1,836	2,063	2,134	1,717	2,096	1,331	2,359	1,852	1,397	1,395	1,981
Columbia	1,019	995	1,959	2,787	2,087	2,153	2,655	1,125	1,110	2,833	2,216	2,604	2,596	2,004	2,552	1,071	2,647	1,989	1,025	1,013	2,153
Crawford	416	435	867	1,089	800	862	1,100	414	418	1,168	1,133	1,161	1,229	914	1,162	461	1,143	909	422	443	970
Dane	5,560	5,635	6,077	13,976	5,468	6,284	14,032	5,479	5,278	14,779	6,808	13,985	14,112	5,579	13,996	5,225	14,210	5,368	4,986	5,251	5,840
Dodge	1,945	1,973	3,439	2,833	3,166	3,313	2,791	1,905	2,245	3,641	4,005	3,140	3,372	3,645	3,110	2,122	3,030	3,606	2,006	1,920	3,850
Door	816	816	1,502	1,377	1,492	1,420	1,471	880	863	1,525	1,500	1,401	1,590	1,339	1,412	950	1,395	1,368	837	798	1,428
Douglas	2,465	2,219	3,384	3,126	1,293	1,411	3,090	2,308	2,256	3,107	1,575	3,286	3,019	1,307	3,008	2,264	2,911	3,135	2,309	2,270	1,528
Dunn	777	731	631	2,117	586	652	2,079	707	679	2,127	661	2,066	2,056	587	2,100	711	2,071	549	676	710	762
Eau Claire	2,692	2,577	1,749	3,962	1,632	1,779	4,401	2,788	2,711	4,350	2,058	4,132	4,135	1,791	4,129	2,723	4,047	1,790	2,640	2,545	1,930
Florence	110	99	172	157	157	170	167	101	90	160	183	159	198	180	173	107	164	181	92	96	189
Fond du Lac	2,338	2,702	4,382	3,535	3,982	4,203	3,551	2,617	2,501	3,740	4,239	3,783	3,880	3,858	3,496	2,613	3,362	3,846	2,455	2,367	4,116
Forest	173	165	383	212	359	352	198	158	141	209	387	197	276	386	223	183	221	395	173	159	416
Grant	1,073	1,046	2,086	2,859	2,268	1,984	2,776	1,013	999	2,938	2,141	2,734	2,789	1,817	2,713	1,060	2,591	1,758	992	1,048	2,056
Green	698	675	1,199	1,866	1,113	1,177	1,841	672	644	1,900	1,305	1,786	1,842	1,051	2,252	776	1,939	1,251	747	709	1,390
Green Lake	838	840	1,128	1,161	1,040	1,093	1,168	806	776	1,243	1,169	1,145	1,202	1,151	1,144	762	1,299	1,212	849	807	1,262
Iowa	614	608	1,048	1,599	934	1,040	1,572	590	570	1,673	1,057	1,580	1,587	955	1,648	586	1,600	918	576	606	1,254
Iron	281	272	279	364	263	277	473	321	317	463	377	423	468	279	419	317	386	273	287	271	325
Jackson	698	588	780	1,372	738	768	1,347	650	650	1,379	884	1,334	1,390	760	1,583	731	1,440	816	726	704	937
Jefferson	1,635	1,613	3,177	2,786	3,066	3,145	2,731	1,552	1,482	2,860	3,242	2,697	2,770	2,972	2,612	1,591	2,676	2,914	1,474	1,537	3,653
Juneau	605	600	1,225	911	1,122	1,222	923	733	676	1,130	1,434	1,043	1,104	1,250	1,020	624	1,003	1,223	597	619	1,343
Kenosha	2,417	2,129	4,524	4,163	4,248	4,508	4,065	2,555	2,498	4,674	5,168	4,420	4,556	4,470	4,121	2,484	4,009	4,259	2,307	2,578	5,267
Kewaunee	619	619	1,016	708	957	949	699	602	581	735	1,037	664	798	1,163	760	680	737	1,047	630	625	1,102
La Crosse	2,264	2,236	3,073	4,862	2,900	3,329	5,279	2,299	2,286	5,635	3,549	5,425	5,395	3,091	5,439	2,184	5,057	3,133	2,289	2,305	3,466
Lafayette	359	351	745	925	679	753	903	365	430	1,095	894	988	1,030	767	1,150	365	960	752	353	362	822
Lanlgade	754	744	1,461	732	1,372	1,395	743	729	686	795	1,499	742	884	1,623	818	852	749	1,484	768	756	1,556
Lincoln	849	885	2,762	962	2,613	2,695	938	836	779	1,040	2,811	920	1,025	2,598	919	955	1,103	2,848	885	901	2,946
Manitowoc	2,668	2,539	3,709	5,682	3,396	3,543	3,694	2,462	2,370	4,056	3,822	3,631	3,982	3,460	3,927	2,565	3,703	2,893	2,529	2,574	4,124
Marathon	2,339	2,611	3,359	4,874	8,300	3,517	4,911	2,509	2,419	5,144	3,625	4,702	4,880	3,196	4,707	2,470	4,599	3,248	2,346	2,306	3,471

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued
Delegates At Large, April 6, 1948
REPUBLICAN

Counties	Carl Borah (Dewey)	Edward J. Brown (Dewey)	William J. Campbell (MacArthur)	Loyal E. Stassen	Roy F. Farand (MacArthur)	Madge E. Goodland (MacArthur)	George C. Stassen	Edward F. Hilker (Dewey)	Norris J. Kellman (Dewey)	Walter I. Koller, Jr. (Stassen)	Philip F. Lafollette (MacArthur)	Arthur Lennox, Jr. (Stassen)	Joseph R. McCarthy (Stassen)	Charles D. Madsen (MacArthur)	Melvin J. Koski (Stassen)	Albert J. O'Melia (Dewey)	Wilbur N. Reink (Stassen)	Edward J. Schmidt (MacArthur)	Jalrus S. Babcock (Dewey)	Vernon W. Thomson (Dewey)	Fred R. Zimmerman (MacArthur)
Marinette	1,266	1,243	2,479	1,503	2,298	2,452	1,459	1,482	1,392	1,680	2,750	1,575	1,701	2,471	1,524	1,343	1,486	2,419	1,308	1,282	2,571
Marquette	399	381	579	601	537	560	600	368	368	623	615	601	731	622	639	398	640	597	392	378	631
Milwaukee	42,469	44,063	64,625	56,450	62,961	65,056	57,615	44,346	44,133	62,252	70,770	57,257	62,253	63,713	56,273	44,121	55,055	63,942	43,089	42,386	67,555
Monroe	932	910	1,315	2,274	1,186	1,343	2,201	935	917	2,764	1,815	2,426	2,525	1,413	2,448	1,033	2,379	1,369	958	985	1,487
Oconto	1,516	1,425	2,100	1,143	1,937	1,997	1,177	1,323	1,269	1,200	2,076	1,060	1,206	1,912	1,107	1,287	1,063	1,924	1,285	1,265	2,051
Oneida	780	735	1,325	1,257	1,241	1,278	1,234	723	715	1,258	1,350	1,230	1,455	1,371	1,269	964	1,250	1,333	791	740	1,400
Outagamie	4,820	4,865	5,155	4,813	5,289	5,281	5,090	5,178	5,121	5,296	5,470	4,746	5,517	4,736	4,797	5,019	4,707	4,933	5,022	4,738	5,178
Ozaukee	783	785	1,530	1,128	1,533	1,881	1,250	891	868	1,386	1,753	1,194	1,302	1,532	1,150	823	1,135	1,569	773	786	1,669
Pepin	243	220	218	600	204	226	613	261	247	655	256	618	639	223	619	250	603	223	246	235	243
Pierce	570	545	474	2,083	437	457	2,034	559	532	1,989	500	1,960	1,997	446	2,004	576	1,970	440	526	612	551
Polk	678	634	406	2,190	351	399	2,158	657	658	2,180	441	2,151	2,118	401	2,148	665	2,117	318	650	651	387
Portage	1,721	1,700	1,795	1,154	1,709	1,752	1,149	1,709	1,718	1,509	2,132	1,249	1,501	1,870	1,269	1,809	1,202	1,834	1,764	1,713	1,971
Price	683	641	1,004	865	936	989	829	649	655	1,104	1,200	930	986	1,041	934	736	889	1,022	669	661	1,100
Racine	4,705	4,691	5,375	913	5,103	5,311	9,440	5,256	4,609	9,721	5,605	9,284	9,425	5,292	9,436	4,738	9,293	5,476	4,678	4,729	5,685
Richland	595	726	851	2,074	770	833	2,061	657	620	2,108	837	1,997	1,983	760	2,024	641	1,996	731	607	754	813
Rock	2,409	2,363	4,387	8,197	4,061	4,279	8,000	2,314	2,217	8,149	4,524	7,995	8,064	4,269	7,904	2,367	8,333	4,498	2,377	2,732	4,832
Rusk	573	559	516	952	483	509	934	567	544	945	534	939	1,090	532	994	588	980	537	575	549	569
St. Croix	398	588	492	2,191	444	629	2,327	652	645	2,392	599	2,294	2,286	518	2,291	653	2,247	457	635	605	566
Sauk	1,190	1,177	2,231	3,010	2,043	2,164	3,016	1,144	1,094	3,159	2,284	3,000	3,060	2,093	3,031	1,142	3,050	2,270	1,205	1,211	2,430
Sawyer	373	358	504	694	489	479	697	371	355	717	533	713	834	533	754	408	722	517	378	356	551
Shawano	1,363	1,124	2,243	1,408	2,269	2,276	1,407	1,226	1,198	1,421	2,598	1,628	2,061	2,406	1,568	1,429	1,471	2,501	1,277	1,272	2,595
Sheboygan	2,294	2,243	3,023	6,879	3,016	3,322	7,247	2,247	2,155	8,334	3,930	7,365	7,655	3,048	7,395	2,495	7,209	3,317	2,357	2,286	3,492
Taylor	413	409	681	1,061	755	756	1,001	456	447	1,008	825	951	951	706	951	452	915	709	421	405	754
Templeton	672	539	873	1,391	832	897	1,604	740	986	1,608	1,145	1,535	1,545	907	1,488	717	1,419	895	678	649	1,021
Vernon	459	481	1,130	1,882	1,061	1,126	1,879	462	490	1,933	1,607	2,053	2,149	1,211	1,995	570	1,965	1,149	489	549	1,286
Vilas	366	343	880	460	854	874	527	395	402	535	975	486	534	878	488	432	469	899	363	354	950
Walworth	1,409	1,432	3,110	4,024	2,957	2,957	3,960	1,346	1,308	4,210	3,107	3,958	4,038	2,927	3,968	1,360	3,952	2,854	1,206	1,621	3,404
Washington	435	413	422	803	396	420	798	417	418	824	566	878	858	441	842	425	818	436	418	403	473
Waukesha	1,120	1,289	2,203	1,443	2,060	2,103	1,449	1,087	1,104	1,686	2,302	1,402	1,657	2,207	1,448	1,436	1,560	2,297	1,282	1,192	2,453
Waushara	3,564	3,621	5,350	5,036	5,167	5,153	5,062	3,478	3,357	5,251	5,395	4,914	5,175	5,432	4,975	3,537	4,891	5,282	3,720	3,564	5,717
Waupaca	1,623	1,652	2,935	2,157	2,730	2,824	2,169	1,593	1,522	2,285	2,999	2,121	2,396	3,196	2,313	1,715	2,245	2,903	2,077	1,609	3,151
Waushara	687	695	787	746	715	771	736	649	630	789	793	733	733	750	738	737	656	794	793	682	850
Winnebago	4,023	4,226	8,231	4,050	7,447	7,393	4,278	3,876	3,765	4,262	7,788	3,918	5,065	7,389	4,077	3,801	4,002	7,010	3,701	4,081	8,431
Wood	2,208	2,224	2,776	3,155	2,577	2,766	3,152	2,145	2,164	3,480	3,597	3,401	3,772	2,951	3,459	2,325	3,350	2,869	2,205	2,181	3,075
Total	136,156	136,912	200,892	221,945	192,256	200,389	224,879	138,747	136,131	240,432	218,882	224,856	239,025	197,504	225,666	139,868	221,999	198,166	136,192	135,104	214,294

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS

September 21, 1948

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
ADAMS CO.						
Adams	3	3	0	18	27	0
Big Flats	0	1	0	8	13	0
Colburn	0	0	0	7	10	0
Dell Prairie	2	4	0	19	12	0
Easton	0	0	0	24	29	0
Jackson	1	0	0	16	37	0
Leola	1	2	0	12	8	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	12	17	2
Monroe	2	2	0	8	29	0
New Chester	0	0	1	11	22	0
New Haven	6	2	1	20	29	0
Preston	1	0	0	11	12	0
Quincy	2	4	1	17	17	0
Richfield	0	0	0	10	17	0
Rome	0	0	0	12	20	0
Springville	0	0	0	19	22	0
Strongs Prairie	4	4	2	30	35	0
Friendship, vil.	1	5	0	32	39	0
Adams, city:						
1st ward	1	9	1	69	19	0
2nd ward	5	9	1	132	54	0
Total	29	45	7	487	468	2
ASHLAND CO.						
Agenda	3	4	0	30	21	0
Ashland	5	3	27	29	72	1
Chippewa	5	6	0	22	36	0
Gingles	3	1	6	30	38	0
Gordon	5	1	0	17	38	0
Jacobs	11	8	0	64	97	0
La Pointe	4	0	0	12	19	0
Marengo	7	1	24	17	28	0
Morse	7	2	1	44	64	0
Peeksville	3	1	1	8	26	0
Sanborn	9	2	0	26	73	0
Shanagolden	2	2	6	11	32	0
White River	8	2	13	15	73	0
Butternut, vil.	8	5	0	35	61	0
Ashland, city:						
1st ward	18	9	7	80	152	0
2nd ward	21	9	2	89	260	0
3rd ward	10	7	2	96	270	1
4th ward	6	3	2	62	128	0
5th ward	8	2	3	77	183	0
6th ward	15	9	1	112	187	0
7th ward	19	11	2	122	151	0
8th ward	15	5	4	109	80	0
9th ward	15	8	2	125	106	0
10th ward	12	5	4	133	141	0
Mellen, city:						
1st ward	2	2	3	54	81	1
2nd ward	2	5	1	46	47	0
3rd ward	9	8	1	36	30	0
Total	232	121	112	1,447	2,494	3
BARRON CO.						
Almena	5	3	0	19	29	0
Arland	1	4	0	57	37	0
Barron	0	0	0	56	66	0
Bear Lake	0	0	6	20	10	0
Cedar Lake	0	1	0	29	36	0
Chetek	2	3	0	48	47	0
Clinton	1	4	7	56	51	0
Crystal Lake	2	8	0	26	42	0
Cumberland	1	9	0	50	45	2
Dallas	0	3	4	39	32	0
Dovre	0	4	0	33	16	0
Doyle	0	1	1	22	20	0
Lakeland	2	3	0	35	17	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
BARRON CO.—Cont.						
Maple Grove	0	4	1	39	89	0
Maple Plain	1	9	0	12	20	0
Oak Grove	2	5	12	28	17	0
Prairie Farm	0	2	0	29	25	0
Prairie Lake	5	2	0	50	40	0
Rice Lake	1	5	3	45	38	0
Sioux Creek	1	2	0	51	26	0
Stanfold	4	2	5	42	23	0
Stanley	2	5	2	39	44	2
Sumner	2	1	0	26	59	0
Turtle Lake	0	2	1	18	14	0
Vance Creek	0	6	1	19	21	0
Almena, vil.	6	2	0	29	36	0
Cameron, vil.	3	5	2	47	82	0
Dallas, vil.	1	6	0	33	35	0
Haugen, vil.	1	5	1	5	22	0
Prairie Farm, vil.	3	2	0	8	22	0
Turtle Lake, vil.	1	5	0	14	39	0
Barron, city	3	5	0	156	317	0
Chetek, city	2	8	1	79	114	0
Cumberland, city	5	13	1	74	110	0
Rice Lake, city:						
1st ward	2	9	1	55	48	0
2nd ward	2	5	0	32	52	0
3rd ward	3	4	0	53	89	0
4th ward	4	3	2	47	57	0
5th ward	4	7	1	25	43	2
6th ward	0	0	0	42	41	0
7th ward	3	4	0	31	41	0
8th ward	1	3	0	35	40	0
Total	76	174	52	1,653	2,052	6
BAYFIELD CO.						
Barksdale	4	5	0	20	47	0
Barnes	0	1	0	14	48	0
Bayfield	0	4	1	30	40	0
Bayview	5	4	0	28	35	0
Bell	2	4	9	12	30	0
Cable	2	4	0	22	49	0
Clover	3	4	30	12	34	1
Delta	4	3	3	4	27	0
Drummond	8	14	1	42	57	0
Eileen	5	6	3	22	27	0
Hughes	1	1	2	10	11	0
Iron River	33	19	1	54	61	0
Kelly	6	5	10	11	44	0
Keystone	7	12	6	5	23	0
Lincoln	7	5	0	9	34	0
Mason	1	3	9	26	36	0
Namakagon	2	2	0	25	43	0
Orienta	1	2	1	12	23	0
Oulu	3	7	28	16	37	0
Pilsen	3	5	8	12	16	0
Port Wing	4	7	0	37	65	1
Pratt	2	5	3	18	38	0
Russell	1	0	0	24	21	0
Tripp	4	4	12	17	10	0
Washburn	2	5	5	19	37	0
Cable, vil.	3	6	0	25	45	0
Mason, vil.	3	4	0	6	23	0
Bayfield, city:						
1st ward	2	1	0	13	25	0
2nd ward	0	1	0	9	22	0
3rd ward	1	1	0	8	26	0
4th ward	0	0	0	9	19	0
Washburn, city:						
1st ward	6	3	0	53	134	0
2nd ward	5	1	0	24	38	0
3rd ward	11	2	0	19	42	0
4th ward	3	3	0	22	48	0
5th ward	2	1	0	34	60	0
6th ward	3	0	0	27	31	0
Total	149	154	132	750	1,406	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
BROWN CO.						
Allouez						
1st pct.	48	66	0	151	400	0
2nd pct.	27	53	0	105	188	0
Ashwaubenon	7	27	0	32	44	0
Bellevue	18	58	0	35	41	0
DePere	13	26	0	54	52	0
Eaton	28	48	0	37	28	0
Glenmore	16	25	0	50	47	0
Green Bay	5	6	0	26	44	0
Hobart	18	35	0	36	35	0
Holland	16	57	0	24	33	0
Howard	34	74	0	95	98	0
Humboldt	6	12	0	67	80	0
Lawrence	2	14	0	35	32	0
Morrison	4	19	0	55	73	0
New Denmark	12	23	0	107	90	0
Pittsfield	26	52	1	15	20	0
Preble:						
1st pct.	41	98	0	113	85	0
2nd pct.	102	224	0	130	133	0
Rockland	2	19	0	41	34	0
Scott	22	37	2	67	103	1
Suamico	25	44	0	59	51	0
Wrightstown	7	22	0	39	43	0
Denmark, vil.	15	28	0	43	110	0
Pulaski, vil.	15	27	0	67	56	0
Wrightstown, vil.	6	17	0	25	22	0
DePere, city:						
1st ward	12	93	0	184	246	1
2nd ward	32	75	0	179	218	0
3rd ward	48	97	0	165	167	2
4th ward	38	70	0	91	92	0
Green Bay, city:						
1st ward	10	69	1	227	291	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	28	60	0	118	387	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	62	162	1	193	191	0
3rd ward	50	119	4	156	260	0
4th ward	21	68	1	176	257	0
5th ward	101	166	0	235	223	1
6th ward	34	33	0	86	73	0
7th ward	37	76	1	89	123	1
8th ward	52	96	3	166	196	0
9th ward	49	88	0	100	105	0
10th ward	50	119	0	116	101	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	61	93	0	119	84	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	38	64	1	65	33	0
12th ward	46	59	0	111	78	0
13th ward	54	72	1	171	171	1
14th ward	93	121	1	211	177	0
15th ward	52	63	0	114	223	0
16th ward	40	70	0	165	210	0
17th ward	52	80	0	192	265	0
18th ward	37	66	1	115	98	0
19th ward	33	86	0	119	106	0
20th ward, 1st pct.	63	121	0	167	122	2
20th ward, 2nd pct.	60	101	0	174	136	2
21st ward	79	120	0	174	135	1
22nd ward	66	100	0	194	263	0
Total	1,913	3,718	18	5,880	6,975	12
BUFFALO CO.						
Alma	0	0	0	61	30	0
Belvidere	0	0	1	20	26	0
Buffalo	2	2	0	26	12	0
Canton	2	0	0	41	32	0
Cross	0	0	0	21	22	0
Dover	1	1	0	44	72	0
Gilmanton	1	3	0	45	27	0
Glencoe	2	0	0	26	16	0
Lincoln	1	1	0	33	20	0
Maxville	3	2	0	36	9	0
Milton	0	0	0	10	9	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
BUFFALO CO.—Cont.						
Modena	1	3	0	49	68	0
Mondovi	1	0	0	28	53	0
Montana	1	2	0	23	14	0
Naples	1	1	1	43	51	0
Nelson	2	3	0	70	52	6
Waumandee	1	1	0	28	19	0
Cochrane, vil.	4	2	0	46	42	0
Alma, city:						
1st ward	4	4	0	77	45	0
2nd ward	1	1	0	30	24	0
3rd ward	0	0	0	36	35	0
Buffalo, city	1	1	0	33	10	0
Fountain City, city:						
1st ward	0	0	0	29	37	0
2nd ward	0	3	0	27	34	0
Mondovi, city:						
1st ward	0	3	0	57	146	0
2nd ward	2	1	0	59	100	0
3rd ward	0	2	0	31	30	0
4th ward	0	0	0	16	32	0
Total	31	41	2	1,045	1,067	6
BURNETT CO.						
Anderson	1	5	1	7	15	0
Blaine	2	4	0	5	9	0
Daniels	4	6	3	10	24	0
Dewey	3	1	0	13	18	0
Grantsburg	2	12	2	16	20	0
Jackson	0	4	0	10	16	0
La Follette	2	4	2	17	18	0
Lincoln	1	4	0	10	5	0
Meenon	1	4	1	24	32	0
Oakland	5	13	3	20	26	0
Roosevelt	2	1	0	32	11	0
Rusk	0	1	0	13	8	0
Sand Lake	1	4	0	11	10	0
Scott	1	3	0	10	18	0
Siren	6	20	3	18	44	0
Swiss	3	7	0	19	36	0
Trade Lake	4	10	2	32	39	0
Union	0	2	0	11	9	0
Webb Lake	0	0	0	19	31	0
West Marshland	1	1	0	11	9	0
Wood River	0	3	0	13	32	0
Grantsburg, vil.	1	8	0	27	92	0
Webster, vil.	7	17	1	33	35	0
Total	47	139	18	381	557	0
CALUMET CO.						
Brillion	1	6	0	42	99	0
Brothertown	1	10	0	39	67	0
Charlestown	5	20	0	59	118	0
Chilton	2	16	0	54	74	0
Harrison:						
1st pct.	10	17	1	134	174	1
2nd pct.	3	22	1	89	68	0
New Holstein	4	12	0	32	58	1
Rantoul	4	4	0	48	88	0
Stockbridge	5	13	0	35	53	0
Woodville	1	2	0	49	93	0
Hilbert, vil.	0	11	0	53	95	0
Stockbridge, vil.	4	10	0	35	32	0
Brillion, city	2	10	1	89	107	0
Chilton, city:						
1st pct.	1	37	0	149	236	0
2nd pct.	6	21	0	120	186	0
Kiel, city:						
2nd pct.	1	2	0	7	7	0
New Holstein, city	8	70	1	94	151	0
Total	58	283	4	1,128	1,706	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
CHIPPEWA CO.						
Anson	12	8	0	52	114	0
Arthur	0	8	0	10	33	0
Auburn	3	2	0	13	15	0
Birch Creek	0	1	0	25	21	0
Bloomer	6	0	0	25	33	0
Cleveland	2	4	2	52	21	0
Colburn	3	12	5	29	33	0
Cooks Valley	2	2	0	29	27	0
Delmar	3	9	2	29	29	0
Eagle Point	4	12	1	64	87	0
Edson	1	4	0	44	25	0
Estella	0	0	0	7	31	0
Goetz	0	2	0	25	45	0
Hallie	4	16	1	96	80	0
Holcombe	2	5	1	24	25	0
Howard	2	1	1	27	19	0
Lafayette	17	2	0	118	180	0
Ruby	3	4	9	24	22	0
Sampson	4	12	0	23	56	0
Sigel	0	1	2	14	23	0
Tilden	1	1	0	39	71	0
Wheaton	5	6	0	49	35	0
Woodmohr	1	2	0	20	48	0
Boyd, vil.	7	4	0	55	32	0
Cadott, vil.	5	5	0	39	73	0
Cornell, vil.	8	19	2	58	87	0
New Auburn, vil.	0	3	0	17	52	1
Bloomer, city	5	9	0	95	222	0
Chippewa Falls, city:						
1st ward	7	8	0	108	121	0
2nd ward	9	10	2	112	133	0
3rd ward	1	4	0	77	115	0
4th ward	3	4	0	62	120	0
5th ward, 1st pct	4	9	0	109	177	0
5th ward, 2nd pct	1	4	0	58	194	0
6th ward	4	6	1	61	100	0
7th ward	2	6	1	59	101	0
8th ward	8	5	0	100	180	0
9th ward	8	10	0	68	76	0
10th ward	9	3	0	99	101	0
Stanley, city:						
1st ward	2	8	1	43	64	0
2nd ward	3	4	0	31	33	0
3rd ward	3	3	0	20	27	0
4th ward	1	6	0	34	37	0
Total	165	244	31	2,143	3,118	1
CLARK CO.						
Beaver	0	2	2	15	19	0
Butler	1	3	0	5	12	0
Colby	0	3	2	28	31	0
Dewhurst	2	2	0	5	10	0
Eaton	1	2	0	21	27	0
Foster	0	2	2	8	3	0
Fremont	1	4	1	32	55	0
Grant	0	2	0	37	57	1
Green Grove	0	4	3	36	17	1
Hendren	3	6	19	23	32	0
Hewett	0	0	0	8	16	0
Hixon	2	4	3	43	44	0
Hoard	2	2	10	56	23	0
Levis	0	4	0	16	34	0
Longwood	0	2	0	26	44	0
Loyal	0	1	1	15	33	0
Lynn	2	4	2	19	39	0
Mayville	2	3	0	21	31	0
Mead	1	1	0	12	27	0
Mentor	0	4	0	41	64	0
Pine Valley	0	1	0	24	38	0
Reseburg	2	4	1	11	40	0
Seif	0	2	2	4	9	0
Sherman	3	5	0	12	32	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
CLARK CO.—Cont.						
Sherwood	0	0	0	15	20	0
Thorp	2	9	4	36	40	0
Unity	0	7	1	22	26	1
Warner	2	2	0	35	21	0
Washburn	2	4	3	12	22	0
Weston	0	1	0	43	62	1
Withee	2	14	0	8	29	0
Worden	1	3	0	18	20	0
York	2	4	4	18	61	0
Abbotsford, vil.	2	6	0	45	55	1
Curtiss, vil.	2	2	1	16	16	0
Dorchester, vil.	1	3	0	17	35	2
Granton, vil.	2	4	0	12	35	0
Unity, vil.	1	2	0	6	23	0
Withee, vil.	0	4	1	20	31	0
Colby, city:						
2nd ward	0	2	0	11	33	0
3rd ward	0	3	0	5	40	0
Greenwood, city	1	9	3	52	69	0
Loyal, city:						
1st ward	0	0	0	15	11	0
2nd ward	0	2	0	12	26	0
3rd ward	1	4	0	7	20	0
4th ward	0	3	0	6	16	0
Neillsville, city:						
1st ward	2	4	0	29	41	0
2nd ward	1	2	2	25	71	0
3rd ward	2	5	0	31	78	0
4th ward	0	0	1	23	49	0
Owen, city:						
1st ward	1	1	0	7	10	0
2nd ward	0	3	0	8	32	0
3rd ward	2	1	0	9	15	0
4th ward	0	2	0	15	26	2
Thorp, city:						
1st ward	1	2	0	18	16	0
2nd ward	5	2	1	17	21	0
3rd ward	2	10	0	25	33	0
4th ward	1	1	0	11	10	0
Total	57	188	69	1,167	1,850	9
COLUMBIA CO.						
Arlington	0	11	0	24	36	0
Caledonia	1	2	0	20	58	0
Columbus	0	0	0	14	23	0
Courtland	1	7	0	19	24	0
Dekorra	1	7	0	53	42	0
Fort Winnebago	5	5	0	38	45	0
Fountain Prairie	1	6	0	32	42	0
Hampden	0	14	0	31	26	0
Leeds	1	22	1	57	35	0
Lewiston	2	2	0	12	47	0
Lodi	2	16	1	26	64	0
Lowville	2	1	0	25	49	0
Marcellon	1	1	0	15	53	0
Newport	1	13	2	16	17	0
Otsego	0	12	0	45	34	0
Pacific	1	0	1	30	24	0
Randolph	0	5	0	19	32	0
Scott	0	0	0	20	45	0
Springvale	0	2	0	25	20	0
West Point	1	10	0	29	36	0
Wyocena	0	1	0	34	32	0
Arlington, vil.	0	2	0	26	45	0
Cambria, vil.	1	6	0	48	73	0
Doylstown, vil.	1	10	0	23	19	0
Fall River, vil.	0	2	0	22	31	0
Friesland, vil.	0	1	0	15	34	0
Pardeeville, vil.	3	11	1	71	117	0
Poynette, vil.	3	20	0	79	83	0
Randolph West, vil.	1	5	0	15	36	0
Rio, vil.	1	9	0	86	73	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.						
Wyocena, vil.	0	5	0	42	45	0
Columbus, city:						
1st ward	4	9	1	41	124	0
2nd ward	0	2	0	41	80	0
3rd ward	0	9	0	50	84	0
Lodi, city:						
1st ward	5	28	0	27	104	0
2nd ward	4	24	0	26	64	0
3rd ward	3	28	0	17	61	0
Portage, city:						
1st ward	0	4	0	108	68	0
2nd ward	3	30	1	201	180	0
3rd ward	5	15	0	122	189	0
4th ward	2	9	0	218	283	0
5th ward	5	13	1	339	350	1
Wisconsin Dells, city:						
1st ward	1	3	0	24	37	0
2nd ward	0	15	2	28	49	0
3rd ward	3	4	0	26	34	0
Total	65	394	11	2,279	3,037	1
CRAWFORD CO.						
Bridgeport	6	4	0	21	22	0
Clayton	33	7	0	84	121	0
Eastman	38	4	0	15	43	0
Freeman	38	22	0	45	78	0
Haney	13	13	0	25	45	0
Marietta	3	11	0	13	26	0
Prairie du Chien	15	5	0	27	53	0
Scott	18	7	1	38	34	0
Seneca	54	12	0	29	66	0
Utica	39	18	0	89	82	0
Wauzeka	8	4	0	39	26	0
Bell Center, vil.	5	2	0	13	41	0
De Soto, vil.	5	1	0	4	8	0
Eastman, vil.	23	3	0	10	44	0
Ferryville, vil.	19	7	0	8	36	0
Gays Mills, vil.	36	17	0	81	134	0
Lynxville, vil.	6	1	0	16	11	0
Mt. Sterling, vil.	12	3	0	30	39	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.	9	8	0	85	125	0
Steuben, vil.	6	8	0	27	25	0
Wauzeka, vil.	8	2	0	40	79	0
Prairie du Chien, city:						
1st ward	43	4	0	32	48	0
2nd ward	53	8	1	36	102	0
3rd ward	36	7	0	27	104	1
4th ward	25	4	0	18	33	0
5th ward	32	3	0	28	42	0
6th ward	34	5	0	37	61	0
7th ward	30	3	0	33	59	0
8th ward	45	4	0	40	67	0
Total	692	197	2	990	1,654	1
DANE CO.						
Albion	1	32	2	85	101	0
Berry	14	41	0	33	31	0
Black Earth	1	7	0	7	21	0
Blooming Grove:						
1st dist.	3	122	3	231	207	2
2nd dist.	5	43	1	75	39	0
Blue Mounds	1	15	0	51	35	0
Bristol	0	32	0	41	26	0
Burke	3	51	5	137	144	1
Christiana	6	33	0	101	28	0
Cottage Grove	1	43	0	42	37	0
Cross Plains	7	38	0	71	31	0
Dane	3	18	0	24	18	0
Deerfield	1	30	1	43	20	1
Dunkirk	9	83	1	50	44	0
Dunn	1	71	2	83	85	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
DANE CO.—Cont.						
Fitchburg	3	32	4	96	130	2
Madison	3	68	10	245	272	5
Mazomanie	0	8	0	19	30	1
Medina	0	4	0	24	24	1
Middleton	2	22	1	90	99	2
Montrose	1	19	0	44	38	0
Oregon	3	13	1	23	27	3
Perry	0	12	0	76	33	0
Pleasant Springs	6	69	0	51	26	0
Primrose	0	14	0	44	24	1
Roxbury	4	7	0	40	15	0
Rutland	5	49	0	29	40	0
Springdale	2	26	1	62	63	0
Springfield	10	24	0	76	31	0
Sun Prairie	3	49	2	41	35	0
Vermont	1	10	0	55	32	0
Verona	5	24	0	55	45	0
Vienna	2	10	0	31	34	0
Westport	5	31	3	162	137	0
Windsor	3	20	1	73	77	1
York	1	7	0	19	22	0
Belleville, vil.	3	24	0	45	69	0
Black Earth, vil.	0	13	1	58	38	0
Blue Mounds, vil.	0	13	1	27	26	0
Brooklyn, vil.	0	2	0	12	15	0
Cambridge, vil.	0	15	0	64	40	1
Cottage Grove, vil.	2	30	3	25	28	0
Cross Plains, vil.	8	20	0	25	36	1
Dane, vil.	0	9	0	17	18	0
Deerfield, vil.	3	24	2	69	69	0
De Forest, vil.	4	28	0	41	57	0
Maple Bluff, vil.	3	15	4	57	393	0
Marshall, vil.	6	17	2	38	42	0
Mazomanie, vil.	6	25	0	50	89	0
McFarland, vil.	4	14	0	89	54	0
Middleton, vil.	7	47	9	150	182	0
Monona, vil.	2	61	4	132	175	8
Mount Horeb, vil.	5	82	6	227	283	0
Oregon, vil.	5	46	0	82	107	2
Rockdale, vil.	13	13	0	11	16	0
Shorewood Hills, vil.	0	50	0	92	363	4
Sun Prairie, vil.	25	79	0	139	170	1
Verona, vil.	2	23	0	73	58	0
Waunakee, vil.	3	26	0	66	83	0
Madison, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	10	77	8	219	245	6
1st ward, 2nd pct.	15	66	3	203	366	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	9	85	7	210	182	9
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	8	66	0	85	277	1
3rd ward	23	98	3	334	323	3
4th ward	25	155	2	370	438	3
5th ward	27	180	17	320	345	6
6th ward	24	214	8	351	400	6
7th ward	22	154	9	310	409	7
8th ward	28	160	7	464	301	1
9th ward	12	149	9	318	124	3
10th ward	6	134	5	238	792	5
11th ward	23	133	5	398	375	5
12th ward	9	81	12	195	188	3
13th ward, 1st pct.	4	86	6	196	352	3
13th ward, 2nd pct.	2	46	3	152	274	3
14th ward	17	133	9	289	321	4
15th ward	22	167	6	387	383	5
16th ward, 1st pct.	17	99	1	174	228	6
16th ward, 2nd pct.	25	200	6	265	248	1
17th ward	35	240	5	312	193	7
18th ward, 1st pct.	18	138	6	278	279	3
18th ward, 2nd pct.	16	164	7	329	180	8
18th ward, 3rd pct.	10	77	3	167	109	1
19th ward, 1st pct.	4	127	2	219	470	2
19th ward, 2nd pct.	7	54	1	128	488	4
19th ward, 3rd pct.	2	91	0	173	307	3
20th ward, 1st pct.	3	62	5	164	722	3
20th ward, 2nd pct.	8	80	5	238	558	6

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
DANE CO.—Cont.						
Stoughton, city:						
1st ward	2	107	0	40	64	0
2nd ward	1	210	1	50	37	0
3rd ward	4	149	1	54	47	0
4th ward	5	147	1	74	137	1
Total	659	5,981	233	11,722	14,674	156
DODGE CO.						
Ashippun	2	4	1	29	51	0
Beaver Dam	1	5	0	38	65	0
Burnett	5	6	0	49	48	0
Calamus	1	6	0	24	35	0
Chester	1	3	0	17	30	1
Clyman	3	5	0	23	38	0
Elba	6	4	0	12	31	0
Emmet	2	7	0	12	32	0
Fox Lake	1	3	0	12	30	0
Herman	0	1	0	27	47	0
Hubbard	2	2	0	35	39	0
Hustisford	3	1	1	35	21	1
Lebanon	0	3	0	22	41	0
LeRoy	3	4	0	57	182	0
Lomira	3	6	0	47	110	0
Lowell	2	4	0	33	42	0
Oak Grove	7	3	0	67	93	0
Portland	1	4	1	16	32	0
Rubicon	16	7	0	31	33	0
Shields	10	3	0	15	25	0
Theresa	4	3	0	24	35	0
Trenton	3	4	0	23	48	0
Westford	2	3	0	14	14	0
Williamstown	1	3	0	35	39	0
Clyman, vil.	2	2	0	12	21	0
Hustisford, vil.	1	9	0	32	44	0
Iron Ridge, vil.	1	5	0	27	31	0
Lomira, vil.	0	3	1	28	59	0
Lowell, vil.	3	2	0	23	17	0
Neosho, vil.	2	7	0	4	12	0
Randolph, vil.	2	12	0	16	62	0
Reeseville, vil.	8	5	0	24	51	0
Theresa, vil.	4	10	0	28	39	0
Beaver Dam, city:						
1st ward	14	15	1	13	23	0
2nd ward	14	20	0	72	48	0
3rd ward	17	11	0	33	39	0
4th ward	20	8	0	46	77	0
5th ward	9	19	0	64	63	0
6th ward	18	18	0	51	68	0
7th ward	17	19	0	57	89	0
8th ward	12	19	0	62	165	0
9th ward	20	30	0	59	138	0
10th ward	9	11	0	61	117	0
11th ward	20	15	0	45	140	0
12th ward	8	21	0	43	65	0
13th ward	8	18	1	40	76	0
14th ward	27	28	0	64	67	0
Fox Lake, city:						
1st ward	1	4	0	10	26	0
2nd ward	4	4	0	16	21	0
3rd ward	0	3	0	12	32	0
Horicon, city:						
1st ward	13	22	0	63	106	0
2nd ward	5	15	0	58	84	0
3rd ward	12	21	0	70	132	0
Juneau, city:						
1st ward	9	17	0	51	62	0
2nd ward	6	9	0	53	47	0
3rd ward	1	21	0	45	50	0
Mayville, city:						
1st ward	2	7	0	45	53	0
2nd ward	3	8	0	28	39	1
3rd ward	4	11	0	83	70	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
DODGE CO.—Cont.						
Watertown, city:						
5th ward	8	23	0	20	24	1
6th ward	6	32	0	42	24	0
13th ward	11	26	0	39	36	0
14th ward	9	13	0	13	36	0
Waupun, city:						
1st ward	5	15	0	49	99	0
2nd ward	3	12	0	34	99	0
3rd ward	2	3	0	28	38	0
4th ward	1	8	0	27	64	0
Total	410	675	6	2,388	3,814	4
DOOR CO.						
Baileys Harbor	13	10	0	60	63	0
Brussels	7	19	0	62	51	0
Clay Banks	2	5	0	35	39	1
Egg Harbor	9	4	0	58	56	0
Forestville	6	13	0	80	124	0
Gardner	3	5	0	72	33	0
Gibraltar	8	13	0	56	69	0
Jacksonport	1	8	0	43	57	0
Liberty Grove	1	6	0	140	136	0
Nasewaupsee	8	6	0	137	98	0
Sevastopol	14	9	0	123	148	1
Sturgeon Bay	5	6	0	59	41	0
Union	2	6	0	60	35	0
Washington	2	1	0	65	35	0
Ephraim, vil.	1	0	0	25	59	0
Sister Bay, vil.	4	0	0	51	56	0
Sturgeon Bay, city:						
1st ward	21	17	0	378	236	0
2nd ward	4	11	0	183	153	0
3rd ward	8	13	0	273	204	0
4th ward	15	9	0	270	173	0
Total	134	161	0	2,230	1,866	1
DOUGLAS CO.						
Amnicon	7	7	1	33	38	1
Bennett	15	5	1	23	27	1
Brule	9	3	13	26	20	0
Cloverland	2	1	3	27	24	0
Dairyland	1	1	0	22	21	0
Gordon	9	3	1	75	63	0
Hawthorne	4	5	3	37	48	0
Highland	2	2	0	12	9	0
Lakeside	4	2	3	34	24	0
Maple	18	13	5	30	41	0
Oakland	4	3	1	32	43	0
Parkland	23	8	12	47	62	0
Solon Springs	7	6	0	28	28	0
Summit	8	7	3	53	48	0
Superior, 1st pct.	12	17	2	73	71	2
Superior, 2nd pct.	7	7	1	38	28	0
Wascott	2	0	1	32	36	0
Lake Nebagamom, vil. ..	10	5	0	33	49	1
Oliver, vil.	9	6	2	12	7	1
Poplar, vil.	3	3	2	26	79	0
Solon Springs, vil.	4	2	0	56	34	0
Superior, city:						
1st ward	35	33	7	229	208	1
2nd ward	22	18	2	216	244	0
3rd ward	14	30	3	254	303	0
4th ward	20	45	8	162	140	1
5th ward	27	38	35	121	97	1
6th ward	41	83	42	116	97	1
7th ward	37	44	13	199	170	0
8th ward	22	30	12	182	130	1
9th ward	26	36	10	171	130	0
10th ward	34	41	7	190	183	0
11th ward	13	23	4	252	307	0
12th ward	12	33	3	233	313	0
13th ward	14	30	5	204	126	0
14th ward	10	10	7	266	327	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
DOUGLAS CO.—Cont.						
Superior, city,—Cont.						
15th ward	15	16	4	252	283	3
16th ward	22	39	6	156	214	0
17th ward	49	33	14	218	229	1
18th ward	51	40	12	139	166	1
19th ward, east pct.	14	9	2	104	124	0
19th ward, west pct. ..	22	25	5	94	129	0
20th ward, east pct.	27	11	2	94	39	0
20th ward, west pct. ..	86	60	10	105	104	1
Total	773	833	267	4,666	4,863	18
DUNN CO.						
Colfax	1	5	0	52	31	0
Dunn	5	9	0	69	72	0
Eau Galle	2	0	0	40	57	0
Elk Mound	3	5	0	40	45	0
Grant	0	2	0	39	33	0
Hay River	0	5	1	34	54	0
Lucas	1	0	2	32	57	0
Menomonie	3	4	2	79	94	0
New Haven	2	3	2	30	46	0
Otter Creek	2	2	0	27	9	0
Peru	1	2	1	21	24	0
Red Cedar	2	2	0	91	114	0
Rock Creek	6	18	0	33	38	0
Sand Creek	2	2	0	74	45	0
Sheridan	0	3	0	27	16	0
Sherman	0	4	0	19	30	0
Spring Brook	7	3	0	68	97	0
Stanton	2	1	1	18	37	0
Tainter	1	3	1	46	42	1
Tiffany	3	3	0	13	36	0
Weston	1	3	0	38	53	0
Wilson	3	8	1	53	20	0
Boyceville, vil.	3	3	2	40	71	0
Colfax, vil.	0	10	2	91	94	0
Downing, vil.	4	4	0	7	15	0
Elk Mound, vil.	3	3	0	44	56	0
Knapp, vil.	2	5	0	32	41	0
Ridgeland, vil.	0	1	1	25	19	0
Wheeler, vil.	6	3	0	46	31	0
Menomonie, city:						
1st ward	9	8	0	134	108	0
2nd ward	8	2	0	152	166	0
3rd ward	5	1	1	136	130	0
4th ward	5	1	0	136	141	0
5th ward	1	1	0	196	211	0
6th ward	1	2	0	129	193	0
Total	94	132	13	2,111	2,326	1
EAU CLAIRE CO.						
Bridge Creek	6	5	0	65	64	0
Brunswick	3	6	0	42	54	0
Clear Creek	4	1	0	45	47	0
Drammen	2	3	0	34	38	0
Fairchild	0	2	0	33	14	0
Lincoln	1	4	1	66	34	0
Ludington	1	1	0	92	54	0
Otter Creek	1	2	2	34	29	0
Pleasant Valley	5	5	0	49	76	0
Seymour	11	13	0	83	93	0
Union	16	12	1	154	142	6
Washington	6	4	0	112	115	0
Wilson	1	1	0	29	44	0
Fairchild, vil.	13	6	0	38	48	0
Fall Creek, vil.	1	2	0	64	70	0
Altoona, city:						
1st ward	6	1	0	68	25	0
2nd ward	7	15	1	91	82	1
Augusta, city:						
1st ward	0	0	0	18	27	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
EAU CLAIRE CO.—Cont.						
Augusta, city,—Cont.						
2nd ward	2	2	0	61	62	0
3rd ward	1	1	2	33	36	0
4th ward	0	2	0	33	46	0
Eau Claire, city:						
1st ward	29	10	1	129	133	0
2nd ward	18	20	1	261	309	0
3rd ward	13	19	5	329	849	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	15	21	1	321	363	0
4th ward	14	16	2	107	116	2
5th ward	17	11	1	225	376	0
6th ward	22	9	2	279	406	0
7th ward	34	14	6	204	248	0
8th ward	21	17	8	256	172	1
9th ward	57	62	6	528	497	1
10th ward	70	59	17	594	463	2
Total	397	356	57	4,477	5,132	13
FLORENCE CO.						
Aurora	2	9	7	68	77	5
Commonwealth	1	3	0	63	61	0
Fence	1	4	1	24	37	0
Fern	2	3	0	28	26	0
Florence	6	3	3	230	260	0
Homestead	0	2	5	15	45	0
Long Lake	0	0	0	18	18	0
Tipler	2	2	0	24	26	0
Total	16	27	16	470	570	5
FOND DU LAC CO.						
Alto	2	2	0	11	105	3
Ashford	3	9	7	82	123	0
Auburn	1	7	0	29	75	0
Byron	4	2	0	21	69	0
Calumet	1	1	0	32	40	0
Eden	3	2	3	26	46	0
Eldorado	1	2	0	26	46	0
Empire	6	12	0	74	62	0
Fond du Lac	17	22	1	61	144	0
Forest	1	0	0	14	58	0
Friendship	6	11	0	48	61	0
Lamartine	4	3	0	25	62	0
Marshfield	3	14	0	61	67	1
Metomen	0	1	0	17	25	0
Oakfield	0	1	0	20	33	0
Osceola	6	6	0	35	54	0
Ripon	0	1	0	22	35	0
Rosendale	0	0	0	15	36	0
Springvale	0	2	0	8	36	0
Taycheedah	9	20	0	49	121	0
Waupun	2	0	2	11	33	0
Brandon, vil.	1	2	0	48	58	0
Campbellsport, vil.	3	8	1	105	284	1
Eden, vil.	6	9	0	27	18	0
Fairwater, vil.	1	2	0	16	28	0
North Fond du Lac, vil.	38	52	3	143	102	1
Oakfield, vil.	8	9	0	29	77	0
Rosendale, vil.	2	0	1	11	48	0
St. Cloud, vil.	0	3	0	39	16	0
Fond du Lac, city:						
1st ward	6	24	1	51	45	0
2nd ward	20	49	2	77	61	0
3rd ward	10	38	5	114	169	0
4th ward	36	47	2	118	125	3
5th ward	29	40	3	98	85	1
6th ward	35	59	1	83	59	1
7th ward	18	33	4	88	117	0
8th ward	33	27	3	190	246	1
9th ward	22	36	5	121	137	0
10th ward	22	40	0	107	89	0
11th ward	16	13	0	85	148	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.						
Fond du Lac, city,—Cont.						
12th ward	14	15	0	78	147	0
13th ward	24	18	0	88	135	0
14th ward	20	24	2	103	147	0
15th ward	16	26	2	92	151	0
16th ward	15	18	2	111	158	0
17th ward	22	29	1	112	160	0
18th ward	22	17	6	64	187	1
19th ward	10	21	2	109	157	0
20th ward	17	26	5	90	204	0
21st ward	16	38	1	148	204	1
Ripon, city:						
1st ward	1	3	0	32	61	0
2nd ward	1	9	0	79	134	1
3rd ward	1	5	0	65	92	0
4th ward	4	11	0	71	117	0
Waupun, city:						
5th ward	1	4	0	14	40	0
6th ward	8	10	1	59	79	0
Total	567	883	68	3,532	5,432	15
FOREST CO.						
Alvin	2	1	0	5	13	0
Argonne	5	12	6	12	21	0
Armstrong Creek	6	14	0	13	9	1
Blackwell	6	7	0	0	5	0
Caswell	3	6	0	14	17	0
Crandon	6	11	0	8	4	0
Freedom	2	6	0	2	9	0
Hiles	4	6	2	16	4	0
Laona	7	32	4	47	42	0
Lincoln	0	9	0	21	7	0
Nashville	3	17	0	19	17	0
Popple River	3	1	0	3	2	0
Ross	1	9	0	16	3	0
Wabeno	11	15	1	31	40	0
Crandon, city:						
1st ward	0	6	0	40	20	0
2nd ward	1	2	0	8	3	0
3rd ward	2	6	0	30	21	0
4th ward	5	6	0	14	8	0
5th ward	1	8	0	14	9	0
Total	68	174	13	313	254	1
GRANT CO.						
Beetown	0	1	0	39	47	0
Bloomington	2	4	0	17	29	0
Boscobel	1	0	0	17	13	0
Cassville	1	2	0	20	21	0
Castle Rock	6	3	0	26	28	0
Clifton	3	0	0	51	56	0
Ellenboro	3	0	0	21	46	0
Fennimore	3	2	0	52	43	0
Glen Haven	2	3	1	25	44	0
Harrison	0	0	0	16	39	0
Hazel Green	8	0	0	23	33	0
Hickory Grove	4	0	0	16	34	0
Jamestown	10	32	0	32	93	0
Liberty	1	2	0	46	62	0
Lima	0	3	0	19	41	0
Little Grant	0	0	0	16	34	0
Marion	1	0	0	16	9	0
Millville	1	1	0	2	14	0
Mt. Hope	2	0	0	3	40	0
Mt. Ida	0	0	0	43	40	0
Muscoda	0	1	0	14	13	0
North Lancaster	0	2	0	34	79	0
Paris	2	0	0	30	18	0
Patch Grove	0	0	0	9	25	0
Platteville	0	1	1	18	54	0
Potosi	1	1	0	87	62	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.						
Smelser	0	0	0	24	42	0
South Lancaster	0	0	0	40	81	0
Waterloo	3	1	0	42	45	0
Waters town	1	0	0	17	13	0
Wingville	2	1	1	28	40	0
Woodman	0	0	0	16	16	0
Wyalusing	5	0	0	12	30	0
Bagley, vil.	3	2	2	23	29	0
Bloomington, vil.	2	3	0	26	89	0
Blue River, vil.	0	4	0	34	39	0
Cassville, vil.	5	5	0	37	66	0
Dickeyville, vil.	5	1	0	39	9	0
Hazel Green, vil.	5	0	0	16	35	0
Livingston, vil.	2	3	0	52	114	0
Montfort, vil.	0	3	0	36	82	0
Mt. Hope, vil.	3	1	1	4	38	2
Muscoda, vil.	3	8	0	40	56	0
Patch Grove, vil.	2	2	0	7	14	0
Potosi, vil.	0	1	0	59	77	0
Tennyson, vil.	0	0	0	34	14	0
Woodman, vil.	1	0	0	11	15	0
Boscobel, city:						
1st ward	6	1	0	52	30	0
2nd ward	2	1	0	50	60	0
3rd ward	4	4	0	42	13	0
4th ward	1	3	0	50	44	0
Cuba City, city:						
1st ward	3	1	0	16	34	0
2nd ward	2	0	0	16	34	0
3rd ward	2	3	0	15	16	0
4th ward	2	0	0	10	23	0
Fennimore, city:						
1st ward	1	2	0	45	46	0
2nd ward	0	2	0	71	53	0
3rd ward	0	3	0	37	34	0
4th ward	3	2	0	48	46	0
Lancaster, city:						
1st ward	1	1	0	63	106	0
2nd ward	2	4	0	83	127	0
3rd ward	3	2	0	90	168	0
4th ward	0	6	0	91	149	0
Platteville, city:						
1st ward	6	6	0	74	139	0
2nd ward	3	9	0	82	216	0
3rd ward	0	6	0	67	172	0
4th ward	1	4	2	58	69	0
Total	135	153	8	2,349	3,540	2
GREEN CO.						
Adams	1	4	0	31	54	0
Albany	1	2	0	12	35	0
Brooklyn	1	3	0	20	26	0
Cadiz	0	0	0	18	48	0
Clarno	0	1	0	21	56	0
Decatur	4	0	0	8	27	0
Exeter	1	5	0	26	11	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	43	100	0
Jordan	3	2	0	14	25	0
Monroe	2	1	0	34	42	0
Mt. Pleasant	1	1	0	20	52	0
New Glarus	0	1	0	39	37	0
Spring Grove	0	1	0	19	34	0
Sylvester	0	0	0	16	25	0
Washington	1	2	0	25	48	0
York	0	2	1	64	18	3
Albany, vil.	0	7	0	35	82	0
Brooklyn, vil.	0	5	1	24	21	0
Brownstown, vil.	0	1	0	18	34	0
Monticello, vil.	1	4	0	70	121	0
New Glarus, vil.	0	7	0	151	98	0
Brodhead, city:						
1st ward	3	4	0	33	105	0
2nd ward	3	7	0	42	102	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
GREEN CO.—Cont.						
Monroe, city:						
1st ward	1	4	0	157	315	0
2nd ward	0	7	1	115	243	0
3rd ward	2	4	1	100	110	0
4th ward	1	5	0	95	154	0
Total	26	80	4	1,250	2,007	4
GREEN LAKE CO.						
Berlin	0	0	0	22	28	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	53	134	0
Green Lake	2	1	0	50	71	0
Kingston	1	2	0	48	81	1
Mackford	0	0	0	28	45	1
Manchester	0	0	0	31	54	0
Marquette	0	0	0	49	47	0
Princeton	1	5	0	83	66	0
Seneca	0	2	0	27	12	0
St. Marie	0	1	0	18	24	0
Green Lake, vil.	0	2	0	59	114	0
Kingston, vil.	1	0	0	41	47	0
Markesan, vil.	2	5	0	68	156	0
Berlin, city:						
1st ward	2	0	0	88	97	0
2nd ward	1	3	1	114	146	0
3rd ward	4	5	0	89	98	0
4th ward	7	1	0	46	56	0
5th ward	3	5	0	64	40	0
Princeton, city:						
1st ward	2	1	0	85	61	0
2nd ward	0	2	0	72	60	0
3rd ward	4	2	0	51	29	0
Total	30	37	1	1,186	1,466	2
IOWA CO.						
Arena	2	4	0	85	88	0
Brigham	2	3	0	109	72	0
Clyde	5	10	0	40	33	0
Dodgeville	2	3	0	141	186	0
Eden	0	2	0	38	72	0
Highland	4	8	0	79	117	0
Linden	0	1	0	55	154	0
Mifflin	0	0	0	52	97	0
Mineral Point	3	1	0	63	150	0
Moscow	0	9	1	98	64	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	14	34	0
Ridgeway	0	1	0	106	76	0
Waldwick	0	3	1	62	89	0
Wyoming	0	3	2	38	51	0
Arena, vil.	2	1	0	38	71	0
Avoca, vil.	3	5	0	36	49	0
Barneveld, vil.	1	5	0	72	53	0
Cobb, vil.	0	3	0	14	81	0
Highland, vil.	9	4	0	94	143	0
Hollandale, vil.	3	5	0	57	35	0
Linden, vil.	1	0	0	40	67	0
Livingston, vil.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rewey, vil.	1	0	0	26	48	0
Ridgeway, vil.	0	1	0	136	60	0
Dodgeville, city:						
1st ward	0	1	0	100	125	0
2nd ward	1	1	1	161	262	0
3rd ward	1	4	2	74	154	0
Mineral Point, city:						
1st ward	0	8	0	74	158	0
2nd ward	3	7	0	81	213	0
3rd ward	2	2	0	27	54	0
4th ward	0	2	0	39	90	0
Total	45	97	7	2,049	2,946	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
IRON CO.						
Anderson	8	2	1	18	18	0
Carey	14	12	12	9	18	0
Gurney	1	2	7	8	18	1
Kimball	10	9	18	42	36	3
Knight	18	10	18	41	22	0
Mercer	9	8	0	121	105	0
Oma	11	5	13	47	35	1
Pence	22	11	0	39	16	1
Saxon	15	15	5	44	24	0
Sherman	6	11	0	9	16	0
Hurley, city:						
1st ward	20	11	1	141	57	0
2nd ward	32	12	0	88	62	0
3rd ward	31	13	4	86	51	1
4th ward	20	9	7	46	65	0
5th ward	8	15	0	11	4	0
6th ward	22	17	1	12	10	0
Montreal, city:						
1st ward	4	2	0	28	28	0
2nd ward	10	7	0	24	29	0
3rd ward	25	11	0	41	33	0
4th ward	1	2	3	21	17	0
Total	287	184	90	876	665	7
JACKSON CO.						
Adams	1	0	0	85	53	0
Alma	2	0	0	91	66	0
Albion	0	0	0	149	52	0
Bear Bluff	1	1	0	10	16	0
Brockway	3	4	0	71	46	0
City Point	0	0	0	22	15	0
Cleveland	2	3	0	47	24	0
Curran	0	0	0	66	22	0
Franklin	1	0	0	78	12	0
Garden Valley	0	0	0	68	53	0
Garfield	1	2	0	45	21	0
Hixton	0	1	0	64	38	0
Irving	0	1	0	115	65	0
Knapp	0	0	0	7	29	0
Komensky	0	0	1	33	14	0
Manchester	2	2	0	36	28	0
Melrose	1	0	0	33	23	0
Millston	0	2	0	15	27	0
North Bend	2	1	0	54	27	0
Northfield	2	2	0	178	33	0
Springfield	1	6	0	73	26	0
Alma Center, vil.	1	2	0	55	59	0
Hixton, vil.	3	2	0	49	34	0
Melrose, vil.	0	2	0	40	74	0
Merrillan, vil.	7	2	1	67	40	0
Taylor, vil.	1	1	0	70	31	0
Black River Falls, city:						
1st ward	0	2	0	125	155	0
2nd ward	0	2	0	111	122	0
3rd ward	2	0	0	65	54	0
4th ward	2	3	0	133	97	0
Total	35	42	2	2,055	1,347	0
JEFFERSON CO.						
Aztalan	4	11	0	35	64	1
Cold Spring	5	8	0	4	23	0
Concord	1	10	0	10	48	0
Farmington	6	15	0	32	78	0
Hebron	1	6	0	13	47	0
Ixonia	2	4	0	51	69	0
Jefferson	6	6	0	30	159	3
Koshkonong	11	17	0	31	117	1
Lake Mills	0	9	0	40	49	0
Milford	1	2	0	35	57	0
Oakland	6	38	2	77	91	0
Palmyra	0	1	0	21	39	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.						
Sullivan	1	3	0	26	55	0
Sumner	7	17	0	29	42	0
Waterloo	1	3	0	15	24	1
Watertown	4	13	0	20	56	0
Johnson Creek, vil.	5	17	0	56	76	0
Palmyra, vil.	10	18	0	31	110	0
Sullivan, vil.	3	7	0	17	44	0
Waterloo, vil.	9	43	0	98	141	0
Ft. Atkinson, city:						
1st ward	5	20	1	35	120	0
2nd ward	10	36	0	68	157	0
3rd ward	12	26	0	46	109	0
4th ward	10	21	0	33	73	0
5th ward	14	31	0	52	59	0
6th ward	11	24	0	36	87	0
7th ward	10	39	0	48	101	3
8th ward	13	32	0	50	132	1
Jefferson, city:						
1st ward	9	48	0	54	107	1
2nd ward	14	22	0	47	83	0
3rd ward	13	31	0	75	121	0
4th ward	14	17	0	45	84	0
Lake Mills, city:						
1st ward	0	11	0	28	92	0
2nd ward	1	5	0	20	80	0
3rd ward	5	12	0	48	99	1
Watertown, city:						
1st ward	7	31	0	44	63	0
2nd ward	18	16	0	42	49	0
3rd ward	14	37	1	40	60	0
4th ward	24	21	0	29	51	0
7th ward	20	51	0	48	50	0
8th ward	10	14	0	31	89	0
9th ward	9	14	0	34	71	0
10th ward	12	30	0	61	99	0
11th ward	11	50	0	50	146	0
12th ward	15	22	0	24	44	0
Total	364	909	4	1,759	3,615	12
JUNEAU CO.						
Armenia	1	1	0	23	36	0
Clearfield	0	4	3	30	36	0
Cutler	0	1	0	22	23	0
Finley	0	6	0	8	14	0
Fountain	0	1	0	77	81	0
Germantown	2	0	0	15	26	0
Kildare	1	1	0	71	86	0
Kingston	2	1	0	6	19	0
Lemonweir	0	0	0	108	171	0
Lindina	0	1	0	127	146	0
Lisbon	0	1	0	53	68	0
Lyndon	1	4	0	37	63	0
Marion	2	1	0	20	37	0
Necedah	0	1	0	26	37	0
Orange	0	1	0	35	60	0
Plymouth	2	1	0	78	75	2
Seven Mile Creek	0	1	0	57	82	0
Summit	0	0	0	52	71	0
Wonewoc	0	0	0	62	74	0
Camp Douglas, vil.	0	8	0	97	64	0
Hustler, vil.	1	1	0	44	42	0
Lyndon Station, vil.	0	0	0	94	124	0
Necedah, vil.	0	7	0	82	116	0
Union Center, vil.	0	1	0	58	30	0
Wonewoc, vil.	1	2	0	94	131	0
Elroy, city:						
1st ward	0	2	0	54	50	0
2nd ward	1	2	0	56	37	0
3rd ward	1	3	0	60	68	0
4th ward	1	1	0	57	33	0
Mauston, city:						
1st ward	1	1	0	134	126	0
2nd ward	0	0	0	66	101	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
JUNEAU CO.—Cont.						
Mauston, city,—Cont.						
3rd ward	1	1	0	181	259	0
4th ward	1	1	0	113	212	0
New Lisbon, city:						
1st ward	0	0	0	48	29	0
2nd ward	0	1	0	59	56	0
3rd ward	0	2	0	21	23	0
4th ward	0	1	0	52	59	0
Total	19	60	3	2,277	2,765	2
KENOSHA CO.						
Brighton	7	5	0	17	39	0
Bristol	7	5	0	37	189	1
Paris	2	8	0	32	76	0
Pleasant Prairie:						
1st pct.	37	89	8	117	329	3
2nd pct.	23	90	14	92	174	1
Randall	2	5	0	13	30	0
Salem	10	18	1	86	245	0
Somers:						
1st pct.	19	91	10	125	306	0
2nd pct.	18	40	4	51	127	0
Wheatland	1	3	0	51	44	0
Silver Lake, vil.	3	12	0	24	63	0
Twin Lakes, vil.	6	11	0	40	86	0
Kenosha, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	63	113	4	61	170	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	54	160	17	96	160	8
2nd ward, 1st pct.	57	157	12	100	174	6
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	43	141	6	96	183	10
3rd ward, 1st pct.	43	113	19	77	135	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	44	85	1	87	123	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	38	88	4	61	215	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	28	89	4	66	215	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	8	25	1	73	302	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	11	26	2	94	317	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	20	80	9	83	185	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	34	103	3	79	210	1
7th ward, 1st pct.	56	189	16	69	126	4
7th ward, 2nd pct.	41	98	5	61	194	1
8th ward, 1st pct.	33	119	1	71	122	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	46	114	2	54	162	1
9th ward, 1st pct.	49	149	12	71	121	3
9th ward, 2nd pct.	52	196	9	55	101	2
10th ward, 1st pct.	45	161	11	44	120	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	74	194	10	61	102	2
11th ward, 1st pct.	51	206	14	75	112	5
11th ward, 2nd pct.	50	169	9	49	119	1
12th ward, 1st pct.	51	238	9	68	104	2
12th ward, 2nd pct.	39	151	6	55	118	1
13th ward, 1st pct.	32	119	8	68	192	2
13th ward, 2nd pct.	38	119	5	75	167	1
14th ward, 1st pct.	30	116	3	70	158	1
14th ward, 2nd pct.	29	110	2	78	292	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	20	85	6	100	293	2
15th ward, 2nd pct.	37	116	2	92	178	3
16th ward, 1st pct.	26	110	2	62	198	1
16th ward, 2nd pct.	27	131	5	59	135	0
17th ward, 1st pct.	37	139	11	54	148	6
17th ward, 2nd pct.	18	116	13	78	211	2
18th ward, 1st pct.	36	118	9	98	185	1
18th ward, 2nd pct.	38	144	5	74	180	5
Total	1,533	4,964	294	3,299	7,935	80
KEWAUNEE CO.						
Ahnapee	7	10	0	47	66	0
Carlton	2	9	0	53	66	0
Casco	3	9	0	27	44	0
Franklin	9	20	0	38	61	0
Lincoln	5	9	0	31	25	0
Luxemburg	3	17	0	41	22	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Sec.)
KEWAUNEE CO.—Cont.						
Montpelier	2	5	0	48	72	0
Pierce	1	7	1	50	38	0
Red River	0	9	0	19	11	0
West Kewaunee	7	14	0	57	78	0
Casco, vil.	2	13	0	24	24	0
Luxemburg, vil.	2	8	0	35	39	0
Algoma, city	36	100	2	322	402	0
Kewaunee, city	18	55	2	327	302	0
Total	97	285	5	1,119	1,250	0
LA CROSSE CO.						
Bangor	1	5	0	31	64	0
Barre	1	1	0	41	35	0
Burns	2	0	0	28	85	0
Campbell:						
1st pct.	2	4	5	47	62	0
2nd pct.	19	13	3	172	171	0
Farmington	3	3	0	76	51	0
Greenfield	5	2	0	67	35	0
Hamilton	4	0	0	69	104	0
Holland	0	1	0	43	49	0
Onalaska	0	1	0	70	85	0
Shelby	5	7	3	157	154	0
Washington	6	3	0	59	49	0
Bangor, vil.	3	6	1	121	170	0
Holmen, vil.	2	1	0	78	68	0
Rockland, vil.	4	6	0	32	23	0
West Salem, vil.	9	6	1	153	219	0
Onalaska, city:						
1st ward	2	2	0	36	28	1
2nd ward	6	5	0	111	70	0
3rd ward	3	6	0	79	54	0
La Crosse, city:						
1st ward	18	16	0	188	158	0
2nd ward	18	9	0	98	63	0
3rd ward	17	24	0	109	118	1
4th ward	21	35	3	174	246	0
5th ward	17	19	2	152	85	0
6th ward	13	17	0	196	305	0
7th ward	21	31	2	308	377	0
8th ward	54	32	4	426	367	1
9th ward	17	21	1	265	138	0
10th ward	18	11	2	328	223	0
11th ward	19	24	0	271	320	1
12th ward	9	5	0	56	40	0
13th ward	9	15	2	120	132	0
14th ward	17	20	3	289	665	0
15th ward	22	20	3	173	100	0
16th ward	18	27	0	201	469	0
17th ward	21	9	2	356	140	2
18th ward	26	19	0	244	148	0
19th ward	10	11	0	123	113	1
20th ward	30	36	3	494	214	0
21st ward	70	44	9	446	274	1
Total	542	517	49	6,487	6,271	8
LAFAYETTE CO.						
Argyle	1	3	0	36	40	0
Belmont	2	0	0	12	18	0
Benton	0	1	0	30	29	0
Blanchard	2	6	0	27	15	0
Darlington	2	1	0	83	191	0
Elk Grove	0	0	0	13	29	0
Fayette	1	0	0	53	70	0
Gratiot	1	4	0	37	60	0
Kendall	2	0	0	31	50	0
Lamont	0	0	0	43	65	0
Monticello	0	0	0	7	15	0
New Diggings	0	0	0	21	60	0
Seymour	4	1	1	38	92	0
Shullsburg	2	0	0	17	46	0
Wayne	0	0	0	20	42	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
LAFAYETTE CO.—Cont.						
White Oak Springs	0	0	0	9	21	0
Willow Springs	5	4	0	59	129	0
Wiotra	3	3	0	128	14	0
Argyle, vil.	2	3	0	106	81	0
Belmont, vil.	2	4	0	18	80	0
Benton, vil.	4	1	0	73	52	1
Blanchardville, vil.	3	13	0	76	100	0
Gratiot, vil.	3	0	0	31	33	0
South Wayne, vil.	0	4	0	21	70	0
Darlington, city:						
1st ward	4	4	0	125	204	0
2nd ward	4	9	0	162	235	0
Shullsburg, city:						
1st ward	6	1	0	26	48	0
2nd ward	3	2	0	47	52	1
Total	56	64	1	1,349	1,941	2
LANGLADE CO.						
Ackley	13	12	5	18	18	1
Ainsworth	3	2	0	6	20	0
Antigo	26	22	0	51	82	0
Elcho	8	8	1	39	67	0
Evergreen	7	8	0	8	7	0
Langlade	10	9	0	10	18	1
Neva	14	12	7	21	40	0
Norwood	25	11	1	30	51	0
Parrish	3	2	1	2	6	0
Peck	10	10	16	11	28	1
Polar	2	8	0	15	29	0
Price	6	5	0	10	28	0
Rolling	13	15	1	41	29	0
Summit	3	0	2	12	19	0
Upham	7	4	0	24	8	0
Vilas	7	3	0	9	14	0
Wolf River	12	6	0	19	23	0
White Lake, vil.	8	7	0	20	31	0
Antigo, city:						
1st ward	33	22	0	102	188	0
2nd ward	55	29	0	116	191	0
3rd ward	59	59	1	146	133	0
4th ward	83	46	1	124	141	0
5th ward	43	40	0	101	143	0
6th ward	86	74	2	133	298	1
Total	536	414	38	1,068	1,612	4
LINCOLN CO.						
Birch	2	4	0	48	40	0
Bradley	6	3	2	75	56	0
Corning	0	0	1	83	62	0
Harding	1	0	0	25	16	0
Harrison	0	5	0	43	33	0
King	0	1	0	11	19	0
Merrill	1	6	0	92	72	1
Pine River	1	2	0	71	79	0
Rock Falls	0	1	0	28	24	0
Russell	0	1	3	50	54	0
Schley	1	4	4	51	45	0
Scott	2	2	1	94	71	0
Skanawan	0	4	0	30	25	0
Somo	2	0	8	19	21	0
Tomahawk	0	0	0	19	15	0
Wilson	2	2	0	18	16	0
Merrill, city:						
1st ward	5	15	0	199	198	0
2nd ward	2	3	0	131	146	0
3rd ward	6	8	0	144	166	1
4th ward	1	19	1	156	94	0
5th ward	4	10	2	113	138	1
6th ward	7	7	4	184	178	0
7th ward	6	15	3	317	228	0
8th ward	8	16	1	121	120	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
LINCOLN CO.—Cont.						
Tomahawk, City:						
1st ward	2	5	0	35	26	0
2nd ward	6	9	0	40	44	0
3rd ward	5	5	0	61	79	0
4th ward	5	4	1	86	60	0
Total	75	151	31	2,344	2,125	3
MANITOWOC CO.						
Cato	24	19	0	57	92	0
Centerville	6	9	0	80	94	0
Cooperstown	23	14	0	44	66	0
Eaton	16	4	0	52	55	0
Franklin	12	21	0	42	74	0
Gibson	15	30	0	44	86	0
Kossuth	21	10	0	94	142	0
Liberty	6	19	0	45	116	0
Manitowoc	4	18	0	17	61	0
Manitowoc Rapids	11	39	2	164	321	0
Maple Grove	14	4	0	43	43	1
Meeme	12	13	0	44	93	0
Mishicot	20	19	0	63	93	0
Newton	5	15	2	71	161	0
Rockland	8	2	0	53	69	0
Schleswig	7	7	0	45	30	1
Two Creeks	4	4	0	40	34	0
Two Rivers	23	33	0	98	69	0
Reedsville, vil.	22	15	2	46	47	1
Valders, vil.	7	8	0	49	61	0
Kiel, city:						
1st ward	6	5	0	31	50	0
2nd ward	8	14	0	25	49	0
3rd ward	3	5	0	6	16	0
Manitowoc, city:						
1st ward	32	75	0	195	385	2
2nd ward	28	70	0	144	437	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	39	76	3	229	313	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	30	80	2	192	322	0
4th ward	35	73	4	181	483	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	22	77	5	233	265	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	79	135	3	259	355	2
6th ward, 1st pct.	20	44	5	152	364	1
6th ward, 2nd pct.	21	95	2	201	383	1
7th ward, 1st pct.	42	157	2	181	250	2
7th ward, 2nd pct.	41	120	2	224	237	1
Two Rivers, city:						
1st ward	52	69	1	89	95	0
2nd ward	61	66	2	58	58	1
3rd ward	30	45	2	103	162	1
4th ward	58	64	1	107	151	0
5th ward	68	63	4	134	123	0
6th ward	61	72	3	95	106	1
7th ward	62	83	4	65	103	3
8th ward	30	54	2	56	64	4
Total	1,088	1,845	53	4,151	6,578	23
MARATHON CO.						
Bergen	10	6	1	16	9	0
Berlin	4	3	0	23	46	0
Bern	3	3	0	13	10	0
Bevent	23	34	0	35	18	0
Brighton	0	2	1	25	52	0
Cassel	19	20	0	28	31	0
Cleveland	4	3	0	24	44	0
Day	3	5	0	22	42	0
Easton	1	1	0	53	78	0
Eau Pleine	2	2	1	24	22	0
Elderon	5	0	0	25	29	0
Emmet	20	12	0	28	45	0
Frankfort	2	5	0	17	36	0
Franzen	16	10	0	27	26	1
Green Valley	0	4	1	5	18	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
MARATHON CO.—Cont.						
Guenther	7	10	0	11	11	0
Halsey	7	7	3	14	14	0
Hamburg	1	6	0	33	55	0
Harrison	2	2	0	19	19	0
Hewitt	7	4	0	31	34	0
Holton	7	2	0	18	33	3
Hull	5	3	1	46	31	1
Johnson	9	8	2	14	54	0
Knowlton	15	19	1	23	18	0
Kronenwetter	65	51	1	62	32	0
Maine	8	17	1	51	66	1
Marathon	25	16	1	57	32	0
McMillan	2	0	0	34	53	0
Mosinee	19	19	4	24	49	0
Norrie	2	3	0	18	32	0
Plover	2	3	0	16	36	0
Reid	24	16	1	12	18	1
Rib Falls	7	8	1	20	37	0
Rib Mountain:						
1st pct.	19	25	1	45	68	1
2nd pct.	20	39	1	45	46	1
Rietbrock	17	12	0	22	23	1
Ringle	6	11	2	14	32	2
Spencer	2	2	0	16	27	0
Slettin:						
1st pct.	0	5	0	28	49	0
2nd pct.	20	25	1	80	116	0
Texas	20	22	0	59	67	1
Wausau	9	23	0	76	62	0
Weston	38	35	5	65	64	2
Wien	1	3	0	19	55	0
Abbotsford, vil.	2	2	0	7	7	0
Athens, vil.	3	7	0	31	60	1
Brokaw, vil.	21	26	0	25	18	0
Edgar, vil.	9	17	1	38	65	0
Elderon, vil.	3	2	0	16	24	0
Fenwood, vil.	0	1	0	8	16	1
Hatley, vil.	2	4	0	11	13	0
Marathon, vil.	7	12	1	83	52	0
Rothschild, vil.	32	66	0	86	102	2
Schofield, vil.	35	43	4	83	96	6
Spencer, vil.	3	4	0	25	58	0
Stratford, vil.	3	11	0	45	71	1
Unity, vil.	1	3	0	8	30	0
Colby, city	1	0	0	10	10	0
Mosinee, city:						
1st ward	11	19	0	16	44	0
2nd ward	9	11	0	22	38	0
3rd ward	9	8	0	17	43	1
4th ward	6	7	1	18	31	0
Wausau, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	35	75	2	199	559	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	31	45	4	103	210	
1st ward, 3rd pct.	49	38	1	152	261	3
2nd ward	29	49	0	120	160	1
3rd ward	24	16	2	94	203	0
4th ward	15	9	0	64	230	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	20	27	0	79	128	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	23	18	0	82	215	0
5th ward, 3rd pct.	16	44	2	84	325	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	20	38	4	181	210	2
6th ward, 2nd pct.	68	70	5	201	218	1
7th ward, 1st pct.	13	19	0	121	187	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.	44	59	4	231	243	0
7th ward, 3rd pct.	98	56	0	210	223	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	26	56	2	115	131	6
8th ward, 2nd pct.	55	62	1	176	222	6
9th ward	24	46	5	167	248	1
Total	1,225	1,476	69	4,265	6,490	56

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
MARINETTE CO.						
Amberg	2	3	0	55	106	1
Athelstane	2	3	1	19	23	0
Beaver	2	7	0	50	43	0
Beecher	2	0	1	9	19	0
Dunbar	4	2	0	31	23	0
Goodman	20	2	0	47	43	0
Grover	1	0	0	21	83	0
Lake	1	2	1	47	47	0
Middle Inlet	0	1	0	23	36	0
Niagara	6	6	0	26	20	0
Pembin	4	9	1	37	55	0
Peshtigo	8	9	0	99	113	0
Porterfield	1	2	0	25	65	0
Pound	5	3	0	12	30	1
Silver Cliff	0	0	0	9	28	0
Stephenson	4	5	6	97	73	1
Wagner	3	2	2	23	26	0
Wausaukee	7	1	2	38	44	0
Coleman, vil.	37	24	0	25	32	0
Niagara, vil.	2	3	2	71	132	3
Pound, vil.	2	3	2	22	29	0
Wausaukee, vil.	6	3	0	48	76	0
Marinette, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	13	10	0	60	100	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	7	11	2	68	78	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	14	5	0	86	108	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	17	15	2	168	192	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	7	13	0	128	237	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	16	26	1	202	203	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	15	11	0	190	229	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	22	9	0	138	167	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	16	14	0	135	294	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	15	24	1	139	165	0
Peshtigo, city:						
1st ward	1	10	0	31	64	0
2nd ward	3	5	1	43	91	0
3rd ward	5	3	0	31	80	0
Total	276	257	25	2,253	3,212	9
MARQUETTE CO.						
Buffalo	6	1	1	12	14	0
Crystal Lake	0	0	0	15	15	0
Douglas	9	5	0	62	50	2
Harris	1	1	0	19	26	0
Mecan	2	0	0	17	18	0
Montello	2	1	0	15	20	0
Moundville	1	0	0	8	26	0
Neshkoro	5	3	0	5	8	0
Newton	1	0	0	20	28	0
Oxford	0	0	0	14	13	0
Packwaukee	4	4	0	29	37	0
Shields	0	2	0	9	18	0
Springfield	1	0	0	29	19	0
Westfield	3	0	0	13	32	0
Endeavor, vil.	1	4	0	24	29	0
Neshkoro, vil.	0	0	0	32	20	0
Oxford, vil.	1	2	0	29	39	0
Westfield, vil.	2	2	1	95	83	0
Montello, city:						
1st ward	1	4	0	11	43	0
2nd ward	2	0	0	7	13	0
3rd ward	0	0	0	8	23	0
4th ward	2	0	0	9	11	0
Total	44	29	2	482	585	2
MILWAUKEE CO.						
Franklin:						
1st pct.	8	21	5	44	99	0
2nd pct.	17	24	2	46	75	2
Granville:						
1st pct.	8	15	0	39	51	5
2nd pct.	14	20	3	44	88	5

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
*Granville,—Cont.						
3rd pct.	27	52	9	66	86	7
5th pct.	30	32	5	42	38	8
6th pct.	15	51	6	68	66	9
7th pct.	12	42	7	63	69	1
8th pct.	7	18	4	37	56	8
9th pct.	28	42	5	46	42	1
Greenfield:						
1st pct.	14	40	6	52	73	1
2nd pct.	17	65	9	58	93	6
3rd pct.	24	53	17	45	36	5
4th pct.	13	26	2	53	107	0
5th pct.	8	40	3	49	29	2
6th pct.	30	54	11	65	78	5
7th pct.	37	88	2	84	101	5
8th pct.	16	59	8	64	123	1
9th pct.	30	75	16	99	91	4
10th pct.	7	7	0	31	64	2
11th pct.	5	31	5	33	53	3
Lake:						
1st pct.	25	26	7	32	58	3
2nd pct.	51	69	6	222	115	7
3rd pct.	48	60	13	48	44	5
4th pct.	40	52	12	86	80	1
5th pct.	32	53	7	63	77	4
6th pct.	52	57	5	69	74	7
7th pct.	36	54	3	28	52	4
8th pct.	14	22	3	19	21	5
9th pct.	12	14	3	21	20	1
10th pct.	40	36	9	34	34	0
Milwaukee:						
1st pct.	4	23	3	77	151	3
2nd pct.	20	49	4	78	74	6
3rd pct.	5	26	1	67	73	1
4th pct.	5	17	0	87	150	1
Oak Creek:						
1st pct.	37	23	14	52	80	3
2nd pct.	33	21	8	51	48	4
Wauwatosa:						
1st pct.	13	18	0	75	71	2
2nd pct.	31	46	9	88	77	7
3rd pct.	11	22	6	84	134	4
4th pct.	10	16	2	55	87	2
5th pct.	30	53	5	89	79	4
6th pct.	19	30	3	106	92	5
7th pct.	16	26	20	58	45	5
8th pct.	17	38	14	52	31	0
9th pct.	27	46	9	90	86	9
Fox Point, vil.:						
1st pct.	0	7	0	64	219	1
2nd pct.	5	7	4	79	260	0
Greendale, vil.:						
1st pct.	62	122	44	136	89	14
River Hills, vil.	0	3	0	32	117	0
Shorewood, vil.:						
1st pct.	13	40	6	160	463	3
2nd pct.	15	43	4	228	374	0
3rd pct.	8	28	3	142	392	2
4th pct.	17	43	8	222	522	0
5th pct.	17	37	2	220	479	6
West Milwaukee, vil.:						
1st pct.	17	34	11	51	53	7
2nd pct.	11	32	7	76	55	3
3rd pct.	5	24	4	61	77	1
4th pct.	14	29	8	63	76	4
5th pct.	21	35	2	63	104	0
6th pct.	7	34	6	24	12	1
Whitefish Bay, vil.:						
1st pct.	4	12	2	149	463	2
2nd pct.	3	19	1	153	453	1
3rd pct.	17	47	5	209	418	2
4th pct.	5	23	2	128	295	0
5th pct.	2	26	0	140	360	1

*Granville, 4th pct. omitted on election returns on file in office of Secretary of State, due to annexation.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Cudahy, city:						
1st ward	117	128	18	107	132	3
2nd ward	149	127	21	118	207	4
3rd ward	183	145	31	75	77	1
4th ward	138	140	14	64	43	0
Milwaukee, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	10	21	6	81	222	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	13	51	1	88	128	5
1st ward, 3rd pct.	20	46	6	74	109	1
1st ward, 4th pct.	3	20	6	97	272	1
1st ward, 5th pct.	21	53	3	82	75	2
1st ward, 6th pct.	24	100	8	40	35	1
1st ward, 7th pct.	30	73	8	21	48	1
1st ward, 8th pct.	27	76	8	52	47	1
1st ward, 9th pct.	21	50	3	70	90	3
1st ward, 10th pct.	32	58	4	76	102	3
1st ward, 11th pct.	25	68	4	55	97	3
1st ward, 12th pct.	16	47	5	69	97	1
1st ward, 13th pct.	22	71	5	51	52	5
1st ward, 14th pct.	17	53	12	36	102	4
1st ward, 15th pct.	28	52	5	59	68	6
1st ward, 16th pct.	23	49	3	91	76	1
1st ward, 17th pct.	22	22	1	88	98	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	25	81	7	59	82	4
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	27	61	14	56	67	4
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	24	80	4	70	77	3
2nd ward, 4th pct.	43	91	5	89	92	13
2nd ward, 5th pct.	23	58	8	33	53	5
2nd ward, 6th pct.	29	81	5	53	76	4
2nd ward, 7th pct.	16	75	8	63	83	11
2nd ward, 8th pct.	26	56	6	62	62	10
2nd ward, 9th pct.	28	54	10	78	101	5
2nd ward, 10th pct.	24	64	4	74	94	10
2nd ward, 11th pct.	16	59	4	59	74	3
2nd ward, 12th pct.	33	80	11	76	77	10
2nd ward, 13th pct.	20	48	7	56	69	6
2nd ward, 14th pct.	29	58	9	79	71	9
2nd ward, 15th pct.	7	49	9	85	121	10
3rd ward, 1st pct.	3	6	5	40	133	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	13	38	4	39	65	1
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	9	33	0	57	116	4
3rd ward, 4th pct.	23	54	5	85	141	1
3rd ward, 5th pct.	18	62	10	58	60	2
3rd ward, 6th pct.	24	70	9	57	60	6
3rd ward, 7th pct.	18	31	0	85	153	1
3rd ward, 8th pct.	36	45	9	84	76	0
3rd ward, 9th pct.	22	59	7	74	82	3
3rd ward, 10th pct.	18	22	1	47	85	0
3rd ward, 11th pct.	21	31	4	76	128	3
4th ward, 1st pct.	25	39	3	100	108	6
4th ward, 2nd pct.	70	77	9	89	60	6
4th ward, 3rd pct.	45	64	19	61	57	6
4th ward, 4th pct.	35	53	2	81	87	1
4th ward, 5th pct.	45	48	6	80	89	0
4th ward, 6th pct.	38	48	12	84	81	2
4th ward, 7th pct.	18	34	5	42	65	0
4th ward, 8th pct.	35	51	3	97	105	2
4th ward, 9th pct.	28	49	7	84	72	4
4th ward, 10th pct.	37	41	4	69	58	3
4th ward, 11th pct.	21	41	2	79	64	1
4th ward, 12th pct.	37	42	12	81	87	5
4th ward, 13th pct.	30	58	7	67	82	2
4th ward, 14th pct.	49	37	13	61	120	4
4th ward, 15th pct.	27	50	1	59	57	1
4th ward, 16th pct.	45	64	5	97	88	0
4th ward, 17th pct.	35	48	7	89	80	6
5th ward, 1st pct.	28	41	30	64	44	6
5th ward, 2nd pct.	55	65	37	63	39	8
5th ward, 3rd pct.	41	50	28	52	44	3
5th ward, 4th pct.	37	53	7	59	102	6
5th ward, 5th pct.	55	56	27	59	49	2
5th ward, 6th pct.	61	59	44	59	50	4
5th ward, 7th pct.	47	72	33	55	70	6

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS--Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.						
5th ward, 8th pct.	42	59	6	79	70	3
5th ward, 9th pct.	32	31	15	81	53	5
5th ward, 10th pct.	48	53	11	68	79	3
5th ward, 11th pct.	36	32	9	78	78	5
5th ward, 12th pct.	22	45	13	85	98	7
5th ward, 13th pct.	54	65	9	51	70	10
5th ward, 14th pct.	44	31	2	83	73	8
5th ward, 15th pct.	29	41	15	74	70	1
5th ward, 16th pct.	28	50	38	53	51	2
6th ward, 1st pct.	23	27	0	76	84	9
6th ward, 2nd pct.	24	30	2	62	112	2
6th ward, 3rd pct.	33	44	4	105	117	5
6th ward, 4th pct.	27	41	5	95	119	2
6th ward, 5th pct.	32	53	11	43	64	7
6th ward, 6th pct.	37	38	10	29	47	2
6th ward, 7th pct.	42	58	14	67	73	5
6th ward, 8th pct.	22	32	4	26	57	2
6th ward, 9th pct.	32	41	5	34	77	0
6th ward, 10th pct.	36	42	8	23	38	2
6th ward, 11th pct.	24	53	5	39	54	1
6th ward, 12th pct.	31	54	16	82	74	4
6th ward, 13th pct.	38	54	4	67	103	3
6th ward, 14th pct.	41	42	8	56	66	4
6th ward, 15th pct.	22	41	4	41	56	1
7th ward, 1st pct.	15	38	5	64	82	6
7th ward, 2nd pct.	31	39	6	59	72	19
7th ward, 3rd pct.	34	38	4	71	87	5
7th ward, 4th pct.	37	38	0	65	85	15
7th ward, 5th pct.	48	42	11	51	71	3
7th ward, 6th pct.	28	44	11	60	69	20
7th ward, 7th pct.	34	30	11	87	97	11
7th ward, 8th pct.	36	44	3	71	70	11
7th ward, 9th pct.	29	56	9	64	79	9
7th ward, 10th pct.	18	39	3	63	90	8
7th ward, 11th pct.	22	54	8	88	70	18
7th ward, 12th pct.	32	43	8	67	80	10
7th ward, 13th pct.	25	40	2	75	61	5
7th ward, 14th pct.	38	55	5	100	83	13
7th ward, 15th pct.	19	44	3	51	67	1
7th ward, 16th pct.	24	34	14	62	71	7
7th ward, 17th pct.	23	37	5	110	91	19
8th ward, 1st pct.	51	71	11	77	70	3
8th ward, 2nd pct.	76	105	5	42	67	3
8th ward, 3rd pct.	57	100	3	45	20	1
8th ward, 4th pct.	39	69	17	48	60	16
8th ward, 5th pct.	68	84	3	53	52	2
8th ward, 6th pct.	73	122	4	44	44	2
8th ward, 7th pct.	41	71	2	75	60	10
8th ward, 8th pct.	50	83	6	39	68	2
8th ward, 9th pct.	72	68	7	64	56	5
8th ward, 10th pct.	56	115	6	55	60	5
8th ward, 11th pct.	59	70	13	69	67	8
8th ward, 12th pct.	66	131	7	64	45	0
8th ward, 13th pct.	33	24	0	88	330	1
8th ward, 14th pct.	96	93	4	38	33	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	21	54	4	75	81	10
9th ward, 2nd pct.	10	15	4	59	91	9
9th ward, 3rd pct.	9	26	4	79	100	4
9th ward, 4th pct.	23	35	1	71	69	4
9th ward, 5th pct.	25	27	3	66	68	4
9th ward, 6th pct.	25	50	10	65	50	4
9th ward, 7th pct.	17	39	4	82	89	14
9th ward, 8th pct.	22	52	6	74	85	13
9th ward, 9th pct.	27	52	6	47	80	8
9th ward, 10th pct.	18	33	4	76	80	9
9th ward, 11th pct.	32	54	1	75	105	14
9th ward, 12th pct.	21	29	1	82	60	7
9th ward, 13th pct.	24	36	4	85	80	10
9th ward, 14th pct.	17	19	3	51	110	4
9th ward, 15th pct.	16	29	0	98	118	4
9th ward, 16th pct.	34	50	7	92	84	11
9th ward, 17th pct.	15	33	1	66	56	9

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.						
9th ward, 18th pct.	20	38	10	111	61	7
9th ward, 19th pct.	8	31	2	81	96	6
9th ward, 20th pct.	21	32	5	59	69	12
9th ward, 21st pct.	18	22	4	61	61	3
9th ward, 22nd pct.	17	31	2	68	52	12
9th ward, 23rd pct.	31	44	5	43	58	4
9th ward, 24th pct.	22	33	7	88	66	8
9th ward, 25th pct.	10	35	3	35	60	6
10th ward, 1st pct.	20	59	13	18	39	7
10th ward, 2nd pct.	15	49	13	25	51	3
10th ward, 3rd pct.	19	45	8	34	41	7
10th ward, 4th pct.	26	77	11	50	61	5
10th ward, 5th pct.	24	61	4	52	89	4
10th ward, 6th pct.	11	46	6	52	58	10
10th ward, 7th pct.	20	64	6	59	69	10
10th ward, 8th pct.	12	48	12	54	66	8
10th ward, 9th pct.	19	66	2	46	60	8
10th ward, 10th pct.	14	45	8	74	64	16
10th ward, 11th pct.	25	81	6	80	73	4
10th ward, 12th pct.	22	80	3	56	56	11
10th ward, 13th pct.	21	46	9	44	63	2
10th ward, 14th pct.	13	56	4	49	68	8
10th ward, 15th pct.	34	74	15	58	43	8
11th ward, 1st pct.	86	190	2	39	44	2
11th ward, 2nd pct.	53	123	5	33	35	0
11th ward, 3rd pct.	58	136	10	44	58	5
11th ward, 4th pct.	29	82	2	46	58	5
11th ward, 5th pct.	22	77	5	62	79	3
11th ward, 6th pct.	32	78	2	77	68	10
11th ward, 7th pct.	32	63	5	60	78	2
11th ward, 8th pct.	28	64	6	62	98	2
11th ward, 9th pct.	42	80	4	70	130	12
11th ward, 10th pct.	47	100	3	42	72	8
11th ward, 11th pct.	18	49	11	122	76	13
11th ward, 12th pct.	51	66	5	47	56	1
11th ward, 13th pct.	22	64	13	41	41	5
11th ward, 14th pct.	36	122	4	55	58	9
12th ward, 1st pct.	54	74	11	44	36	4
12th ward, 2nd pct.	43	49	3	52	57	7
12th ward, 3rd pct.	42	71	16	60	59	8
12th ward, 4th pct.	86	121	3	29	46	9
12th ward, 5th pct.	123	131	5	33	33	5
12th ward, 6th pct.	100	110	4	40	42	2
12th ward, 7th pct.	86	122	9	39	43	1
12th ward, 8th pct.	83	66	1	48	24	4
12th ward, 9th pct.	54	58	9	33	54	1
12th ward, 10th pct.	52	70	8	42	56	3
12th ward, 11th pct.	106	104	4	35	48	2
12th ward, 12th pct.	76	104	4	30	39	4
13th ward, 1st pct.	38	117	0	84	61	5
13th ward, 2nd pct.	39	83	2	53	65	2
13th ward, 3rd pct.	50	165	3	39	37	3
13th ward, 4th pct.	54	166	4	60	47	5
13th ward, 5th pct.	39	97	1	67	71	1
13th ward, 6th pct.	38	125	7	42	32	6
13th ward, 7th pct.	11	67	5	58	80	8
13th ward, 8th pct.	13	43	5	62	81	6
13th ward, 9th pct.	18	62	2	64	72	9
13th ward, 10th pct.	22	53	3	94	117	7
13th ward, 11th pct.	19	48	5	72	102	4
13th ward, 12th pct.	17	63	12	89	110	14
13th ward, 13th pct.	15	34	12	63	105	4
13th ward, 14th pct.	21	57	9	74	80	9
13th ward, 15th pct.	15	40	8	47	83	11
13th ward, 16th pct.	42	136	2	49	58	1
14th ward, 1st pct.	138	125	3	24	34	2
14th ward, 2nd pct.	70	98	10	39	32	3
14th ward, 3rd pct.	109	112	7	26	28	0
14th ward, 4th pct.	82	120	5	33	24	3
14th ward, 5th pct.	92	114	6	31	16	3
14th ward, 6th pct.	84	123	5	25	27	13
14th ward, 7th pct.	90	88	11	31	31	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Milwaukee, City.—Cont.						
14th ward, 8th pct.	102	91	8	29	30	7
14th ward, 9th pct.	89	102	8	23	35	2
14th ward, 10th pct.	67	102	18	42	40	2
14th ward, 11th pct.	76	80	2	53	37	6
14th ward, 12th pct.	61	87	7	60	67	3
14th ward, 13th pct.	84	96	10	70	61	0
14th ward, 14th pct.	60	118	5	33	35	0
14th ward, 15th pct.	58	70	6	54	38	0
14th ward, 16th pct.	69	58	5	35	51	4
15th ward, 1st pct.	25	65	14	71	78	3
15th ward, 2nd pct.	22	32	5	91	90	5
15th ward, 3rd pct.	10	40	7	86	99	5
15th ward, 4th pct.	23	48	6	70	64	14
15th ward, 5th pct.	9	48	3	66	80	7
15th ward, 6th pct.	12	42	7	85	118	8
15th ward, 7th pct.	14	31	2	93	143	2
15th ward, 8th pct.	10	43	5	86	112	3
15th ward, 9th pct.	6	33	2	73	123	3
15th ward, 10th pct.	10	49	10	88	131	7
15th ward, 11th pct.	10	36	5	64	103	2
15th ward, 12th pct.	20	27	8	105	137	5
15th ward, 13th pct.	2	35	7	75	151	9
15th ward, 14th pct.	13	48	3	131	155	6
15th ward, 15th pct.	8	19	0	98	152	0
15th ward, 16th pct.	18	38	2	93	82	2
16th ward, 1st pct.	15	44	5	86	64	1
16th ward, 2nd pct.	13	39	6	85	114	0
16th ward, 3rd pct.	17	33	5	55	78	2
16th ward, 4th pct.	21	46	3	88	100	5
16th ward, 5th pct.	23	51	5	68	69	0
16th ward, 6th pct.	18	45	5	86	145	7
16th ward, 7th pct.	33	44	3	66	123	0
16th ward, 8th pct.	41	58	16	51	55	2
16th ward, 9th pct.	15	50	5	93	109	1
16th ward, 10th pct.	44	53	4	93	36	1
16th ward, 11th pct.	37	51	11	55	36	6
16th ward, 12th pct.	14	42	7	60	71	3
16th ward, 13th pct.	26	57	14	36	53	3
16th ward, 14th pct.	21	21	6	98	164	1
16th ward, 15th pct.	29	40	5	88	135	6
16th ward, 16th pct.	19	60	4	73	113	7
16th ward, 17th pct.	32	71	10	59	62	2
16th ward, 18th pct.	26	53	10	51	109	4
16th ward, 19th pct.	31	47	9	79	109	14
17th ward, 1st pct.	32	54	5	61	50	5
17th ward, 2nd pct.	35	43	3	52	67	0
17th ward, 3rd pct.	90	105	4	34	45	0
17th ward, 4th pct.	41	39	13	39	54	4
17th ward, 5th pct.	28	37	5	59	88	6
17th ward, 6th pct.	24	37	5	80	91	10
17th ward, 7th pct.	19	29	1	57	119	3
17th ward, 8th pct.	56	73	10	74	77	15
17th ward, 9th pct.	54	64	4	62	59	7
17th ward, 10th pct.	46	70	5	95	100	0
17th ward, 11th pct.	90	90	6	32	38	0
17th ward, 12th pct.	42	48	4	66	72	3
17th ward, 13th pct.	23	35	0	59	106	3
17th ward, 14th pct.	38	59	4	83	168	4
18th ward, 1st pct.	15	9	1	93	100	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.	16	29	1	83	100	6
18th ward, 3rd pct.	24	78	3	40	36	0
18th ward, 4th pct.	22	69	3	100	111	6
18th ward, 5th pct.	13	35	3	71	121	5
18th ward, 6th pct.	5	11	1	61	192	1
18th ward, 7th pct.	8	17	1	77	149	1
18th ward, 8th pct.	2	13	0	40	249	0
18th ward, 9th pct.	8	15	0	73	198	3
18th ward, 10th pct.	2	15	3	71	211	3
18th ward, 11th pct.	17	40	4	107	126	11
18th ward, 12th pct.	20	31	3	75	115	4
18th ward, 13th pct.	6	31	4	75	141	1
18th ward, 14th pct.	9	19	2	98	168	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Sec.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Milwaukee, City:—Cont.						
18th ward, 15th pct.	0	10	0	57	186	1
18th ward, 16th pct.	0	8	2	59	183	1
18th ward, 17th pct.	1	21	0	62	238	0
18th ward, 18th pct.	12	30	1	78	116	9
18th ward, 19th pct.	9	24	5	85	135	3
18th ward, 20th pct.	6	19	4	72	171	1
18th ward, 21st pct.	5	11	0	63	187	0
19th ward, 1st pct.	19	60	12	66	89	7
19th ward, 2nd pct.	18	56	8	47	102	3
19th ward, 3rd pct.	21	56	6	98	110	4
19th ward, 4th pct.	16	51	3	64	88	2
19th ward, 5th pct.	9	26	1	85	116	4
19th ward, 6th pct.	27	61	4	89	134	3
19th ward, 7th pct.	15	29	2	61	115	2
19th ward, 8th pct.	7	31	5	81	116	6
19th ward, 9th pct.	7	34	4	64	100	5
19th ward, 10th pct.	7	25	5	74	118	1
19th ward, 11th pct.	12	34	2	80	96	2
19th ward, 12th pct.	3	19	4	60	81	2
19th ward, 13th pct.	10	22	0	63	129	4
19th ward, 14th pct.	7	12	0	59	147	2
19th ward, 15th pct.	6	25	2	87	128	1
19th ward, 16th pct.	11	13	3	113	144	1
19th ward, 17th pct.	5	25	1	114	121	2
19th ward, 18th pct.	11	19	0	87	146	1
20th ward, 1st pct.	13	55	2	103	108	15
20th ward, 2nd pct.	8	49	1	61	79	13
20th ward, 3rd pct.	13	48	2	75	76	13
20th ward, 4th pct.	27	64	6	70	95	11
20th ward, 5th pct.	20	54	6	71	74	17
20th ward, 6th pct.	25	49	1	55	81	16
20th ward, 7th pct.	16	60	3	60	86	15
20th ward, 8th pct.	15	42	8	84	96	10
20th ward, 9th pct.	18	42	4	63	70	13
20th ward, 10th pct.	28	59	9	102	84	21
20th ward, 11th pct.	18	49	1	56	96	17
20th ward, 12th pct.	32	60	3	83	86	4
20th ward, 13th pct.	8	60	7	71	94	6
20th ward, 14th pct.	16	31	4	69	64	9
20th ward, 15th pct.	23	75	7	89	110	8
20th ward, 16th pct.	18	59	6	56	84	9
20th ward, 17th pct.	10	68	4	54	49	7
20th ward, 18th pct.	12	60	10	61	68	11
21st ward, 1st pct.	24	73	8	59	77	4
21st ward, 2nd pct.	28	89	3	60	73	1
21st ward, 3rd pct.	22	53	5	68	85	7
21st ward, 4th pct.	13	41	3	55	130	13
21st ward, 5th pct.	20	33	3	76	84	6
21st ward, 6th pct.	17	61	2	87	80	3
21st ward, 7th pct.	16	58	8	37	61	6
21st ward, 8th pct.	28	74	0	66	58	3
21st ward, 9th pct.	30	59	0	56	43	0
21st ward, 10th pct.	28	65	5	55	50	4
21st ward, 11th pct.	22	83	5	61	75	2
21st ward, 12th pct.	11	36	3	55	102	2
21st ward, 13th pct.	14	61	5	41	59	11
21st ward, 14th pct.	19	59	2	63	80	9
21st ward, 15th pct.	32	109	1	56	87	6
21st ward, 16th pct.	14	48	2	74	76	6
21st ward, 17th pct.	18	41	2	62	59	8
21st ward, 18th pct.	14	28	0	93	98	5
22nd ward, 1st pct.	21	76	8	104	115	9
22nd ward, 2nd pct.	15	53	3	60	126	12
22nd ward, 3rd pct.	19	42	11	85	78	10
22nd ward, 4th pct.	15	43	0	54	85	4
22nd ward, 5th pct.	11	76	2	70	133	6
22nd ward, 6th pct.	9	40	1	105	135	7
22nd ward, 7th pct.	13	43	3	75	127	6
22nd ward, 8th pct.	16	24	1	69	120	4
22nd ward, 9th pct.	6	26	3	58	98	2
22nd ward, 10th pct.	4	14	0	64	123	3
22nd ward, 11th pct.	6	17	0	74	141	2
22nd ward, 12th pct.	8	27	2	74	119	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS--Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.						
22nd ward, 13th pct.	7	20	1	50	86	5
22nd ward, 14th pct.	12	23	4	31	77	7
22nd ward, 15th pct.	2	15	2	59	146	0
22nd ward, 16th pct.	15	31	4	92	141	5
22nd ward, 17th pct.	16	33	3	97	87	5
22nd ward, 18th pct.	6	38	3	60	103	10
22nd ward, 19th pct.	12	41	0	85	94	10
22nd ward, 20th pct.	21	38	4	117	122	12
23rd ward, 1st pct.	18	50	2	79	105	9
23rd ward, 2nd pct.	44	68	3	106	111	3
23rd ward, 3rd pct.	15	16	4	53	144	11
23rd ward, 4th pct.	24	42	6	53	78	3
23rd ward, 5th pct.	25	37	7	61	110	4
23rd ward, 6th pct.	23	38	7	53	84	4
23rd ward, 7th pct.	22	49	3	66	61	9
23rd ward, 8th pct.	28	47	9	71	59	10
23rd ward, 9th pct.	11	35	8	51	53	6
23rd ward, 10A pct.	18	29	5	67	77	3
23rd ward, 10B pct.	16	27	3	46	82	2
23rd ward, 11th pct.	41	57	10	62	54	8
23rd ward, 12th pct.	35	82	25	45	36	10
23rd ward, 13th pct.	37	94	28	64	57	11
23rd ward, 14th pct.	22	72	8	91	82	6
24th ward, 1st pct.	78	122	2	46	57	0
24th ward, 2nd pct.	65	134	3	29	24	3
24th ward, 3rd pct.	64	118	5	33	26	1
24th ward, 4th pct.	53	141	1	18	35	3
24th ward, 5th pct.	85	155	5	41	23	0
24th ward, 6th pct.	30	54	3	42	64	5
24th ward, 7th pct.	22	71	10	64	68	6
24th ward, 8th pct.	19	66	6	40	64	1
24th ward, 9th pct.	26	88	7	77	85	9
24th ward, 10th pct.	56	110	3	61	62	7
24th ward, 11th pct.	75	144	9	57	53	0
24th ward, 12th pct.	27	43	2	82	75	9
24th ward, 13th pct.	47	124	7	24	19	1
24th ward, 14th pct.	53	104	2	41	31	4
24th ward, 15th pct.	55	143	4	16	28	1
24th ward, 16th pct.	38	85	2	99	103	11
24th ward, 17th pct.	52	99	2	48	49	0
24th ward, 18th pct.	37	55	3	74	93	0
24th ward, 19th pct.	31	88	4	68	85	8
24th ward, 20th pct.	26	71	3	45	33	2
25th ward, 1st pct.	18	58	5	69	107	13
25th ward, 2nd pct.	7	49	1	62	95	9
25th ward, 3rd pct.	15	51	11	55	78	7
25th ward, 4th pct.	12	31	2	43	62	8
25th ward, 5th pct.	23	89	4	70	89	16
25th ward, 6th pct.	14	67	5	81	81	13
25th ward, 7th pct.	12	49	3	63	96	4
25th ward, 8th pct.	24	62	6	86	92	5
25th ward, 9th pct.	25	61	3	92	132	11
25th ward, 10th pct.	17	38	4	89	115	5
25th ward, 11th pct.	14	38	12	65	76	4
25th ward, 12th pct.	10	29	6	50	68	6
25th ward, 13th pct.	15	46	6	72	90	10
25th ward, 14th pct.	22	69	1	60	70	8
25th ward, 15th pct.	19	63	6	70	93	14
25th ward, 16th pct.	9	49	5	94	102	16
25th ward, 17th pct.	4	44	4	64	106	9
25th ward, 18th pct.	14	36	3	86	125	15
25th ward, 19th pct.	11	55	4	64	82	7
25th ward, 20th pct.	13	43	4	63	97	13
26th ward, 1st pct.	27	43	14	68	65	3
26th ward, 2nd pct.	11	23	4	72	133	1
26th ward, 3rd pct.	10	21	0	67	123	2
26th ward, 4th pct.	31	61	2	78	71	14
26th ward, 5th pct.	9	28	3	83	122	1
26th ward, 6th pct.	11	14	7	89	119	0
26th ward, 7th pct.	9	17	7	82	133	5
26th ward, 8th pct.	19	30	13	57	125	4
26th ward, 9th pct.	15	28	5	74	123	4
26th ward, 10th pct.	19	20	3	59	93	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.						
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.						
26th ward, 11th pct.	11	16	2	82	106	8
26th ward, 12th pct.	17	23	3	62	99	4
26th ward, 13th pct.	25	33	10	72	79	8
26th ward, 14th pct.	18	18	4	120	125	4
26th ward, 15th pct.	34	33	3	199	159	2
26th ward, 16th pct.	25	40	6	68	86	6
26th ward, 17th pct.	13	23	0	79	109	5
26th ward, 18th pct.	14	26	0	62	80	11
26th ward, 19th pct.	7	25	4	53	111	4
26th ward, 20th pct.	13	18	1	110	103	6
26th ward, 21st pct.	13	15	5	80	102	2
26th ward, 22nd pct.	20	34	6	88	82	2
26th ward, 23rd pct.	11	25	1	89	78	5
26th ward, 24th pct.	16	19	6	76	76	1
26th ward, 25th pct.	6	18	2	76	127	5
26th ward, 26th pct.	10	32	3	85	104	2
26th ward, 27th pct.	14	28	3	85	120	2
26th ward, 28th pct.	8	16	4	80	105	7
27th ward, 1st pct.	50	67	9	120	138	4
27th ward, 2nd pct.	32	60	7	76	123	1
27th ward, 3rd pct.	18	30	7	75	115	5
27th ward, 4th pct.	25	27	0	91	142	6
27th ward, 5th pct.	31	49	7	66	79	12
27th ward, 6th pct.	18	18	7	83	121	5
27th ward, 7th pct.	27	22	4	70	140	10
27th ward, 8th pct.	28	36	3	64	90	12
27th ward, 9th pct.	48	43	3	81	90	4
27th ward, 10th pct.	20	26	1	75	106	5
27th ward, 11th pct.	24	35	7	73	84	8
27th ward, 12th pct.	47	58	1	60	43	4
27th ward, 13th pct.	28	49	8	56	74	8
27th ward, 14th pct.	26	44	3	51	95	4
27th ward, 15th pct.	44	75	4	65	62	3
South Milwaukee, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	25	27	7	67	160	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	42	31	5	40	150	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	29	32	4	46	111	5
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	61	41	0	60	129	5
3rd ward, 1st pct.	84	63	8	54	55	2
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	74	46	11	56	59	3
4th ward,	70	73	6	45	67	1
Wauwatosa, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	15	31	1	101	317	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	21	30	2	161	403	1
1st ward, 3rd pct.	27	40	4	160	325	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	19	17	3	181	486	6
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	13	17	1	176	468	1
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	17	24	3	162	340	3
3rd ward, 1st pct.	36	45	4	211	376	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	32	33	5	135	246	2
4th ward, 1st pct.	30	48	2	155	244	4
4th ward, 2nd pct.	21	33	0	143	267	3
5th ward, 1st pct.	15	26	6	137	167	1
5th ward, 2nd pct.	21	22	2	123	167	4
5th ward, 3rd pct.	21	35	3	159	306	1
West Allis, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	43	119	62	105	108	5
1st ward, 2nd pct.	28	117	44	46	50	2
1st ward, 3rd pct.	74	145	35	126	150	4
1st ward, 4th pct.	55	113	18	24	60	8
1st ward, 5th pct.	50	111	11	64	50	10
1st ward, 6th pct.	52	119	24	96	89	15
1st ward, 7th pct.	37	105	13	82	95	3
2nd ward, 1st pct.	24	92	24	70	94	4
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	23	39	4	73	136	3
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	37	105	27	107	97	4
3rd ward, 1st pct.	30	40	5	73	120	6
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	26	76	9	124	218	2
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	39	171	19	153	209	6
4th ward, 1st pct.	59	166	33	102	116	7
4th ward, 2nd pct.	57	121	21	125	150	4
4th ward, 3rd pct.	36	148	9	136	175	4
4th ward, 4th pct.	33	116	17	131	144	11
Total	16,402	30,609	3,591	40,313	55,911	2,876

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
MONROE CO.						
Adrian	1	5	0	31	29	0
Angelo	0	1	0	96	29	0
Byron	0	0	0	14	30	2
Clifton	2	3	0	47	62	0
Glendale	0	5	0	53	45	0
Grant	0	0	0	6	15	0
Greenfield	0	0	0	24	28	0
Jefferson	0	1	0	71	67	0
La Fayette	0	2	0	13	14	0
La Grange	2	8	1	43	41	0
Leon	0	4	0	42	74	0
Lincoln	3	9	0	51	62	0
Little Falls	1	4	0	59	62	0
New Lyme	0	0	0	12	10	0
Oakdale	1	2	0	57	45	5
Portland	2	3	0	61	60	3
Ridgeville	2	5	0	54	59	0
Scott	0	0	0	2	10	0
Sheldon	4	0	1	39	63	0
Sparta	1	4	0	80	100	0
Tomah	1	0	0	42	38	1
Wellington	0	2	0	43	35	0
Wells	0	3	0	33	37	0
Wilton	4	5	0	49	38	4
Cashton, vil.	1	1	0	96	58	0
Kendall, vil.	1	1	0	36	58	0
Melvina, vil.	1	3	0	22	11	0
Norwalk, vil.	1	3	0	67	63	0
Wilton, vil.	2	5	1	37	36	1
Wyeville, vil.	0	0	0	6	4	0
Sparta, city:						
1st ward	0	1	0	143	210	2
2nd ward	2	4	0	188	175	3
3rd ward	2	4	1	199	166	0
4th ward	4	6	0	188	193	0
Tomah, city:						
1st ward	5	8	0	111	120	0
2nd ward	15	15	1	151	147	1
3rd ward	9	12	0	169	91	0
Total	67	129	5	2,435	2,385	19
OCONTO CO.						
Abrams	0	5	0	29	67	0
Armstrong	5	17	0	37	40	0
Bagley	1	3	1	11	11	0
Brazeau	0	6	0	18	22	0
Breed	1	4	0	18	17	0
Chase	1	1	0	18	26	0
Doty	2	3	0	18	6	0
Gillett	0	1	0	32	59	0
How	3	13	0	18	40	0
Lena	4	7	0	18	43	0
Little River	2	6	0	61	79	0
Little Suamico	2	4	0	58	72	0
Maple Valley	5	7	0	24	62	0
Morgan	4	5	0	17	40	0
Oconto	1	2	0	45	61	0
Oconto Falls	1	3	0	47	59	0
Pensaukee	1	2	0	58	93	0
Riverview	5	5	0	23	17	0
South Branch	0	1	0	1	8	0
Spruce	4	4	1	51	46	0
Stiles	2	5	0	55	54	0
Townsend	0	12	0	29	20	0
Underhill	2	2	1	21	27	0
Wheeler	8	9	1	25	31	0
Lena, vil.	2	5	0	35	46	0
Suring, vil.	4	28	0	20	78	0
Gillett, city:						
1st ward	2	2	0	38	64	1
2nd ward	0	2	0	39	61	0
3rd ward	1	1	0	19	42	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
OCONTO CO.—Cont.						
Oconto, city:						
1st ward	15	11	0	59	94	1
2nd ward	3	15	0	48	42	0
3rd ward	1	11	0	39	54	0
4th ward	1	6	0	46	74	0
5th ward	4	13	0	64	111	0
6th ward	2	8	0	48	45	0
7th ward	2	10	1	90	103	0
8th ward	4	7	0	69	77	0
9th ward	2	16	0	49	40	0
10th ward	4	8	0	28	53	0
Oconto Falls, city:						
1st ward	0	11	0	28	39	0
2nd ward	8	15	0	48	119	0
3rd ward	10	27	0	63	96	0
Total	119	323	5	1,562	2,238	2
ONEIDA CO.						
Cassian	2	3	1	12	26	0
Crescent	3	8	1	48	52	0
Enterprise	0	2	1	26	28	0
Hazelhurst	0	2	0	18	29	0
Lake Tomahawk	2	5	0	27	44	1
Little Rice	3	1	0	18	8	0
Lynne	2	0	2	9	19	0
Minocqua	6	8	1	152	277	3
Monico	2	4	0	46	26	0
Newbold	3	4	6	76	40	0
Nokomis	0	3	1	17	41	0
Pelican	4	26	2	126	123	0
Piehl	1	0	0	8	7	0
Pine Lake	4	15	0	101	91	0
Schoepke	2	5	4	51	65	0
Stella	1	4	0	9	11	0
Sugar Camp	3	4	0	44	89	0
Three Lakes	0	6	2	33	120	0
Woodboro	1	1	0	28	27	0
Woodruff	3	2	0	62	85	0
Rhinelander, city:						
1st ward	10	12	0	108	147	0
2nd ward	10	22	5	94	92	0
3rd ward	1	16	5	89	68	0
4th ward	1	6	2	117	214	0
5th ward	3	11	3	137	211	1
6th ward	2	7	1	92	122	0
7th ward	9	16	8	131	168	0
8th ward	4	21	4	148	138	0
Total	82	214	49	1,827	2,368	5
OUTAGAMIE CO.						
Black Creek	0	0	0	28	34	0
Bovina	1	0	0	25	50	0
Buchanan	7	5	0	68	58	0
Center	2	1	0	59	87	0
Cicero	2	1	0	33	45	0
Dale	1	2	0	56	122	1
Deer Creek	1	2	0	13	19	0
Ellington	1	0	0	42	162	0
Freedom	5	3	0	50	93	0
Grand Chute:						
1st pct.	0	8	0	123	139	1
2nd pct.	10	9	1	101	156	0
Greenville	1	1	0	32	120	0
Hortonia	2	1	0	23	56	0
Kaukauna	0	10	0	11	35	0
Liberty	1	1	0	17	20	0
Maine	0	10	0	15	32	0
Maple Creek	4	2	0	12	24	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.						
Oneida	6	4	0	23	38	0
Osborn	0	1	0	24	49	0
Seymour	2	1	0	16	43	0
Vandenbroek	2	4	0	42	55	0
Bear Creek, vil.	2	4	0	10	21	0
Black Creek, vil.	1	0	0	39	67	0
Combined Locks, vil.	10	7	0	30	54	0
Hortonville, vil.	3	1	0	75	150	0
Kimberly, vil.	55	29	2	191	249	0
Little Chute, vil.	33	33	0	391	353	0
Shiocton, vil.	0	1	0	22	88	0
Appleton, city:						
1st ward	10	18	0	146	263	1
2nd ward	5	14	1	143	378	5
3rd ward	3	6	1	108	138	0
4th ward	3	11	0	202	334	1
5th ward	2	10	0	164	295	0
6th ward	3	15	0	258	366	0
7th ward	3	10	0	128	236	0
8th ward	11	11	1	143	184	0
9th ward	8	14	0	150	251	0
10th ward	8	11	2	160	314	0
11th ward	4	8	2	144	238	0
12th ward	10	35	1	267	312	0
13th ward	5	15	2	142	163	0
14th ward	0	7	0	127	308	0
15th ward	4	7	0	76	268	0
16th ward	3	12	0	201	289	0
17th ward	4	15	1	133	234	0
18th ward	9	18	0	151	206	0
Kaukauna, city:						
1st ward	26	37	0	143	185	0
2nd ward	19	19	0	146	183	0
3rd ward	28	24	0	183	177	0
4th and 5th wards	18	19	0	140	123	1
New London, city:						
3rd ward	12	12	0	59	90	0
Seymour, city:						
1st ward	2	1	0	37	118	0
2nd ward	0	1	0	27	71	0
Total	352	471	14	5,154	8,143	10
OZAUKEE CO.						
Belgium	4	39	1	75	96	0
Cedarburg	1	8	1	81	130	1
Fredonia	5	11	0	46	98	0
Grafton	1	3	4	37	110	0
Mequon:						
1st pct.	0	13	2	96	173	1
2nd pct.	5	11	0	76	181	0
Port Washington	2	6	0	71	81	0
Saukville	1	4	0	49	104	0
Belgium, vil.	16	21	0	18	42	0
Fredonia, vil.	4	3	0	21	53	0
Grafton, vil.	6	24	1	121	166	1
Saukville, vil.	1	6	0	68	71	0
Thiensville, vil.	3	7	0	89	119	0
Cedarburg, city:						
1st ward	0	10	0	100	129	0
2nd ward	2	7	0	59	84	0
3rd ward	3	10	2	61	105	0
Port Washington, city:						
1st ward	10	25	1	122	139	0
2nd ward	6	19	1	80	117	0
3rd ward	6	14	2	57	88	0
4th ward	3	13	3	55	77	0
5th ward	4	13	2	60	140	0
6th ward	3	17	0	107	196	1
Total	86	285	20	1,549	2,499	4

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
PEPIN CO.						
Albany	0	3	0	26	18	0
Durand	6	3	0	21	20	1
Frankfort	2	1	1	26	20	0
Lima	3	1	0	45	30	0
Pepin	2	2	0	65	35	0
Stockholm	3	2	0	10	23	0
Waterville	7	6	0	41	45	1
Waubeek	2	1	0	1	11	0
Pepin, vil.	3	4	0	46	51	0
Stockholm, vil.	0	2	0	9	21	0
Durand, city:						
1st ward	2	1	0	34	31	0
2nd ward	4	10	0	55	103	1
3rd ward	0	1	0	28	85	0
Total	34	37	1	407	493	3
PIERCE CO.						
Clifton	1	2	0	17	29	0
Diamond Bluff	1	1	0	34	11	0
Ellsworth	5	1	0	30	41	0
El Paso	0	0	0	17	25	0
Gilman	1	3	0	15	49	0
Hartland	3	1	0	38	16	0
Isabelle	2	1	0	7	7	0
Maiden Rock	0	0	1	23	26	1
Martell	1	2	0	46	64	0
Oak Grove	4	2	0	9	25	0
River Falls	0	3	0	26	30	0
Rock Elm	1	0	0	22	28	0
Salem	3	0	0	18	32	0
Spring Lake	2	0	1	16	22	2
Trenton	0	3	1	25	26	0
Trimbelle	2	4	0	53	33	1
Union	3	0	0	39	41	0
Bay City, vil.	0	4	1	18	23	0
Ellsworth, vil.	9	7	0	99	127	0
Elmwood, vil.	2	0	0	31	73	0
Maiden Rock, vil.	2	2	0	14	29	0
Plum City, vil.	0	2	0	18	25	1
Spring Valley, vil.	3	0	0	14	95	0
Prescott, city:						
1st ward	4	1	1	13	16	0
2nd ward	4	0	1	9	21	0
3rd ward	2	1	0	10	27	0
River Falls, city:						
2nd election dist.	16	12	3	136	281	0
Total	71	52	9	797	1,222	6
POLK CO.						
Alden	4	20	5	43	56	0
Apple River	5	8	0	49	41	0
Balsam Lake	2	4	0	21	34	0
Beaver	5	21	1	16	19	0
Black Brook	3	12	0	17	48	0
Bone Lake	2	13	0	33	43	0
Clam Falls	2	14	2	10	36	0
Clayton	5	7	0	22	25	0
Clear Lake	3	8	2	26	29	0
Eureka	0	8	0	30	37	0
Farmington	4	8	1	22	29	0
Garfield	5	6	0	25	56	0
Georgetown	3	4	2	26	29	0
Johnstown	0	7	0	9	32	0
Laketown	1	8	1	26	41	0
Lincoln	2	8	2	33	52	0
Lorain	4	3	0	15	25	1
Luck	1	5	0	34	42	0
McKinley	3	9	2	18	30	0
Milltown	3	5	2	19	46	0
Osceola	4	3	1	28	67	0
St. Croix Falls	1	6	1	16	36	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Sec.)
POLK CO.—Cont.						
Sterling	0	4	0	26	25	0
West Sweden	3	13	2	20	31	4
Balsam Lake, vil.	6	9	0	47	96	0
Centuria, vil.	6	3	0	28	63	0
Clayton, vil.	1	3	0	84	24	0
Clear Lake, vil.	3	8	0	34	68	0
Dresser, vil.	4	14	2	15	60	0
Frederic, vil.	6	6	0	29	100	0
Luck, vil.	1	11	1	44	103	0
Milltown, vil.	1	15	0	21	59	1
Osceola, vil.	8	25	0	33	106	1
St. Croix Falls, vil.	9	13	1	21	141	0
Amery, city:						
1st ward	2	5	0	65	148	0
2nd ward	4	7	0	40	84	0
Total	118	325	28	975	1,961	7
PORTAGE CO.						
Alban	16	10	3	28	39	0
Almond	1	1	0	16	20	0
Amherst	10	12	0	43	29	0
Belmont	8	8	0	21	30	0
Buena Vista	4	5	0	17	50	0
Carson	14	19	0	10	10	0
Dewey	16	30	0	1	1	0
Eau Pleine	9	8	2	24	35	0
Grant	7	6	0	24	20	0
Hull	40	57	0	16	9	0
Lanark	8	2	0	21	29	0
Linwood	17	18	0	23	9	0
New Hope	16	8	1	32	33	0
Pine Grove	3	7	0	62	12	0
Plover	26	36	0	68	34	0
Sharon	46	74	0	5	10	0
Stockton	38	38	0	9	12	0
Almond, vil.	3	1	0	22	47	0
Amherst, vil.	3	5	0	48	7	0
Amherst Junction, vil.	3	7	0	15	7	0
Junction City, vil.	6	16	0	21	10	0
Nelsonville, vil.	0	3	0	15	25	0
Park Ridge, vil.	1	4	0	24	16	0
Rosholt, vil.	18	9	0	59	86	0
Whiting, vil.	19	29	0	55	39	0
Stevens Point, city:						
1st ward	28	70	3	64	110	0
2nd ward	17	30	0	96	147	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	22	51	2	78	92	0
3rd ward	34	66	1	181	196	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	29	151	0	52	22	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	62	143	0	42	20	0
5th ward	28	78	3	146	147	1
6th ward	19	71	2	68	77	0
7th ward	83	183	0	64	26	0
8th ward	83	113	1	103	132	0
9th ward	10	50	1	43	35	0
Total	756	1,419	19	1,616	1,663	1
PRICE CO.						
Catawba	3	3	0	33	50	0
Eisenstein	4	12	0	48	66	0
Elk	2	1	3	56	150	0
Emery	2	2	1	41	94	0
Fifield	14	12	2	60	142	0
Flambeau	6	3	7	37	67	0
Georgetown	1	1	0	17	30	0
Hackett	0	0	0	27	50	0
Harmony	0	1	5	42	59	0
Hill	0	2	0	19	94	0
Kennan	0	6	1	34	42	0
Knox	3	8	18	37	59	0
Lake	6	16	1	71	81	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
PRICE CO.—Cont.						
Ogema	0	10	4	82	238	0
Prentice	2	0	0	42	71	0
Spirit	0	0	0	40	94	0
Worcester	10	9	8	144	206	0
Catawba, vil.	0	6	0	31	49	0
Kennan, vil.	1	1	0	29	24	0
Prentice, vil.	1	5	1	61	92	0
Park Falls, city:						
1st ward	7	14	1	63	115	0
2nd ward	1	3	0	48	91	0
3rd ward	10	14	0	90	145	0
4th ward	8	7	0	56	70	0
Phillips, city:						
1st ward	1	4	2	90	148	2
2nd ward	3	3	1	90	136	0
3rd ward	0	1	5	88	120	0
Total	85	144	60	1,476	2,583	2
RACINE CO.						
Burlington	18	17	2	63	100	0
Caledonia:						
Dist. No. 1	27	24	3	48	120	2
Dist. No. 2	37	49	1	64	156	0
Dover	18	5	0	57	116	0
Mt. Pleasant:						
Dist. No. 1	80	174	18	184	503	3
Dist. No. 2	50	91	11	64	96	2
Norway	14	11	0	59	112	1
Raymond	17	20	1	43	89	0
Rochester	3	3	0	40	78	0
Waterford	12	13	0	47	53	1
Yorkville	7	12	1	59	174	0
Rochester, vil.	2	6	0	15	52	0
Sturtevant, vil.	14	31	3	51	81	1
Union Grove, vil.	12	5	0	91	157	0
Waterford, vil.	3	5	2	59	105	0
Burlington, city:						
1st ward	10	12	1	15	31	0
2nd ward	23	11	0	58	173	1
3rd ward	23	13	0	62	141	0
4th ward	23	12	0	44	94	0
Racine, city:						
1st ward	8	43	6	52	82	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	13	29	1	100	249	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	5	33	1	61	234	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	26	75	4	55	163	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	17	49	1	68	198	2
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	32	89	7	69	265	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	74	118	8	121	143	5
4th ward, 2nd pct.	64	98	8	106	141	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	58	74	15	51	56	4
5th ward, 2nd pct.	47	81	11	59	78	1
6th ward	45	145	9	91	133	1
7th ward, 1st pct.	47	62	4	134	348	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.	94	107	4	108	191	1
7th ward, 3rd pct.	66	102	8	138	232	5
8th ward, 1st pct.	33	63	5	61	122	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	27	62	3	91	208	2
8th ward, 3rd pct.	35	66	4	67	145	2
8th ward, 4th pct.	27	59	4	84	133	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	75	123	9	126	167	2
9th ward, 2nd pct.	68	124	5	117	127	0
10th ward, 1st pct.	39	111	6	89	126	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	22	74	9	71	89	2
11th ward, 1st pct.	17	117	9	101	279	1
11th ward, 2nd pct.	22	108	6	70	172	1
12th ward, 1st pct.	24	35	0	108	330	3
12th ward, 2nd pct.	31	42	0	89	204	1
12th ward, 3rd pct.	12	49	2	73	221	0
12th ward, 4th pct.	21	51	0	69	260	0
12th ward, 5th pct.	26	60	2	114	208	2
12th ward, 6th pct.	42	58	1	77	97	2
13th ward, 1st pct.	29	134	2	96	181	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immel (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
RACINE CO.—Cont.						
Racine, city,—Cont.						
13th ward, 2nd pct.	28	135	8	122	182	0
13th ward, 3rd pct.	35	142	7	98	136	1
13th ward, 4th pct.	33	102	10	106	204	1
14th ward, 1st pct.	68	195	8	101	106	2
14th ward, 2nd pct.	45	93	4	78	234	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	52	103	6	130	185	0
15th ward, 2nd pct.	64	113	10	115	215	4
15th ward, 3rd pct.	176	159	13	103	127	0
15th ward, 4th pct.	44	63	6	78	142	2
Total	2,084	4,060	267	4,770	9,544	60
RICHLAND CO.						
Akan	3	2	0	41	39	0
Bloom	3	7	0	60	77	0
Buena Vista	3	6	0	65	118	0
Dayton	3	0	0	26	81	0
Eagle	0	0	0	21	61	0
Forest	0	1	0	17	36	0
Henrietta	0	3	0	51	67	0
Ithaca	2	4	0	66	125	0
Marshall	0	3	0	30	68	0
Orion	0	3	0	26	71	1
Richland	1	2	0	75	163	0
Richwood	3	3	0	42	48	0
Rockbridge	1	3	0	52	113	0
Sylvan	0	3	0	22	65	0
Westford	1	1	0	35	28	0
Willow	1	1	0	27	65	0
Boaz, vil.	0	2	0	19	25	0
Cazenovia, vil.	0	5	0	26	55	0
Lone Rock, vil.	1	8	0	39	53	0
Viola, vil.	3	0	0	43	41	0
Yuba, vil.	0	1	0	28	15	0
Richland Center, city:						
1st ward	0	4	4	113	254	1
2nd ward	0	7	0	156	284	0
3rd ward	1	12	0	161	498	1
Total	26	81	4	1,241	2,450	3
ROCK CO.						
Avon	6	5	0	6	14	0
Beloit	10	25	5	38	120	2
Bradford	0	2	0	16	39	1
Center	1	1	0	14	51	0
Clinton	0	0	0	18	26	0
Fulton	0	16	0	43	71	1
Harmony	2	15	1	27	77	0
Janesville	2	14	0	30	89	0
Johnstown	0	0	0	4	43	0
La Prairie	0	2	1	11	52	0
Lima	1	1	2	18	58	0
Magnolia	1	4	0	27	31	0
Milton	3	18	0	68	114	0
Newark	1	3	0	4	28	0
Plymouth	0	1	0	14	53	0
Porter	2	7	0	39	58	0
Rock	5	11	0	34	57	0
Spring Valley	1	1	0	11	35	1
Turtle	7	11	2	26	128	0
Union	0	4	0	29	57	0
Clinton, vil.	1	10	0	39	94	0
Footville, vil.	0	2	0	24	54	0
Milton, vil.	3	13	0	73	145	1
Orfordville, vil.	2	7	0	30	61	0
Beloit, city:						
1st ward	9	23	0	29	76	4
2nd ward	7	28	1	27	146	0
3rd ward	16	33	3	35	60	1
4th ward	12	37	0	32	100	0
5th ward	4	25	1	31	137	1
6th ward	13	21	0	54	209	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Sec.)
ROCK CO.—Cont.						
Beloit, city,—Cont.						
7th ward	10	19	0	55	265	0
8th ward	18	52	2	57	143	0
9th ward	13	31	4	63	131	1
10th ward	8	21	2	24	52	1
11th ward	10	20	2	28	97	1
12th ward	9	17	1	53	84	2
13th ward	12	26	7	41	86	0
14th ward	11	19	0	39	117	1
15th ward	8	20	0	43	78	1
16th ward	9	36	1	73	134	3
17th ward	11	27	2	38	127	0
18th ward	12	37	2	65	103	0
Edgerton, city	6	87	0	344	300	0
Evansville, city	2	14	0	99	229	0
Janesville, city:						
1st ward	8	59	1	122	205	0
2nd ward	6	37	3	70	174	0
3rd ward	8	18	0	64	161	0
4th ward	1	16	0	61	255	0
5th ward	7	43	0	128	380	0
6th ward	4	36	2	75	174	0
7th ward	5	45	0	67	88	0
8th ward	13	38	2	89	92	0
9th ward	9	44	0	73	76	1
10th ward	19	44	0	57	51	0
11th ward	12	51	2	64	53	0
12th ward	19	48	0	82	60	0
13th ward	9	49	0	89	128	0
14th ward	8	61	1	101	119	0
Total	376	1,355	50	3,015	6,245	26
RUSK CO.						
Atlanta	4	8	0	12	72	0
Big Bend	2	3	0	15	23	0
Big Falls	0	1	0	10	26	0
Cedar Rapids	1	1	0	6	8	0
Dewey	5	3	0	24	28	0
Flambeau	3	4	0	38	75	0
Grant	9	3	1	61	78	0
Grow	4	3	0	25	28	0
Hawkins	10	3	0	4	24	0
Hubbard	2	2	0	15	10	0
Lawrence	4	0	2	4	13	0
Marshall	13	5	6	24	19	2
Murry	2	4	0	24	27	0
Richland	4	1	0	6	20	0
Rusk	7	0	17	14	17	0
South Fork	9	3	2	7	13	0
Strickland	18	4	0	18	30	0
Stubbs	11	3	1	25	66	0
Thornapple	16	5	1	37	56	0
True	4	2	1	21	54	0
Washington	0	0	0	14	12	0
Wilkinson	4	5	0	1	6	0
Willard	3	1	1	19	20	0
Wilson	2	0	0	11	4	0
Bruce, vil.	9	2	0	34	90	0
Conrath, vil.	2	3	0	22	8	0
Glen Flora, vil.	2	1	0	7	25	0
Hawkins, vil.	8	7	0	14	31	0
Ingram, vil.	6	5	0	5	18	0
Sheldon, vil.	1	1	0	16	14	0
Tony, vil.	4	3	0	13	13	0
Weyerhauser, vil.	15	1	0	24	47	0
Ladysmith, city:						
1st ward	1	0	1	45	59	0
2nd ward	2	0	1	66	83	0
3rd ward	3	3	0	26	54	1
4th ward	2	2	0	78	69	0
5th ward	3	0	2	76	93	0
6th ward	11	2	0	42	47	0
7th ward	4	5	0	66	106	0
Total	210	99	36	969	1,486	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
ST. CROIX CO.						
Baldwin	1	3	0	27	84	0
Cady	0	0	0	17	45	3
Cylon	6	6	1	12	50	0
Eau Galle	3	13	0	31	43	0
Emerald	10	9	0	19	49	0
Erin Prairie	15	12	0	36	62	0
Forest	6	3	2	26	38	1
Glenwood	12	5	1	32	48	0
Hammond	8	4	0	21	80	0
Hudson	0	1	0	37	46	1
Kinnickinnic	2	5	0	27	34	0
Pleasant Valley	12	3	0	18	24	0
Richmond	12	3	0	15	51	0
Rush River	2	1	0	20	45	0
Somerset	5	2	0	95	104	0
Springfield	7	9	0	32	63	0
Stanton	15	7	0	23	56	0
Star Prairie	3	5	0	23	42	0
St. Joseph	3	1	1	48	55	0
Troy	5	5	0	26	33	0
Warren	15	12	0	23	56	0
Baldwin, vil.	13	18	0	55	191	0
Deer Park, vil.	5	5	0	17	38	0
Hammond, vil.	13	5	0	50	121	0
North Hudson, vil.	5	5	0	134	47	0
Roberts, vil.	4	4	0	23	62	0
Somerset, vil.	5	7	0	43	78	0
Star Prairie, vil.	3	1	0	12	36	0
Wilson, vil.	3	2	0	10	23	0
Woodville, vil.	5	12	0	36	53	0
Glenwood, city:						
1st ward	2	1	0	9	24	0
2nd ward	5	1	0	15	24	0
3rd ward	7	2	0	23	51	0
Hudson, city:						
1st ward	5	7	0	95	132	0
2nd ward	11	19	2	166	195	0
3rd ward	4	8	0	150	180	0
New Richmond, city:						
1st ward	24	7	0	50	97	0
2nd ward	14	15	0	50	151	0
3rd ward	6	4	0	22	48	0
River Falls, city:						
1st ward	2	0	0	25	32	0
Total	269	232	7	1,593	2,691	5
SAUK CO.						
Baraboo	2	2	0	118	92	3
Bear Creek	4	14	1	28	20	1
Dellona	3	1	0	31	37	2
Delton	6	1	0	80	85	0
Excelsior	0	1	0	47	56	1
Fairfield	0	0	0	43	33	0
Franklin	6	4	0	56	18	0
Freedom	0	0	1	38	37	1
Greenfield	0	0	0	37	48	0
Honey Creek	0	2	0	62	44	1
Ironton	2	1	0	26	34	0
LaValle	0	4	0	31	50	0
Merrimac	2	1	0	34	17	0
Prairie du Sac	1	0	0	28	46	0
Reedsburg	1	0	0	53	65	0
Spring Green	2	0	0	27	29	0
Sumpter	1	23	1	196	124	12
Troy	1	2	0	64	69	1
Washington	1	0	0	87	74	0
Westfield	0	0	0	63	73	1
Winfield	4	2	0	32	21	0
Woodland	0	0	0	36	34	0
Ironton, vil.	0	0	0	7	28	0
LaValle, vil.	3	4	0	47	87	0
Lime Ridge, vil.	0	1	0	18	44	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
SAUK CO.—Cont.						
Loganville, vil.	4	3	0	26	36	0
Merrimac, vil.	1	0	0	36	17	1
North Freedom, vil.	1	5	0	59	51	0
Plain, vil.	8	6	0	45	34	0
Prairie du Sac, vil.	2	5	1	8	188	1
Rock Springs, vil.	3	11	0	65	24	0
Sauk City, vil.	2	23	1	108	124	1
Spring Green, vil.	2	5	0	87	102	0
Baraboo, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	3	6	0	117	176	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.	4	3	0	66	120	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	1	9	0	103	268	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	3	9	0	111	169	0
3rd ward	5	4	0	132	85	2
Reedsburg, city:						
1st ward	2	4	0	127	191	0
2nd ward	1	11	0	105	193	0
3rd ward	4	6	1	107	180	2
Total	85	180	7	2,596	3,223	32
SAWYER CO.						
Bass Lake	9	3	0	51	84	0
Couderay	8	0	0	24	21	0
Draper	2	2	0	55	84	0
Edgewater	2	1	0	24	15	0
Hayward	7	5	0	92	127	0
Hunter	6	2	0	35	25	0
Lenroot	3	1	0	61	72	0
Meadowbrook	2	0	0	15	29	0
Meteor	1	1	0	19	19	0
Ojibwa	1	0	2	31	33	0
Radisson	5	4	2	40	70	1
Round Lake	1	2	1	58	89	0
Sand Lake	4	4	0	35	66	0
Spider Lake	4	1	0	30	67	0
Weirgor	2	0	0	21	23	0
Winter	19	11	0	78	158	0
Couderay, vil.	8	0	0	15	14	0
Exeland, vil.	3	2	0	19	21	0
Hayward, city:						
1st ward	3	3	0	108	146	0
2nd ward	1	1	0	63	93	0
3rd ward	4	1	0	64	76	0
Total	95	44	5	939	1,332	1
SHAWANO CO.						
Almon	10	5	2	22	20	0
Angelica	6	2	1	19	23	0
Aniwa	2	0	0	10	19	0
Bartelme	5	1	0	9	4	0
Belle Plaine	2	5	1	74	84	0
Biramwood	8	4	0	18	15	0
Fairbanks	4	1	0	30	28	0
Germania	3	1	0	30	16	1
Grant	1	0	0	41	68	0
Green Valley	1	1	0	36	42	0
Hartland	1	1	0	25	40	0
Herman	0	0	0	48	52	0
Hutchins	3	1	0	10	23	0
Lessor	3	2	0	12	31	0
Maple Grove	6	1	0	29	37	0
Morris	2	3	0	46	10	0
Navarino	0	1	0	12	16	0
Pella	0	0	1	33	52	0
Red Springs	3	3	0	19	30	0
Richmond	7	5	1	60	63	0
Seneca	2	2	0	36	40	0
Washington	0	0	0	39	34	0
Waukechon	2	5	0	51	35	0
Wescott	7	4	1	87	114	0
Wittenberg	2	3	0	36	34	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
SHAWANO CO.—Cont.						
Aniwa, vil.	2	1	0	13	22	0
Biramwood, vil.	2	1	0	29	58	0
Bonduel, vil.	1	1	0	48	96	0
Bowler, vil.	4	2	0	42	32	0
Cecil, vil.	5	0	1	25	26	0
Eland, vil.	9	3	0	17	14	0
Gresham, vil.	6	2	0	35	55	0
Keshena, pct.	0	1	0	13	27	0
Mattoon, vil.	12	3	1	34	31	0
Neopit, pct.	4	5	0	24	23	0
Tigerton, vil.	5	4	0	55	74	0
Wittenberg, vil.	5	9	0	67	95	2
Shawano, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	5	4	0	108	184	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	6	5	0	93	91	0
2nd ward	8	8	3	84	154	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	13	6	1	129	198	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	0	0	0	80	102	1
Total	167	106	13	1,728	2,212	5
SHEBOYGAN CO.						
Greenbush	4	3	0	33	83	0
Herman	1	7	1	74	124	0
Holland	3	3	0	28	91	0
Lima	2	7	0	57	117	0
Lyndon	3	2	0	54	139	0
Mitchell	2	2	1	38	60	2
Mosel	2	6	0	29	63	0
Plymouth	7	10	1	79	140	5
Rhine	3	6	0	55	55	0
Russell	5	0	0	14	26	0
Scott	1	2	0	40	54	0
Sheboygan	39	78	21	199	225	4
Sheboygan Falls	3	5	2	102	147	10
Sherman	1	1	0	38	66	0
Wilson	6	21	0	58	102	0
Adell, vil.	0	10	0	29	39	0
Cascade, vil.	2	11	0	48	66	0
Cedar Grove, vil.	2	8	0	26	112	0
Elkhart Lake, vil.	2	12	0	52	72	1
Glenbeulah, vil.	0	3	0	26	46	0
Kohler, vil.	15	33	0	94	303	1
Oostburg, vil.	1	7	0	21	124	0
Random Lake, vil.	3	17	0	53	66	1
Waldo, vil.	0	7	0	29	72	0
Plymouth, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	5	17	0	51	107	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	4	13	0	60	110	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	9	13	0	77	114	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	2	8	0	90	116	0
Sheboygan, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	21	30	0	172	522	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	80	69	3	187	453	2
2nd ward, 1st pct.	42	53	3	159	337	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	91	84	9	131	205	6
3rd ward, 1st pct.	51	62	8	86	93	9
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	109	122	10	144	171	15
4th ward, 1st pct.	135	129	34	179	197	3
4th ward, 2nd pct.	78	98	16	189	291	4
5th ward, 1st pct.	74	89	11	104	164	6
5th ward, 2nd pct.	147	168	27	261	306	14
6th ward, 1st pct.	72	78	17	113	115	2
6th ward, 2nd pct.	88	79	9	153	141	7
7th ward, 1st pct.	128	134	30	206	194	5
7th ward, 2nd pct.	126	131	19	163	214	6
8th ward, 1st pct.	92	93	15	204	326	9
8th ward, 2nd pct.	127	128	11	188	281	11
Sheboygan Falls, city:						
1st ward	9	22	1	89	132	1
2nd ward	14	13	1	69	122	1
Total	1,611	1,894	250	4,351	7,103	126

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
TAYLOR CO.						
Aurora	4	10	1	18	28	0
Browning	1	7	1	38	19	8
Chelsea	1	4	0	44	35	0
Cleveland	4	3	1	31	28	5
Deer Creek	4	12	0	48	49	8
Ford	4	3	0	8	19	0
Goodrich	6	3	2	23	11	1
Greenwood	5	2	0	52	31	0
Grover	1	1	0	42	18	0
Hammel	3	7	1	47	18	3
Holway	8	8	1	37	21	0
Jump River	1	4	0	25	33	0
Little Black	4	7	0	67	30	3
Maplehurst	0	7	0	24	19	0
McKinley	2	4	0	21	48	0
Medford	8	12	0	134	90	2
Molitor	2	0	0	20	14	0
Pershing	7	9	0	20	26	0
Rib Lake	3	3	1	103	64	0
Roosevelt	6	19	9	40	29	0
Taft	0	12	0	29	24	1
Westboro	6	8	1	72	76	0
Gilman, vil.	5	1	0	18	20	2
Lublin, vil.	1	4	2	13	19	0
Rib Lake, vil.	6	8	1	138	168	0
Medford, city:						
1st ward	2	9	0	128	138	4
2nd ward	1	7	0	109	64	3
3rd ward	4	6	1	126	94	0
Total	99	180	22	1,485	1,233	40
TREMPEALEAU CO.						
Albion	0	0	0	47	30	0
Arcadia	14	22	0	101	26	0
Burnside	4	3	2	18	9	0
Caledonia	0	1	0	13	23	0
Chimney Rock	0	0	1	30	11	0
Dodge	7	8	0	44	17	0
Ettrick	7	8	0	257	102	0
Gale	2	5	1	142	57	0
Hale	0	2	0	164	76	0
Lincoln	0	1	0	64	26	0
Pigeon	1	4	0	187	41	0
Preston	0	0	0	218	39	0
Sumner	0	5	0	88	36	0
Trempealeau	2	3	0	54	33	0
Unity	0	8	3	147	61	0
Blair, vil.	1	1	0	318	24	1
Eleva, vil.	1	4	0	70	37	0
Trempealeau, vil.	6	9	0	67	32	0
Arcadia, city:						
1st ward	1	6	0	54	33	0
2nd ward	1	2	0	80	53	1
3rd ward	4	5	0	30	39	0
Galesville, city:						
1st ward	2	3	0	76	38	0
2nd ward	1	0	1	59	48	0
3rd ward	0	0	0	47	57	0
Independence, city:						
1st ward	1	0	0	26	13	0
2nd ward	0	2	0	15	9	0
3rd ward	0	4	0	23	16	0
4th ward	0	2	0	24	20	0
Osseo, city:						
1st ward	1	3	1	67	22	0
2nd ward	0	0	0	39	22	0
3rd ward	0	0	0	28	17	0
Whitehall, city:						
1st ward	2	1	0	91	32	0
2nd ward	3	1	0	128	54	0
3rd ward	0	1	0	116	53	0
Total	61	114	9	2,932	1,206	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
VERNON CO.						
Bergen	3	3	1	17	17	0
Christiana	1	4	0	83	38	0
Clinton	2	1	0	44	29	0
Coon	0	3	1	51	50	0
Forest	0	0	0	28	30	0
Franklin	7	1	0	79	39	0
Genoa	3	1	0	12	19	0
Greenwood	2	2	0	14	18	0
Hamburg	1	1	0	21	35	0
Harmony	5	0	0	26	22	0
Hillsboro	2	1	0	23	31	0
Jefferson	2	2	1	51	36	0
Kickapoo	3	0	0	33	27	0
Liberty	2	1	0	13	12	0
Stark	1	0	0	33	16	0
Sterling	2	0	0	21	46	0
Union	4	2	0	32	16	0
Viroqua	4	2	0	69	66	0
Webster	1	0	0	25	27	0
Wheatland	1	0	0	15	26	0
Whitestown	1	4	0	32	20	0
Chaseburg, vil.	2	3	0	17	21	0
Coon Valley, vil.	3	2	0	61	62	0
De Soto, vil.	5	3	0	9	20	0
Genoa, vil.	7	0	1	11	20	0
La Farge, vil.	0	2	0	36	42	0
Ontario, vil.	7	3	1	27	40	0
Readstown, vil.	3	0	0	16	21	0
Stoddard, vil.	2	1	0	18	21	0
Viola, vil.	0	0	0	16	31	0
Hillsboro, city:						
1st ward	0	0	0	7	50	0
2nd ward	1	0	1	21	49	0
3rd ward	0	5	0	20	44	0
Viroqua, city:						
1st ward	2	4	1	114	109	0
2nd ward	0	2	0	66	145	0
3rd ward	2	2	0	89	87	0
Westby, city:						
1st ward	1	4	1	48	27	0
2nd ward	1	2	0	81	42	0
3rd ward	0	0	0	26	13	0
Total	83	61	8	1,405	1,464	0
VILAS CO.						
Arbor Vitae	7	2	0	65	73	0
Boulder Junction	4	1	2	36	65	0
Cloverland	7	4	5	7	22	1
Conover	6	3	1	17	83	1
Flambeau	8	1	1	131	132	0
Land O'Lakes	5	2	1	52	49	0
Lincoln	18	20	5	28	100	0
Manitowish Waters	3	0	1	40	61	0
Phelps	16	11	27	71	135	0
Plum Lake	2	0	0	11	57	0
Presque Isle	10	6	2	23	30	1
St. Germain	1	0	0	26	65	0
Washington	8	1	4	20	51	0
Winchester	5	2	0	26	9	0
Eagle River, city:						
1st ward	6	6	0	25	57	0
2nd ward	11	2	0	21	69	0
3rd ward	4	4	0	16	70	0
4th ward	5	2	2	22	29	0
Total	126	67	51	637	1,157	3
WALWORTH CO.						
Bloomfield	7	1	0	48	78	0
Darien	11	6	0	61	171	0
Delavan	3	6	1	154	209	0
East Troy	2	2	0	41	80	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
WALWORTH CO.—Cont.						
Geneva	3	7	1	87	178	1
La Fayette	0	2	0	48	73	0
La Grange	3	5	0	43	70	0
Linn	0	0	3	43	158	0
Lyons	4	7	1	72	69	0
Richmond	2	0	0	22	63	0
Sharon	3	0	0	18	54	0
Spring Prairie	1	1	0	27	42	0
Sugar Creek	0	1	0	77	137	0
Troy	3	3	0	44	66	0
Walworth	0	0	1	23	61	0
Whitewater	2	0	0	26	26	0
East Troy, vil.	3	8	0	62	113	1
Fontana on Geneva						
Lake, vil.	2	9	1	32	46	0
Genoa City, vil.	2	3	0	26	79	1
Sharon, vil.	5	1	0	38	76	0
Walworth, vil.	1	3	0	43	105	0
Williams Bay, vil.	6	6	4	63	122	0
Delavan, city:						
1st ward	3	4	0	145	179	0
2nd ward	3	4	0	106	166	0
3rd ward	11	13	0	124	227	0
Elkhorn, city:						
1st ward	0	3	0	85	156	0
2nd ward	2	3	1	128	288	0
3rd ward	7	10	0	137	287	0
Lake Geneva, city:						
1st ward	1	1	0	110	193	0
2nd ward	0	3	0	96	153	0
3rd ward	2	10	0	150	256	1
Whitewater, city:						
1st ward	4	6	0	43	51	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	4	8	1	96	168	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	1	4	0	69	83	0
3rd ward	4	4	1	67	110	0
Total	105	135	15	2,454	4,393	4
WASHBURN CO.						
Barronett	1	3	5	29	27	0
Bashaw	0	6	0	23	57	0
Bass Lake	1	1	0	17	17	0
Beaver Brook	2	4	5	47	40	0
Birchwood	0	5	1	19	17	0
Brooklyn	4	2	0	19	28	0
Casey	0	1	0	18	41	0
Chicago	0	1	0	24	22	0
Crystal	0	3	2	33	16	0
Evergreen	0	0	2	54	44	0
Frog Creek	0	0	0	10	14	0
Gull Lake	2	1	0	9	20	0
Long Lake	0	4	0	42	13	0
Madge	2	2	5	16	23	0
Minong	3	4	0	30	25	0
Sarona	0	4	0	46	48	0
Spooner	0	0	6	51	52	0
Springbrook	3	1	0	44	54	0
Stinnett	0	0	0	11	21	0
Stone Lake	0	0	0	10	28	0
Trego	1	4	0	54	52	1
Birchwood, vil.	2	3	0	31	57	0
Minong, vil.	0	2	0	38	21	0
Shell Lake, vil.	6	14	4	87	151	0
Spooner, city:						
1st ward	5	5	0	71	58	0
2nd ward	9	4	0	64	59	0
3rd ward	14	1	2	82	71	0
4th ward	4	2	0	66	86	0
5th ward	2	2	1	51	33	0
Total	63	79	33	1,096	1,195	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
WASHINGTON CO.						
Addison	1	3	0	87	124	0
Barton	4	4	1	59	71	0
Erin	5	8	0	27	41	0
Farmington	2	8	0	45	77	0
Germantown	3	5	0	55	109	0
Hartford	3	9	0	56	86	0
Jackson	0	5	0	38	44	0
Kewaskum	3	3	0	23	52	0
Polk	0	1	0	45	99	0
Richfield	5	16	1	53	93	0
Trenton	2	7	0	67	122	0
Wayne	3	3	2	32	59	0
West Bend	2	14	0	87	115	1
Barton, vil.	0	11	0	156	180	2
Germantown, vil.	1	6	0	27	38	0
Jackson, vil.	1	0	0	32	27	0
Kewaskum, vil.	4	17	0	105	105	0
Slinger, vil.	1	6	0	80	92	0
Hartford, city:						
1st ward	6	7	0	105	141	0
2nd ward	4	17	1	98	85	0
3rd ward	1	10	0	99	76	0
4th ward	7	14	1	107	118	0
West Bend, city:						
1st ward	3	7	0	69	105	0
2nd ward	7	18	0	76	136	0
3rd ward	7	19	1	85	206	1
4th ward	3	13	0	65	128	1
5th ward	10	15	0	79	123	0
6th ward	5	24	0	110	183	0
Total	270	93	7	1,967	2,835	5
WAUKESHA CO.						
Brookfield:						
1st pct.	0	8	0	36	60	1
2nd pct.	3	9	5	46	71	2
3rd pct.	2	10	1	37	81	0
4th pct.	1	6	0	25	85	0
5th pct.	2	5	0	40	158	2
6th pct.	1	5	0	164	84	0
7th pct.	5	23	1	53	69	0
Delafield	18	40	3	133	301	0
Eagle	1	5	0	35	85	0
Genesee	4	27	0	68	233	3
Lisbon	0	14	0	40	99	0
Menomonee	11	20	2	81	134	1
Merton	8	10	0	82	170	0
Mukwonago	1	6	1	39	84	0
Muskego:						
1st pct.	12	17	8	71	115	0
2nd pct.	10	27	1	65	81	0
New Berlin:						
1st pct.	11	15	0	80	178	4
2nd pct.	7	28	7	57	79	0
3rd pct.	6	18	1	62	104	1
Oconomowoc	8	18	1	95	206	0
Ottawa	1	4	0	27	80	0
Pewaukee:						
1st pct.	9	38	2	107	253	3
2nd pct.	5	50	0	61	89	0
Summit	9	17	1	83	242	4
Vernon	5	14	0	44	98	0
Waukesha	4	32	0	51	241	0
Big Bend, vil.	0	2	0	30	66	1
Butler, vil.	7	12	1	44	37	0
Chenequa, vil.	0	1	0	16	98	0
Dousman, vil.	3	6	0	23	75	0
Eagle, vil.	3	8	0	37	70	0
Hartland, vil.	4	8	0	76	192	0
Lac La Belle, vil.	6	2	0	16	50	0
Lannon, vil.	5	8	0	32	22	0
Menomonee Falls, vil. ..	9	34	2	99	152	3
Merton, vil.	0	6	0	24	45	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.						
Mukwonago, vil.	3	7	1	55	106	1
North Prairie, vil.	1	4	0	50	81	0
Pewaukee, vil.	5	23	0	113	162	2
Sussex, vil.	1	10	2	25	68	0
Wales, vil.	0	6	2	6	53	0
Oconomowoc, city:						
1st pct.	4	16	0	176	275	0
2nd pct.	6	34	0	214	378	2
Waukesha, city:						
1st ward	8	69	0	87	125	0
2nd ward	7	40	0	59	126	0
3rd ward	5	71	1	127	229	0
4th ward	6	27	0	58	107	0
5th ward	1	44	3	93	247	0
6th ward	10	40	0	116	247	0
7th ward	6	15	0	75	165	0
8th ward	5	30	0	95	234	0
9th ward	3	48	0	137	338	1
10th ward	2	22	1	128	311	0
11th ward	10	37	1	127	274	0
12th ward	3	45	0	93	195	0
13th ward	8	95	0	115	159	0
14th ward	2	66	0	122	186	0
15th ward	4	73	1	90	136	1
Total	281	1,375	49	4,240	8,489	32
WAUPACA CO.						
Bear Creek	2	2	0	22	64	0
Caledonia	0	1	0	24	41	0
Dayton	4	1	0	56	71	0
Dupont	1	0	0	35	62	0
Farmington:						
1st pct.	4	1	1	55	64	0
2nd pct.	4	6	1	243	94	2
Fremont	0	1	0	18	26	0
Harrison	0	0	0	27	28	0
Helvetia	2	5	0	24	27	0
Helvetia	1	2	0	43	55	0
Iola	3	0	1	77	76	0
Larrabee	1	1	0	28	55	0
Lebanon	1	2	0	23	43	0
Lind	2	0	0	36	60	0
Little Wolf	3	0	0	27	38	0
Matteson	5	3	0	36	38	0
Mukwa	1	1	2	37	47	0
Royalton	0	0	0	43	83	0
Scandinavia	2	0	0	38	64	0
St. Lawrence	1	0	0	36	57	0
Union	2	2	0	30	46	0
Wauwauwega	2	1	0	11	26	0
Wyoming	0	1	0	18	30	0
Big Falls, vil.	2	4	0	16	13	0
Embarrass, vil.	1	3	0	17	34	0
Fremont, vil.	0	5	0	25	50	0
Iola, vil.	0	9	0	93	98	0
Manawa, vil.	3	4	0	60	85	0
Ogdensburg, vil.	1	3	0	24	31	0
Scandinavia, vil.	1	3	0	35	59	0
Clintonville, city:						
1st ward	9	4	0	133	191	1
2nd ward	2	0	0	74	54	1
3rd ward	3	3	0	75	106	0
4th ward	1	2	0	101	185	0
5th ward	2	3	0	78	156	0
Marion, city:						
1st ward	0	0	0	36	38	0
2nd ward	3	0	0	21	26	0
3rd ward	1	8	0	52	53	0
New London, city:						
1st ward	5	7	1	41	57	0
2nd ward	2	3	0	30	29	0
4th ward	14	5	0	93	152	1
5th ward	12	7	0	42	25	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Sec.)
WAUPACA CO.—Cont.						
Waupaca, city:						
1st ward	3	0	0	140	118	0
2nd ward	0	6	1	153	133	0
3rd ward	1	3	0	102	81	0
4th ward	1	3	0	101	149	0
Weyauwega, city:						
1st ward	2	6	0	12	38	0
2nd ward	1	1	0	9	34	0
3rd ward	1	2	0	8	28	0
Total	112	124	7	2,558	3,218	5
WAUSHARA CO.						
Aurora	0	0	1	31	49	0
Bloomfield	0	1	0	15	44	0
Coloma	0	0	0	18	23	0
Dakota	1	0	0	28	41	0
Deerfield	0	0	0	24	30	0
Hancock	2	1	0	18	28	0
Leon	1	2	0	21	48	0
Marion	0	0	0	31	69	0
Mt. Morris	0	0	0	44	108	0
Oasis	2	1	1	23	24	0
Plainfield	0	0	0	16	30	0
Poy Sippi	7	2	0	42	65	0
Richford	0	0	0	29	41	0
Rose	5	2	0	22	55	0
Saxeville	0	5	0	27	41	0
Springwater	1	0	0	22	49	0
Warren	1	5	0	27	20	2
Wautoma	0	0	2	25	52	0
Coloma, vil.	0	0	0	42	33	0
Hancock, vil.	1	1	1	47	33	0
Lohrville, vil.	1	3	0	18	7	0
Plainfield, vil.	0	5	0	82	69	0
Redgranite, vil.	10	9	2	40	35	3
Wild Rose, vil.	0	2	0	87	135	0
Berlin, city:						
2nd pct.	0	0	0	4	2	0
Wautoma, city:						
1st ward	0	5	0	50	82	0
2nd ward	2	0	1	60	49	0
3rd ward	3	2	0	49	63	0
Total	37	46	8	942	1,325	5
WINNEBAGO CO.						
Algoma	8	5	1	106	217	0
Black Wolf	0	0	0	90	253	0
Clayton	1	6	0	53	70	0
Menasha	9	6	4	108	113	0
Neenah	3	6	1	91	175	0
Nekimi	0	0	0	46	121	0
Nepeuskun	1	1	0	16	36	0
Omro	1	4	0	30	67	0
Oshkosh	11	13	7	189	254	0
Poygan	2	1	0	24	21	0
Rushford	0	2	0	31	67	0
Utica	0	0	0	39	98	0
Vinland	1	1	0	44	79	0
Winchester	0	0	0	32	56	0
Winneconne	0	0	0	57	62	0
Wolf River	2	2	0	26	36	0
Winneconne, vil.	2	0	0	54	100	0
Menasha, city:						
1st ward	20	13	1	161	110	0
2nd ward	20	22	0	294	194	0
3rd ward	14	13	4	218	239	0
4th ward	37	29	1	336	184	1
5th ward	18	13	1	180	167	0
Neenah, city:						
1st ward, 1st pct.	7	12	1	202	414	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	12	12	1	181	322	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.						
Neenah, city,—Cont.						
2nd ward	14	11	0	179	236	1
3rd ward	8	7	3	107	182	1
4th ward	23	13	0	214	209	0
5th ward	14	15	1	216	348	1
Omro, city:						
1st ward	0	2	0	25	31	0
2nd ward	2	2	0	33	47	0
3rd ward	0	2	0	12	19	0
Oshkosh, city:						
1st ward	8	17	0	95	142	0
2nd ward	10	28	0	260	384	0
3rd ward	35	40	0	184	229	0
4th ward	10	40	0	206	372	0
5th ward	14	40	3	200	429	3
6th ward	71	97	2	272	205	1
7th ward	13	15	3	127	325	0
8th ward	15	35	1	239	304	1
9th ward	33	70	1	341	415	0
10th ward	26	43	2	222	429	0
11th ward	21	35	1	220	632	4
12th ward	32	83	0	203	369	6
13th ward	44	60	1	303	227	0
14th ward	24	69	2	220	281	2
15th ward	14	34	1	154	240	0
16th ward	22	59	1	138	136	1
Total	622	978	44	6,778	9,646	22
WOOD CO.						
Arpin	2	5	0	23	71	0
Auburndale	2	4	0	21	29	0
Cameron	0	1	0	5	19	0
Cary	0	0	0	17	23	0
Cranmoor	1	0	0	24	11	0
Dexter	4	5	0	18	28	0
Grand Rapids:						
1st pct.	8	4	0	59	36	4
2nd pct.	8	9	0	77	66	0
Hansen	4	2	0	30	80	0
Hiles	2	1	0	20	7	1
Lincoln	2	3	0	16	29	0
Marshfield	4	3	0	34	30	0
Milladore	2	4	0	21	42	0
Port Edwards	2	4	1	12	23	0
Remington	6	2	0	20	15	0
Richfield	2	0	0	27	50	0
Rock	2	0	1	23	34	0
Rudolph	7	4	0	25	28	0
Saratoga	0	1	0	33	37	0
Seneca	3	2	0	28	20	0
Sherry	2	3	0	15	37	0
Sigel	7	5	1	67	36	0
Wood	0	0	0	28	28	0
Auburndale, vil.	0	0	0	20	16	0
Biron, vil.	4	4	0	37	23	0
Milladore, vil.	0	2	0	18	11	0
Port Edwards, vil.	9	11	1	97	54	0
Vesper, vil.	4	1	0	29	46	0
Marshfield, city:						
1st ward	14	11	0	84	119	0
2nd ward	8	7	0	66	78	1
3rd ward	8	15	0	59	117	0
4th ward	5	8	1	61	180	0
5th ward	8	8	1	66	114	0
6th ward	17	15	0	69	83	0
7th ward	7	4	1	54	108	0
8th ward	16	9	0	67	87	0
9th ward	13	19	1	83	110	0
10th ward	21	17	0	63	108	0
Nekoosa, city:						
1st ward	4	5	0	31	35	0
2nd ward	6	2	0	27	35	1
3rd ward	2	2	0	40	23	0
4th ward	2	4	0	35	28	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
WOOD CO.—Cont.						
Pittsville, city:						
1st ward	1	1	0	12	21	0
2nd ward	0	0	0	5	14	0
3rd ward	0	1	0	7	16	0
Wisconsin Rapids, city:						
1st ward	9	6	0	96	108	0
2nd ward	2	5	0	74	111	0
3rd ward	2	3	0	82	154	0
4th ward	1	7	1	101	89	0
5th ward	17	21	2	102	47	1
6th ward	8	6	2	98	58	0
7th ward	5	10	1	82	56	0
8th ward	5	4	0	88	81	0
9th ward	6	15	0	89	82	0
10th ward	2	4	0	79	81	0
Total	276	289	14	2,564	3,072	8

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

September 21, 1948

County	Carroll (Dem.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Berquist (People's Prog.)	Immell (Rep.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Sec.)
Adams	29	45	7	487	468	2
Ashland	232	121	112	1,447	2,494	3
Barron	76	174	52	1,653	2,052	6
Bayfield	149	154	132	750	1,406	2
Brown	1,913	3,718	18	5,880	6,975	12
Buffalo	31	41	2	1,045	1,067	6
Burnett	47	139	18	381	557	0
Calumet	58	283	4	1,128	1,706	2
Chippewa	165	244	31	2,143	3,118	1
Clark	57	188	69	1,167	1,850	9
Columbia	65	394	11	2,279	3,037	1
Crawford	692	197	2	990	1,654	1
Dane	659	5,981	233	11,722	14,674	156
Dodge	410	675	6	2,388	3,814	4
Door	134	161	0	2,230	1,866	1
Douglas	773	833	267	4,666	4,863	18
Dunn	94	132	13	2,111	2,326	1
Eau Claire	397	356	57	4,477	5,132	13
Florence	16	27	16	470	570	5
Fond du Lac	567	883	68	3,532	5,432	15
Forest	68	174	13	313	254	1
Grant	135	153	8	2,349	3,540	2
Green	26	80	4	1,250	2,007	4
Green Lake	30	37	1	1,186	1,466	2
Iowa	45	97	7	2,049	2,946	0
Iron	287	184	90	876	665	7
Jackson	35	42	2	2,055	1,347	0
Jefferson	364	909	4	1,759	3,615	12
Juneau	19	60	3	2,277	2,765	2
Kenosha	1,533	4,964	294	3,299	7,935	80
Kewaunee	97	285	5	1,119	1,250	0
La Crosse	542	517	49	6,487	6,271	8
Lafayette	56	64	1	1,349	1,941	2
Langlade	536	414	38	1,068	1,612	4
Lincoln	75	151	31	2,344	2,125	3
Manitowoc	1,088	1,845	53	4,151	6,578	23
Marathon	1,225	1,476	69	4,265	6,490	56
Marquette	276	257	25	2,253	3,212	9
Marquette	44	29	2	482	585	2
Milwaukee	16,402	30,609	3,591	40,313	55,911	2,876
Monroe	67	129	5	2,435	2,385	19
Oconto	119	323	5	1,562	2,238	2
Oneida	82	214	49	1,827	2,368	5
Outagamie	352	471	14	5,154	8,143	10
Ozaukee	86	285	20	1,549	2,499	4
Pepin	34	37	1	407	493	3
Pierce	71	52	8	797	1,222	6
Polk	118	325	28	975	1,961	7
Portage	756	1,419	19	1,616	1,663	1
Price	85	144	60	1,476	2,583	2
Racine	2,084	4,060	269	4,770	9,544	60
Richland	26	81	4	1,241	2,450	3
Rock	376	1,355	50	3,015	6,245	26
Rusk	210	99	36	969	1,486	3
St. Croix	269	232	7	1,593	2,691	5
Sauk	85	180	7	2,596	3,223	32
Sawyer	95	44	5	939	1,332	1
Shawano	167	106	13	1,728	2,212	5
Sheboygan	1,611	1,894	250	4,351	7,103	126
Taylor	99	180	22	1,485	1,233	40
Trempealeau	61	114	9	2,932	1,206	2
Vernon	83	61	8	1,405	1,464	0
Vilas	126	67	51	637	1,157	3
Walworth	105	135	15	2,454	4,393	4
Washburn	63	79	33	1,096	1,195	1
Washington	270	93	7	1,967	2,835	5
Waukesha	281	1,375	49	4,240	8,489	32
Waupaca	112	124	7	2,558	3,218	5
Waushara	37	46	8	942	1,325	5
Winnebago	622	978	44	6,778	9,646	22
Wood	276	289	14	2,564	3,072	8
Total	38,275	72,084	6,525	200,248	278,650	3,798

PRIMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

September 21, 1948

County	Gaw- rons- (Dem.)	Wallace (People's Prog.)	Callan (Rep.)	McEl- ligott (Rep.)	Panzer (Rep.)	Smith (Rep.)	Trinke (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
Adams	65	6	188	109	148	229	124	2
Ashland	313	107	1,589	257	282	675	472	3
Barron	224	52	1,471	163	284	618	435	6
Bayfield	284	130	634	87	160	512	373	1
Brown	4,501	16	3,286	762	2,777	3,043	1,042	10
Buffalo	65	4	864	77	226	411	187	7
Burnett	178	19	164	29	120	398	87	6
Calumet	304	7	1,212	152	286	586	259	2
Chippewa	367	32	1,090	237	503	1,995	647	0
Clark	227	72	553	138	768	872	259	10
Columbia	415	10	1,792	303	638	934	815	1
Crawford	689	1	784	116	340	526	455	2
Dane	5,126	233	4,984	1,322	4,841	7,206	4,195	148
Dodge	999	5	442	173	4,622	386	451	4
Door	257	0	807	148	390	1,630	349	1
Douglas	1,465	264	1,895	1,234	970	2,719	740	21
Dunn	192	11	692	186	912	1,386	348	1
Eau Claire	678	56	2,274	1,292	1,593	2,263	887	14
Florence	37	14	202	47	104	406	100	5
Fond du Lac ..	1,242	65	1,833	266	2,041	3,082	1,070	12
Forest	204	13	97	32	59	225	59	2
Grant	237	8	1,329	417	807	1,207	920	3
Green	90	3	377	82	560	1,232	424	4
Green Lake	56	0	401	96	275	1,116	406	1
Iowa	114	6	912	168	349	2,046	503	0
Iron	370	89	525	95	125	325	158	6
Jackson	65	2	544	72	262	1,362	436	0
Jefferson	1,112	5	1,564	249	816	791	1,344	10
Juneau	71	5	1,141	846	715	1,155	351	3
Kenosha	5,532	291	1,659	1,215	1,380	3,544	1,999	76
Kewaunee	329	2	396	99	481	842	168	0
La Crosse	858	49	2,747	605	2,090	3,545	2,141	7
Lafayette	103	2	507	175	650	1,039	329	3
Langlade	877	38	667	333	264	649	272	5
Lincoln	202	30	1,349	252	373	1,196	759	3
Manitowoc	2,650	49	3,204	2,160	1,102	2,358	626	22
Marathon	2,525	65	2,383	521	1,910	3,509	1,154	59
Marinette	458	28	1,065	232	358	2,041	832	8
Marquette	60	2	195	150	171	324	62	2
Milwaukee	44,046	3,603	25,610	16,872	10,303	23,131	13,269	2,770
Monroe	176	5	1,069	623	785	1,027	396	17
Oconto	400	6	594	132	331	1,718	491	2
Oneida	283	44	801	182	399	1,619	557	5
Outagamie	758	13	2,568	855	1,912	5,148	1,278	8
Ozaukee	302	20	821	692	352	753	847	4
Pepin	52	0	389	44	84	160	51	2
Pierce	113	10	260	55	434	742	162	5
Polk	397	24	1,337	141	233	534	202	7
Portage	1,955	21	1,267	179	315	659	349	1
Price	208	57	788	147	389	1,520	468	2
Racine	5,435	274	3,151	923	1,379	3,871	3,159	62
Richland	91	5	1,306	210	415	675	320	2
Rock	1,689	50	1,567	615	795	1,971	3,453	23
Rusk	278	30	669	157	235	554	346	3
St. Croix	443	8	643	139	409	1,880	379	6
Sauk	229	7	881	157	683	2,508	681	32
Sawyer	119	6	620	84	184	539	372	1
Shawano	236	13	829	167	801	1,298	413	5
Sheboygan	2,971	253	3,837	1,689	1,477	1,639	1,684	121
Taylor	260	23	592	139	563	783	155	38
Trempealeau ..	169	8	906	154	398	744	1,026	1
Vernon	127	7	466	96	533	917	306	0
Vilas	170	47	615	129	223	327	162	3
Walworth	208	13	914	212	302	771	4,310	4
Washburn	125	34	331	107	228	886	252	1
Washington	339	7	331	214	2,764	670	412	5
Waukesha	1,525	52	3,673	751	1,501	2,356	3,101	31
Waupaca	208	6	1,401	171	556	1,294	1,341	3
Waushara	75	9	258	61	239	1,086	260	5
Winnebago	1,337	42	4,561	1,043	2,193	2,773	3,478	21
Wood	499	15	2,278	386	634	1,064	483	7
Total	98,764	6,503	113,211	42,443	66,801	124,000	70,402	3,661

PRIMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES

September 21, 1948

County	Stoneman (Dem.)	Warnecke (People's Prog.)	Markham (Rep.)	Rockne (Rep.)	Zimmer- man (Rep.)	Benson (Soc.)
Adams	66	6	148	39	697	2
Ashland	295	106	333	214	3,141	3
Barron	211	51	313	202	2,940	6
Bayfield	266	127	276	125	1,576	1
Brown	4,469	15	1,297	1,405	9,113	11
Buffalo	63	4	191	170	1,583	7
Burnett	184	16	59	107	718	0
Calumet	306	5	330	149	2,169	3
Chippewa	380	30	479	481	3,893	1
Clark	220	71	259	281	2,286	10
Columbia	410	8	1,080	342	3,440	1
Crawford	664	2	317	265	1,884	3
Dane	5,667	228	5,609	2,840	15,892	155
Dodge	980	6	1,580	385	4,162	4
Door	272	0	291	396	3,024	1
Douglas	1,405	250	1,120	703	6,500	21
Dunn	204	11	477	235	3,378	0
Eau Claire	674	50	1,277	545	7,006	13
Florence	35	14	126	91	749	5
Fond du Lac	1,304	61	790	825	6,910	15
Forest	202	12	83	40	397	2
Grant	258	8	1,080	287	3,942	2
Green	89	4	427	92	2,405	4
Green Lake	51	2	259	224	2,015	2
Iowa	109	5	668	278	3,501	0
Iron	344	78	190	103	1,030	6
Jackson	72	2	371	331	2,428	0
Jefferson	1,136	6	878	208	4,001	9
Juneau	64	5	677	570	3,369	3
Kenosha	5,708	264	905	873	8,796	81
Kewaunee	329	3	189	236	1,746	0
La Crosse	940	46	2,212	894	8,757	8
Lafayette	108	1	427	204	2,442	3
Langlade	860	37	202	258	1,983	4
Lincoln	206	30	421	412	3,425	3
Manitowoc	2,647	48	1,698	679	7,737	21
Marathon	2,497	64	1,180	736	8,327	55
Marinette	468	20	449	579	3,888	9
Marquette	58	2	141	52	768	2
Milwaukee	41,479	3,479	23,887	10,533	57,473	2,796
Monroe	184	5	1,363	249	2,855	19
Oconto	392	5	609	247	2,706	3
Oneida	281	40	611	264	3,037	5
Outagamie	729	15	1,387	905	10,258	8
Ozaukee	293	19	553	239	2,991	4
Pepin	54	1	87	80	663	2
Pierce	105	8	156	195	1,542	5
Polk	336	22	280	159	2,338	8
Portage	1,790	16	576	176	2,253	1
Price	197	54	574	256	2,834	3
Racine	5,389	262	1,902	710	10,777	59
Richland	97	5	477	427	2,394	3
Rock	1,725	45	2,132	592	6,065	22
Rusk	276	32	377	164	1,661	3
St. Croix	421	7	466	223	3,137	5
Sauk	227	6	894	287	4,239	31
Sawyer	119	5	289	153	1,576	1
Shawano	240	12	415	177	3,218	5
Sheboygan	3,156	251	2,180	802	7,861	124
Taylor	234	23	380	134	1,942	38
Trempealeau	157	9	1,204	206	2,308	1
Vernon	127	6	310	287	2,034	0
Vilas	164	48	254	122	1,254	3
Walworth	208	13	970	548	4,898	4
Washburn	124	30	175	230	1,723	0
Washington	333	7	1,353	286	2,778	5
Waukesha	1,503	50	2,994	1,006	8,106	31
Waupaca	199	4	582	441	4,339	4
Waushara	70	8	216	160	1,742	5
Winnebago	1,386	43	1,610	1,588	11,911	19
Wood	494	15	558	587	4,087	6
Total	96,780	6,243	78,630	39,289	329,018	3,699

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES

September 21, 1948

County	McNally (Dem.)	Samb (People's Prog.)	Mullen (Rep.)	Roberts (Rep.)	Smith (Rep.)	Oliver (Soc.)
Adams	66	6	252	170	332	2
Ashland	304	90	483	632	2,190	3
Barron	227	52	526	418	2,116	6
Bayfield	266	125	455	315	1,004	2
Brown	4,437	18	2,032	4,173	4,325	9
Buffalo	62	3	308	484	949	7
Burnett	177	16	138	285	365	0
Calumet	321	5	394	395	1,664	3
Chippewa	384	30	966	1,345	2,108	1
Clark	226	67	422	852	1,259	10
Columbia	404	9	2,517	1,489	1,528	1
Crawford	673	1	445	830	889	1
Dane	5,639	229	6,318	9,509	7,482	147
Dodge	981	6	1,278	1,133	3,111	4
Door	262	0	641	1,267	1,401	1
Douglas	1,446	246	1,404	1,764	4,438	19
Dunn	197	11	640	564	2,342	1
Eau Claire	686	55	2,318	2,401	3,201	13
Florence	37	13	240	257	368	5
Fond du Lac	1,352	62	967	2,141	4,723	12
Forest	199	13	116	101	230	2
Grant	259	5	1,122	1,286	2,208	2
Green	92	4	390	419	1,917	4
Green Lake	55	0	467	770	1,006	1
Iowa	117	4	732	1,082	2,203	0
Iron	355	76	371	305	529	7
Jackson	70	2	450	469	1,704	0
Jefferson	1,131	5	761	1,300	2,692	9
Juneau	68	5	986	1,456	1,745	2
Kenosha	5,716	280	1,243	3,453	4,921	72
Kewaunee	321	4	336	530	1,120	0
La Crosse	913	48	3,692	1,879	5,526	7
Lafayette	118	2	588	716	1,631	2
Langlade	862	38	417	637	1,120	4
Lincoln	211	28	922	1,216	1,750	3
Manitowoc	2,665	46	1,396	1,939	6,068	21
Marathon	2,516	62	2,437	2,689	4,298	55
Marinette	481	21	804	1,532	2,072	8
Marquette	64	2	285	236	381	2
Milwaukee	41,530	3,389	25,004	29,297	32,998	2,759
Monroe	179	5	1,274	874	1,684	17
Oconto	402	5	893	620	1,785	4
Oneida	279	42	1,029	919	1,526	6
Outagamie	748	11	3,051	2,622	6,189	9
Ozaukee	294	20	652	738	2,015	4
Pepin	56	0	157	167	384	3
Pierce	113	8	231	567	853	5
Polk	407	23	387	438	1,651	7
Portage	1,784	15	878	610	1,220	2
Price	202	49	923	807	1,530	2
Racine	5,456	260	2,929	3,048	6,135	60
Richland	94	5	520	1,232	1,145	3
Rock	1,725	47	1,544	2,370	4,252	22
Rusk	278	32	655	439	878	3
St. Croix	483	8	792	548	2,131	6
Sauk	238	8	875	1,197	2,834	31
Sawyer	122	5	463	422	875	1
Shawano	235	13	545	574	2,456	5
Sheboygan	3,168	248	1,710	2,567	5,964	120
Taylor	243	22	692	577	907	37
Trempealeau	168	8	1,044	696	1,365	1
Vernon	125	7	366	768	1,177	0
Vilas	165	45	362	499	589	3
Walworth	213	12	871	1,814	3,245	3
Washburn	125	34	397	605	864	1
Washington	328	7	1,445	882	1,777	5
Waukesha	1,510	48	2,943	3,888	4,317	32
Waupaca	209	4	841	1,522	2,426	4
Waushara	74	9	294	738	854	5
Winnebago	1,399	38	2,980	4,059	6,672	19
Wood	500	12	1,000	1,911	1,899	6
Total	97,212	6,128	98,006	120,454	193,513	3,633

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES

September 21, 1948

County	Fair-child (Dem.)	Essin (People's Prog.)	Broad-foot (Rep.)	Didier (Rep.)	Dieterich (Rep.)	Martin (Rep.)	Davis (Soc.)
Adams	69	7	234	30	203	302	2
Ashland	295	93	774	221	832	1,296	3
Barron	226	50	690	80	591	1,561	6
Bayfield	271	127	275	61	460	924	1
Brown	4,450	14	2,714	607	2,023	5,526	11
Buffalo	63	3	1,827	19	105	117	7
Burnett	182	16	130	110	221	303	0
Calumet	319	4	469	113	582	1,336	2
Chippewa	389	30	1,390	411	1,010	1,569	1
Clark	231	65	739	231	728	801	9
Columbia	408	8	1,328	464	1,231	2,385	1
Crawford	667	2	534	136	647	823	1
Dane	5,654	225	10,779	862	4,318	7,521	155
Dodge	998	6	1,467	190	2,084	1,744	4
Door	244	0	1,107	108	555	1,449	1
Douglas	1,409	251	1,221	581	3,079	2,590	20
Dunn	198	12	1,141	101	1,023	1,210	1
Eau Claire	682	52	4,158	279	1,788	2,019	13
Florence	36	12	168	80	217	375	5
Fond du Lac	1,338	67	2,289	495	1,189	3,894	13
Forest	201	12	140	53	81	194	2
Grant	254	7	1,387	152	1,188	1,820	3
Green	92	3	536	369	666	909	3
Green Lake	54	1	521	73	755	878	1
Iowa	112	6	971	120	779	2,017	0
Iron	361	75	175	68	439	509	6
Jackson	67	2	1,111	71	947	568	0
Jefferson	1,136	5	1,737	155	1,052	1,651	10
Juneau	67	5	1,042	161	1,108	1,888	3
Kenosha	5,762	272	2,363	1,038	3,374	2,816	73
Kewaunee	319	3	359	216	446	906	0
La Crosse	932	45	4,194	622	1,317	4,671	7
Lafayette	112	1	931	92	491	1,097	2
Langlade	850	37	747	97	478	903	5
Lincoln	205	27	910	116	1,068	1,837	3
Manitowoc	2,635	46	2,256	824	2,768	3,567	22
Marathon	2,469	64	2,761	423	2,617	3,540	55
Marinette	488	22	1,325	236	799	2,023	9
Marquette	65	2	322	33	186	336	2
Milwaukee	41,971	3,438	29,279	6,450	25,777	26,588	2,721
Monroe	180	5	1,238	150	735	1,734	16
Oconto	394	6	617	109	617	1,848	4
Oneida	280	40	1,044	502	725	1,266	6
Outagamie	755	11	2,326	564	3,210	5,636	9
Ozaukee	300	19	342	2,995	300	278	2
Pepin	56	1	643	16	80	81	3
Pierce	102	8	568	51	409	580	6
Polk	406	21	470	466	639	794	7
Portage	1,794	15	726	102	926	996	2
Price	210	52	829	408	812	1,156	3
Racine	5,343	267	4,530	662	2,471	4,722	59
Richland	91	5	1,088	272	502	1,077	3
Rock	1,719	47	2,375	273	1,683	3,656	21
Rusk	276	31	489	100	701	653	3
St. Croix	428	8	1,344	120	579	1,324	6
Sauk	233	8	1,217	155	1,682	1,755	30
Sawyer	122	5	311	92	671	649	1
Shawano	236	14	1,086	127	667	1,648	5
Sheboygan	3,173	250	1,388	769	4,655	3,620	123
Taylor	243	23	572	67	471	1,084	38
Trempealeau	165	9	2,371	225	409	365	0
Vernon	126	5	822	117	380	953	0
Vilas	165	42	420	72	497	479	3
Walworth	217	13	1,849	209	1,398	2,309	3
Washburn	127	31	314	259	600	604	1
Washington	337	7	826	632	1,704	1,062	5
Waukesha	1,538	50	3,472	360	1,981	5,652	29
Waupaca	206	7	1,064	138	1,374	2,176	4
Waushara	71	6	435	35	691	700	5
Winnebago	1,373	44	4,259	525	1,830	6,843	19
Wood	488	13	1,036	196	1,556	1,955	6
Total	97,435	6,180	26,572	27,316	104,187	154,128	3,606

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

September 21, 1948

First District

Counties	Harvey (Dem.)	Finan (Rep.)	Marvin (Rep.)	Smith (Rep.)	Davis (Peop. Prog.)	Spence (Soc.)
Green	85	251	282	2,223	3	4
Kenosha	5,949	1,100	2,533	6,601	283	73
Racine	5,878	1,291	3,333	9,090	245	62
Rock	1,723	1,017	1,284	6,176	49	23
Walworth	224	471	1,008	4,659	11	2
Total	13,859	4,130	8,440	28,749	591	164

Second District

Counties	Wilkie (Dem.)	Davis (Rep.)	McCulloch (Peop. Prog.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
Columbia	397	4,183	9	1
Dane	5,717	18,108	222	153
Dodge	983	5,218	5	4
Jefferson	1,149	4,561	6	9
Waukesha	1,509	10,915	50	30
Total	9,755	42,985	292	197

Third District

Counties	Antoine (Dem.)	Nepруд (Rep.)	Stevenson (Rep.)	Withrow (Rep.)	Samb (Peop. Prog.)	Habelman (Soc.)
Crawford	845	418	1,177	919	0	1
Grant	243	1,018	2,124	2,146	5	2
Iowa	109	1,023	1,633	1,754	5	0
Juneau	62	691	2,021	1,939	5	4
La Crosse	877	3,069	3,886	5,815	46	7
Lafayette	103	513	1,380	1,113	1	2
Monroe	168	880	1,752	2,033	4	16
Richland	82	654	1,713	1,066	4	3
Sauk	224	901	2,132	2,409	8	31
Vernon	115	988	888	905	6	0
Total	2,828	10,155	18,716	20,099	84	66

Fourth District

County	Zablocki (Dem.)	Brophy (Rep.)	Fromming (Rep.)	Madison (Rep.)	Bobrowicz (Peop. Prog.)	Stachowiak (Soc.)
Milwaukee (part) ..	26,317	23,183	6,998	9,050	2,207	1,025
Total	26,317	23,183	6,998	9,050	2,207	1,025

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS—Continued

September 21, 1948

Fifth District

County	Biemiller (Dem.)	Harrison (Dem.)	Kersten (Rep.)	Schroeder (Rep.)	Timmer- man (Rep.)	Odingers*	Knappe (Soc.)
Milwaukee (part)	14,946	3,795	28,646	9,361	13,869	8	1,738
Total	14,946	3,795	28,646	9,361	13,869	8	1,738

Sixth District

Counties	Kunde (Dem.)	Keefe (Rep.)	Priebe (Peop. Prog.)	Renn (Soc.)
Calumet	303	2,283	0	3
Fond du Lac	1,215	6,886	0	18
Ozaukee	274	3,034	0	3
Sheboygan	2,828	8,909	3	122
Washington	331	3,787	0	4
Winnebago	1,521	11,917	0	19
Total	6,472	36,816	3	169

Seventh District

Counties	Kronen- wetter (Dem.)	Lawrie (Dem.)	Murray (Rep.)	Nelson (Rep.)	Rosholt (Rep.)	Muelver (Peop. Prog.)*	Pearson (Soc.)
Adams	29	35	539	174	152	0	2
Green Lake	34	30	1,771	328	294	0	1
Langlade	329	536	1,494	429	434	0	4
Marathon	2,088	575	5,627	2,487	2,087	8	55
Marquette	33	32	657	113	154	0	0
Portage	851	1,022	1,476	407	1,267	1	1
Shawano	124	107	2,369	527	811	0	5
Waupaca	48	149	3,575	599	1,369	0	4
Waushara	24	54	1,520	277	281	0	6
Wood	284	221	3,096	1,231	946	0	6
Total	3,844	2,761	22,124	6,572	7,795	9	84

Eighth District

Counties	Young (Dem.)	Byrnes (Rep.)	Melchior (Rep.)	Runke (Rep.)	Rasmussen (Peop. Prog.)	Schaal (Soc.)
Brown	5,092	8,596	2,310	1,131	17	8
Door	265	2,163	294	1,233	0	0
Florence	35	452	192	246	12	5
Forest	205	311	88	90	14	1
Kewaunee	348	785	223	1,292	3	0
Manitowoc	2,642	6,534	1,758	1,472	46	22
Marinette	466	3,343	912	617	23	9
Oconto	407	2,241	750	489	4	0
Outagamie	780	6,856	4,418	1,196	14	7
Total	10,240	31,281	10,945	7,766	133	52

* (Written-in-votes)

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 21, 1948

Ninth District

Counties	Hansen (Rep.)	Hull (Rep.)	Mason (Rep.)	Jahr (Peop. Prog.)	Hendricks (Soc.)
Barron	613	2,253	620	47	6
Buffalo	520	1,468	61	3	7
Chippewa	1,693	3,095	250	31	0
Clark	749	2,003	125	66	7
Dunn	1,298	2,752	203	11	1
Eau Claire	5,686	3,794	149	51	14
Jackson	788	2,474	122	0	0
Pepin	207	600	48	1	3
Pierce	656	1,181	98	8	5
St. Croix	821	2,886	298	6	4
Trempealeau	1,040	2,737	99	7	0
Total	14,071	25,243	2,073	231	47

Tenth District

Counties	Hoan (Dem.)	Madsen (Rep.)	O'Konski (Rep.)	Polich (Peop. Prog.)	Kreie (Soc.)
Ashland	314	2,025	1,879	99	4
Bayfield	288	928	1,193	125	1
Burnett	188	437	487	17	0
Douglas	1,438	5,896	3,327	245	17
Iron	393	678	849	78	6
Lincoln	199	1,666	2,763	23	3
Oneida	281	1,952	2,085	38	5
Polk	405	1,560	1,378	22	7
Price	203	1,270	2,737	53	3
Rusk	274	981	1,369	31	3
Sawyer	124	736	1,431	5	1
Taylor	270	1,081	1,534	21	36
Vilas	150	542	1,110	40	3
Washburn	126	873	1,336	31	1
Total	4,653	20,625	23,478	828	90

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS

September 21, 1948

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
Second	Brown, Oconto	Lytie (Dem.)	5,580
		Cherney (Rep.)	6,569
		Kaftan (Rep.)	8,130
Fourth	Milwaukee	Roberts (Dem.)	3,795
		Gilman (People's Prog.)	199
		McBride (Rep.)	6,412
		Mayer (Rep.)	9,769
Sixth	Milwaukee	Reuther (Dem.)	3,039
		Schmidt (Dem.)	3,061
		Chesnik (People's Prog.)	461
		Higgins (Rep.)	2,887
		Jaeger, (Rep.)	5,791
		Markhoff (Rep.)	2,422
		Kugler (Soc.)	773
Eighth	Milwaukee	Maier (Dem.)	4,221
		Swendson (Dem.)	3,183
		Feldkirchner (People's Prog.) ..	900
		Busby (Rep.)	16,472
Tenth	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St Croix ..	Knowles (Rep.)	7,210
Twelfth	Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas	Joyce (Dem.)	1,429
		Rathbun (People's Prog.)*	35
		Wemdel (People's Prog.)*	1
		Carroll (Rep.)	3,967
		Heden (Rep.)	4,705
		Hicks (Rep.)	5,319
		Kannenberg (Rep.) ..	1,037
Fourteenth	Outagamie, Shawano	Bubolz (Rep.)	13,705
Sixteenth	Crawford, Grant, Vernon	Hagar (Dem.)	1,014
		Porter (Rep.)	8,450
Eighteenth	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Waushara	Touchett (Dem.)	1,256
		Van DeZande (Rep.) ..	7,668
		Zimmerman (Rep.) ..	4,454
Twentieth	Ozaukee, Sheboygan	Aschenbrener (Dem.) ..	3,310
		Ruppel (People's Prog.)*	7
		Buchen (Rep.)	7,913
		Buelke (Rep.)	3,131
		Doherty (Rep.)	3,395
Twenty-second	Kenosha, Walworth	Shearer (Rep.)*	14,621
		Benson (Soc.)	82
Twenty-fourth	Clark, Taylor, Wood	Laird, Jr., (Rep.)	8,864
		Harder (Soc.)*	23
Twenty-sixth	Dane	Nelson (Dem.)	5,066
		Grab (People's Prog.)	215
		Fiore (Rep.)	7,456
		Risser (Rep.)	17,672
		Sadowsky (Soc.)	140
Twenty-eighth	Chippewa, Eau Claire	Henning (Dem.)	1,003
		Lundgren (People's Prog.)*	2
		Dickensen (Rep.)	6,007
		Padruitt (Rep.)	6,493
		Sugars (Rep.)	1,598

*Written In

**Deceased October 8, 1948

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 21, 1948

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
Thirtieth	Florence, Forest, Langlade Marinette, Oneida	Johnson (People's Prog.) Backhaus (Rep.) Boesen (Rep.) Downing (Rep.) Fisher (Rep.) Fraley (Rep.)	122 1,116 1,000 4,003 2,915 3,419
Thirty-second	Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau	Schlabach (Rep.) Schneider (Rep.)	9,889 7,743

SPECIAL ELECTION

March 15, 1949

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

3rd District¹

County	Artrite (Dem.)	Dejewski (Dem.)	Franzkowiak (Dem.)	Kendziorski (Dem.)	Polakowski (Dem.)	Zimny (Dem.)	Glazewski (Rep.)	Wesley (Rep.)
Part of Milwaukee	528	1,348	578	2,861	897	1,861	1,681	3,383

¹To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Clement J. Zablocki.

7th District²

County	Blen- ski (Dem.)	Charles (Dem.)	Dahlke (Dem.)	Gala- sinski (Dem.)	Kle- czka (Dem.)	Nawro- czka (Dem.)	Pellant (Dem.)	Rosolek (Dem.)	Gilman (Peop. Prog.)	Howard (Rep.)	Luedke (Rep.)	Reck- ard (Rep.)	Pola- kowski (Sec.)
Part of Milwaukee	3,274	502	488	1,235	1,857	387	1,411	763	233	2,640	1,052	696	587

²To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Anthony P. Gawronski.

29th District³

Counties	Olson (Dem.)	Jones (People's Prog.)	Donley (Rep.)	Martinson (Rep.)	Michael (Rep.)	Owen (Rep.)
Barron	658	45	549	182	359	238
Dunn	188	28	1,255	826	89	1,129
Polk	372	23	157	122	1,012	221
Total	1,218	96	1,961	1,130	1,460	1,588

³To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Madsen.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS

September 21, 1948

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams, Marquette	Butter (Rep.)	472
	Romell (Rep.)	1,338
Ashland	Sullivan (Dem.)	297
	Santama (People's Prog.)	23
	Gehrmann (Rep.)	2,566
	Lamoreux (Rep.)	1,277
Barron	Cameron (Dem.)	211
	Kratochvil (People's Prog.)	21
	Sykes (Rep.)	3,034
Bayfield	Maciosek (Dem.)	253
	Squires (Rep.)	1,618
Brown, 1st district	Lynch (Dem.)	3,361
	Lonkowski (Rep.)	4,595
Brown, 2nd district	Duffy (Dem.)	1,802
	Larsen, (Rep.)	3,395
Buffalo and Pepin	Cooke (Rep.)	740
	Hitt (Rep.)	1,138
	Ward (Rep.)	1,083
	Lysne (Soc.)	6
Burnett and Washburn	Nordin (Dem.)	299
	Paffel (People's Prog.)	49
	Krueger (Rep.)	853
	Rasmussen (Rep.)	1,913
Calumet	Schumacher (Dem.)	317
	Peters (Rep.)	1,662
	Burkhart (Rep.)	997
Chippewa	Helgeson (Dem.)	346
	Janisewski (People's Prog.)	28
	Bergeron (Rep.)	1,212
	Raihle (Rep.)	2,075
	Richardson, (Rep.)	1,618
Clark	Yenni (Dem.)	181
	Stadler (Rep.)	2,289
Columbia	Ireland (Dem.)	201
	Betts (Rep.)	2,232
	Bidwell (Rep.)	1,857
	Crawford (Rep.)	875
Crawford	Lucey (Dem.)	833
	McDowell (Rep.)	1,638
	Reddick (Rep.)	1,019
Dane, 1st district	Doyle (Dem.)	3,199
	Havenor (People's Prog.)	159
	Sachtjen (Rep.)	13,344
	Doran (Soc.)	110
Dane, 2nd district	Blaska (Dem.)	1,382
	Mullen (Rep.)	2,993
Dane, 3rd district	Eisner (Dem.)	789
	Shipman (People's Prog.)	34
	Roethlisberger (Rep.)	2,498
	Smith (Rep.)	2,128
	Anderson (Soc.)	19
Dodge, 1st district	Oechsner (Dem.)	346
	Genzmer (Rep.)	2,000
Dodge, 2nd district	Clifford (Dem.)	655
	Nitschke (Rep.)	2,928

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 21, 1948

District	Candidates	Vote
Door	Mallien (Dem.)	267
	Grass (Rep.)	1,628
	Moore (Rep.)	819
	Rowe (Rep.)	1,692
Douglas, 1st district	Gibson (People's Prog.)	147
	Ostby (Rep.)	3,009
	Whealdon (Rep.)	2,009
Douglas, 2nd district	Horyza (Rep.)	1,408
	Nelson (Rep.)	2,687
Dunn	Moen (Dem.)	159
	Hanson (Rep.)	2,231
	Martinson (Rep.)	2,014
Eau Claire	Lassek (Dem.)	669
	Rose (People's Prog.)	53
	Pritchard (Rep.)	8,072
	Zank (Soc.)	5
Florence, Forest, and Oneida	Trimble (Dem.)	448
	Grohoff (People's Prog.)	55
	Bernstein (Rep.)	2,124
	Gilley (Rep.)	2,340
	Henry (Rep.)	883
Fond du Lac, 1st district	Kelly (Dem.)	961
	Duel (Rep.)	1,878
	Hauer (Rep.)	1,778
	Rosenthal (Rep.)	1,629
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Hardgrove (Dem.)	287
	Krueger, (Rep.)	1,011
	Peterson (Rep.)	1,190
	Wilson (Rep.)	757
Grant, 1st district	Travis (Rep.)	2,150
Grant, 2nd district	Harper (Rep.)	2,546
Green	Schoonover (Rep.)	1,514
	Keegan (Rep.)	1,689
Green Lake and Waushara	Belter (Rep.)	1,062
	Brooks (Rep.)	1,761
	Krause (Rep.)	705
	Olson (Rep.)	1,119
Iowa	James (Rep.)	1,408
	McCutchin (Rep.)	1,897
	Petrus (Rep.)	1,655
Iron and Vilas	Barrett (Dem.)	581
	Peterson (People's Prog.)	114
	Leoni (Rep.)	539
	Lohman (Rep.)	388
	Swee (Rep.)	941
Jackson	Yeschek (Rep.)	1,384
	Heineck (Dem.)	66
Jefferson	Waller (Rep.)	2,794
	Hibbard (Dem.)	1,099
Juneau	Jones (Rep.)	2,856
	Main (Rep.)	2,141
Juneau	Witte (Dem.)	67
	Brunner (Rep.)	2,399
	Tremain (Rep.)	2,562

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 21, 1948

District	Candidates	Vote
Kenosha, 1st district	Hessefort (Dem.)	2,567
	Piennig (Rep.)	5,098
Kenosha, 2nd district	Molinaro (Dem.)	3,289
	Blahuta (Rep.)	1,047
	Mahoney (Rep.)	1,027
	Siebert (Rep.)	2,799
Kewaunee	Chada (Dem.)	353
	Stangel (Rep.)	1,813
La Crosse, 1st district	Meier (Dem.)	344
	Schamerhorn (People's Prog.)	21
	Schilling (Rep.)	3,001
	Storandt (Rep.)	2,033
La Crosse, 2nd district	Luening (Dem.)	540
	Bice (Rep.)	5,804
Lafayette	Monson (Rep.)	1,849
	Youngblood (Rep.)	1,429
Langlade	Winter (Dem.)	893
	Finch (Rep.)	2,135
Lincoln	Hinz (Rep.)	3,783
Manitowoc, 1st district	Norman (Rep.)	3,559
	Vogel (Rep.)	3,324
Manitowoc, 2nd district	Strouf (Dem.)	1,246
	Honzik (Rep.)	1,007
	Le Clair (Rep.)	1,027
	Waskow (Rep.)	1,215
Marathon, 1st district	Riehle (People's Prog.)	20
	Lueck (Rep.)	2,362
Marathon, 2nd district	Luedtke (Rep.)	6,089
	Marth (Soc.)	3
Marinette	Braaten (Dem.)	75
	Malecki (Dem.)	1
	Sengstock (Rep.)	3,540
Milwaukee, 1st district	Ohl (Dem.)	1,622
	Sommers (People's Prog.)	132
	Cavey (Rep.)	2,277
	Higgins (Rep.)	841
	Peterson (Rep.)	1,037
Milwaukee, 2nd district	O'Connell (Dem.)	2,236
	Wobeck (People's Prog.)	192
	Hotter (Rep.)	1,034
	Jelani (Rep.)	728
	Large (Rep.)	627
	Price (Rep.)	650
	Volgmann (Rep.)	421
	Laupp (Soc.)	205
Milwaukee, 3rd district	Hanneman (Dem.)	1,024
	Huber (Dem.)	1,463
	Sorensen (Dem.)	1,201
	Mattsen (People's Prog.)	543
	Balzer (Rep.)	1,308
	Brees (Rep.)	891
	Hicks (Rep.)	1,828
	Kovatovic (Rep.)	250
	Lucas (Rep.)	1,768
	Wilson (Soc.)	136

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 21, 1948

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 4th district	Moore (Dem.)	398
	Neville (Dem.)	447
	Schaeffer (Dem.)	624
	Rose (People's Prog.)	111
	Fowler (Rep.)	717
	Lucia (Rep.)	1,092
	Zoller (Rep.)	689
Milwaukee, 5th district	Kendziorski (Dem.)	3,238
	Karras (People's Prog.)	373
	Choinski (Rep.)	1,686
	Granzow (Rep.)	637
	Sielen (Rep.)	1,234
	Hentges (Soc.)	127
Milwaukee, 6th district	Parsons (Dem.)	70
	Poulos (Dem.)	193
	Simmons (Dem.)	664
	Thompson (Dem.)	221
	Andrews (People's Prog.)	79
	Bland (Rep.)	229
	Colbert (Rep.)	369
	Cuda (Rep.)	338
	Kremarik (Rep.)	1,025
Milwaukee, 7th district	Schaller (Dem.)	1,037
	Leibl (People's Prog.)	94
	Herzog (Rep.)	302
	Leister (Rep.)	360
	Lippert (Rep.)	1,468
	West (Rep.)	243
	Ehrmann (Soc.)	172
Milwaukee, 8th district	Drobac (Dem.)	731
	Hammond (Dem.)	990
	Talsky (Dem.)	670
	Killian (People's Prog.)	244
	Cannon (Rep.)	1,277
	Finnegan (Rep.)	1,646
	Galbrecht (Rep.)	817
	Smith (Rep.)	828
	Walent (Rep.)	241
Milwaukee, 9th district	Schultheis (Soc.)	2
	Petri (Dem.)	2,236
	Klabouch (People's Prog.)	217
	Graf (Rep.)	2,856
	Lamb (Rep.)	4,033
	Strauss (Rep.)	1,523
Milwaukee, 10th district	Kausch (Soc.)	310
	Lambert (Dem.)	914
	McParland (Dem.)	1,903
	Deauchamp (People's Prog.)	90
	Moravec (People's Prog.)	127
	Gruszka (Rep.)	456
	Howard (Rep.)	1,543
Milwaukee, 11th district	Ollmann (Rep.)	933
	Abramski (Dem.)	589
	Franzkowiak (Dem.)	661
	Poniewaz (Dem.)	271
	Ryczek (Dem.)	2,628
	Tobolski (Dem.)	805
	Agacinski (People's Prog.)	147
	Galbrecht (Rep.)	828
	Kuehn (Rep.)	1,409
	Wielgosz (Rep.)	1,313

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 21, 1948

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 12th district	Banach (Dem.)	2,516
	Klecza (Dem.)	1,474
	Nawrocki (Dem.)	794
	Witas (Dem.)	325
	Piorkowski (People's Prog.)	190
	Brodowski (Rep.)	1,796
	Mussa (Soc.)	2
Milwaukee, 13th district	Duffy (Dem.)	535
	Landowski (Dem.)	1,691
	Lindner (Dem.)	609
	Malone (Dem.)	376
	Jacobs (People's Prog.)	124
	Bersch (Rep.)	658
	Chojnacki (Rep.)	1,347
	Froemming (Rep.)	1,693
	Link (Rep.)	655
	Oertel (Rep.)	216
Milwaukee, 14th district	Smith (People's Prog.)	79
	Chadwick (Rep.)	3,268
	Helmick (Rep.)	6,468
	Jaffe (Rep.)	1,264
	Abbott (Soc.)	79
Milwaukee, 15th district	Walton (Dem.)	1,392
	Burns (People's Prog.)	133
	Dermody (Rep.)	350
	Falbe (Rep.)	2,324
	Kennedy (Rep.)	1,629
	Konrath (Rep.)	265
	Murphy (Rep.)	1,038
	Radke (Rep.)	718
Milwaukee, 16th district	Christopher (Dem.)	222
	Mertz (Dem.)	692
	Voight (Dem.)	375
	Brosel (People's Prog.)	89
	Karow (Rep.)	605
	Merz (Rep.)	1,344
	Schroeder (Rep.)	1,092
	Lang (Soc.)	183
Milwaukee, 17th district	Blenski (Dem.)	1,717
	Dahlke (Dem.)	666
	Plaksy (Dem.)	143
	Lubinski (People's Prog.)	1
	Haroldson (Rep.)	964
	Holvenstot (Rep.)	302
	Howard (Rep.)	2,962
	Quick (Soc.)	1
Milwaukee, 18th district	Kresse (Dem.)	487
	Nimmer (Dem.)	169
	Schmidt (Dem.)	596
	Bauch (People's Prog.)	80
	Buch (Rep.)	971
	Wendler (Rep.)	1,470
Milwaukee, 19th district	Mueller (Dem.)	848
	Donais (People's Prog.)	50
	Garvens (Rep.)	1,699
	Westfahl (Rep.)	1,819
	Neumann (Soc.)	1
Milwaukee, 20th district	Hamann (Dem.)	1,291
	Reichartz (People's Prog.)	140
	Burmester (Rep.)	5,840
	Cleveland (Rep.)	1,877
	Hantgar (Soc.)	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

September 21, 1948

District	Candidates	Vote
Monroe	Rice (Dem.)	184
	Nicol (Rep.)	3,739
	Habelman (Soc.)	16
Oconto	Hummer (Dem.)	287
	Topel (Dem.)	156
	Nelson (Rep.)	1,344
	Youngs (Rep.)	2,313
Outagamie, 1st district	Schwaller (Dem.)	309
	Bottensek (Rep.)	1,830
	Catlin (Rep.)	3,498
	Larson (Rep.)	2,606
	St. Clair (Rep.)	757
Outagamie, 2nd district	Nelson (Dem.)	405
	Hanges (Rep.)	1,254
	Rohan (Rep.)	1,681
	Verstegen (Rep.)	1,180
Ozaukee	Hetherington (Dem.)	276
	Zaun (Rep.)	2,820
Pierce	Gunderson (Rep.)	1,134
	Maler (Rep.)	314
	Swanson (Rep.)	505
Polk	Mittelsdorff (Dem.)	391
	Peabody (Rep.)	2,440
Portage	Kostuck (Dem.)	2,229
Price	Leahy (Dem.)	225
	Zellinger (People's Prog.)	3
	Bjork (Rep.)	1,227
	Cummings (Rep.)	1,341
Racine, 1st district	Zellinger (Rep.)	1,490
	Gade (Dem.)	2,019
	Helbig (People's Prog.)	96
	Christensen (Rep.)	3,185
Racine, 2nd district	Grazdiel (Dem.)	1,145
	Taylor (Dem.)	1,322
	Nield (Rep.)	4,153
Racine, 3rd district	Kamper (Dem.)	1,150
	Fiala (People's Prog.)	46
	Birkett (Rep.)	1,730
	Loizzo (Rep.)	511
	Naleid (Rep.)	907
Richland	Vogelsang (Rep.)	768
	Moon (Rep.)	1,463
Rock, 1st district	Thomson (Rep.)	2,136
	Hayes (Dem.)	895
Rock, 2nd district	Grassman (Rep.)	2,209
	Meyer (Rep.)	1,218
	Slagg (Rep.)	1,636
	Engebretson (Rep.)	3,364
Rusk, Sawyer	Doud (Soc.)	19
	Gonia (Dem.)	378
St. Croix	Heintz (People's Prog.)	32
	Clausen (Rep.)	2,037
	Rogan (Rep.)	2,183
	Murphy (Dem.)	422
	Bergeron (Rep.)	2,473
	Rundell (Rep.)	1,677

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
BY DISTRICTS—Continued**

September 21, 1948

District	Candidates	Vote
Sauk	Flath (Dem.) 208 Stone (Rep.) 3,072 Woerth (Rep.) 2,545 Dahir (Soc.) 30	
Shawano	Ebert (Rep.) 1,614 Marotz (Rep.) 2,161	
Sheboygan, 1st district	Fredrich (Dem.) 814 Schneider (Dem.) 2,151 Golick (Rep.) 5,025 Kirst (Soc.) 98	
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Kober (Dem.) 446 Guth (Rep.) 1,650 Timmer (Rep.) 2,720 Schomberg (Soc.) 23	
Taylor	Hamrich (Dem.) 268 Anderson (Rep.) 2,051 Waldhart (Soc.) 36	
Trempealeau	Hess (Dem.) 160 Wiley (Rep.) 3,058	
Vernon	Mockrud (Rep.) 2,260	
Walworth	Beresh (Dem.) 167 Rice (Rep.) 5,351	
Washington	Laubenheimer (Dem.) 338 Holtebeck (Rep.) 2,747 Laubenstein (Rep.) 1,702	
Waukesha, 1st district	Vogt (Dem.) 942 Owens (Rep.) 1,338 Rausch (Rep.) 2,485 Redford (Rep.) 3,009	
Waukesha, 2nd district	Walsh (Dem.) 488 Herro (Rep.) 1,970 Ludvigsen (Rep.) 3,238	
Waupaca	Larson (Rep.) 2,370 Spearbraker (Rep.) 3,243	
Winnebago, 1st district	Abraham (Rep.) 6,492	
Winnebago, 2nd district	Hughes (Rep.) 3,694 Steffens (Rep.) 3,941	
Wood	Clark (Rep.) 2,829 Gee (Rep.) 2,523	

Parties and Elections

The General Election

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

November 2, 1948

	President							Governor					
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
ADAMS CO.													
Adams	67	7	46	0	0	0	39	2	70	0	0	0	
Big Flats	57	3	27	0	0	0	38	2	48	1	0	0	
Colburn	27	3	15	0	0	1	14	3	27	0	0	0	
Dell Prairie	69	5	76	2	0	0	46	1	101	1	0	0	
Easton	42	3	78	0	0	0	30	0	92	0	0	0	
Jackson	53	5	79	1	0	0	41	0	97	0	0	0	
Leola	34	0	33	0	0	0	20	0	48	0	0	0	
Lincoln	38	0	49	0	0	0	26	0	65	0	0	0	
Monroe	34	1	44	0	0	0	22	2	53	0	0	0	
New Chester	50	2	65	0	0	1	37	1	78	0	0	0	
New Haven	101	1	113	0	0	1	76	2	132	0	0	0	
Preston	25	6	47	1	0	0	23	2	53	1	0	0	
Quincy	50	2	48	1	0	0	30	2	61	1	0	0	
Richfield	33	4	34	1	0	0	30	1	40	0	0	0	
Rome	34	2	28	0	0	0	20	4	40	0	0	0	
Springville	30	3	83	0	0	0	34	0	75	1	0	0	
Strong's Prairie	145	8	114	0	0	0	107	2	149	0	0	0	
Friendship, vil.	111	2	102	1	0	0	82	1	121	0	0	0	
Adams, city:													
1st ward	178	2	60	1	0	0	124	1	98	0	0	0	
2nd ward	241	11	118	2	0	0	170	2	187	2	0	0	
Total	1,419	70	1,259	10	0	3	1,609	28	1,635	7	0	0	
ASHLAND CO.													
Agenda	82	5	79	0	0	0	51	2	106	1	0	0	
Ashland	209	30	65	1	1	0	86	38	158	0	0	0	
Chippewa	42	1	98	0	0	0	26	0	111	1	0	0	
Gingles	96	9	56	0	0	0	56	13	86	0	0	0	
Gordon	76	1	68	0	0	0	41	1	95	1	0	0	
Jacobs	178	5	227	3	0	0	112	5	284	1	0	0	
LaPointe	42	1	56	0	0	0	14	1	70	0	0	0	
Marengo	91	43	53	0	0	0	43	43	83	0	0	0	
Morse	112	8	86	1	0	0	60	9	133	0	0	0	
Peeksville	53	2	24	1	0	0	17	3	51	1	0	0	
Sanborn	168	3	28	0	0	0	87	2	75	0	0	1	
Shanagolden	47	7	45	1	0	0	19	9	66	0	0	0	
White River	171	25	95	0	0	0	70	27	155	1	0	0	
Butternut, vil.	109	4	130	0	0	0	69	5	155	0	0	0	

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
ASHLAND CO.—Cont.												
Ashland, City:												
1st ward	235	17	159	6	0	0	151	15	226	1	0	1
2nd ward	268	9	290	2	0	0	93	0	366	10	0	0
3rd ward	190	10	354	6	0	0	106	11	435	0	0	0
4th ward	144	2	159	0	0	0	73	4	219	0	0	0
5th ward	156	9	264	0	0	0	90	11	314	0	1	0
6th ward	265	5	207	1	0	0	144	8	300	0	0	0
7th ward	267	6	162	2	0	0	199	10	210	0	0	0
8th ward	260	12	66	1	0	0	191	15	128	0	0	0
9th ward	259	9	65	1	0	0	180	4	135	2	0	0
10th ward	334	6	82	2	0	0	245	5	162	0	0	0
Mellen, city:												
1st ward	150	2	115	0	0	0	80	0	180	2	0	0
2nd ward	111	0	38	0	1	0	56	7	101	0	0	0
3rd ward	95	3	64	0	0	0	73	1	65	0	0	0
Total	4,110	234	3,135	28	2	0	2,432	249	4,469	21	1	2
BARRON CO.												
Almena	144	5	108	1	0	0	79	2	174	0	0	0
Arland	147	15	86	3	0	0	105	13	121	1	0	0
Barron	173	3	158	0	0	0	98	5	236	0	0	0
Bear Lake	93	22	38	0	0	0	67	23	53	0	0	0
Cedar Lake	96	5	97	0	0	0	56	0	131	0	0	0
Chetek	136	4	151	5	0	0	84	0	198	1	0	0
Clinton	187	15	134	1	0	0	110	14	217	0	0	0
Crystal Lake	182	9	102	3	0	0	134	8	158	3	0	0
Cumberland	208	9	116	3	0	0	134	4	182	2	0	0
Dallas	138	6	98	2	0	0	100	7	133	2	0	0
Dovre	133	7	58	1	0	0	98	2	96	1	0	0
Doyle	122	4	61	2	0	0	77	4	112	1	0	0
Lakeland	132	10	72	2	0	0	98	6	108	0	0	0
Maple Grove	138	2	214	0	0	0	88	1	267	0	0	0
Maple Plain	114	4	38	1	0	0	68	3	79	0	0	0
Oak Grove	222	20	106	1	0	0	166	18	138	1	0	0
Prairie Farm	161	7	81	1	0	0	103	3	172	0	0	0
Prairie Lake	155	9	101	4	0	0	107	5	156	0	0	0
Rice Lake	141	6	138	4	0	0	92	7	112	3	0	0
Sioux Creek	144	3	83	0	0	0	110	4	173	0	0	0
Stanford	161	19	84	2	0	0	97	16	150	0	0	0

BARRON CO.—Cont.

Stanley	119	8	118	2	0	0	76	5	158	2	0	0
Sumner	127	5	98	0	0	0	67	4	152	0	0	0
Turtle Lake	123	6	54	2	0	0	87	2	87	2	0	0
Vance Creek	210	7	64	0	0	0	149	6	108	0	0	0
Almena, vil.	94	4	87	0	0	0	80	2	102	0	0	0
Cameron, vil.	141	4	215	2	0	0	103	4	256	0	0	0
Dallas, vil.	57	0	113	1	0	0	48	1	127	0	0	0
Haugen, vil.	57	0	37	0	0	0	36	1	53	0	0	0
Prairie Farm, vil.	70	5	55	0	0	0	45	0	80	0	0	0
Turtle Lake, vil.	111	6	122	1	0	0	86	4	145	0	0	0
Barron, city	393	7	588	6	0	0	246	13	718	0	0	0
Chetek, city	262	9	311	0	0	0	174	8	384	0	0	0
Cumberland, city	322	6	386	1	0	0	247	0	463	2	0	0
Rice Lake, city:												
1st ward	129	3	142	3	0	0	99	3	177	0	0	0
2nd ward	71	3	156	0	0	0	54	0	169	0	0	0
3rd ward	128	1	241	2	0	0	100	0	276	0	0	0
4th ward	169	12	194	2	0	0	129	12	221	0	0	0
5th ward	146	3	122	3	0	0	104	4	159	5	0	1
6th ward	88	4	129	2	0	0	54	3	154	1	0	0
7th ward	108	3	75	0	0	0	88	4	100	1	0	0
8th ward	96	6	85	3	0	0	71	9	118	0	0	0
Total	6,148	286	5,516	66	0	0	4,214	233	7,373	28	0	1

BAYFIELD CO.

Barksdale	141	4	67	2	0	0	76	7	123	1	0	0
Barnes	41	5	79	2	0	0	15	3	101	0	0	0
Bayfield	99	7	93	0	0	0	83	2	105	1	0	0
Bayview	70	16	65	0	0	0	49	14	83	0	0	0
Bell	41	34	64	1	0	0	27	31	73	2	0	0
Cable	96	4	90	0	0	0	64	0	116	0	0	0
Clover	97	38	32	1	0	0	50	42	63	1	0	0
Delta	36	10	42	0	0	0	19	6	52	0	1	0
Drummond	152	1	87	1	0	0	112	1	125	1	0	0
Eileen	145	14	45	0	0	0	86	14	86	2	0	0
Hughes	42	2	25	0	0	0	29	2	37	0	0	1
Iron River	239	8	128	1	0	0	185	7	171	0	0	0
Kelly	103	19	49	3	0	0	55	20	84	1	0	0
Keystone	111	26	24	1	0	0	77	27	42	0	0	0
Lincoln	104	1	33	1	0	0	48	3	77	1	0	0
Mason	97	22	43	0	0	0	69	17	71	0	0	0
Namekagon	30	2	70	1	0	0	24	0	78	0	0	0
Orienta	51	7	24	0	0	0	35	9	36	0	0	0
Oulu	162	84	91	1	0	0	107	78	134	0	0	0
Pilsen	89	21	26	1	0	0	61	16	51	1	0	0
Port Wing	122	13	132	1	0	0	69	11	171	1	0	0
Pratt	96	5	89	1	0	0	46	5	112	1	0	0
Russell	88	2	61	0	0	0	51	1	83	0	0	0
Tripp	55	17	27	0	0	0	39	18	42	0	0	0
Washburn	60	14	46	1	0	0	14	17	68	1	0	0
Cable, vil.	69	1	67	1	0	0	43	2	87	1	0	0
Mason, vil.	30	0	36	0	0	0	13	0	48	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Up- hoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
BAYFIELD CO.—Cont.												
Bayfield, city:												
1st ward	49	0	58	0	0	0	29	0	74	0	0	0
2nd ward	24	1	52	0	0	0	17	1	58	0	0	0
3rd ward	40	0	77	0	0	0	29	0	92	0	0	0
4th ward	31	2	59	0	0	0	20	1	72	0	0	0
Washburn, city:												
1st ward	120	6	173	4	0	0	65	3	229	1	0	0
2nd ward	64	2	51	0	0	0	27	1	73	1	0	1
3rd ward	66	0	56	0	0	0	49	0	76	0	0	0
4th ward	73	1	70	0	0	0	41	2	97	0	0	0
5th ward	76	2	73	0	0	0	43	0	94	0	0	0
6th ward	72	1	34	0	0	0	49	1	55	0	0	0
Total	3,081	392	2,338	24	0	0	1,915	362	3,239	17	1	2
BROWN CO.												
Allouez:												
1st pct.	352	4	818	3	1	0	331	0	830	1	0	0
2nd pct.	265	1	407	4	0	0	264	0	402	0	0	0
Ashwaubeneon	232	2	119	0	0	0	200	0	150	1	0	0
Bellevue	219	3	111	1	0	0	202	1	101	0	0	0
De Pere	155	1	132	0	0	1	145	0	146	0	0	0
Eaton	288	5	92	0	0	0	267	1	95	0	0	0
Glenmore	172	1	181	2	0	0	160	0	181	1	0	0
Green Bay	99	2	159	0	0	0	82	0	151	0	0	0
Hobart	276	5	200	1	0	0	256	0	217	0	0	0
Holland	232	2	170	1	0	0	243	0	165	0	0	0
Howard	479	8	254	0	0	0	458	3	282	0	0	1
Humboldt	156	1	159	2	0	0	145	1	151	0	0	1
Lawrence	193	3	146	0	0	0	158	0	167	0	0	0
Morrison	130	6	320	0	0	0	92	1	353	2	0	0
New Denmark	207	4	260	0	1	0	170	0	296	0	0	0
Pittsfield	263	2	136	1	0	0	239	0	143	0	0	0
Preble:												
1st pct.	486	7	371	1	1	1	420	1	410	0	0	0
2nd pct.	690	5	490	2	0	0	630	4	479	0	0	0
Rockland	119	0	100	0	0	0	118	0	102	0	0	0
Scott	264	6	349	1	0	0	243	1	337	0	0	0
Suamico	291	2	195	2	0	0	284	1	195	1	0	0
Wrightstown	241	3	179	2	0	0	217	0	197	0	0	0

BROWN CO.—Cont.

Denmark, vil.	149	3	268	3	1	0	299	0	0	0
Pulaski, vil.	296	6	173	1	1	0	281	2	188	0
Wrightstown, vil.	142	1	117	0	0	0	139	0	123	0
De Pere, city:										
1st ward	379	3	491	3	0	0	369	0	490	0
2nd ward	436	4	368	2	0	0	401	2	388	0
3rd ward	447	8	409	3	0	0	412	0	408	1
4th ward	298	3	202	0	0	0	294	0	204	0
Green Bay, city:										
1st ward	244	6	578	6	0	0	249	0	560	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	260	5	816	6	0	0	233	0	783	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	545	3	513	1	0	0	536	0	461	0
3rd ward	423	11	598	0	1	0	418	5	613	0
4th ward	362	5	567	0	0	0	349	1	573	1
5th ward	650	4	513	2	0	0	624	0	518	0
6th ward	215	3	226	3	0	0	193	0	243	1
7th ward	298	2	272	3	0	1	260	2	293	2
8th ward	423	1	447	2	1	0	390	0	470	0
9th ward	319	8	245	2	0	0	312	0	233	1
10th ward	491	4	257	0	0	1	435	0	287	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	436	4	209	0	0	0	412	1	223	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	335	3	109	1	1	0	297	0	123	0
12th ward	317	6	217	0	0	0	300	0	224	0
13th ward	473	8	410	1	0	0	455	4	432	0
14th ward	713	9	576	7	0	1	668	5	590	1
15th ward	316	5	471	7	1	0	311	1	485	1
16th ward	331	8	447	3	0	0	345	2	425	3
17th ward	495	5	662	10	0	0	479	1	671	0
18th ward	350	4	241	4	0	0	337	0	252	2
19th ward	447	6	238	3	1	0	420	2	261	1
20th ward, 1st pct.	555	11	316	7	1	0	508	3	352	1
20th ward, 2nd pct.	480	5	396	7	0	0	418	0	431	3
21st ward	507	10	372	3	0	1	476	1	380	0
22nd ward	498	6	659	8	0	0	487	0	650	0
Total	18,449	243	17,729	121	11	5	17,258	46	18,163	27
									0	0
										2

BUFFALO CO.

Alma	96	4	55	5	0	0	47	1	91	4	0	0
Belvidere	67	0	48	0	0	0	35	0	69	0	0	0
Buffalo	112	0	69	1	0	0	70	1	90	0	0	0
Canton	99	1	54	0	0	0	42	2	102	0	0	0
Cross	62	1	74	0	0	0	33	3	94	0	0	0
Dover	90	3	100	0	0	0	44	1	139	0	0	0
Gilmanton	149	2	83	0	0	0	71	2	139	1	0	0
Glencoe	86	1	63	0	0	0	61	0	77	0	1	0
Lincoln	77	1	64	1	0	0	35	0	84	1	0	0
Maxville	127	0	27	0	0	0	80	0	71	0	0	0
Milton	31	1	31	0	0	0	17	0	48	0	0	0
Modena	112	8	109	5	0	0	62	2	148	1	0	0
Mondovi	110	3	73	0	0	0	52	0	123	0	2	0
Montana	73	0	31	0	0	0	46	0	50	0	0	0
Naples	100	3	122	0	0	0	53	1	166	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President							Governor				
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
BUFFALO CO.—Cont.												
Nelson	214	6	128	11	1	0	141	3	180	10	0	0
Waumandee	112	1	72	0	0	0	58	0	107	0	0	0
Cochrane, vil.	62	2	121	0	0	0	39	0	129	0	0	0
Alma, city:												
1st ward	103	2	101	0	0	0	73	1	115	1	0	0
2nd ward	53	1	62	0	0	0	42	0	86	0	0	0
3rd ward	59	1	77	2	0	0	39	0	87	3	0	0
Buffalo, city	49	0	67	0	0	0	31	1	76	0	0	0
Fountain City, city:												
1st ward	68	0	98	1	0	0	43	0	114	2	0	0
2nd ward	81	1	91	1	0	0	53	0	111	0	0	0
Mondovi, city:												
1st ward	142	3	218	4	0	0	81	1	268	4	0	0
2nd ward	114	2	173	0	0	0	75	0	208	0	0	0
3rd ward	82	1	79	0	0	0	50	0	106	0	0	0
4th ward	33	0	60	0	0	0	24	0	66	0	0	0
Total	2,563	48	2,350	31	1	0	1,497	19	3,144	27	3	0
BURNETT CO.												
Anderson	90	14	46	0	1	0	71	11	61	0	0	1
Blaine	39	2	16	0	0	0	27	2	24	0	0	0
Daniels	127	5	86	0	0	0	91	4	119	0	0	0
Dewey	103	4	58	0	0	0	75	5	74	1	0	0
Grantsburg	99	10	62	0	0	0	78	11	86	1	0	0
Jackson	36	1	31	0	0	0	21	0	37	0	0	0
La Follette	49	5	67	2	0	0	39	4	76	2	0	0
Lincoln	47	1	33	0	0	0	29	1	42	0	0	0
Meenon	95	1	83	0	0	2	69	1	99	0	0	0
Oakland	89	14	80	1	0	0	68	12	101	0	0	0
Roosevelt	77	2	32	0	0	0	62	0	46	0	0	0
Rusk	59	1	29	0	0	0	26	1	52	1	0	0
Sand Lake	62	0	30	0	0	0	49	1	44	0	0	0
Scott	53	4	52	1	0	0	28	1	72	0	0	0
Siren	249	16	134	0	0	0	170	17	178	0	1	0
Swiss	129	3	107	1	0	0	84	4	132	0	0	0
Trade Lake	195	12	106	0	0	0	155	5	149	0	0	0
Union	22	1	46	0	0	0	18	0	45	0	0	0
Webb Lake	14	1	49	0	0	0	17	0	50	0	0	0
West Marshland	45	3	18	0	0	0	34	2	27	0	0	0

BURNETT CO.—Cont.

Wood River	196	12	117	0	0	0	123	2	178	0	0	0
Grantsburg, vil.	187	5	209	2	0	0	114	1	277	0	0	0
Webster, vil.	115	3	99	1	0	1	88	1	118	2	0	2
Total	2,177	120	1,590	8	1	3	1,536	86	2,086	7	1	3
CALUMET CO.												
Brillion	67	3	389	5	0	1	56	0	412	1	0	0
Brothertown	111	3	301	2	0	0	98	2	306	0	0	0
Charlestown	186	5	194	1	0	0	163	1	225	0	0	0
Chilton	115	3	210	4	0	0	109	2	227	0	0	0
Harrison:												
1st pct.	309	3	326	1	0	0	267	1	368	0	0	0
2nd pct.	148	1	114	2	0	0	129	1	135	1	0	0
New Holstein	195	0	127	4	0	0	160	0	166	1	0	0
Rantoul	81	0	288	0	0	0	50	0	312	0	0	0
Stockbridge	148	1	230	0	0	0	108	0	261	0	0	0
Woodville	104	8	225	2	0	1	81	1	243	1	0	0
Hilbert, vil.	68	1	200	0	0	1	64	0	206	1	0	0
Stockbridge, vil.	94	0	92	0	0	0	68	0	105	0	0	0
Brillion, city	141	1	417	0	0	0	119	1	432	0	0	0
Chilton, city:												
1st pct.	229	1	401	0	0	0	224	2	405	0	0	0
2nd pct.	202	2	318	4	0	0	178	0	342	0	0	0
Keil, city:												
2nd pct.	38	0	18	0	0	0	34	0	21	0	0	0
New Holstein, city	426	0	335	2	0	0	402	0	369	0	0	0
Total	2,662	32	4,185	27	0	3	2,310	11	4,535	5	0	0

CHIPPEWA CO.

Anson	204	7	205	2	0	0	147	3	258	2	0	0
Arthur	178	15	83	3	0	0	97	6	170	2	0	0
Auburn	102	1	52	0	0	0	64	2	89	1	0	0
Birch Creek	49	3	75	2	0	0	40	2	89	1	0	0
Bloomer	138	3	104	0	0	0	87	2	160	0	0	0
Cleveland	143	2	88	0	0	0	109	3	119	0	0	0
Colburn	188	19	64	1	0	0	153	12	103	0	0	0
Cooks Valley	119	0	79	0	0	0	84	0	117	0	0	0
Delmar	207	7	124	1	0	0	137	5	186	2	0	0
Eagle Point	294	5	176	0	0	0	207	1	266	1	0	0
Edson	196	8	114	0	0	0	123	2	181	0	0	0
Estella	84	6	69	0	0	0	64	2	193	1	0	0
Goetz	94	6	96	0	0	0	56	3	134	0	0	0
Hallie	369	6	206	1	0	0	299	0	271	2	0	0
Holcombe	96	1	100	1	0	0	78	0	115	0	0	0
Howard	160	1	29	0	0	0	121	0	70	0	0	0
Lafayette	350	5	299	0	0	0	220	2	407	2	0	0
Ruby	105	29	80	2	0	0	78	23	106	2	0	0
Sampson	136	10	105	2	0	0	96	3	150	1	0	0
Sigel	97	2	58	1	0	0	50	0	98	1	1	0
Silden	153	4	115	1	0	1	86	0	169	2	0	0
Wheaton	267	8	144	3	0	0	196	2	219	0	1	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President							Governor					
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
CHIPPEWA CO.—Cont.													
Woodmohr	157	4	108	0	0	0	94	0	170	0	0	0	
Boyd, vil.	155	2	103	0	0	0	125	1	131	0	0	0	
Cadott, vil.	109	1	169	0	0	0	56	0	225	0	0	0	
Cornell, vil.	362	8	257	3	0	0	298	5	315	5	1	0	
New Auburn, vil.	81	3	81	1	0	0	55	1	111	0	0	0	
Bloomer, city	405	3	548	1	0	0	271	1	692	1	0	0	
Chippewa Falls, city:													
1st ward	238	2	225	1	0	0	177	1	296	3	0	0	
2nd ward	315	6	145	1	0	0	216	2	252	0	0	0	
3rd ward	177	1	154	4	0	0	130	0	197	2	0	0	
4th ward	139	1	190	1	0	0	113	0	225	0	0	0	
5th ward, 1st pct.	255	2	218	4	0	0	168	1	306	0	0	0	
5th ward, 2nd pct.	133	1	261	1	0	1	86	0	305	0	0	0	
6th ward	159	5	124	2	0	0	122	2	163	2	0	0	
7th ward	178	3	137	1	0	0	132	1	173	0	0	0	
8th ward	236	4	216	0	0	0	187	0	267	0	0	0	
9th ward	195	1	102	0	0	0	126	1	162	0	0	0	
10th ward	260	3	182	0	1	0	179	1	254	0	0	0	
Stanley, city:													
1st ward	125	5	144	0	0	0	101	3	175	0	0	0	
2nd ward	89	3	110	0	0	0	74	2	127	0	0	0	
3rd ward	92	4	87	0	0	0	60	5	107	0	0	0	
4th ward	113	0	120	1	0	0	85	0	153	0	0	0	
Total	7,702	210	6,146	41	1	2	5,447	100	8,376	33	3	0	
CLARK CO.													
Beaver	110	11	111	2	0	0	74	1	145	12	0	0	
Butler	25	2	20	0	0	0	17	1	26	0	0	0	
Colby	101	7	118	0	0	0	61	6	154	0	0	0	
Dewhurst	22	4	17	0	0	0	19	2	20	0	0	0	
Eaton	109	6	107	1	0	0	69	2	143	1	0	0	
Foster	18	3	3	0	0	0	11	5	10	0	0	0	
Fremont	96	4	197	0	0	0	68	2	227	2	0	0	
Grant	119	3	184	1	0	0	71	6	236	1	0	0	
Green Grove	108	33	84	9	0	0	76	27	113	5	0	0	
Hendren	139	83	59	0	0	0	78	68	107	4	0	1	
Hewett	12	2	46	1	0	0	10	1	49	1	0	0	
Hixon	190	16	141	1	0	0	142	10	201	1	0	0	
Hogsd	112	20	114	2	0	0	76	10	150	2	0	0	

CLARK CO.—Cont.

Levis	54	2	55	0	0	0	30	1	75	0	0	0
Longwood	173	7	113	1	1	0	111	7	169	0	0	0
Loyal	73	1	164	0	0	0	40	0	205	1	0	0
Lynn	43	8	114	2	0	0	23	10	143	1	0	1
Mayville	124	11	107	2	0	0	45	6	147	5	0	0
Mead	43	19	45	0	0	0	23	8	68	0	0	0
Mentor	102	4	149	0	1	0	61	1	178	0	0	0
Pine Valley	77	2	143	2	0	0	41	0	180	0	0	0
Reseburb	186	6	112	1	0	0	135	2	162	1	0	0
Seif	35	9	41	0	0	0	15	8	50	0	0	0
Sherman	91	6	90	0	0	0	53	4	133	0	0	0
Sherwood	36	0	35	1	0	0	28	1	41	1	0	0
Thorp	301	6	91	0	0	0	230	2	163	0	0	0
Unity	109	2	112	0	0	0	78	0	144	1	0	0
Warner	81	6	143	9	1	0	43	3	184	4	1	0
Washburn	61	8	59	1	0	0	46	6	75	0	0	0
Weston	124	3	134	3	0	0	68	3	193	1	0	0
Withee	263	8	67	1	0	0	207	9	100	1	0	0
Worden	157	1	113	1	0	0	120	0	150	0	0	0
York	101	10	167	1	0	0	54	9	213	0	0	0
Abbotsford, vil.	117	3	187	1	0	0	90	0	212	2	0	0
Curtiss, vil.	35	9	34	1	0	0	27	4	44	1	0	0
Dorchester, vil.	48	1	134	4	0	0	41	2	125	3	0	0
Granton, vil.	50	0	77	0	0	0	23	0	101	0	0	0
Unity, vil.	24	0	39	0	0	0	17	0	45	0	0	0
Withee, vil.	80	2	87	1	0	0	56	0	105	1	0	0
Colby, city:												
2nd ward	62	2	112	1	0	0	41	1	133	0	0	0
3rd ward	43	2	105	0	0	0	24	0	124	0	0	0
Greenwood, city	117	15	245	0	0	0	83	15	271	0	1	0
Loyal, city:												
1st ward	34	0	55	0	0	0	19	0	67	0	0	0
2nd ward	25	1	99	3	0	0	16	1	108	2	0	0
3rd ward	27	1	74	0	0	0	19	1	79	0	0	0
4th ward	29	2	79	1	0	0	21	1	89	0	0	0
Neillsville, city:												
1st ward	93	4	179	4	0	0	59	2	213	0	0	0
2nd ward	60	2	215	1	0	0	42	1	228	1	0	0
3rd ward	56	6	214	1	0	0	37	0	230	1	0	0
4th ward	49	8	179	3	0	1	34	10	192	0	0	1
Owen, city:												
1st ward	36	3	43	0	0	0	24	2	54	0	1	0
2nd ward	34	1	68	0	0	0	19	0	82	0	0	0
3rd ward	58	1	48	0	0	0	35	0	68	0	0	0
4th ward	71	5	78	1	0	0	54	1	104	2	0	0
Thorp, city:												
1st ward	79	0	49	0	0	0	59	0	69	0	0	0
2nd ward	78	2	57	0	0	0	45	0	81	0	0	0
3rd ward	103	1	82	0	0	0	75	0	110	0	0	0
4th ward	37	0	31	0	0	0	22	0	34	0	0	0
Total	4,840	382	5,885	64	3	1	3,205	267	7,322	56	3	3

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
COLUMBIA CO.												
Arlington	113	2	75	0	0	0	94	0	103	0	0	0
Caledonia	107	1	138	0	1	0	60	1	183	0	0	0
Columbus	92	1	98	2	0	0	75	0	115	0	0	0
Courtland	95	1	92	2	0	0	78	0	113	0	0	0
Dekorra	162	1	147	1	0	0	139	0	170	1	0	0
Fort Winnebago	121	4	67	0	0	0	97	1	88	2	0	0
Fountain Prairie	115	1	95	0	0	0	88	0	119	0	0	0
Hampden	165	6	56	0	0	0	152	2	74	1	0	0
Leeds	244	4	62	3	0	0	239	0	75	2	0	0
Lewiston	66	0	100	0	0	0	39	0	125	0	0	0
Lodi	96	1	102	2	0	0	98	0	113	0	0	0
Lowville	125	3	56	0	0	0	116	0	82	0	0	0
Marcellon	84	0	150	0	0	0	69	0	171	0	0	0
Newport	74	10	50	0	0	0	75	1	56	0	0	0
Otsego	156	4	81	0	0	0	143	1	102	0	0	0
Pacific	45	0	57	1	0	0	33	0	70	0	0	0
Randolph	99	2	141	0	0	0	57	1	184	1	0	0
Scott	71	0	97	0	0	0	63	0	136	0	0	0
Springvale	99	1	59	0	0	0	54	0	79	0	0	0
West Point	109	1	99	1	0	0	107	0	101	1	0	0
Wyocena	89	1	92	1	0	0	74	0	103	0	0	0
Arlington, vil.	57	2	64	4	0	0	56	0	72	0	0	0
Cambria, vil.	105	4	169	1	0	0	95	0	188	0	0	0
Doylestown, vil.	83	0	37	0	0	0	69	2	49	0	0	0
Fall River, vil.	54	1	95	1	0	0	59	0	101	0	0	0
Friesland, vil.	43	0	85	1	0	0	52	0	95	1	0	0
Pardeeville, vil.	144	3	292	1	0	0	34	0	321	0	0	0
Poynette, vil.	205	6	163	3	0	0	134	1	183	1	0	0
Randolph, vil.							192					
west ward	56	1	130	1	0	0	53	0	143	0	0	0
Rio, vil.	178	3	149	2	0	0	170	0	179	1	0	0
Wyocena, vil.	65	8	85	1	1	0	64	0	94	1	0	0
Columbus, city:												
1st ward	150	0	281	0	0	0	131	1	310	0	0	0
2nd ward	129	3	229	3	0	0	137	0	234	2	0	0
3rd ward	166	2	264	1	0	0	165	0	292	0	0	0
Lodi, city:												
1st ward	108	2	157	0	0	0	102	0	168	1	0	0
2nd ward	74	0	110	2	0	0	91	0	107	0	0	0
3rd ward	85	1	107	0	0	0	83	0	114	0	0	0

COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.

Portage, city:

1st ward	139	1	94	0	0	0	117	0	117	0	0	0
2nd ward	300	6	278	0	0	0	273	0	309	0	0	0
3rd ward	156	1	321	0	0	0	147	0	346	0	0	0
4th ward	317	1	372	2	0	0	276	0	415	0	0	0
5th ward	411	6	481	5	0	0	351	4	551	4	0	0

Wisconsin Dells, city:

1st ward	84	3	178	0	0	0	90	0	181	0	0	0
2nd ward	106	4	186	0	0	0	89	1	210	0	0	0
3rd ward	82	2	165	0	0	0	78	0	168	0	0	0

Total	5,615	104	6,406	42	2	0	5,003	16	7,309	19	0	0
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CRAWFORD CO.

Bridgeport	58	0	53	0	0	0	41	0	64	0	0	0
Clayton	289	9	255	2	0	0	243	0	291	1	0	0
Eastman	165	5	149	0	0	0	160	0	147	1	0	0
Freeman	204	3	190	1	0	1	209	0	190	0	0	0
Haney	120	2	71	0	0	1	93	0	85	0	0	0
Marietta	156	0	60	0	0	1	128	0	78	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien	81	0	112	0	0	0	75	0	110	0	0	0
Scott	152	3	99	1	0	0	134	0	106	0	0	0
Seneca	172	3	187	0	0	0	154	0	183	0	0	0
Utica	321	3	165	1	0	0	325	1	167	0	0	0
Wauzeka	81	1	60	2	0	0	65	0	68	2	0	0
Bell Center, vil.	44	1	47	0	0	0	23	0	54	0	1	0
De Soto, vil.	22	0	15	0	0	0	18	0	17	0	0	0
Eastman, vil.	58	1	95	1	1	0	64	0	91	0	0	0
Ferryville, vil.	49	0	47	0	0	0	36	0	53	0	0	0
Guys Mills, vil.	169	2	185	0	0	0	157	0	186	0	0	0
Lynxville, vil.	44	1	56	1	0	0	36	0	51	1	0	0
Mt. Sterling, vil.	67	0	72	1	0	0	73	0	65	0	0	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.	158	2	221	1	0	0	100	0	260	0	0	0
Steuben, vil.	66	1	44	0	0	0	59	0	46	0	0	0
Wauzeka, vil.	85	1	135	0	0	0	66	0	143	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien, city:												
1st ward	160	5	132	1	0	1	122	1	150	0	0	0
2nd ward	117	2	223	4	0	0	95	0	230	0	0	0
3rd ward	113	1	191	2	0	1	102	0	187	2	0	0
4th ward	106	2	64	0	2	0	71	0	77	1	0	0
5th ward	114	1	134	0	0	0	94	0	140	0	0	0
6th ward	156	1	115	0	0	0	122	0	138	0	0	0
7th ward	155	4	133	0	0	0	139	0	140	0	0	0
8th ward	157	1	155	0	0	0	144	1	163	0	1	0

Total	3,639	55	3,465	18	3	5	3,148	3	3,680	9	2	0
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DANE CO.

Albion	406	7	217	4	0	0	424	0	209	1	1	0
Berry	229	3	69	3	0	0	227	1	76	0	0	0
Black Earth	49	0	50	0	0	0	48	0	53	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President						Governor					
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
DANE CO.—Cont.												
Blooming Grove:												
1st district	881	34	374	16	0	0	912	4	399	6	0	0
2nd district	285	6	65	12	0	0	289	1	72	3	0	0
Blue Mounds	177	3	59	0	0	0	163	0	75	0	0	0
Bristol	282	8	52	4	0	0	264	0	88	0	0	0
Burke	622	21	202	7	0	0	607	4	254	0	0	0
Christiana	315	15	69	2	0	0	351	0	50	2	0	0
Cottage Grove	231	13	69	0	0	0	252	1	69	0	0	0
Cross Plains	294	2	53	0	0	0	289	0	74	1	0	0
Dane	168	5	79	1	0	0	166	0	94	0	0	0
Deerfield	189	5	51	0	0	0	205	0	51	0	0	0
Dunkirk	370	11	115	0	0	0	419	0	85	0	0	0
Dunn	462	7	172	0	0	0	484	0	171	2	0	0
Fitchburg	392	9	182	9	0	0	370	3	236	6	0	0
Madison	530	37	545	35	0	0	638	10	483	4	0	0
Mazomanie	96	2	63	2	0	0	85	0	79	2	0	0
Medina	131	3	62	1	0	0	119	1	79	0	0	0
Middleton	313	9	198	7	0	0	292	4	230	2	0	0
Montrose	224	3	52	1	0	0	201	0	85	1	0	0
Oregon	148	6	79	1	0	0	145	1	86	3	1	0
Perry	213	2	70	0	0	0	211	0	78	0	0	0
Pleasant Springs	306	5	114	3	0	0	350	1	85	2	0	0
Primrose	130	3	23	0	0	0	124	0	33	0	0	0
Roxbury	203	1	40	3	0	0	188	0	60	1	0	0
Rutland	262	8	66	0	0	0	276	0	58	0	0	0
Springdale	253	10	85	3	0	0	238	1	115	1	0	0
Springfield	321	3	100	1	0	0	302	1	111	0	0	0
Sun Prairie	286	5	90	1	0	0	275	0	106	1	0	0
Vermont	163	8	49	2	0	0	157	0	63	3	0	0
Verona	232	0	89	1	0	0	215	0	102	1	0	0
Vienna	196	5	73	0	0	0	182	0	91	0	0	0
Westport	426	10	241	5	0	0	427	3	255	3	0	0
Windsor	352	4	166	5	0	0	342	1	187	1	0	0
York	126	3	83	1	0	0	110	0	105	1	0	0
Belleville, vil.	192	3	129	2	0	0	196	0	131	1	0	0
Black Earth, vil.	157	3	119	3	0	0	168	1	118	0	0	0
Blue Mounds, vil.	53	2	60	0	0	0	61	0	54	0	0	0
Brooklyn, vil.	35	2	39	1	0	0	41	0	36	0	0	0
Cambridge, vil.	159	11	100	2	0	0	182	1	88	0	0	0
Cottage Grove, vil.	111	3	51	0	0	0	116	0	49	0	0	0
Cross Plains, vil.	162	2	36	1	0	0	157	0	46	1	0	0

DANE CO.—Cont.

Dane, vil.	80	3	44	1	0	0	83	0	49	1	0	0
Deerfield, vil.	184	0	112	0	1	0	195	0	109	0	0	0
DeForest, vil.	200	1	119	2	0	0	214	0	109	0	0	0
Maple Bluff, vil.	131	10	557	3	0	0	130	4	565	0	0	0
Marshall, vil.	107	4	112	0	0	0	108	0	116	1	0	0
Mazomanie, vil.	207	4	189	3	0	0	199	0	208	0	0	0
McFarland, vil.	175	4	82	3	0	0	196	1	72	1	0	0
Middleton, vil.	469	16	318	2	0	0	468	3	347	1	0	0
Monona, vil.	404	15	279	17	0	0	446	3	263	3	0	0
Mount Horeb, vil.	450	20	428	4	0	0	551	1	365	0	0	0
Oregon, vil.	298	7	208	6	0	0	301	2	222	3	0	0
Rockdale, vil.	60	4	23	0	0	0	74	0	14	0	0	0
Shorewood Hills, vil.	183	6	538	22	0	0	226	0	518	3	0	0
Sun Prairie, vil.	600	6	341	4	0	0	588	1	370	0	0	0
Verona, vil.	171	7	109	3	0	0	186	1	103	1	0	0
Waunakee, vil.	264	3	167	2	0	0	260	0	177	0	0	0
Madison, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	453	30	407	29	0	0	507	9	425	3	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	495	20	515	26	0	0	530	5	549	9	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	528	29	275	15	0	0	547	3	308	7	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	406	23	380	27	0	0	459	1	384	14	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	722	44	473	27	0	0	785	5	517	14	0	0
4th ward,	942	29	580	13	0	1	956	0	638	9	0	0
5th ward,	899	70	510	60	1	1	1,017	11	530	16	0	0
6th ward,	967	38	535	21	0	1	987	6	589	9	0	1
7th ward,	762	43	575	23	1	0	823	7	592	12	0	0
8th ward,	986	49	445	16	0	0	1,029	14	477	14	0	0
9th ward,	825	48	162	5	1	0	847	11	202	6	0	0
10th ward,	509	20	1,001	60	0	0	607	5	1,009	17	0	0
11th ward,	910	38	467	27	0	1	922	7	512	14	0	0
12th ward,	560	41	464	29	0	0	626	17	466	10	2	0
13th ward, 1st pct.	387	31	473	28	0	0	441	9	467	11	0	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.	269	17	409	9	0	0	303	3	408	6	0	0
14th ward,	745	38	449	19	0	0	795	10	487	15	0	0
15th ward,	998	40	484	12	0	0	1,087	0	497	6	0	0
16th ward, 1st pct.	488	15	293	13	0	0	526	5	309	5	0	0
16th ward, 2nd pct.	795	28	378	9	1	0	825	5	391	8	0	0
17th ward,	852	37	284	26	1	0	948	11	277	16	0	0
18th ward, 1st pct.	791	27	383	16	0	0	846	2	389	8	0	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.	867	37	334	15	0	1	945	2	331	9	0	0
18th ward, 3rd pct.	494	12	153	5	0	0	505	2	178	3	0	1
19th ward, 1st pct.	539	19	613	13	0	0	569	5	631	4	0	0
19th ward, 2nd pct.	311	12	581	20	1	0	311	0	611	5	0	0
19th ward, 3rd pct.	534	20	551	31	1	0	579	2	573	5	0	0
20th ward, 1st pct.	344	13	960	29	0	0	393	3	970	11	0	0
20th ward, 2nd pct.	483	22	712	27	0	0	513	2	750	8	0	0
Stoughton, city:												
1st ward,	270	8	137	1	0	0	313	0	102	0	0	0
2nd ward,	518	6	140	4	1	19	597	0	85	0	0	0
3rd ward,	358	8	173	1	0	0	488	1	110	0	0	0
4th ward,	364	17	312	3	0	0	483	1	229	0	0	0
Total,	35,486	1,341	22,934	870	9	24	37,602	219	23,669	340	4	2

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President							Governor					
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
DODGE CO.													
Ashippun	123	4	278	2	0	0	89	1	326	0	0	0	
Beaver Dam	146	4	201	0	0	0	117	1	243	0	0	0	
Burnett	149	3	144	0	0	0	107	0	186	1	0	0	
Calamus	98	0	127	0	0	0	79	0	146	0	0	0	
Chester	115	0	93	2	0	0	67	0	141	2	0	0	
Clyman	709	2	141	0	0	0	104	0	151	0	0	0	
Elba	162	0	132	1	1	0	126	0	165	2	0	0	
Emmet	154	0	128	2	0	0	123	0	163	0	0	0	
Fox Lake	69	8	149	1	0	0	70	2	160	1	0	0	
Herman	108	2	217	1	0	0	72	1	256	0	0	0	
Hubbard	135	1	122	4	1	0	96	0	168	5	0	0	
Hustisford	86	2	159	2	0	0	81	2	166	0	0	0	
Lebanon	100	4	221	4	0	0	71	0	254	0	0	0	
LeRoy	107	1	232	2	0	0	110	0	233	0	0	0	
Lomira	140	2	328	1	0	0	115	2	364	0	0	0	
Lowell	129	5	193	1	0	0	111	0	218	1	0	0	
Oak Grove	197	3	242	3	0	0	122	2	315	4	0	0	
Portland	100	3	100	1	0	0	92	1	113	0	0	0	
Rubicon	142	4	117	1	0	0	119	0	150	0	0	0	
Shields	109	2	69	0	0	0	90	1	97	0	0	0	
Theresa	79	3	226	0	0	0	60	0	242	1	1	0	
Trenton	142	2	225	1	0	0	86	0	281	0	0	0	
Westford	125	2	104	1	0	0	105	0	125	0	0	0	
Williamstown	97	6	156	1	0	0	74	0	189	0	0	0	
Clyman, vil.	38	2	48	1	0	0	29	0	56	1	0	0	
Hustisford, vil.	78	4	171	1	0	1	71	0	191	1	0	0	
Iron Ridge, vil.	40	1	97	0	0	0	30	0	106	0	0	0	
Lomira, vil.	68	7	224	2	0	0	55	4	243	1	0	0	
Lowell, vil.	39	1	75	0	0	0	36	0	82	2	0	0	
Neosho, vil.	50	1	42	0	0	0	44	0	48	0	0	0	
Randolph, vil.	111	2	223	3	3	0	110	1	236	0	0	0	
Reeseville, vil.	75	1	127	0	0	0	59	0	144	0	0	0	
Theresa, vil.	55	1	150	2	0	0	51	0	154	0	0	0	
Beaver Dam, city:													
1st ward	137	4	54	1	0	0	138	1	60	0	0	0	
2nd ward	155	1	119	0	0	0	146	0	131	0	0	0	
3rd ward	130	1	69	2	0	1	106	2	96	0	0	0	
4th ward	148	2	142	0	0	0	146	0	145	0	0	0	
5th ward	145	2	139	1	0	0	141	0	146	0	0	0	
6th ward	162	0	148	0	0	0	129	1	174	0	0	0	

Beaver Dam, city:—Cont.												
7th ward	135	4	181	0	0	0	126	1	199	1	0	0
8th ward	145	3	267	2	0	0	127	1	286	0	0	0
9th ward	130	0	246	2	0	0	116	0	251	0	0	0
10th ward	120	4	197	1	0	0	111	0	213	0	0	0
11th ward	150	4	231	3	0	0	125	2	256	0	0	0
12th ward	132	5	158	3	0	0	119	0	179	1	0	0
13th ward	148	3	203	2	0	0	129	4	219	2	0	0
14th ward	200	5	183	0	0	0	179	2	202	0	0	0
Fox Lake, city:												
1st ward	63	0	67	0	0	0	43	0	89	0	0	0
2nd ward	62	1	90	0	0	0	57	0	100	0	0	0
3rd ward	73	1	106	1	0	0	70	0	113	0	0	0
Horicon, city:												
1st ward	207	2	169	1	0	0	184	0	207	1	0	0
2nd ward	159	5	134	1	0	0	140	1	157	1	0	0
3rd ward	196	1	213	0	0	0	166	0	254	0	0	0
Juneau city:												
1st ward	104	0	126	1	0	0	85	1	147	0	0	0
2nd ward	76	1	139	1	0	0	75	0	132	2	0	0
3rd ward	95	1	102	1	0	0	77	1	115	0	0	0
Mayville, city:												
1st ward	113	2	250	4	0	0	117	0	234	2	0	0
2nd ward	74	3	136	2	0	0	69	1	149	2	0	0
3rd ward	262	6	329	1	0	0	230	1	373	0	0	0
Watertown, city:												
5th ward	158	2	109	2	0	0	148	0	127	1	0	0
6th ward	143	3	94	0	0	0	142	1	101	0	0	0
13th ward	202	1	163	1	0	0	200	0	169	4	0	0
14th ward	142	1	125	0	0	0	137	2	130	0	0	0
Waupun, city:												
1st ward	134	2	251	0	0	0	121	0	268	0	0	0
2nd ward	173	3	278	4	0	0	140	0	326	2	0	0
3rd ward	93	1	122	1	0	0	76	0	139	0	0	0
4th ward	166	3	230	0	0	0	137	1	270	1	0	0
Total	8,212	160	10,831	78	5	2	7,023	41	12,269	41	1	0
DOOR CO.												
Baileys Harbor	99	7	180	3	0	0	99	1	189	2	0	0
Brussels	139	4	197	0	0	0	121	1	194	1	0	0
Clay Banks	48	4	94	1	0	0	40	1	105	0	0	0
Egg Harbor	127	2	187	0	0	0	102	0	212	0	0	0
Forestville	131	9	308	0	0	0	110	1	330	1	0	0
Gardner	127	4	127	1	0	0	110	1	131	0	0	0
Gibraltar	126	5	161	1	0	0	113	1	178	0	0	0
Jacksonport	81	4	173	0	0	0	71	0	182	0	0	0
Liberty Grove	151	17	389	1	0	0	132	6	429	0	0	0
Nasewaupee	126	8	264	0	0	0	96	0	277	2	0	0
Sevastopol	211	5	382	3	0	0	175	0	405	0	0	0
Surgeon Bay	67	0	111	0	0	0	51	0	119	0	0	0
Union	127	2	89	0	0	0	84	0	108	0	0	0
Washington	37	0	247	1	0	0	44	0	235	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President							Governor				
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
DOOR CO.—Cont.												
Ephraim, vil.	23	1	115	1	0	0	16	0	123	0	0	0
Sister Bay	62	3	142	0	0	0	43	2	164	0	0	0
Sturgeon Bay, city:												
1st ward	279	5	522	0	0	0	227	2	554	0	0	0
2nd ward	105	4	321	1	0	0	119	0	295	1	0	0
3rd ward	196	4	458	2	0	0	187	1	463	0	0	0
4th ward	178	2	444	3	0	0	169	0	430	0	0	0
Total	2,440	90	4,911	18	0	0	2,109	17	5,123	7	0	0
DOUGLAS CO.												
Amnicon	103	9	111	0	0	0	77	9	121	0	0	0
Bennett	120	6	61	1	0	0	82	4	93	0	0	0
Brule	160	42	62	0	0	0	142	33	82	0	1	0
Cloverland	76	2	72	0	0	0	46	4	92	0	0	0
Dairyland	67	8	73	0	0	0	51	3	86	1	0	0
Gordon	115	2	127	0	0	0	72	1	167	0	0	0
Hawthorne	153	13	79	0	0	0	115	8	111	0	0	0
Highland	39	0	25	0	0	0	31	0	27	0	0	0
Lakeside	99	9	75	3	0	0	79	11	92	3	0	0
Maple	211	26	51	1	0	0	172	22	83	1	0	0
Oakland	94	10	63	1	0	1	69	6	87	2	1	1
Parkland	227	13	87	6	1	0	170	16	125	2	1	0
Solon Springs	74	7	90	2	0	0	48	4	116	1	0	0
Summit	218	15	91	3	0	0	169	15	140	0	0	0
Superior:												
1st pct.	315	19	136	3	0	0	236	15	193	2	2	0
2nd pct.	113	5	62	0	0	0	76	3	86	1	0	0
Wascott	53	0	72	1	0	0	37	2	35	0	0	0
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	89	4	77	0	0	1	63	6	94	0	0	0
Oliver, vil.	70	12	8	0	0	0	62	9	13	0	0	0
Poplar, vil.	77	5	116	0	0	0	36	4	149	0	0	0
Solon Springs, vil.	100	2	112	0	0	0	57	4	141	0	0	0
Superior, city:												
1st ward	598	8	237	3	0	0	370	18	377	2	0	0
2nd ward	488	14	311	4	0	0	355	11	413	2	0	0
3rd ward	409	21	472	7	0	0	310	2	571	1	1	0
4th ward	428	7	103	2	0	0	279	10	191	0	1	1

DOUGLAS CO.—Cont.

Superior, city:—Cont.

6th ward	456	60	81	0	0	0	389	52	142	2	0	0
7th ward	580	25	153	3	0	0	425	32	268	1	1	0
8th ward	449	17	123	4	0	0	362	22	199	0	1	0
9th ward	480	19	158	0	1	0	402	19	212	1	0	0
10th ward	458	16	217	1	0	0	323	7	323	1	0	0
11th ward	455	12	389	4	0	0	312	15	499	0	0	0
12th ward	494	9	356	2	0	0	348	9	489	0	0	0
13th ward	457	23	141	4	0	0	334	14	230	2	0	0
14th ward	405	17	407	3	0	0	288	12	523	0	0	0
15th ward	436	15	383	13	0	0	326	16	468	5	1	0
16th ward	403	17	255	5	0	0	182	3	129	0	0	0
17th ward	525	25	170	1	0	0	370	33	283	1	1	1
18th ward	455	16	160	3	0	0	323	19	279	0	0	0
19th ward, east pct.	245	11	163	4	0	0	304	8	303	0	0	0
19th ward, west pct.	326	9	129	2	0	0	217	8	212	2	0	0
20th ward, east pct.	158	9	46	0	0	0	133	5	79	1	0	0
20th ward, west pct.	572	10	70	3	0	0	469	19	153	2	0	0

Total	12,278	620	6,252	94	2	2	9,034	560	8,658	42	11	3
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DUNN CO.

Colfax	144	4	69	3	0	0	115	3	99	1	0	0
Dunn	205	1	141	0	0	0	130	1	214	0	0	0
Eau Claire	206	0	147	3	0	0	120	1	218	0	0	0
Elk Mound	82	2	93	0	0	0	75	0	100	0	0	0
Grant	129	3	58	0	1	0	88	0	96	0	1	0
Hay River	121	3	75	0	0	0	86	2	106	0	0	0
Lucas	104	2	101	0	0	0	69	0	137	0	0	0
Menomonie	214	9	172	1	0	0	131	6	249	1	0	0
New Haven	143	17	107	2	0	0	109	7	144	1	0	0
Otter Creek	78	2	30	0	0	0	60	2	50	1	0	0
Peru	38	0	38	0	0	0	30	0	46	0	0	0
Red Cedar	172	7	176	0	0	0	108	0	236	0	3	0
Rock Creek	120	5	78	0	0	0	104	0	99	0	0	0
Sand Creek	134	0	130	1	0	0	88	1	171	0	0	0
Sheridan	93	10	62	1	0	0	80	3	88	0	0	0
Sherman	90	1	89	1	0	0	41	1	121	1	0	0
Spring Brook	198	3	181	0	0	0	137	0	197	0	0	0
Stanton	84	10	111	0	0	0	49	1	151	0	0	0
Tainter	114	5	78	0	0	0	78	4	120	0	0	0
Tiffany	95	7	89	0	0	0	75	5	117	0	0	0
Weston	108	0	112	0	0	0	58	1	156	0	0	0
Wilson	164	1	38	0	0	0	138	0	63	1	0	0
Boyceville, vil.	122	4	157	0	0	0	70	2	194	0	0	0
Colfax, vil.	230	4	191	4	0	0	192	3	228	3	0	0
Downing, vil.	37	1	47	1	0	1	25	1	59	1	0	0
Elk Mound, vil.	97	1	85	0	0	0	59	0	104	0	0	0
Knapp, vil.	62	4	99	0	0	0	42	1	110	0	0	0
Ridgeland, vil.	74	0	32	0	0	0	62	0	38	0	0	0
Wheeler, vil.	92	4	36	1	0	0	67	2	63	2	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
DUNN CO.—Cont.												
Menomonie, city:												
1st ward	286	9	183	0	0	0	181	5	249	1	0	0
2nd ward	206	9	313	6	0	0	175	4	364	1	0	0
3rd ward	210	0	188	0	0	1	109	5	237	1	0	0
4th ward	251	0	187	0	0	0	165	0	273	1	0	0
5th ward	225	0	345	5	0	0	164	0	413	1	0	0
6th ward	166	3	281	4	2	0	124	4	324	3	0	0
Total	4,894	131	4,319	33	3	2	3,404	65	5,634	20	4	0
EAU CLAIRE CO.												
Bridge Creek	105	6	155	2	0	0	70	1	192	0	0	0
Brunswick	146	2	102	1	0	0	92	0	159	1	0	0
Clear Creek	139	4	91	0	0	0	81	0	156	0	0	0
Drammen	111	8	97	0	0	0	72	0	137	0	0	0
Fairchild	43	0	72	0	0	0	40	1	80	0	0	0
Lincoln	130	4	125	0	0	0	82	1	168	0	0	0
Ludington	103	8	126	1	1	0	68	0	155	4	0	0
Otter Creek	87	5	95	2	0	0	51	2	133	1	0	0
Pleasant Valley	173	3	159	0	0	0	128	1	225	0	0	0
Seymour	416	3	136	0	0	0	304	3	241	1	0	1
Union	366	3	225	6	0	0	223	1	335	6	0	0
Washington	362	8	282	2	0	0	239	2	409	1	1	0
Wilson	66	2	69	0	0	0	38	2	96	0	0	0
Fairchild, vil.	99	2	113	1	0	0	72	3	142	0	0	0
Fall Creek, vil.	127	4	113	1	0	0	77	0	165	1	0	0
Altoona, city:												
1st ward	177	2	38	1	0	0	126	0	85	2	0	0
2nd ward	378	10	90	2	0	0	241	0	217	3	0	0
Augusta, city:												
1st ward	37	0	44	0	0	0	19	0	62	0	0	0
2nd ward	93	0	112	0	0	0	58	0	148	0	0	0
3rd ward	66	3	61	0	0	0	46	3	81	0	0	0
4th ward	45	2	77	1	0	0	27	0	98	0	0	0
Eau Claire, city:												
1st ward	288	2	177	2	0	0	207	0	268	2	0	0
2nd ward	427	4	487	1	0	0	320	0	640	0	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	459	19	1,240	5	0	0	384	7	1,356	3	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	590	4	560	6	0	0	440	3	735	1	0	0

EAU CLAIRE CO.—Cont.

Eau Claire, city:—Cont.

5th ward	373	9	476	7	0	0	272	3	600	0	0	0
6th ward	536	3	583	6	0	0	351	3	774	1	0	0
7th ward	469	4	325	5	0	0	337	1	458	2	0	0
8th ward	503	8	215	3	0	0	403	6	329	1	0	0
9th ward	1,231	12	555	4	0	0	955	5	839	2	1	0
10th ward	1,531	28	683	7	0	0	1,308	16	923	7	0	2
Total	9,971	178	7,825	67	1	0	7,359	65	10,614	39	2	3

FLORENCE CO.

Aurora	207	36	113	6	0	0	142	37	152	5	0	0
Commonwealth	87	15	78	0	0	0	35	22	97	0	0	0
Fence	61	15	48	1	0	1	34	15	68	1	0	0
Fern	29	5	38	0	0	0	17	6	42	0	1	0
Florence	284	15	371	0	0	0	152	28	436	0	0	1
Homestead	80	18	55	2	0	0	39	133	70	4	0	0
Long Lake	53	2	27	0	0	0	31	4	45	0	0	0
Tippler	84	1	26	0	0	0	58	7	39	0	0	0
Total	885	107	756	9	0	1	508	252	949	10	1	1

FOND DU LAC CO.

Alto	75	1	303	2	0	0	39	0	336	2	0	0
Ashford	175	15	280	1	1	0	131	8	333	1	0	0
Auburn	91	11	200	2	1	0	66	7	233	0	0	0
Byron	112	1	253	1	0	0	79	0	286	0	0	0
Calumet	122	4	250	0	0	0	73	0	302	0	0	0
Eden	128	3	209	0	0	0	86	2	245	0	0	0
Eldorado	113	5	294	2	0	0	76	0	348	3	0	0
Empire	116	0	223	0	0	0	74	0	263	0	1	0
Fond du Lac	236	7	352	0	0	0	166	4	403	0	0	1
Forest	102	10	224	1	0	0	62	2	270	0	0	0
Friendship	240	5	243	2	0	0	186	1	294	0	0	0
Lamartine	138	2	201	1	0	0	74	0	263	0	0	0
Marshfield	201	3	314	2	0	0	130	2	364	1	0	0
Metomen	59	0	190	0	0	0	42	0	205	0	0	0
Oakfield	50	3	134	1	0	0	43	0	137	0	0	0
Osceola	104	2	157	3	0	0	82	1	193	3	0	0
Ripon	64	2	155	0	0	0	44	2	213	3	0	0
Rosendale	47	3	167	0	0	0	37	0	176	1	0	0
Springvale	74	2	185	2	0	0	38	0	185	0	0	0
Taycheedah	82	3	186	0	0	0	164	0	379	0	0	0
Waupun	246	3	304	0	0	0	51	2	224	0	0	0
Brandon, vil.	88	2	243	3	0	0	60	1	271	2	1	0
Campbellsport, vil.	245	11	313	1	0	0	165	4	409	0	0	0
Eden, vil.	41	4	77	0	0	0	44	0	73	0	0	0
Fairwater, vil.	37	1	101	0	0	0	24	0	122	0	0	0
North Fond du Lac, vil.	555	13	271	6	0	0	496	2	342	2	0	0
Oakfield, vil.	80	0	233	1	0	0	58	0	258	0	0	0
Rosendale, vil.	31	1	121	1	0	0	25	1	133	0	0	0
St. Cloud, vil.	52	2	78	0	0	0	56	0	77	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President						Governor						
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.													
Fond du Lac, city:													
1st ward	149	2	84	1	0	0	127	3	119	2	0	0	
2nd ward	226	10	137	1	0	3	226	4	162	1	0	0	
3rd ward	252	4	312	3	0	0	240	0	342	0	0	0	
4th ward	227	13	257	11	0	0	229	2	272	9	0	0	
5th ward	217	11	192	2	0	0	220	3	220	5	0	0	
6th ward	252	11	156	6	0	0	247	1	193	4	0	0	
7th ward	183	6	204	2	0	0	176	0	240	6	0	0	
8th ward	302	7	435	11	0	0	270	6	529	9	0	0	
9th ward	233	8	264	3	0	0	212	0	313	7	0	0	
10th ward	273	5	221	1	0	0	259	0	263	1	0	0	
11th ward	114	1	250	3	0	0	105	0	293	2	0	0	
12th ward	145	6	282	3	0	0	151	2	308	1	0	0	
13th ward	148	3	259	8	0	0	149	0	289	0	0	0	
14th ward	175	3	257	3	0	0	172	0	289	4	0	0	
15th ward	157	7	305	5	0	0	142	1	349	5	0	0	
16th ward	288	5	308	2	0	0	190	2	346	6	0	0	
17th ward	203	14	329	2	0	0	185	6	373	2	0	0	
18th ward	134	6	283	4	0	0	101	4	329	2	0	0	
19th ward	165	3	339	6	1	0	118	2	399	2	0	0	
20th ward	189	8	326	1	0	0	187	1	387	1	0	0	
21st ward	221	0	389	2	0	0	217	0	434	5	0	0	
Ripon, city:													
1st ward	102	2	230	0	1	0	78	0	260	0	0	0	
2nd ward	151	11	490	6	2	0	160	1	497	3	0	0	
3rd ward	170	6	326	4	0	0	141	2	382	2	0	0	
4th ward	158	3	450	4	0	0	147	0	472	0	0	0	
Waupun, city:													
5th ward	118	4	126	0	0	1	96	0	162	0	0	0	
6th ward	248	5	288	0	0	0	180	0	351	0	0	0	
Total	8,904	283	13,760	126	6	4	7,396	79	15,910	97	2	1	
FOREST CO.													
Alvin	41	1	57	0	0	0	26	0	53	0	0	0	
Argonne	159	18	50	2	0	0	89	44	89	1	0	0	
Armstrong Creek	216	9	24	0	0	0	191	8	41	1	0	0	
Blackwell	32	0	9	0	0	0	26	0	13	0	0	0	
Caswell	49	2	27	2	1	0	26	3	46	3	0	0	
Crandon	120	2	25	0	0	0	95	2	35	0	0	0	

FOREST CO.—Cont.

Freedom	38	1	31	0	0	0	24	3	43	0	0	0
Hiles	84	5	56	2	0	0	56	7	74	0	0	0
Laona	413	13	174	2	1	0	335	20	212	1	0	1
Lincoln	124	7	61	0	0	0	85	6	84	2	0	0
Nashville	141	1	77	0	0	0	112	1	88	1	0	0
Popple River	20	2	16	1	0	0	14	1	23	0	0	0
Ross	72	2	32	0	1	0	60	2	42	1	0	0
Wabeno	322	12	182	0	1	0	259	7	237	3	0	0
Crandon, city:												
1st ward	111	0	128	0	1	0	95	8	130	1	0	0
2nd ward	38	1	24	0	0	0	26	3	29	0	0	0
3rd ward	77	0	128	1	0	0	68	3	126	1	0	0
4th ward	74	2	56	0	0	0	55	9	50	0	0	0
5th ward	77	11	94	0	0	0	57	4	103	1	0	0
Total	2,208	89	1,251	10	5	0	1,699	131	1,518	17	0	1
GRANT CO.												
Beetown	128	0	149	1	0	0	75	0	185	0	0	0
Bloomington	118	0	71	0	0	0	61	0	122	0	0	0
Boscobel	41	0	41	0	0	0	39	0	46	0	0	0
Cassville	71	0	42	1	0	0	43	0	55	0	0	0
Castle Rock	128	2	45	0	0	0	105	1	75	0	0	0
Clifton	109	6	85	0	0	0	75	0	131	0	0	0
Ellenboro	48	1	115	0	0	0	29	0	129	1	0	0
Fennimore	157	0	111	0	0	0	116	0	140	0	0	0
Glen Haven	139	2	94	0	0	0	99	0	120	0	0	0
Harrison	80	0	102	1	0	0	36	0	144	0	0	0
Hazel Green	147	5	90	0	0	0	102	0	124	0	0	0
Hickory Grove	65	0	96	0	0	0	47	0	114	0	0	0
Jamestown	317	4	160	0	0	0	184	0	263	0	0	0
Liberty	118	5	114	0	0	0	79	0	143	0	0	0
Lima	139	7	124	2	0	0	78	0	181	0	1	0
Little Grant	65	1	71	0	1	0	34	0	96	0	1	0
Marion	56	0	40	3	0	0	50	0	44	1	0	0
Millville	19	0	56	0	0	0	15	0	53	1	0	0
Mt. Hope	55	0	82	0	0	0	34	0	101	0	0	0
Mt. Ida	98	2	122	1	0	0	72	0	148	1	0	0
Muscoda	72	2	48	0	0	0	61	0	63	0	0	0
North Lancaster	78	1	130	1	0	0	42	0	155	1	0	0
Paris	103	0	78	1	0	0	75	0	103	0	0	0
Patch Grove	95	0	51	0	0	0	55	0	83	0	0	0
Platteville	52	4	183	2	0	0	57	0	184	1	0	0
Potosi	104	0	179	1	0	0	71	0	192	0	0	0
Smelser	96	7	155	1	0	0	63	0	184	1	0	0
South Lancaster	109	1	135	0	0	0	58	0	182	0	0	0
Waterloo	55	0	145	3	0	0	35	0	157	0	0	0
Watterstown	53	0	37	0	0	0	46	0	49	0	0	0
Wingville	97	0	76	0	0	0	75	0	92	0	0	0
Woodman	43	0	49	0	0	0	36	0	52	1	0	0
Wyclusing	78	3	77	0	0	0	41	2	107	0	0	0
Bagley, vil.	49	3	82	1	0	0	44	1	83	0	0	0
Bloomington, vil.	94	4	177	0	0	0	72	1	201	0	1	1

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

	President						Governor					
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.												
Blue River, vil.	81	5	82	0	0	0	83	0	87	0	0	0
Cassville, vil.	101	0	177	10	0	0	73	0	195	0	2	0
Dickeyville, vil.	67	0	43	1	0	0	59	1	54	0	0	0
Hazel Green, vil.	127	1	132	0	0	1	90	0	158	0	0	0
Livingston, vil.	103	5	139	2	1	0	71	1	168	0	0	0
Montfort, vil.	80	2	157	6	0	0	85	0	162	0	0	0
Mt. Hope, Vil.	31	0	75	4	0	0	22	0	87	2	0	0
Muscoda, vil.	211	4	180	0	0	0	200	1	194	1	0	0
Patch Grove, vil.	38	0	56	0	0	0	21	0	67	0	0	0
Potosi, vil.	70	1	145	0	0	0	48	0	160	0	0	0
Tennyson, vil.	47	0	43	0	0	0	44	0	36	0	0	0
Woodman, vil.	20	1	27	3	0	0	17	0	31	0	0	0
Boscobel, city:												
1st ward	133	3	100	0	0	0	139	0	92	1	0	0
2nd ward	93	1	137	3	0	0	103	0	133	1	0	0
3rd ward	122	1	79	3	0	0	125	0	80	0	0	0
4th ward	98	2	117	0	0	0	110	0	109	1	0	0
Cuba City, city:												
1st ward	65	2	102	0	0	0	46	0	111	1	0	0
2nd ward	74	5	104	0	0	0	57	0	125	0	0	0
3rd ward	60	1	46	3	0	0	51	0	57	0	0	0
4th ward	49	0	62	0	0	0	34	1	79	0	0	0
Fennimore, city:												
1st ward	70	3	113	0	0	0	72	0	117	0	0	0
2nd ward	83	4	129	5	0	0	99	0	127	0	0	0
3rd ward	80	0	80	1	0	0	77	0	84	0	0	0
4th ward	101	1	111	1	0	0	104	0	111	0	0	0
Lancaster, city:												
1st ward	122	3	156	0	0	0	83	0	293	0	0	0
2nd ward	145	3	214	0	0	0	116	0	250	0	0	0
3rd ward	166	1	262	4	0	0	139	0	298	0	0	0
4th ward	129	3	246	4	0	0	126	0	250	0	0	0
Platteville, city:												
1st ward	185	4	412	5	0	0	134	2	481	1	0	0
2nd ward	224	4	515	3	0	0	189	0	566	0	0	0
3rd ward	176	2	414	6	0	0	151	0	450	0	1	0
4th ward	148	1	232	4	0	0	130	0	246	1	0	0
Total	6,575	125	8,299	87	2	1	5,102	11	9,759	17	6	1

GREEN CO.													
Adams	110	1	64	0	0	0	77	0	97	0	0	0	0
Albany	69	1	82	0	0	0	51	1	101	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	110	2	65	0	0	0	85	0	93	1	0	0	0
Cadiz	107	1	129	0	0	0	61	0	175	0	0	0	0
Clarno	138	1	169	2	0	0	56	1	250	0	0	0	0
Decatur	74	2	60	0	0	0	45	0	90	0	0	0	0
Exeter	160	5	33	0	0	0	127	0	69	2	0	0	0
Jefferson	166	1	241	1	0	0	71	0	339	0	0	0	0
Jordan	125	5	56	0	0	0	55	0	127	0	0	0	0
Monroe	145	0	81	1	0	0	69	0	152	0	0	0	0
Mt. Pleasant	99	2	71	1	0	0	53	0	120	2	0	0	0
New Glarus	98	1	40	0	0	0	86	0	50	0	0	0	0
Spring Grove	128	1	100	0	0	0	68	0	160	0	0	0	0
Sylvester	87	1	91	0	0	0	72	0	120	0	0	0	0
Washington	132	6	51	0	0	0	79	3	103	0	0	0	0
York	176	7	73	3	0	0	172	1	82	3	0	0	0
Albany, vil.	124	1	210	1	0	0	107	0	230	0	1	0	0
Brooklyn, vil.	75	3	81	1	0	0	85	0	75	0	0	0	0
Browntown, vil.	50	0	55	0	0	0	34	0	84	0	0	0	0
Monticello, vil.	127	1	202	0	0	0	101	0	246	0	0	0	0
New Glarus, vil.	286	2	177	3	0	0	266	1	203	0	0	0	0
Brodhead, city:													
1st ward	136	9	243	4	0	0	114	7	265	0	0	0	0
2nd ward	195	5	297	6	0	0	179	2	345	3	0	0	0
Monroe, city:													
1st ward	329	2	598	6	0	0	219	0	722	1	0	0	0
2nd ward	219	2	487	7	0	0	161	0	546	2	0	0	0
3rd ward	227	2	251	7	1	0	160	1	319	2	0	0	0
4th ward	189	4	396	2	0	0	147	0	435	0	0	0	0
Total	3,881	68	4,403	45	1	0	2,800	17	5,598	16	1	0	0
GREEN LAKE CO.													
Berlin	50	3	141	1	0	0	43	0	151	1	0	0	0
Brooklyn	73	1	288	1	0	0	54	0	325	1	0	0	0
Green Lake	69	3	232	0	0	0	31	0	276	0	0	0	0
Kingston	89	1	125	3	0	0	56	2	157	2	0	0	0
Mackford	38	1	160	0	0	0	16	2	184	0	0	0	0
Manchester	93	4	141	0	0	0	42	1	189	1	0	0	0
Marquette	55	4	126	0	0	0	37	3	147	0	0	0	0
Princeton	110	0	149	0	0	0	93	0	162	1	0	0	0
Seneca	51	6	67	0	0	0	43	4	77	0	0	0	0
St. Marie	47	1	46	0	0	0	33	0	60	0	0	0	0
Green Lake, vil.	53	1	287	1	0	0	42	0	307	1	0	0	0
Kingston, vil.	44	0	84	0	0	0	25	0	106	0	0	0	0
Marksan, vil.	76	2	392	2	0	0	69	0	417	1	0	0	0
Berlin, city:													
1st ward	146	5	256	4	0	0	151	0	262	0	0	0	0
2nd ward	152	5	385	2	0	0	149	1	395	1	1	0	0
3rd ward	144	2	339	0	0	0	134	0	359	0	0	0	0
4th ward	127	1	143	0	0	0	124	0	142	3	0	0	0
5th ward	98	2	179	0	0	0	100	2	178	0	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
GREEN LAKE CO.—Cont.												
Princeton, city:												
1st ward	54	6	172	1	0	0	44	1	195	1	0	0
2nd ward	78	1	136	1	0	0	65	0	155	0	0	0
3rd ward	75	1	91	1	0	1	77	0	98	0	0	0
Total	1,722	50	3,939	17	0	1	1,428	16	4,342	13	1	0
IOWA CO.												
Arena	180	3	133	2	0	0	148	2	168	2	0	0
Brigham	214	3	113	2	0	0	192	2	138	2	0	0
Clyde	140	7	52	0	0	0	120	0	69	0	0	0
Dodgeville	252	3	227	3	0	0	186	0	295	0	0	0
Eden	96	0	81	1	0	0	60	0	114	0	0	0
Highland	192	3	152	2	0	0	160	0	186	0	0	0
Linden	135	2	191	3	1	0	78	0	250	0	0	0
Mifflin	92	5	176	0	0	0	61	0	205	0	0	0
Mineral Point	163	1	179	0	0	0	108	0	240	0	0	0
Moscow	217	8	103	3	0	0	210	0	123	1	0	0
Pulaski	89	1	78	0	0	0	60	0	105	0	0	0
Ridgeway	176	0	78	0	0	0	130	0	117	1	0	1
Waldwick	135	3	98	0	0	0	95	0	133	0	0	0
Wyoming	89	19	51	0	0	0	68	7	77	1	1	0
Arena, vil.	66	1	84	2	0	0	37	0	49	2	0	0
Avoca, vil.	92	3	77	0	0	0	78	1	92	0	0	0
Barneveld, vil.	95	7	82	0	0	0	110	0	75	0	0	0
Cobb, vil.	53	1	90	1	0	0	31	0	111	0	0	0
Highland, vil.	157	2	138	3	0	0	141	1	154	0	0	0
Hollandale, vil.	101	7	34	0	0	0	88	1	48	0	0	0
Linden, vil.	79	1	74	0	0	0	47	0	100	0	0	0
Livingston, vil.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Rewey, vil.	62	0	60	1	0	0	41	0	78	0	0	0
Ridgeway, vil.	158	0	79	1	0	0	124	0	115	1	2	1
Dodgeville, city:												
1st ward	122	3	165	1	0	0	102	1	179	0	0	0
2nd ward	176	4	367	2	0	0	168	0	372	0	0	0
3rd ward	130	4	202	1	0	0	90	1	239	0	0	0
Mineral Point, city:												
1st ward	151	4	182	1	0	0	97	0	230	0	0	0

IOWA CO.—Cont.												
Mineral Point, city:—Cont.												
2nd ward	166	3	253	1	0	0	138	0	287	0	0	0
3rd ward	51	1	62	1	0	0	35	0	81	0	0	0
4th ward	86	1	84	0	0	0	47	0	109	0	0	0
Total	3,917	100	3,745	31	1	0	3,050	16	4,541	10	3	2
IRON CO.												
Anderson	69	0	9	0	0	0	32	0	30	0	0	3
Carey	98	22	11	2	0	0	82	17	17	1	0	0
Gurney	49	2	31	0	0	0	35	1	40	0	0	0
Kimball	153	47	68	5	0	0	118	33	96	1	0	0
Knight	231	49	18	0	1	0	139	34	59	0	1	0
Mercer	122	7	294	2	0	1	108	1	288	0	1	0
Oma	96	29	66	1	0	0	85	25	75	0	0	0
Pence	157	3	20	1	0	0	110	1	34	1	0	0
Saxon	200	31	71	0	0	0	127	30	100	0	0	0
Sherman:												
1st pct.	56	1	37	0	0	0	49	0	36	0	0	0
2nd pct.	11	1	26	0	0	0	8	0	30	0	0	0
Hurley, city:												
1st ward	192	4	149	2	0	0	140	1	158	1	0	0
2nd ward	186	5	121	1	0	0	126	4	121	0	0	0
3rd ward	183	9	102	3	0	0	124	6	122	2	2	1
4th ward	177	11	83	1	0	0	100	0	99	7	0	0
5th ward	79	0	21	0	0	0	54	0	16	0	0	0
6th ward	116	2	28	0	0	0	71	1	26	0	0	0
Montreal, city:												
1st ward	109	3	18	2	0	0	64	3	40	0	0	0
2nd ward	100	5	32	0	0	0	63	3	50	0	0	0
3rd ward	165	3	61	0	0	0	122	3	72	1	0	0
4th ward	116	6	15	1	0	0	73	3	28	0	0	0
Total	2,665	240	1,281	21	1	1	1,830	173	1,537	14	4	1
JACKSON CO.												
Adams	106	0	82	0	0	0	66	3	120	2	0	0
Albion	163	2	116	0	1	0	108	1	163	1	0	0
Alma	117	1	95	4	0	0	66	2	137	2	0	0
Bear Bluff	112	1	40	1	0	0	5	0	46	0	0	0
Brockway	169	2	77	4	0	0	94	0	129	5	0	0
City Point	81	4	24	0	0	0	49	2	45	0	0	0
Cleveland	92	1	56	1	0	0	67	0	88	0	0	0
Curran	110	0	67	0	0	0	77	0	91	0	0	0
Franklin	129	3	56	0	0	0	88	0	96	1	0	0
Garden Valley	89	0	106	0	0	0	44	0	149	0	0	0
Garfield	90	2	58	0	0	0	68	1	83	1	0	0
Hixton	99	3	90	4	0	0	63	0	121	1	0	0
Irving	153	3	80	0	0	0	90	0	137	1	0	0
Knapp	25	1	35	0	0	0	9	0	51	0	0	0
Komensky	24	3	16	1	0	0	8	0	27	1	0	0
Manchester	53	4	65	0	0	0	31	0	89	4	0	0
Melrose	73	2	52	1	0	0	40	1	62	1	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President							Governor				
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
JACKSON CO.—Cont.												
Millston	30	0	32	0	0	0	29	0	37	1	0	0
North Bend	91	1	76	0	0	0	51	1	105	0	0	0
Northfield	209	3	112	1	0	0	161	0	157	0	0	0
Springfield	101	5	83	2	0	0	76	2	111	0	0	0
Alma Center, vil.	68	1	125	0	0	0	47	0	142	0	0	0
Hixton, vil.	60	2	91	0	0	0	39	0	111	0	0	0
Melrose, vil.	91	4	133	0	0	0	45	0	180	0	1	0
Merrillan, vil.	121	2	88	0	0	0	79	3	123	0	0	0
Taylor, vil.	66	3	70	0	0	0	49	0	88	0	0	0
Black River Falls, city:												
1st ward	132	2	215	4	0	0	76	0	258	1	0	0
2nd ward	107	2	182	2	0	0	79	1	205	1	0	0
3rd ward	79	2	85	0	0	0	53	0	100	0	0	0
4th ward	181	4	146	0	0	0	135	1	197	1	0	0
Total	2,921	63	2,553	25	1	0	1,892	18	3,468	24	1	0
JEFFERSON CO.												
Aztalan	162	2	132	1	0	0	144	0	155	1	0	0
Cold Spring	97	0	53	1	0	0	70	0	86	0	0	0
Concord	100	2	177	1	0	0	85	0	211	0	0	0
Farmington	240	6	121	0	0	0	199	2	171	1	0	0
Hebron	102	4	135	1	0	0	63	1	176	1	0	0
Ixonia	146	9	271	5	0	0	116	0	321	0	0	0
Jefferson	188	9	303	2	0	1	178	4	348	2	0	0
Koshkonong	257	6	244	3	0	0	209	1	310	1	0	0
Lake Mills	159	3	185	1	0	0	131	0	220	1	0	0
Milford	132	5	132	1	0	0	103	1	182	2	0	0
Oakland	274	7	233	0	0	0	245	6	270	0	0	0
Palmyra	78	5	126	1	0	0	60	3	151	1	0	0
Sullivan	131	5	205	3	0	0	95	1	250	5	0	0
Sumner	157	6	83	4	0	0	156	1	104	2	0	0
Waterloo	81	2	76	2	0	0	70	0	98	1	1	0
Watertown	196	2	154	0	0	0	149	0	217	0	0	0
Johnson Creek, vil.	150	0	98	2	0	0	132	1	123	1	0	0
Palmyra, vil.	139	5	212	1	0	0	118	1	243	0	0	0
Sullivan, vil.	53	0	83	0	0	0	49	0	92	0	0	0
Waterloo, vil.	347	5	382	4	0	0	362	1	406	2	0	0
Ft. Atkinson, city:												
1st ward	101	4	189	0	0	0	90	2	209	0	0	0

JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.

Ft. Atkinson, city:—Cont.

2nd ward	171	6	265	3	0	0	186	0	272	1	0	0
3rd ward	118	2	202	1	0	0	117	0	212	1	0	0
4th ward	126	1	132	0	0	0	116	0	150	0	0	0
5th ward	145	0	148	1	0	0	148	0	156	1	0	0
6th ward	120	2	148	3	0	0	128	0	153	1	0	0
7th ward	179	3	193	2	0	0	176	1	200	2	0	0
8th ward	165	1	248	2	0	0	157	0	266	0	0	0

Jefferson, city:

1st ward	211	5	224	2	0	0	216	1	243	2	0	0
2nd ward	153	1	157	0	0	0	144	0	168	0	0	0
3rd ward	246	6	257	4	0	0	253	0	273	1	0	0
4th ward	167	3	122	0	0	0	154	0	133	0	0	0

Lake Mills, city:

1st ward	111	2	187	0	0	0	111	0	198	1	0	0
2nd ward	90	9	183	1	0	0	92	1	196	1	0	0
3rd ward	193	1	238	6	0	0	187	0	264	5	0	0

Watertown, city:

1st ward	126	1	150	2	0	0	113	0	166	4	0	0
2nd ward	170	4	122	0	0	0	165	0	145	0	0	0
3rd ward	163	3	154	1	0	0	168	4	156	2	1	0
4th ward	200	3	157	0	0	0	145	0	160	0	0	0
7th ward	317	2	141	1	0	0	316	0	170	1	0	0
8th ward	109	6	172	0	0	0	111	4	184	0	0	0
9th ward	100	0	184	2	0	0	79	0	201	2	0	0
10th ward	164	0	373	3	0	0	186	0	353	0	0	0
11th ward	296	2	379	7	1	0	289	0	406	0	0	0
12th ward	126	1	114	1	0	0	121	0	129	0	1	0

Total	7,256	151	8,244	75	1	1	6,702	36	9,297	46	3	0
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JUNEAU CO.

Armenia	73	1	38	0	0	0	52	0	55	0	1	0
Clearfield	40	11	55	0	0	0	38	5	65	0	0	0
Cutler	15	0	55	1	0	0	17	0	56	0	0	0
Finley	24	0	6	0	0	0	21	0	10	0	0	0
Fountain	98	3	97	0	0	0	75	1	130	0	0	0
Germantown	25	7	37	0	0	0	22	4	33	0	0	0
Kildare	102	3	53	0	0	0	51	0	100	0	0	0
Kingstown	13	0	27	0	0	0	9	0	31	0	0	0
Lemonweir	145	5	185	2	0	0	77	0	261	0	0	0
Lindina	106	2	212	3	0	0	90	0	229	0	0	0
Lisbon	50	7	97	1	0	0	31	2	128	0	0	0
Lyndon	82	3	64	1	0	0	63	1	84	0	0	0
Marion	47	0	38	0	0	0	28	1	57	0	0	0
Necedah	46	3	91	2	0	0	56	0	86	0	0	0
Orange	69	1	92	3	0	0	39	0	118	2	0	0
Plymouth	118	10	96	3	0	0	108	2	111	3	0	0
Seven Mile Creek	118	1	100	0	0	0	61	1	152	1	0	0
Summit	119	8	137	1	0	0	77	1	173	1	0	0
Wonewoc	128	5	130	0	0	0	113	3	145	1	0	0
Camp Douglas, vil.	87	2	130	2	0	0	62	0	150	0	0	0
Hustler, vil.	35	1	46	0	0	0	19	0	63	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomson (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
JUNEAU CO.—Cont.												
Lyndon Station, vil.	135	3	88	1	0	0	87	0	133	0	0	0
Necedah, vil.	123	7	173	1	0	0	104	3	183	2	0	1
Union Center, vil.	53	0	52	1	0	0	47	0	57	0	0	0
Wonewoc, vil.	115	1	218	0	0	0	145	0	221	0	0	0
Elroy, city:												
1st ward	85	0	76	0	0	0	87	0	75	0	0	0
2nd ward	83	2	77	0	0	0	90	1	72	0	0	0
3rd ward	99	1	83	1	0	0	114	0	65	0	0	0
4th ward	70	1	84	1	0	0	82	1	67	0	0	0
Mauston, city:												
1st ward	101	2	187	0	0	0	66	1	207	0	0	0
2nd ward	41	1	125	2	0	0	32	0	134	0	0	0
3rd ward	125	2	335	1	0	0	108	2	350	0	0	0
4th ward	99	0	243	1	0	0	58	0	284	1	1	0
New Lisbon, city:												
1st ward	52	0	72	0	0	0	52	1	74	0	0	0
2nd ward	77	1	89	0	0	0	58	0	111	0	0	0
3rd ward	23	2	32	0	0	0	15	0	46	0	0	0
4th ward	68	3	73	0	0	0	57	0	89	2	0	0
Total	2,889	99	3,793	28	0	0	2,311	30	4,405	13	2	1
KENOSHA CO.												
Brighton	118	3	152	4	0	0	86	2	191	0	0	0
Bristol	143	11	429	1	0	1	95	4	497	1	0	0
Paris	131	9	240	0	0	0	99	5	267	0	0	0
Pleasant Prairie:												
1st pct.	592	26	536	14	0	0	447	10	656	9	0	0
2nd pct.	429	51	245	10	0	0	391	18	302	13	0	0
Randall	73	3	120	0	0	0	50	2	135	0	0	0
Salem	337	21	701	3	0	0	255	9	782	2	0	0
Somers:												
1st pct.	613	40	528	1	0	0	524	20	643	2	1	0
2nd pct.	292	17	265	4	0	1	269	13	287	6	1	0
Wheatland	104	2	262	1	0	0	84	0	267	1	1	0
Silver Lake, vil.	99	5	144	0	0	0	78	4	163	0	0	0
Twin Lakes, vil.	81	6	178	1	0	0	65	2	194	1	0	0
Kenosha, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	459	9	220	3	0	0	373	6	293	2	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	558	29	210	15	0	1	537	15	259	7	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	488	29	221	11	0	0	450	11	257	12	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	462	32	229	10	2	0	440	18	284	12	0	0

3rd ward, 1st pct.	435	38	203	3	0	0	399	20	253	4	1	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	349	13	256	3	0	0	305	8	299	1	1	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	333	20	339	7	0	0	328	3	346	0	0	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	306	12	333	5	0	0	258	9	377	4	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	149	12	450	7	0	0	127	2	482	0	1	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	153	4	518	6	0	0	139	1	543	1	0	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	331	22	268	6	0	0	261	6	299	7	0	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	370	16	323	9	0	0	340	6	356	4	0	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	551	57	140	10	2	1	526	12	200	12	1	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	353	5	284	2	2	0	324	4	301	3	0	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	458	10	187	10	0	0	380	6	199	2	0	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	493	33	221	3	0	0	404	4	251	6	0	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	493	33	144	5	0	0	443	13	190	2	2	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.	473	29	143	10	0	0	461	6	162	9	0	0
10th ward, 1st pct.	451	31	176	7	0	0	437	0	206	11	0	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	527	32	142	4	0	0	504	12	177	3	0	1
11th ward, 1st pct.	493	39	160	5	1	0	472	17	189	2	1	1
11th ward, 2nd pct.	616	18	162	11	0	0	602	8	201	5	0	0
12th ward, 1st pct.	576	33	131	9	0	0	550	18	148	1	0	4
12th ward, 2nd pct.	437	23	146	5	0	0	424	16	180	5	0	0
13th ward, 1st pct.	413	22	240	6	0	1	370	11	286	2	0	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.	393	28	207	5	0	0	390	9	254	3	0	0
14th ward, 1st pct.	392	21	246	6	0	0	320	11	317	5	1	0
14th ward, 2nd pct.	365	14	396	5	0	0	345	4	430	1	0	1
15th ward, 1st pct.	331	24	444	6	0	0	291	8	501	2	1	0
15th ward, 2nd pct.	424	19	287	4	0	0	387	7	327	5	0	0
16th ward, 1st pct.	345	18	281	4	0	0	314	5	317	4	1	0
16th ward, 2nd pct.	328	20	223	10	0	0	313	10	244	9	0	0
17th ward, 1st pct.	467	42	195	5	2	1	426	23	233	8	1	0
17th ward, 2nd pct.	459	40	254	6	0	0	434	13	300	4	0	0
18th ward, 1st pct.	399	28	337	7	0	0	351	16	389	5	1	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.	469	17	264	12	0	0	417	7	305	3	0	0
Total	17,987	1,046	12,780	281	9	6	16,285	434	14,739	201	15	8
KEWAUNEE CO.												
Ahnapee	88	6	238	0	0	0	98	1	211	0	0	0
Carlton	192	5	197	0	0	0	145	1	221	1	0	0
Casco	165	3	128	0	0	0	138	0	137	0	0	0
Franklin	216	9	140	2	1	0	193	0	155	0	0	0
Lincoln	160	2	151	0	0	0	106	0	171	0	1	0
Luxemburg	151	4	260	1	0	0	133	0	216	0	0	0
Montpelier	118	3	328	0	1	1	102	0	336	0	0	0
Pierce	89	0	175	0	0	0	81	0	172	0	0	0
Red River	120	2	127	2	0	0	97	0	118	0	0	0
West Kewaunee	193	3	227	1	0	2	148	0	244	0	0	0
Casco, vil.	97	2	86	0	0	0	80	0	91	0	0	2
Luxemburg, vil.	50	0	167	1	0	0	50	0	158	0	0	0
Algoma, city	547	8	771	3	1	1	461	5	781	2	0	0
Kewaunee, city:	560	17	651	5	0	0	461	0	684	0	0	0
Total	2,746	64	3,646	15	3	4	2,293	7	3,685	3	1	2

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President						Governor						
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
LA CROSSE CO.													
Bangor	110	1	87	0	0	0	57	0	141	0	0	0	
Barre	108	3	46	0	0	0	63	3	80	0	0	0	
Burns	111	5	161	0	0	1	63	1	213	0	0	0	
Campbell:													
1st pct.	121	7	138	1	0	0	85	7	166	0	0	0	
2nd pct.	343	11	120	0	0	1	305	4	153	1	0	1	
Farmington	167	1	189	2	0	0	102	1	253	0	0	0	
Greenfield	139	0	93	1	0	0	110	0	120	0	0	1	
Hamilton	157	5	162	1	0	0	99	0	229	0	0	0	
Holland	97	3	153	0	0	0	69	0	179	0	0	0	
Onalaska	132	2	193	0	0	0	99	2	222	0	0	0	
Shelby	436	8	413	6	0	1	342	6	501	2	1	0	
Washington	181	2	69	0	0	0	135	0	119	0	0	0	
Bangor, vil.	166	0	241	1	0	0	114	0	300	1	0	0	
Holmen, vil.	66	4	188	0	0	0	62	0	206	0	0	0	
Rockland, vil.	58	3	46	0	0	0	51	0	55	0	0	0	
West Salem, vil.	242	1	355	0	0	0	170	0	431	1	0	0	
La Crosse, city:													
1st ward	338	3	227	2	0	0	247	0	310	3	0	0	
2nd ward	194	3	95	1	0	0	167	0	126	3	1	0	
3rd ward	355	9	176	3	0	0	319	1	209	2	0	0	
4th ward	342	15	357	2	0	0	280	5	401	6	0	0	
5th ward	329	10	103	1	0	1	269	3	144	4	0	1	
6th ward	287	4	485	4	0	0	263	2	514	3	0	0	
7th ward	537	14	663	6	0	0	518	3	705	11	0	0	
8th ward	808	25	525	2	0	0	690	7	660	10	0	0	
9th ward	416	8	336	2	0	0	338	4	306	3	0	0	
10th ward	584	8	314	3	0	0	503	0	397	8	0	0	
11th ward	457	18	499	9	0	0	386	1	577	8	0	0	
12th ward	111	1	74	1	0	0	98	0	87	3	0	0	
13th ward	264	8	187	2	0	0	222	0	236	2	0	0	
14th ward	430	14	1,033	3	0	0	367	3	1,124	5	0	0	
15th ward	362	9	122	2	0	0	297	2	191	8	0	1	
16th ward	321	10	914	11	0	0	262	1	965	8	0	0	
17th ward	496	6	259	4	0	0	439	3	325	1	0	0	
18th ward	447	10	214	1	0	0	394	1	264	7	0	0	
19th ward	320	5	156	2	0	0	259	2	206	5	1	0	
20th ward	877	26	341	3	1	0	761	9	456	16	0	0	
21st ward	969	29	451	4	0	0	876	7	546	14	1	0	

LA CROSSE CO.—Cont.

Onalaska, city:

1st ward	83	1	68	2	0	0	66	1	81	1	0	0
2nd ward	6	5	128	3	0	0	188	3	156	2	0	0
3rd ward	168	2	144	1	0	0	106	0	189	0	0	0
Total	12,345	299	10,525	86	1	4	10,241	82	12,543	138	4	4

LAFAYETTE CO.

Argyle	136	6	60	0	0	0	133	1	76	1	0	0
Belmont	92	3	88	0	0	0	56	0	128	0	0	0
Benton	109	5	104	0	0	0	90	2	128	0	0	0
Blanchard	101	1	24	1	0	0	96	0	33	1	0	0
Darlington	237	1	176	3	0	0	198	0	226	0	0	0
Elk Grove	86	2	98	0	0	0	38	0	145	0	0	0
Fayette	136	2	83	0	0	0	116	1	102	1	0	0
Gratiot	160	1	135	0	0	0	128	1	169	0	0	0
Kendall	138	0	45	0	0	0	111	0	71	0	0	0
Lamont	100	1	75	3	0	0	95	0	88	0	0	0
Monticello	34	1	48	0	0	0	25	1	55	0	0	0
New Diggings	127	1	141	0	0	0	94	1	178	0	0	0
Seymour	103	0	143	1	0	0	94	0	159	0	0	0
Shullsburg	102	1	101	0	0	0	84	0	118	0	0	0
Wayne	90	1	98	1	0	0	67	0	126	0	0	0
White Oak Springs	22	0	56	0	0	0	18	0	62	0	0	0
Willow Springs	221	1	118	0	0	0	176	0	171	0	0	0
Wiota	275	8	166	1	0	0	225	1	226	0	0	0
Argyle, vil.	154	5	194	2	0	0	191	0	169	0	0	0
Belmont, vil.	73	3	122	3	0	0	52	1	153	0	0	0
Benton, vil.	184	0	176	0	0	0	170	0	191	1	0	0
Blanchardville, vil.	189	4	181	0	0	0	182	0	192	0	0	0
Gratiot, vil.	78	1	55	0	0	0	69	0	63	0	0	0
South Wayne, vil.	62	3	106	2	0	0	45	0	131	0	0	0
Darlington, city:												
1st ward	212	2	231	0	0	0	203	0	248	1	0	0
2nd ward	284	3	212	2	0	0	285	1	231	2	0	0
Shullsburg, city:												
1st ward	118	0	119	0	0	2	105	0	138	0	0	0
2nd ward	137	0	133	0	0	0	135	0	144	0	0	0
Total	3,740	55	3,288	19	0	2	3,281	10	3,921	7	0	0

LANGLADE CO.

Ackley	150	20	83	0	0	0	108	14	134	0	0	0
Ainsworth	44	2	53	1	0	0	26	0	69	1	0	1
Antigo	291	1	262	2	0	0	203	1	321	1	0	0
Elcho	141	10	294	2	0	0	128	5	307	2	0	0
Evergreen	138	2	26	0	0	0	105	0	44	1	1	0
Langlade	128	3	75	0	0	0	108	3	93	0	0	0
Neva	189	55	113	1	0	0	126	44	182	2	0	0
Norwood	218	1	128	1	0	0	137	0	205	0	0	0
Parrish	20	1	14	0	0	0	7	0	24	0	0	0
Peck	95	29	46	0	0	0	72	26	69	0	1	0
Polar	123	13	131	0	0	0	38	4	175	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President							Governor					
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
LANGLADE CO.—Cont.													
Price	73	71	0	0	0	0	49	1	85	1	0	0	
Rolling	156	4	122	0	0	0	123	0	152	1	0	0	
Summit	25	1	55	1	0	0	13	0	66	0	0	0	
Upham	74	7	53	0	0	0	73	2	56	0	0	0	
Vilas	60	2	28	0	0	0	39	2	50	0	0	0	
Wolf River	179	3	74	0	0	0	140	2	108	0	0	0	
White Lake, vil.	115	0	50	1	0	0	91	0	79	0	0	0	
Antigo, city:													
1st ward	227	4	297	1	0	0	167	1	356	0	0	0	
2nd ward	308	8	323	1	1	0	239	1	391	0	0	0	
3rd ward	425	14	214	1	0	0	351	0	269	0	0	0	
4th ward	451	10	267	4	0	0	272	4	359	3	0	0	
5th ward	220	5	261	0	0	0	186	2	293	0	0	0	
6th ward	496	9	472	2	0	0	399	2	560	1	0	0	
Total	4,346	275	3,441	18	1	0	3,250	114	4,447	13	2	1	
LINCOLN CO.													
Birch	69	3	87	0	0	0	50	2	108	1	0	0	
Bradley	136	11	160	8	0	0	123	8	214	1	0	0	
Corning	113	11	151	0	0	0	57	4	207	0	0	0	
Harding	23	0	28	1	0	0	9	2	42	0	0	0	
Harrison	87	1	104	0	0	0	52	2	130	0	0	0	
King	33	1	59	0	0	0	18	2	81	0	0	0	
Merrill	171	8	135	2	0	2	104	6	195	2	0	2	
Pine River	147	4	221	0	0	0	94	4	275	2	0	0	
Rock Falls	48	1	48	2	0	0	26	2	72	0	0	0	
Russell	69	7	113	2	0	2	30	7	154	0	0	1	
Schley	125	24	99	3	0	0	64	10	161	1	0	0	
Scott	113	6	187	2	0	0	63	4	235	2	0	0	
Skanawan	52	2	47	0	0	0	36	4	63	0	0	0	
Somo	33	11	43	0	2	0	21	13	55	0	2	0	
Tomahawk	34	2	63	0	0	0	29	0	78	0	0	0	
Wilson	24	0	36	0	0	0	23	0	37	1	0	0	
Merrill, city:													
1st ward	231	2	277	0	0	1	189	2	329	1	0	0	
2nd ward	123	3	242	2	0	0	89	1	286	0	1	0	
3rd ward	173	7	280	3	0	0	127	1	336	0	0	0	
4th ward	198	3	152	1	0	0	157	1	194	1	0	0	
5th ward	128	3	221	2	0	0	118	1	234	2	0	0	

LINCOLN CO.—Cont.

Merrill, city:—Cont.

6th ward	266	5	224	2	3	0	185	4	302	0	1	1
7th ward	290	9	430	4	0	0	253	2	480	0	0	0
8th ward	172	9	159	0	0	0	137	9	190	1	0	0
Tomahawk, city:												
1st ward	56	0	116	1	0	0	47	0	121	0	0	0
2nd ward	114	5	112	0	0	0	83	2	140	1	0	0
3rd ward	168	1	232	2	0	0	154	3	244	0	1	0
4th ward	172	1	293	0	0	0	137	4	323	0	0	0
Total	3,368	140	4,339	37	5	5	2,475	100	5,286	16	5	4

MANITOWOC CO.

Cato	270	2	245	0	0	0	216	0	285	0	0	0
Centerville	210	11	199	5	0	0	163	3	253	3	0	0
Cooperstown	222	6	196	0	0	0	202	0	219	0	0	0
Eaton	162	9	189	0	0	0	138	4	221	2	0	0
Franklin	278	9	192	2	0	2	194	0	256	0	0	0
Gibson	205	3	172	0	0	0	150	0	205	0	0	0
Kossuth	301	10	345	0	0	0	255	0	377	0	0	0
Liberty	175	4	214	1	0	0	142	1	253	1	0	0
Manitowoc	100	3	110	3	0	0	77	1	134	1	1	0
Manitowoc Rapids	541	15	467	7	0	1	420	0	574	1	0	0
Maple Grove	112	8	192	0	0	0	101	5	194	0	0	1
Meeme	200	1	156	0	0	0	134	0	227	0	0	0
Mishicot	313	7	242	3	0	0	249	3	298	0	0	0
Newton	231	8	264	3	1	0	168	0	333	2	0	0
Rockland	107	13	199	0	0	0	87	3	230	1	0	0
Schleswig	178	7	106	4	0	0	150	4	147	2	0	0
Two Creeks	90	1	86	0	0	0	70	0	108	0	0	0
Two Rivers	384	12	213	6	0	0	332	2	280	2	0	0
Reedsville, vil.	127	4	198	0	0	0	105	1	193	0	0	0
Valders, vil.	94	0	133	0	0	0	79	0	148	0	0	0
Kiel, city:												
1st ward	126	2	200	3	0	0	138	0	197	0	0	0
2nd ward	162	3	142	2	0	0	166	0	143	2	0	0
3rd ward	76	1	51	0	0	0	83	0	48	0	0	0
Manitowoc, city:												
1st ward	555	15	494	10	0	0	454	2	585	2	0	0
2nd ward	444	12	616	4	0	0	322	1	726	0	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	517	15	428	10	0	0	438	5	496	4	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	542	13	433	11	0	0	462	3	541	5	0	0
4th ward	533	8	708	4	0	0	454	6	773	1	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	571	17	336	3	0	0	494	5	391	1	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	784	28	470	7	1	0	616	6	563	2	0	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	324	19	576	3	0	0	294	5	614	1	0	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	577	22	487	9	1	0	486	5	576	1	0	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	690	19	240	6	1	0	618	4	312	0	0	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.	740	9	311	4	1	0	646	1	358	0	0	0
Two Rivers, city:												
1st ward	294	8	140	0	0	0	275	3	161	2	0	0
2nd ward	279	4	70	4	0	0	250	2	102	3	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President						Governor					
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
MANITOWOC CO.—Cont.												
Two Rivers, city:—Cont.												
3rd ward	235	9	290	4	0	1	209	2	317	4	0	0
4th ward	321	5	264	10	0	0	292	1	315	5	0	0
5th ward	381	1	193	3	0	0	339	1	242	2	0	0
6th ward	352	5	145	6	0	0	313	3	190	3	0	0
7th ward	353	4	136	6	1	0	335	3	168	9	0	1
8th ward	247	3	101	5	0	0	214	6	124	6	0	0
Total	13,401	355	10,947	150	6	4	11,330	93	12,877	70	0	4
MARATHON CO.												
Bergen	110	5	25	0	0	0	99	3	38	0	0	0
Berlin	64	5	136	2	0	0	53	3	157	0	0	0
Bern	69	4	36	1	0	0	61	1	42	1	0	0
Bevent	232	3	22	1	0	0	200	1	44	0	0	0
Brighton	86	4	84	2	0	0	40	1	133	0	0	0
Cassel	232	2	67	0	0	0	183	0	113	1	0	0
Cleveland	118	8	138	3	0	0	90	3	170	2	0	0
Day	108	5	165	0	0	0	76	2	206	0	0	0
Easton	170	1	155	8	0	0	106	3	218	5	0	0
Eau Pleine	83	3	123	2	0	0	68	3	145	0	0	0
Elderon	104	2	80	2	0	1	80	2	105	2	0	0
Emmet	235	1	74	0	0	0	164	1	130	0	0	0
Frankfort	100	2	108	4	0	0	61	1	149	3	0	0
Franzen	150	2	44	1	0	0	145	1	57	0	0	0
Green Valley	54	0	37	2	0	0	35	0	55	1	0	0
Guenther	106	0	34	1	0	0	94	0	41	0	0	0
Halsey	127	6	28	7	0	0	84	5	64	9	0	0
Hamburg	116	4	121	5	0	0	62	1	172	3	0	0
Harrison	67	2	52	0	0	0	59	2	63	0	0	0
Hewitt	91	4	55	0	0	0	77	1	73	0	0	0
Holton	126	2	114	17	0	0	105	1	149	10	0	0
Hull	137	10	173	0	0	0	102	5	209	1	0	0
Johnson	142	2	111	11	0	0	93	0	168	5	0	0
Knowlton	208	6	76	0	0	0	178	2	87	0	0	0
Kronenwetter	583	7	137	4	0	0	553	2	168	0	0	0
Maine	231	7	162	3	0	0	173	2	222	4	0	0
Marathon	194	3	103	0	0	0	154	2	141	0	0	0
McMillan	140	3	173	2	0	0	98	0	218	3	0	0
Mosinee	295	15	85	0	0	0	263	9	112	0	0	0

MARATHON CO.—Cont.

Norrie	118	4	108	1	0	0	89	1	133	1	0	1
Plover	69		110	1	0	0	53	2	125	1	0	0
Reid	217	9	11	1	0	0	190	6	23	0	0	0
Rib Falls	138	3	72	0	1	0	87	0	123	1	0	0
Rib Mountain:												
1st pct.	173	8	93	5	0	0	144	6	118	2	0	0
2nd pct.	251	2	74	6	0	0	226	0	106	4	0	0
Reitbrock	292	4	47	3	0	0	223	0	109	1	0	0
Ringle	158	17	50	5	0	0	127	5	89	9	1	0
Spencer	88	0	86	1	0	0	58	0	118	0	0	0
Stettin:												
1st pct.	130	9	67	5	0	0	99	7	95	3	0	0
2nd pct.	350	8	164	2	0	0	287	4	221	0	1	0
Texas	273	7	135	2	1	0	213	2	187	1	0	0
Wausau	242	8	141	7	0	0	197	4	189	2	0	0
Weston	471	16	158	4	0	0	422	7	206	6	1	0
Wien	116	1	133	1	0	0	68	0	180	1	0	0
Abbotsford, vil.	16	0	28	0	0	0	17	0	29	0	0	0
Athens, vil.	154	0	148	13	0	0	89	0	212	8	0	0
Brokaw, vil.	158	1	26	1	0	0	152	0	40	0	0	0
Edgar, vil.	173	4	117	0	2	0	133	0	161	0	0	0
Elderon, vil.	48	1	46	1	0	0	36	1	53	0	0	0
Fenwood, vil.	23	0	30	0	0	0	12	0	37	0	0	0
Hatley, vil.	70	0	36	0	0	0	69	0	37	0	0	0
Marathon, vil.	214	5	138	6	0	0	176	2	169	2	0	0
Rothschild, vil.	401	11	148	5	0	1	378	8	174	2	1	1
Schofield, vil.	499	3	175	12	0	0	436	2	242	7	0	0
Spencer, vil.	99	3	173	1	0	0	65	1	216	0	0	0
Stratford, vil.	112	4	218	2	0	1	86	3	254	1	0	0
Unity, vil.	25	2	42	4	0	0	18	0	57	1	0	0
Colby, city	17	1	53	0	0	0	16	0	59	0	0	0
Mosinee, city:												
1st ward	91	0	110	1	0	0	82	0	118	2	0	0
2nd ward	133	0	88	1	0	0	113	0	113	1	0	0
3rd ward	82	0	70	2	0	0	78	0	78	0	0	0
4th ward	95	1	66	1	0	0	78	0	81	0	0	0
Wausau, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	512	6	863	19	0	0	483	1	917	3	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	300	5	336	8	0	0	273	6	354	3	0	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	368	9	355	11	0	0	332	5	398	6	0	0
2nd ward	369		210	6	0	0	321	1	254	6	0	0
3rd ward	194	5	295	2	0	0	178	3	317	0	0	0
4th ward	148	4	270	3	0	0	118	2	324	1	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	213	2	179	2	0	0	171	0	217	0	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	178	5	292	10	0	0	150	5	324	6	0	0
5th ward, 3rd pct.	201	0	489	2	0	0	207	0	476	0	0	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	479	16	294	8	0	0	416	5	368	4	0	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	504	18	301	3	0	0	471	8	377	0	0	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	216	5	245	7	0	0	172	0	287	5	0	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	488	5	318	5	0	1	402	5	406	3	0	0
7th ward, 3rd pct.	594	12	303	6	0	0	537	5	363	5	0	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	330	1	172	19	0	0	273	3	238	14	0	1

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President						Governor						
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MARATHON CO.—Cont.													
Wausau, city:—Cont.													
8th ward, 2nd pct.	458	13	348	21	1	1	385	2	456	10	1	1	
9th ward	372	4	345	6	0	0	338	2	338	2	0	0	
Total	15,898	368	11,494	310	5	4	13,300	171	14,215	174	5	4	
MARINETTE CO.													
Amberg	98	3	186	5	1	0	68	3	217	5	0	0	
Athelstane	38	4	78	1	0	0	34	2	89	0	0	0	
Beaver	143	22	180	1	0	0	117	13	218	1	0	0	
Beecher	46	3	46	1	0	0	38	2	55	0	0	0	
Dunbar	61	4	77	1	0	0	49	1	91	0	0	0	
Goofman	290	8	124	1	0	0	246	9	166	0	0	0	
Grover	171	5	252	0	0	0	99	1	342	0	0	0	
Lake	135	9	119	2	0	0	104	5	157	0	0	0	
Middle Inlet	82	5	98	1	0	0	72	6	108	0	0	0	
Niagara	94	2	65	1	0	0	74	2	82	0	0	0	
Pembine	97	1	115	0	0	0	83	1	140	1	0	0	
Peshigo	268	2	265	1	0	0	231	0	316	0	0	0	
Porterfield	195	5	156	2	0	1	155	0	206	0	0	0	
Pound	138	12	143	0	1	0	99	7	189	1	0	0	
Silver Cliff	15	2	34	0	0	0	10	0	41	0	0	0	
Stephenson	308	26	281	2	0	0	273	19	349	3	0	0	
Wagner	98	3	83	0	0	0	76	3	113	0	0	0	
Wausaukee	113	10	64	6	0	0	101	4	74	3	0	0	
Coleman, vil.	83	1	123	1	0	0	71	2	145	1	0	0	
Niagara, vil.	585	5	287	5	0	0	516	6	359	3	1	0	
Pound, vil.	50	2	84	0	0	0	36	4	99	0	0	0	
Wausaukee, vil.	115	2	107	1	0	0	92	0	140	2	0	0	
Marinette, city:													
1st ward, 1st pct.	238	1	87	0	0	0	189	1	141	0	0	0	
1st ward, 2nd pct.	222	5	79	2	0	0	192	0	105	6	0	0	
2nd ward, 1st pct.	214	7	127	2	0	0	170	3	183	0	0	0	
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	353	3	289	3	0	0	297	2	345	2	0	0	
3rd ward, 1st pct.	231	2	372	3	0	0	167	0	434	2	0	0	
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	418	9	284	4	0	0	320	2	382	0	0	0	
4th ward, 1st pct.	310	0	306	0	0	0	233	0	395	1	0	0	
4th ward, 2nd pct.	293	0	195	4	0	0	223	1	270	4	0	0	
5th ward, 1st pct.	277	2	399	0	0	0	223	1	461	0	0	0	
5th ward, 2nd pct.	332	2	275	1	0	0	291	3	331	0	0	0	

Peshtigo, city:												
1st ward	107	0	137	1	0	0	81	0	202	0	0	0
2nd ward	132	1	199	1	0	0	92	0	250	0	0	0
3rd ward	118	1	153	3	0	0	73	0	211	0	0	0
Total	6,468	169	5,869	56	2	1	5,195	101	7,406	35	1	0
MARQUETTE CO.												
Buffalo	76	1	89	1	0	0	64	0	101	0	0	0
Crystal Lake	15	0	70	0	0	0	7	0	77	0	0	0
Douglas	93	2	172	2	0	0	94	0	179	0	0	0
Harris	56	2	79	0	0	0	30	0	108	0	0	0
Mecan	46	4	61	1	0	0	33	1	77	0	0	0
Montello	48	1	83	3	0	0	41	0	100	0	0	0
Moundville	37	1	84	0	0	0	26	1	99	0	0	0
Neshkoro	31	3	23	0	0	0	34	1	23	0	0	0
Newton	33	0	73	0	0	0	10	0	97	0	0	0
Oxford	21	0	66	0	0	0	15	0	74	0	0	0
Packwaukee	83	3	163	0	0	0	64	5	186	3	0	0
Shields	33	4	88	0	0	0	27	1	99	1	0	0
Springfield	51	1	64	0	0	0	22	0	102	0	0	0
Westfield	71	0	54	0	0	0	41	0	85	0	0	0
Endeavor, vil.	50	1	92	4	0	0	39	0	111	0	0	0
Neshkoro, vil.	41	0	110	1	0	0	34	0	118	1	0	0
Oxford, vil.	79	0	99	1	0	0	53	0	123	1	0	0
Westfield, vil.	108	0	266	1	0	0	91	1	303	0	0	0
Montello, city:												
1st ward	31	1	109	0	0	0	21	2	112	0	0	0
2nd ward	26	0	66	0	0	0	19	0	75	0	0	0
3rd ward	26	0	60	0	0	0	21	0	73	0	0	0
4th ward	40	0	62	0	0	0	32	1	71	0	0	0
Total	1,095	24	2,033	14	0	0	818	13	2,393	6	0	0
MILWAUKEE CO.												
Franklin:												
1st pct.	328	11	290	12	0	0	287	11	341	7	1	0
2nd pct.	167	10	209	4	0	0	166	2	208	4	0	0
Granville:												
1st pct.	153	5	202	6	0	0	135	3	221	7	0	0
2nd pct.	192	11	267	12	0	0	182	6	289	7	1	0
3rd pct.	451	22	229	13	0	0	381	9	307	12	1	0
4th pct.	277	12	123	12	0	0	264	5	146	10	0	0
5th pct.	286	21	151	18	0	0	264	12	192	11	0	0
6th pct.	352	38	211	31	0	0	326	21	251	32	0	0
7th pct.	313	17	271	11	1	8	267	5	307	11	3	0
8th pct.	123	4	160	7	0	0	120	2	166	4	0	0
Greenfield:												
1st pct.	283	21	249	2	0	0	255	17	276	6	0	0
2nd pct.	456	32	184	13	4	1	419	21	227	16	0	0
3rd pct.	308	34	146	10	0	1	292	31	155	11	0	1
4th pct.	175	8	297	6	0	0	167	5	313	4	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President						Governor					
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.												
Greenfield—Cont.												
5th pct.	222	15	108	8	0	0	207	10	126	9	1	1
6th pct.	425	34	274	14	1	1	413	25	300	11	0	0
7th pct.	497	10	321	9	0	0	448	5	365	6	0	0
8th pct.	311	16	342	7	0	0	332	7	334	9	0	0
9th pct.	439	29	261	9	0	0	453	22	257	9	0	0
10th pct.	69	4	174	3	0	0	72	3	169	3	0	0
11th pct.	244	14	173	4	0	0	214	12	191	3	0	0
Lake:												
1st pct.	200	22	110	7	1	1	175	10	135	5	0	1
2nd pct.	484	40	327	18	1	0	398	14	407	18	1	0
3rd pct.	408	46	130	15	0	0	383	16	164	16	2	0
4th pct.	412	28	311	14	1	0	406	13	335	13	1	0
5th pct.	355	31	278	20	0	0	322	20	327	20	1	0
6th pct.	463	31	196	29	1	0	459	13	240	13	0	2
7th pct.	350	21	136	5	1	0	322	9	185	9	1	0
8th pct.	193	15	83	9	1	0	184	5	91	5	0	0
9th pct.	106	11	64	6	0	1	90	5	87	5	0	0
10th pct.	295	23	101	13	0	0	265	11	136	11	0	0
Milwaukee:												
1st pct.	183	18	411	20	0	0	200	6	408	20	0	0
2nd pct.	299	11	276	16	0	0	292	5	277	12	0	0
3rd pct.	173	17	270	11	0	0	171	11	284	10	0	0
4th pct.	116	4	363	7	0	1	126	1	357	4	0	0
Oak Creek:												
1st pct.	410	42	371	8	0	0	316	30	462	7	1	1
2nd pct.	435	27	102	2	0	1	350	15	191	3	0	0
Wauwatosa:												
1st pct.	236	2	288	2	0	0	208	1	303	7	0	0
2nd pct.	440	22	247	15	0	0	398	19	278	12	1	0
3rd pct.	284	6	423	12	0	0	282	1	685	8	0	0
4th pct.	160	8	236	2	0	0	126	4	257	7	0	0
5th pct.	459	21	289	13	0	0	445	11	304	12	0	0
6th pct.	342	20	271	7	0	0	339	16	275	3	0	1
7th pct.	311	29	133	8	0	0	306	20	147	8	0	0
8th pct.	290	19	131	4	1	0	270	14	154	5	0	0
9th pct.	318	15	274	16	0	0	308	15	286	20	0	0
Fox Point, vil.:												
1st pct.	52	2	431	3	0	0	63	0	419	1	0	0
2nd pct.	51	6	513	8	0	0	82	5	490	1	1	0

Greendale, vil.:

1st pct. 550 55 267 27 0 2 559 38 311 24 2 2

River Hills, vil.:

1st pct. 42 2 221 1 0 0 37 3 229 0 0 0

Shorewood, vil.:

1st pct. 343 29 1,136 32 0 0 392 15 1,098 12 0 0

2nd pct. 398 24 1,005 24 0 0 449 2 999 10 0 0

3rd pct. 319 27 942 10 0 0 341 14 929 8 0 0

4th pct. 403 42 1,270 14 2 0 412 12 1,309 8 0 1

5th pct. 458 42 1,249 33 0 0 489 10 1,248 18 0 0

West Milwaukee, vil.:

1st pct. 284 17 149 20 0 0 248 11 166 19 0 0

2nd pct. 245 33 146 7 0 0 211 21 183 9 0 0

3rd pct. 216 20 233 11 0 0 197 15 252 11 0 0

4th pct. 264 26 204 7 0 0 226 18 239 9 0 0

5th pct. 268 9 232 12 0 0 238 8 261 6 0 0

6th pct. 222 23 43 4 0 0 179 12 85 11 2 0

Whitefish Bay, vil.:

1st pct. 169 21 1,070 16 0 0 222 9 1,040 6 0 0

2nd pct. 219 26 1,129 16 0 0 267 6 1,142 0 0 0

3rd pct. 334 28 1,127 28 0 0 380 7 1,123 9 1 2

4th pct. 186 16 776 18 0 0 230 4 755 7 0 0

5th pct. 239 15 858 20 1 0 265 6 879 4 0 0

Cudahy, city:

1st ward 664 59 304 19 0 1 610 23 403 15 0 1

2nd ward 735 67 407 17 0 1 659 31 535 17 1 0

3rd ward 797 84 236 7 1 0 762 40 275 8 2 1

4th ward 813 43 182 6 1 2 740 21 239 8 2 1

Milwaukee, city:

1st ward, 1st pct. 187 6 459 9 0 0 200 6 452 3 0 0

1st ward, 2nd pct. 275 5 276 6 0 0 258 1 291 6 0 0

1st ward, 3rd pct. 345 4 191 1 0 0 283 6 241 3 0 0

1st ward, 4th pct. 171 17 542 4 0 0 176 10 532 2 0 0

1st ward, 5th pct. 333 5 197 11 0 0 340 2 194 6 0 0

1st ward, 6th pct. 433 40 35 1 0 0 386 9 101 3 0 0

1st ward, 7th pct. 345 11 64 2 0 0 323 7 75 2 1 0

1st ward, 8th pct. 440 19 93 7 0 0 416 11 129 3 0 0

1st ward, 9th pct. 310 13 215 3 0 0 292 10 233 2 0 0

1st ward, 10th pct. 396 18 209 3 0 0 358 14 247 1 0 0

1st ward, 11th pct. 409 8 95 8 1 0 387 8 120 9 3 0

1st ward, 12th pct. 271 7 264 7 0 1 279 6 254 2 0 0

1st ward, 13th pct. 361 9 168 6 0 0 366 6 161 8 0 0

1st ward, 14th pct. 326 20 179 8 0 1 287 14 219 10 1 0

1st ward, 15th pct. 374 12 170 9 0 0 351 9 196 8 0 0

1st ward, 16th pct. 299 6 260 6 0 0 277 2 279 3 0 0

1st ward, 17th pct. 206 7 282 9 0 0 210 2 285 4 0 0

2nd ward, 1st pct. 433 27 155 12 0 0 381 15 203 13 15 0

2nd ward, 2nd pct. 326 19 124 9 0 1 307 15 152 6 15 0

2nd ward, 3rd pct. 439 12 173 11 0 3 425 6 202 6 7 0

2nd ward, 4th pct. 427 15 155 17 0 0 391 7 194 15 7 0

2nd ward, 5th pct. 329 22 117 5 0 1 301 14 151 7 14 0

2nd ward, 6th pct. 467 25 110 7 1 0 425 15 159 15 15 0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President						Governor						
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.													
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.													
2nd ward, 7th pct.	407	22	158	11	0	0	382	12	190	16	12	0	
2nd ward, 8th pct.	369	45	164	12	2	0	355	23	181	14	23	0	
2nd ward, 9th pct.	363	21	212	16	0	2	327	9	261	11	9	1	
2nd ward, 10th pct.	378	17	192	14	0	0	328	9	237	19	9	0	
2nd ward, 11th pct.	305	16	191	11	0	0	273	10	227	12	10	0	
2nd ward, 12th pct.	389	19	174	13	0	2	372	16	198	10	16	1	
2nd ward, 13th pct.	329	19	184	10	1	0	311	14	198	8	14	0	
2nd ward, 14th pct.	325	22	173	8	2	3	308	11	199	8	11	3	
2nd ward, 15th pct.	353	18	280	15	0	1	339	13	302	12	13	0	
3rd ward, 1st pct.	91	9	344	6	0	0	101	9	334	2	9	0	
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	424	9	122	1	0	0	364	3	182	2	3	2	
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	183	9	289	12	0	0	191	3	288	8	3	0	
3rd ward, 4th pct.	321	8	362	14	0	0	314	6	382	5	6	0	
3rd ward, 5th pct.	314	18	184	3	0	0	297	11	203	4	11	0	
3rd ward, 6th pct.	313	8	117	9	1	0	292	5	152	12	5	0	
3rd ward, 7th pct.	188	3	379	7	0	0	200	2	373	4	2	0	
3rd ward, 8th pct.	299	17	239	5	0	1	287	2	253	3	2	0	
3rd ward, 9th pct.	314	13	227	9	0	1	327	13	218	8	13	1	
3rd ward, 10th pct.	211	7	239	5	0	0	197	1	257	2	1	0	
3rd ward, 11th pct.	237	8	345	9	0	0	225	6	381	4	6	0	
4th ward, 1st pct.	258	11	250	8	0	0	249	5	262	4	0	0	
4th ward, 2nd pct.	452	20	152	7	0	0	425	12	163	4	0	0	
4th ward, 3rd pct.	378	33	128	5	0	0	352	25	162	8	2	1	
4th ward, 4th pct.	303	10	218	5	0	0	299	3	233	4	0	1	
4th ward, 5th pct.	316	23	255	5	0	0	310	14	279	3	0	0	
4th ward, 6th pct.	318	24	198	2	0	1	295	19	237	2	0	0	
4th ward, 7th pct.	249	12	180	4	3	0	238	6	194	5	2	0	
4th ward, 8th pct.	309	11	225	5	0	0	274	7	259	1	0	0	
4th ward, 9th pct.	338	7	206	13	0	2	311	4	237	12	0	2	
4th ward, 10th pct.	258	9	159	4	0	1	246	4	173	4	1	1	
4th ward, 11th pct.	231	6	207	6	0	0	213	3	232	7	0	0	
4th ward, 12th pct.	346	24	207	2	0	0	332	18	218	3	0	0	
4th ward, 13th pct.	312	14	184	2	0	0	288	14	199	3	0	0	
4th ward, 14th pct.	327	26	208	8	4	1	286	17	256	5	2	1	
4th ward, 15th pct.	202	11	131	4	0	0	182	9	158	0	0	0	
4th ward, 16th pct.	385	18	227	9	0	0	359	11	257	2	0	0	
4th ward, 17th pct.	330	15	284	6	0	3	313	13	295	6	1	3	
5th ward, 1st pct.	267	50	85	9	1	3	244	47	116	7	0	3	
5th ward, 2nd pct.	405	62	88	9	0	2	372	41	119	8	1	1	

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.

5th ward, 3rd pct.	341	42	91	5	0	0	299	38	134	7	0	1
5th ward, 4th pct.	386	14	173	6	0	0	346	16	211	6	0	4
5th ward, 5th pct.	378	49	89	4	0	1	340	9	130	33	0	1
5th ward, 6th pct.	366	75	50	4	0	7	308	68	96	7	2	5
5th ward, 7th pct.	410	60	132	4	0	1	380	49	170	6	0	1
5th ward, 8th pct.	352	17	123	6	0	0	308	12	168	6	0	0
5th ward, 9th pct.	332	23	116	11	0	0	311	21	137	8	0	0
5th ward, 10th pct.	377	34	190	12	0	0	330	22	240	10	0	0
5th ward, 11th pct.	313	22	157	11	0	2	294	13	185	13	0	0
5th ward, 12th pct.	321	18	149	9	1	3	271	15	195	9	0	2
5th ward, 13th pct.	421	23	168	16	1	0	388	15	202	15	0	0
5th ward, 14th pct.	337	4	170	18	0	6	311	4	193	12	0	6
5th ward, 15th pct.	364	15	181	5	0	0	318	15	222	5	0	0
5th ward, 16th pct.	298	53	83	6	2	2	279	46	108	6	0	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	305	8	142	8	0	0	268	4	170	11	4	2
6th ward, 2nd pct.	351	13	140	9	0	4	287	5	200	9	0	4
6th ward, 3rd pct.	416	21	163	8	0	0	330	13	247	6	0	1
6th ward, 4th pct.	379	23	178	10	1	3	333	11	225	11	0	2
6th ward, 5th pct.	425	26	103	1	0	0	349	17	158	4	0	0
6th ward, 6th pct.	405	21	88	0	0	0	317	13	121	2	0	0
6th ward, 7th pct.	483	25	84	3	0	0	376	19	171	6	0	0
6th ward, 8th pct.	350	21	69	0	0	0	275	10	112	5	0	0
6th ward, 9th pct.	419	10	102	2	0	0	296	5	159	2	0	1
6th ward, 10th pct.	422	16	62	0	0	0	342	10	106	2	0	2
6th ward, 11th pct.	428	13	93	4	0	0	315	8	154	4	0	1
6th ward, 12th pct.	370	21	154	3	1	4	323	18	279	7	5	5
6th ward, 13th pct.	379	12	138	7	0	1	301	7	204	4	0	0
6th ward, 14th pct.	407	32	130	2	1	1	355	18	181	7	1	0
6th ward, 15th pct.	419	13	94	14	1	1	323	6	130	1	0	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	345	14	198	30	0	0	299	8	249	15	0	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	362	15	159	10	1	0	325	7	203	21	1	0
7th ward, 3rd pct.	402	31	165	18	0	0	331	18	215	9	2	0
7th ward, 4th pct.	388	16	169	10	0	0	345	6	222	20	1	0
7th ward, 5th pct.	481	28	127	9	0	2	410	23	184	15	0	2
7th ward, 6th pct.	332	22	184	16	0	0	303	16	207	20	1	1
7th ward, 7th pct.	367	18	197	41	1	0	348	14	238	28	0	1
7th ward, 8th pct.	398	17	161	20	0	0	351	12	211	16	1	0
7th ward, 9th pct.	367	16	190	21	0	0	350	12	218	17	0	0
7th ward, 10th pct.	394	20	155	16	0	0	351	15	205	15	1	1
7th ward, 11th pct.	378	15	235	32	0	0	333	10	274	30	0	0
7th ward, 12th pct.	316	20	206	19	0	0	299	9	228	22	2	0
7th ward, 13th pct.	309	18	164	11	3	1	286	9	182	16	3	0
7th ward, 14th pct.	401	12	252	13	0	2	355	7	299	19	0	2
7th ward, 15th pct.	251	9	184	13	0	2	242	7	211	8	0	0
7th ward, 16th pct.	315	25	234	10	0	1	287	19	268	3	0	1
7th ward, 17th pct.	380	15	243	33	0	1	358	7	264	31	0	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	429	18	167	8	0	1	396	16	197	7	0	2
8th ward, 2nd pct.	442	9	122	4	0	0	399	10	154	3	1	0
8th ward, 3rd pct.	435	6	78	5	0	0	408	2	112	4	0	0
8th ward, 4th pct.	382	26	175	10	0	0	357	19	198	13	0	2
8th ward, 5th pct.	436	18	130	4	0	1	419	9	145	3	1	1

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.												
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.												
8th ward, 6th pct.	459	7	107	1	0	0	433	5	131	1	0	0
8th ward, 7th pct.	367	13	177	12	0	2	326	5	218	13	2	0
8th ward, 8th pct.	347	15	113	12	0	0	309	7	156	9	0	0
8th ward, 9th pct.	436	18	160	13	1	1	383	11	208	9	0	1
8th ward, 10th pct.	485	11	136	12	1	0	463	6	154	12	0	0
8th ward, 11th pct.	408	22	213	15	0	0	398	6	237	14	0	1
8th ward, 12th pct.	451	11	113	1	0	0	433	10	133	1	0	0
8th ward, 13th pct.	222	4	434	4	0	0	157	2	498	3	0	0
8th ward, 14th pct.	471	12	69	7	0	0	417	3	120	5	1	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	353	11	193	16	0	0	322	7	227	11	0	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.	181	13	272	12	0	0	176	5	284	12	0	0
9th ward, 3rd pct.	200	11	322	23	0	0	197	8	329	21	0	0
9th ward, 4th pct.	240	10	240	11	0	0	208	6	272	14	0	0
9th ward, 5th pct.	303	7	270	15	0	0	293	4	275	15	0	0
9th ward, 6th pct.	387	24	187	10	2	0	375	13	223	13	2	0
9th ward, 7th pct.	303	12	324	33	0	2	281	13	341	19	0	5
9th ward, 8th pct.	412	18	239	15	0	0	392	15	258	15	1	1
9th ward, 9th pct.	399	26	174	17	0	0	361	17	221	13	1	0
9th ward, 10th pct.	298	4	212	29	0	0	279	2	229	27	0	1
9th ward, 11th pct.	320	10	260	25	0	0	270	2	313	25	0	0
9th ward, 12th pct.	341	15	238	28	0	1	350	11	239	16	0	0
9th ward, 13th pct.	280	14	274	15	0	0	260	7	307	11	0	0
9th ward, 14th pct.	173	10	328	13	0	0	171	7	329	13	0	0
9th ward, 15th pct.	317	16	388	26	0	0	296	12	408	20	0	0
9th ward, 16th pct.	421	17	259	22	0	0	396	9	291	21	1	1
9th ward, 17th pct.	291	8	205	18	0	0	292	7	208	12	0	0
9th ward, 18th pct.	336	21	255	11	1	0	329	15	266	13	0	0
9th ward, 19th pct.	221	7	294	18	1	0	224	1	304	9	1	1
9th ward, 20th pct.	259	10	214	29	0	0	236	6	246	25	0	0
9th ward, 21st pct.	262	4	242	13	0	0	223	3	285	12	0	0
9th ward, 22nd pct.	258	8	170	12	0	0	244	8	187	15	0	0
9th ward, 23rd pct.	303	6	151	17	0	0	277	1	182	17	0	0
9th ward, 24th pct.	384	18	250	22	0	0	377	11	258	22	1	0
9th ward, 25th pct.	175	20	167	7	0	0	166	12	171	9	0	0
10th ward, 1st pct.	382	24	45	6	0	0	332	21	86	7	1	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.	404	24	81	7	0	0	351	18	123	11	0	1
10th ward, 3rd pct.	338	26	103	9	0	0	316	21	123	5	0	1
10th ward, 4th pct.	410	21	112	8	0	1	386	16	140	8	0	1
10th ward, 5th pct.	336	20	158	14	0	0	309	13	202	7	2	2

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.

10th ward, 6th pct.	295	26	137	14	2	1	285	12	149	7	2	2
10th ward, 7th pct.	301	19	176	26	1	1	287	4	195	27	1	0
10th ward, 8th pct.	317	29	128	23	4	4	306	15	157	18	4	0
10th ward, 9th pct.	298	13	146	15	0	0	295	2	173	13	0	0
10th ward, 10th pct.	317	16	125	25	0	2	296	6	149	25	0	0
10th ward, 11th pct.	384	17	181	22	0	0	354	8	221	22	0	0
10th ward, 12th pct.	346	13	155	25	0	1	321	12	188	18	0	0
10th ward, 13th pct.	380	22	117	4	0	0	350	16	146	4	1	0
10th ward, 14th pct.	334	14	161	18	0	0	322	6	175	14	0	0
10th ward, 15th pct.	410	25	95	10	1	1	355	13	137	14	0	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	475	8	93	8	0	0	428	5	120	6	0	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	462	4	66	4	0	0	435	4	88	5	0	0
11th ward, 3rd pct.	454	11	109	9	2	4	299	7	153	6	0	4
11th ward, 4th pct.	342	15	163	6	1	0	328	3	178	4	0	0
11th ward, 5th pct.	323	12	177	6	0	0	310	8	181	9	0	0
11th ward, 6th pct.	366	14	180	15	0	0	320	11	227	14	0	0
11th ward, 7th pct.	326	12	168	9	0	0	297	5	209	6	0	1
11th ward, 8th pct.	350	18	199	7	1	0	319	11	226	4	0	0
11th ward, 9th pct.	377	19	244	15	0	0	350	10	276	17	0	0
11th ward, 10th pct.	430	9	184	14	0	0	393	3	250	7	0	1
11th ward, 11th pct.	258	15	225	15	0	0	256	7	242	11	0	2
11th ward, 12th pct.	366	12	127	8	2	0	339	9	157	6	0	0
11th ward, 13th pct.	339	18	110	7	0	1	304	14	136	10	0	1
11th ward, 14th pct.	359	12	129	10	0	1	339	7	151	11	1	0
12th ward, 1st pct.	486	26	87	15	0	0	451	22	128	8	3	1
12th ward, 2nd pct.	379	11	95	5	0	1	319	9	150	8	1	0
12th ward, 3rd pct.	391	35	115	16	1	0	347	26	167	24	1	0
12th ward, 4th pct.	488	8	82	11	0	0	484	5	127	16	0	0
12th ward, 5th pct.	626	5	70	3	0	0	555	4	121	3	0	0
12th ward, 6th pct.	440	9	89	9	0	0	391	4	140	7	0	1
12th ward, 7th pct.	495	12	100	8	0	1	432	14	153	8	0	0
12th ward, 8th pct.	384	7	89	6	0	2	330	5	132	5	1	2
12th ward, 9th pct.	401	12	124	10	0	0	376	7	149	5	0	0
12th ward, 10th pct.	346	9	120	6	1	1	321	9	144	6	1	1
12th ward, 11th pct.	491	15	114	6	0	0	476	12	123	4	1	0
12th ward, 12th pct.	445	4	109	6	0	0	418	6	118	7	0	0
13th ward, 1st pct.	440	5	119	6	1	1	423	1	127	6	0	1
13th ward, 2nd pct.	330	0	116	4	0	0	299	0	129	3	0	0
13th ward, 3rd pct.	464	7	106	2	2	0	459	2	100	3	2	1
13th ward, 4th pct.	475	8	121	6	0	0	459	5	136	4	0	0
13th ward, 5th pct.	335	6	139	7	0	2	334	3	137	5	0	1
13th ward, 6th pct.	444	6	63	4	0	0	406	5	94	6	0	2
13th ward, 7th pct.	328	3	189	13	0	0	303	2	211	12	0	0
13th ward, 8th pct.	276	6	210	17	0	0	253	5	236	14	0	0
13th ward, 9th pct.	325	14	156	15	0	1	298	9	186	12	1	1
13th ward, 10th pct.	278	13	253	14	1	0	254	13	275	12	1	1
13th ward, 11th pct.	335	11	246	16	2	0	312	2	271	12	2	0
13th ward, 12th pct.	343	26	263	20	1	0	333	15	281	20	0	0
13th ward, 13th pct.	243	21	213	18	0	0	212	13	256	12	0	0
13th ward, 14th pct.	372	11	187	18	0	0	336	10	233	13	1	0
13th ward, 15th pct.	288	15	157	15	0	0	265	6	186	17	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.												
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.												
13th ward, 16th pct.	416	7	81	7	0	0	382	1	105	4	0	0
14th ward, 1st pct.	425	11	158	5	1	0	402	7	160	2	0	0
14th ward, 2nd pct.	473	11	71	5	0	0	389	5	112	2	0	1
14th ward, 3rd pct.	452	4	66	3	0	0	420	3	96	5	0	0
14th ward, 4th pct.	453	11	70	3	0	1	398	8	112	2	0	2
14th ward, 5th pct.	505	15	65	4	0	0	450	9	110	6	0	0
14th ward, 6th pct.	447	12	70	7	0	0	416	3	103	9	0	0
14th ward, 7th pct.	516	17	70	5	1	0	471	12	110	1	0	0
14th ward, 8th pct.	453	9	79	6	0	0	409	3	124	5	0	0
14th ward, 9th pct.	406	19	89	2	0	2	354	10	117	4	0	0
14th ward, 10th pct.	432	23	113	5	0	0	396	11	139	1	2	0
14th ward, 11th pct.	424	8	106	9	0	1	394	12	136	5	0	0
14th ward, 12th pct.	430	13	122	5	0	0	403	10	155	5	0	0
14th ward, 13th pct.	533	10	189	6	1	0	509	7	196	0	0	0
14th ward, 14th pct.	488	7	85	1	0	0	508	6	94	2	0	0
14th ward, 15th pct.	380	6	123	1	0	0	344	1	133	3	0	0
14th ward, 16th pct.	368	14	102	5	0	0	346	8	129	6	0	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	394	21	188	18	0	0	353	16	221	17	0	0
15th ward, 2nd pct.	278	7	235	10	0	0	272	6	240	4	1	0
15th ward, 3rd pct.	213	14	296	12	0	0	212	10	306	7	0	0
15th ward, 4th pct.	285	8	205	22	0	0	264	2	222	21	1	0
15th ward, 5th pct.	289	15	202	18	0	0	280	6	220	12	0	0
15th ward, 6th pct.	248	15	242	13	0	1	247	10	251	1	1	0
15th ward, 7th pct.	240	9	335	7	0	0	240	3	344	6	1	0
15th ward, 8th pct.	272	13	136	7	0	0	237	4	294	9	1	0
15th ward, 9th pct.	229	11	284	11	0	0	204	5	313	6	1	0
15th ward, 10th pct.	250	20	296	14	0	0	248	14	306	10	0	0
15th ward, 11th pct.	218	8	255	14	0	0	202	5	273	9	0	0
15th ward, 12th pct.	242	21	329	13	0	0	224	10	358	11	0	0
15th ward, 13th pct.	199	11	351	12	12	0	201	4	334	10	0	0
15th ward, 14th pct.	370	8	327	26	1	0	373	6	337	15	0	0
15th ward, 15th pct.	211	10	365	1	0	1	185	5	377	1	0	0
15th ward, 16th pct.	306	9	228	7	0	0	278	6	256	7	0	0
16th ward, 1st pct.	290	10	259	8	0	2	282	5	270	8	0	1
16th ward, 2nd pct.	260	8	291	9	0	0	253	8	287	12	0	0
16th ward, 3rd pct.	300	14	185	7	0	0	260	8	230	2	0	0
16th ward, 4th pct.	359	15	279	5	0	0	330	12	307	5	0	1
16th ward, 5th pct.	384	11	137	8	0	0	334	8	184	7	0	1
16th ward, 6th pct.	292	7	317	8	0	0	262	9	339	4	0	0

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.

16th ward, 7th pct.	312	12	229	7	0	0	272	5	268	5	0	0
16th ward, 8th pct.	355	27	123	10	1	1	335	20	154	4	0	0
16th ward, 9th pct.	309	7	316	13	0	0	304	6	331	2	0	0
16th ward, 10th pct.	366	13	241	10	0	0	351	7	265	6	0	0
16th ward, 11th pct.	384	16	111	8	1	3	362	11	138	5	0	0
16th ward, 12th pct.	351	15	182	8	0	0	314	6	230	7	0	0
16th ward, 13th pct.	355	21	78	19	0	0	317	11	125	17	0	0
16th ward, 14th pct.	181	15	432	7	0	0	196	8	415	3	0	0
16th ward, 15th pct.	277	11	352	16	0	0	283	5	353	17	0	0
16th ward, 16th pct.	332	9	250	10	0	1	303	8	288	9	0	0
16th ward, 17th pct.	346	19	202	8	0	2	332	9	226	9	0	0
16th ward, 18th pct.	349	18	168	4	0	0	329	20	192	3	0	0
16th ward, 19th pct.	390	21	328	15	1	0	374	12	356	10	0	0
17th ward, 1st pct.	341	21	133	19	0	0	311	13	165	24	0	0
17th ward, 2nd pct.	286	15	138	13	0	0	247	8	177	9	0	0
17th ward, 3rd pct.	500	17	60	2	0	0	465	9	94	2	0	0
17th ward, 4th pct.	269	22	138	10	1	0	258	17	150	14	0	0
17th ward, 5th pct.	260	23	216	10	0	0	240	15	238	9	0	0
17th ward, 6th pct.	247	15	245	15	0	0	230	9	259	12	0	0
17th ward, 7th pct.	245	5	244	17	0	0	228	4	262	10	0	0
17th ward, 8th pct.	424	19	217	18	0	0	386	11	257	16	0	0
17th ward, 9th pct.	532	11	214	13	0	0	470	10	259	12	0	0
17th ward, 10th pct.	409	18	260	20	0	0	385	15	285	20	0	0
17th ward, 11th pct.	456	14	68	4	0	1	419	5	104	3	0	0
17th ward, 12th pct.	303	11	238	4	0	0	262	4	276	5	0	0
17th ward, 13th pct.	220	5	152	11	0	0	204	4	177	4	0	0
17th ward, 14th pct.	349	17	364	19	0	0	372	10	342	16	0	0
18th ward, 1st pct.	150	6	326	3	0	0	147	2	323	1	0	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.	289	9	250	10	0	1	267	1	276	10	0	0
18th ward, 3rd pct.	341	6	103	2	0	0	315	4	128	3	0	0
18th ward, 4th pct.	345	16	305	11	0	0	369	10	322	5	0	0
18th ward, 5th pct.	280	6	309	16	0	2	268	2	326	9	0	0
18th ward, 6th pct.	146	10	376	8	0	0	149	5	388	1	0	0
18th ward, 7th pct.	137	7	327	4	0	0	139	3	333	0	0	0
18th ward, 8th pct.	113	3	434	4	0	0	122	1	427	2	0	0
18th ward, 9th pct.	79	4	355	3	0	0	95	0	348	2	0	0
18th ward, 10th pct.	135	16	434	2	0	0	143	7	431	9	0	0
18th ward, 11th pct.	229	13	299	12	0	0	222	7	312	11	0	0
18th ward, 12th pct.	206	27	269	14	1	0	212	8	275	4	0	0
18th ward, 13th pct.	179	12	302	7	0	0	188	8	301	7	0	0
18th ward, 14th pct.	170	12	378	13	0	0	196	3	360	4	0	0
18th ward, 15th pct.	61	2	361	4	0	0	78	1	349	0	0	0
18th ward, 16th pct.	67	12	368	7	0	0	87	3	357	2	0	0
18th ward, 17th pct.	106	3	420	8	0	0	120	0	419	2	0	0
18th ward, 18th pct.	296	18	271	11	0	0	285	1	297	11	0	0
18th ward, 19th pct.	247	11	330	10	1	0	260	7	326	6	0	0
18th ward, 20th pct.	157	13	437	3	0	0	182	5	423	0	0	0
18th ward, 21st pct.	84	13	388	4	0	0	95	3	390	3	0	0
19th ward, 1st pct.	363	27	219	11	1	0	350	18	235	11	0	0
19th ward, 2nd pct.	337	21	208	12	0	0	290	17	250	9	0	0
19th ward, 3rd pct.	332	25	223	12	1	0	301	12	266	15	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Up hoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.												
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.												
19th ward, 4th pct.	288	10	200	5	0	0	274	7	209	7	0	0
19th ward, 5th pct.	247	8	227	13	0	0	226	5	245	5	0	0
19th ward, 6th pct.	358	13	245	9	0	0	341	7	261	6	0	0
19th ward, 7th pct.	249	10	224	12	0	0	240	2	246	4	0	0
19th ward, 8th pct.	244	4	256	4	0	0	227	5	271	5	0	0
19th ward, 9th pct.	262	9	276	10	0	1	224	6	313	11	1	1
19th ward, 10th pct.	195	10	304	14	0	1	182	7	333	4	0	0
19th ward, 11th pct.	217	12	234	8	0	1	204	6	256	7	0	1
19th ward, 12th pct.	150	10	319	4	0	0	143	2	230	5	0	1
19th ward, 13th pct.	160	5	305	8	0	0	125	1	327	6	0	1
19th ward, 14th pct.	124	1	319	2	0	0	143	1	317	1	0	0
19th ward, 15th pct.	189	3	317	6	0	0	194	1	315	5	0	0
19th ward, 16th pct.	197	6	38	1	0	0	199	0	384	1	0	0
19th ward, 17th pct.	203	11	38	10	0	0	222	1	374	2	1	0
19th ward, 18th pct.	203	4	315	13	0	0	130	4	300	5	0	0
20th ward, 1st pct.	301	19	339	21	0	0	315	7	336	5	0	1
20th ward, 2nd pct.	295	15	239	25	0	1	251	10	278	1	0	1
20th ward, 3rd pct.	274	11	209	24	0	1	258	7	218	24	0	1
20th ward, 4th pct.	344	20	244	28	0	0	317	7	275	29	0	1
20th ward, 5th pct.	312	22	197	33	0	1	310	17	209	29	0	1
20th ward, 6th pct.	341	11	207	27	0	0	300	3	256	23	0	0
20th ward, 7th pct.	323	15	208	31	0	0	285	4	253	28	0	1
20th ward, 8th pct.	282	17	247	21	0	0	239	8	288	20	0	0
20th ward, 9th pct.	238	16	248	14	0	0	251	8	238	15	0	0
20th ward, 10th pct.	361	19	240	23	0	1	319	9	287	21	2	0
20th ward, 11th pct.	313	7	230	22	0	0	290	1	252	25	0	0
20th ward, 12th pct.	319	13	232	14	0	0	310	9	241	10	0	1
20th ward, 13th pct.	381	7	234	18	0	0	366	3	260	12	0	0
20th ward, 14th pct.	279	11	240	15	0	1	270	5	241	12	0	0
20th ward, 15th pct.	433	14	234	6	0	0	390	4	286	12	0	0
20th ward, 16th pct.	340	18	208	15	0	0	333	10	226	18	0	0
20th ward, 17th pct.	315	14	190	19	0	0	306	4	211	16	0	0
20th ward, 18th pct.	312	17	243	20	0	0	313	6	249	20	2	0
21st ward, 1st pct.	371	11	126	4	0	0	357	8	137	5	1	1
21st ward, 2nd pct.	403	17	166	9	0	0	364	8	194	7	0	0
21st ward, 3rd pct.	331	10	201	15	0	0	315	3	224	13	0	0
21st ward, 4th pct.	264	9	213	31	0	1	246	5	254	12	0	0
21st ward, 5th pct.	267	10	232	12	0	1	240	6	251	12	0	0
21st ward, 6th pct.	335	3	193	21	0	0	303	1	226	21	0	1

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.

21st ward, 7th pct.	278	9	146	11	0	0	239	4	187	18	0	0
21st ward, 8th pct.	350	9	119	9	1	0	346	3	130	6	0	0
21st ward, 9th pct.	351	3	95	1	0	1	332	1	105	4	1	1
21st ward, 10th pct.	377	16	113	0	0	0	363	14	147	10	0	0
21st ward, 11th pct.	429	12	175	15	0	0	385	5	226	11	0	0
21st ward, 12th pct.	273	9	191	10	0	0	221	6	241	10	0	0
21st ward, 13th pct.	304	5	134	12	0	2	283	2	160	7	0	0
21st ward, 14th pct.	357	8	180	20	0	1	304	7	222	22	0	0
21st ward, 15th pct.	472	8	122	4	0	0	431	6	144	6	0	0
21st ward, 16th pct.	318	7	175	24	0	0	288	3	203	24	0	0
21st ward, 17th pct.	290	7	190	15	0	0	265	3	212	13	0	0
21st ward, 18th pct.	241	1	242	12	0	0	228	1	252	8	1	1
22nd ward, 1st pct.	364	29	237	14	0	0	346	17	256	15	1	1
22nd ward, 2nd pct.	324	17	250	22	0	0	290	8	290	15	1	1
22nd ward, 3rd pct.	325	16	204	12	0	0	296	11	222	26	1	0
22nd ward, 4th pct.	301	8	192	16	0	0	279	4	222	10	0	0
22nd ward, 5th pct.	361	14	217	11	0	0	312	5	270	17	1	0
22nd ward, 6th pct.	292	11	297	13	0	0	253	7	337	10	0	0
22nd ward, 7th pct.	264	10	277	8	0	0	264	3	274	9	0	0
22nd ward, 8th pct.	229	14	259	13	0	0	209	1	289	14	0	0
22nd ward, 9th pct.	203	8	247	7	0	0	190	6	265	5	0	0
22nd ward, 10th pct.	148	4	302	8	0	0	154	1	296	9	0	0
22nd ward, 11th pct.	124	7	355	10	0	0	146	3	339	10	0	0
22nd ward, 12th pct.	205	12	264	12	0	1	205	7	273	6	0	0
22nd ward, 13th pct.	183	14	288	6	0	0	174	5	304	7	0	0
22nd ward, 14th pct.	288	28	201	13	0	1	269	18	240	1	0	0
22nd ward, 15th pct.	151	9	320	8	0	0	145	4	334	3	0	0
22nd ward, 16th pct.	296	27	346	10	0	0	282	14	370	9	0	0
22nd ward, 17th pct.	343	21	292	9	0	0	351	7	308	6	0	0
22nd ward, 18th pct.	240	13	271	18	0	0	228	3	294	15	0	0
22nd ward, 19th pct.	263	12	354	19	0	0	266	2	359	18	1	0
22nd ward, 20th pct.	268	8	359	14	0	0	271	5	367	12	0	0
23rd ward, 1st pct.	328	24	228	11	0	0	306	15	261	11	0	0
23rd ward, 2nd pct.	390	3	230	13	0	0	332	2	293	11	0	0
23rd ward, 3rd pct.	227	9	304	17	0	0	206	7	334	12	0	0
23rd ward, 4th pct.	341	10	184	7	0	0	305	11	215	7	0	0
23rd ward, 5th pct.	280	11	252	8	0	1	267	6	268	10	0	0
23rd ward, 6th pct.	318	19	206	12	0	5	282	14	246	8	0	5
23rd ward, 7th pct.	334	10	223	18	0	0	300	6	256	25	1	3
23rd ward, 8th pct.	327	14	147	12	0	0	264	14	206	15	0	0
23rd ward, 9th pct.	305	26	134	11	0	0	281	24	161	10	0	0
23rd ward, 10A pct.	234	17	193	4	0	1	203	10	235	3	0	2
23rd ward, 10B pct.	229	10	167	3	1	0	208	8	208	1	0	0
23rd ward, 11th pct.	387	37	175	8	0	0	353	24	211	9	0	1
23rd ward, 12th pct.	384	42	106	16	0	0	373	39	119	14	1	1
23rd ward, 13th pct.	414	48	172	11	1	3	395	43	191	20	1	2
23rd ward, 14th pct.	437	21	317	23	0	1	417	15	351	17	0	0
24th ward, 1st pct.	448	3	93	3	0	0	435	2	110	4	0	0
24th ward, 2nd pct.	466	15	66	3	0	0	442	6	74	4	0	0
24th ward, 3rd pct.	401	5	73	3	0	0	363	8	99	6	0	1
24th ward, 4th pct.	440	18	80	2	0	1	428	6	94	1	1	1

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

President													Governor				
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)					
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.																	
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.																	
24th ward, 5th pct.	466	6	87	4	4	2	453	3	86	2	0	0					
24th ward, 6th pct.	275	16	175	8	0	0	258	9	193	5	0	0					
24th ward, 7th pct.	333	10	169	8	0	0	297	10	139	10	2	0					
24th ward, 8th pct.	325	17	129	12	0	0	301	8	156	9	0	0					
24th ward, 9th pct.	363	12	202	22	0	0	334	8	224	20	0	0					
24th ward, 10th pct.	475	8	119	3	0	2	430	8	145	3	0	0					
24th ward, 11th pct.	548	23	106	1	1	0	507	12	145	1	1	0					
24th ward, 12th pct.	256	5	305	16	0	2	257	3	308	12	0	0					
24th ward, 13th pct.	382	8	56	1	0	0	355	6	69	2	1	1					
24th ward, 14th pct.	411	11	85	3	0	0	381	5	106	3	0	0					
24th ward, 15th pct.	464	6	57	3	0	0	433	5	69	1	0	0					
24th ward, 16th pct.	311	16	276	10	0	1	323	7	261	13	0	1					
24th ward, 17th pct.	420	13	104	0	1	0	350	6	164	2	2	0					
24th ward, 18th pct.	353	16	255	7	0	0	333	6	277	8	0	0					
24th ward, 19th pct.	418	7	246	5	0	0	295	3	260	9	0	0					
24th ward, 20th pct.	416	9	109	2	1	0	292	4	129	0	2	1					
25th ward, 1st pct.	318	17	285	23	0	0	285	4	316	17	0	0					
25th ward, 2nd pct.	308	15	225	16	0	0	273	6	258	18	0	1					
25th ward, 3rd pct.	312	15	203	16	0	0	313	9	238	18	0	0					
25th ward, 4th pct.	277	7	158	9	0	1	250	6	186	11	0	0					
25th ward, 5th pct.	398	9	183	23	0	1	354	5	226	25	0	0					
25th ward, 6th pct.	356	12	220	16	1	0	318	3	252	19	2	0					
25th ward, 7th pct.	250	10	190	13	0	0	228	3	215	12	0	1					
25th ward, 8th pct.	329	21	214	24	0	0	301	16	243	24	1	0					
25th ward, 9th pct.	389	15	305	18	0	0	363	5	324	20	0	0					
25th ward, 10th pct.	266	9	321	18	1	0	252	4	333	21	0	0					
25th ward, 11th pct.	278	13	250	7	0	0	273	8	252	12	0	0					
25th ward, 12th pct.	274	7	229	19	0	0	238	5	260	16	0	0					
25th ward, 13th pct.	339	9	206	14	0	1	305	4	244	12	0	0					
25th ward, 14th pct.	327	8	164	12	0	0	284	6	198	15	0	0					
25th ward, 15th pct.	309	13	203	19	0	0	296	5	217	27	0	2					
25th ward, 16th pct.	296	16	227	27	0	1	256	10	273	26	0	1					
25th ward, 17th pct.	219	6	265	12	0	1	216	9	264	11	0	0					
25th ward, 18th pct.	231	19	309	29	0	0	256	12	288	30	0	0					
25th ward, 19th pct.	311	15	282	12	0	3	289	8	301	16	0	3					
25th ward, 20th pct.	318	8	181	15	0	0	277	4	220	22	0	0					
26th ward, 1st pct.	346	33	189	16	0	1	313	22	217	20	2	1					
26th ward, 2nd pct.	204	12	303	11	0	0	178	4	343	6	0	0					
26th ward, 3rd pct.	200	12	336	5	0	0	200	8	334	6	0	0					

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.

Milwaukee, city:—Cont.

26th ward, 4th pct.	345	14	197	19	0	0	317	7	229	14	0	0
26th ward, 5th pct.	271	11	359	7	0	0	236	6	400	4	0	0
26th ward, 6th pct.	211	14	361	9	0	0	213	1	368	8	1	0
26th ward, 7th pct.	223	23	321	7	1	1	199	9	355	9	0	1
26th ward, 8th pct.	269	26	300	12	1	0	249	12	335	11	0	0
26th ward, 9th pct.	270	20	265	13	0	0	244	9	293	11	0	0
26th ward, 10th pct.	303	13	241	8	0	0	272	6	264	9	0	0
26th ward, 11th pct.	181	15	379	17	0	0	195	10	370	13	0	0
26th ward, 12th pct.	231	10	278	16	0	0	214	5	302	14	0	0
26th ward, 13th pct.	336	18	265	23	0	0	302	9	304	20	0	0
26th ward, 14th pct.	258	17	427	14	0	0	257	7	440	15	1	0
26th ward, 15th pct.	301	7	570	11	1	1	308	5	567	9	0	0
26th ward, 16th pct.	326	9	300	11	0	0	324	6	310	4	0	0
26th ward, 17th pct.	245	17	384	13	0	0	238	13	388	13	0	0
26th ward, 18th pct.	265	11	261	21	0	0	253	1	290	21	0	0
26th ward, 19th pct.	192	10	308	5	0	0	177	6	326	5	0	0
26th ward, 20th pct.	218	13	431	11	1	0	198	10	459	6	0	0
26th ward, 21st pct.	221	18	355	17	0	0	232	12	357	17	0	0
26th ward, 22nd pct.	304	13	251	12	1	0	279	3	269	14	2	0
26th ward, 23rd pct.	265	11	353	13	0	0	253	6	369	12	0	0
26th ward, 24th pct.	221	22	276	19	0	1	253	10	259	14	1	0
26th ward, 25th pct.	206	23	393	10	0	0	203	14	404	7	0	0
26th ward, 26th pct.	250	18	345	13	0	0	249	12	353	12	0	0
26th ward, 27th pct.	309	15	473	17	0	0	302	14	472	13	0	0
26th ward, 28th pct.	183	15	348	14	0	0	165	4	372	15	0	0
27th ward, 1st pct.	494	28	178	13	1	0	438	18	235	17	0	0
27th ward, 2nd pct.	336	16	235	9	0	1	292	10	281	7	1	2
27th ward, 3rd pct.	200	10	260	10	0	0	201	8	268	6	1	0
27th ward, 4th pct.	332	10	244	21	0	1	288	11	284	13	1	0
27th ward, 5th pct.	331	20	159	13	0	0	306	11	190	12	0	0
27th ward, 6th pct.	186	13	319	14	0	0	175	6	338	14	0	0
27th ward, 7th pct.	190	4	326	13	0	0	192	4	360	7	0	0
27th ward, 8th pct.	289	12	229	17	0	0	270	5	259	15	0	1
27th ward, 9th pct.	319	13	237	11	0	1	274	9	297	8	0	0
27th ward, 10th pct.	254	11	274	11	0	3	213	3	317	8	0	1
27th ward, 11th pct.	278	4	250	14	0	0	243	1	288	17	0	0
27th ward, 12th pct.	337	11	124	9	0	0	307	6	164	12	0	0
27th ward, 13th pct.	371	11	149	23	0	0	350	6	176	20	0	1
27th ward, 14th pct.	282	12	178	17	0	0	253	9	207	17	0	0
27th ward, 15th pct.	419	20	127	6	0	0	391	13	165	3	3	1

South Milwaukee, city:

1st ward, 1st pct.	267	18	342	15	0	2	229	12	378	5	0	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	286	21	273	8	0	1	228	11	311	10	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	285	17	329	6	1	0	223	10	370	4	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	455	34	320	13	0	1	363	6	383	11	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	558	30	149	10	1	0	442	15	235	10	3	2
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	513	38	179	14	0	1	390	22	278	12	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	513	32	157	8	0	2	403	13	226	5	0	0

Wauwatosa, city:

1st ward, 1st pct.	140	7	703	7	0	0	160	3	692	1	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	255	22	995	19	1	0	290	6	993	7	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President						Governor						
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.													
Wauwatosa, city:—Cont.													
1st ward, 3rd pct.	301	7	751	17	0	0	278	3	788	6	1	0	
2nd ward, 1st pct.	235	11	1,011	28	0	0	250	5	1,038	7	0	0	
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	187	13	1,208	29	1	0	209	2	1,233	8	0	0	
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	268	10	1,000	20	0	0	276	2	1,023	11	0	1	
3rd ward, 1st pct.	298	24	956	10	0	1	324	6	994	1	0	1	
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	265	19	796	19	1	0	291	8	831	8	1	0	
4th ward, 1st pct.	445	24	676	19	0	2	453	7	728	6	0	0	
4th ward, 2nd pct.	313	18	698	13	0	0	346	7	712	12	0	0	
5th ward, 1st pct.	209	17	543	15	0	0	243	6	618	10	0	0	
5th ward, 2nd pct.	209	15	292	17	0	0	220	3	505	15	0	0	
5th ward, 3rd pct.	326	22	796	21	0	0	341	7	858	12	0	0	
West Allis, city:													
1st ward, 1st pct.	596	115	281	17	1	0	569	97	323	16	0	0	
1st ward, 2nd pct.	408	79	109	2	0	0	370	59	141	10	2	2	
1st ward, 3rd pct.	630	90	326	22	0	1	560	53	405	9	2	0	
1st ward, 4th pct.	505	42	123	5	1	0	482	28	163	8	2	0	
1st ward, 5th pct.	485	38	174	7	0	3	470	19	211	10	0	3	
1st ward, 6th pct.	584	53	296	10	0	0	544	41	348	11	0	0	
1st ward, 7th pct.	485	31	303	5	0	2	455	20	349	6	0	2	
2nd ward, 1st pct.	404	42	232	10	0	2	377	29	261	11	0	0	
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	307	24	311	5	0	0	296	9	348	5	0	0	
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	543	86	259	9	1	2	524	45	289	10	0	1	
3rd ward, 1st pct.	266	17	317	8	1	0	250	10	328	8	0	0	
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	473	30	428	14	1	1	447	15	483	12	0	0	
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	736	71	516	21	1	0	794	36	616	18	0	3	
4th ward, 1st pct.	693	76	302	22	1	1	600	44	394	20	2	5	
4th ward, 2nd pct.	689	54	452	18	0	0	646	31	503	24	2	0	
4th ward, 3rd pct.	701	47	581	21	0	0	691	18	620	14	0	0	
4th ward, 4th pct.	605	60	478	12	0	2	585	9	524	16	1	2	
Total	187,637	9,718	138,672	6,521	129	233	174,598	5,630	154,141	5,694	183	229	
MONROE CO.													
Adrian	67	2	82	0	0	0	44	0	100	0	1	0	
Angelo	122	0	106	1	0	0	103	0	128	0	0	0	
Byron	73	4	75	0	0	0	52	6	93	4	0	0	
Clifton	131	3	127	0	0	0	103	0	149	2	0	0	
Glendale	127	3	113	0	0	0	111	1	125	2	0	0	
Grant	32	1	32	0	0	0	13	1	49	0	0	0	

MONROE CO.—Cont.

Greenfield	60	1	92	0	0	0	44	0	108	0	0	0
Jefferson	214	2	51	2	0	0	127	0	120	0	0	0
La Fayette	36	2	32	1	0	0	25	1	47	0	0	0
La Grange	158	7	169	3	0	0	138	3	189	1	0	0
Leon	150	2	124	1	0	0	116	0	161	1	0	0
Lincoln	137	4	165	0	0	0	115	0	199	0	0	0
Little Falls	132	3	148	0	0	0	80	0	196	0	0	0
New Lyme	14	0	33	1	0	0	4	0	43	0	0	0
Oakdale	120	7	88	12	0	0	105	0	112	8	0	0
Portland	199	4	100	1	0	0	152	0	149	0	0	0
Ridgeville	112	1	127	0	0	0	59	0	173	0	0	0
Scott	3	3	20	2	0	0	1	2	22	2	0	0
Sheldon	132	1	96	0	0	0	86	0	138	1	0	0
Sparta	184	11	193	0	0	0	154	0	231	0	0	0
Tomah	84	3	130	5	0	1	58	0	175	4	0	0
Wellington	103	2	102	2	0	0	88	1	126	1	0	0
Wells	89	4	58	0	0	0	63	0	84	0	0	0
Wilton	134	5	96	7	0	0	97	0	130	6	0	0
Cashton, vil.	227	2	148	0	0	0	149	0	211	0	0	0
Kendall, vil.	94	2	114	1	0	0	80	0	129	2	0	0
Melvina, vil.	42	2	13	0	0	0	38	0	19	0	0	0
Norwalk, vil.	107	0	110	1	0	0	85	0	140	0	1	0
Wilton, vil.	82	3	120	3	0	0	69	0	133	2	0	0
Wyeville, vil.	23	0	16	0	0	0	20	0	17	0	0	0
Sparta, city:												
1st ward	150	0	432	2	0	0	158	0	425	2	0	0
2nd ward	237	3	340	5	0	0	220	1	359	3	0	0
3rd ward	273	3	325	0	0	0	225	0	353	0	0	0
4th ward	275	4	331	0	0	0	253	0	356	0	0	0
Tomah, city:												
1st ward	125	2	267	2	0	0	111	0	278	1	0	0
2nd ward	250	5	309	2	0	0	232	1	329	2	0	0
3rd ward	229	10	235	1	0	0	199	3	271	0	0	0
4th ward	243	2	228	4	0	0	203	4	243	2	0	0
Total	4,970	113	5,347	59	0	1	3,980	24	6,310	46	2	0

OCONTO CO.

Abrams	98	4	141	1	0	0	76	2	168	0	0	0
Armstrong	101	5	124	0	0	0	91	6	123	0	0	0
Bagley	44	1	26	0	0	0	32	0	37	0	0	0
Brazeau	122	0	138	2	0	0	95	1	157	3	0	0
Breed	67	0	53	1	0	0	52	1	57	0	0	0
Chase	191	6	84	1	0	0	158	0	108	0	0	1
Doty	32	0	27	0	0	0	25	0	33	0	0	0
Gillett	84	3	177	6	0	0	55	3	204	5	0	0
How	89	3	130	3	0	0	70	0	156	0	1	0
Lena	181	3	78	1	0	1	145	2	119	1	0	0
Little River	167	2	152	0	0	0	110	1	204	0	0	0
Little Suamico	171	3	167	0	0	0	141	0	191	0	0	0
Maple Valley	85	0	178	4	0	0	59	0	198	2	0	0
Morgan	129	4	88	0	0	0	102	1	121	0	0	0
Oconto	135	3	154	0	0	0	90	0	186	1	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President						Governor						
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
OCONTO CO.—Cont.													
Oconto Falls	101	2	159	2	0	0	83	0	180	2	0	0	
Pensaukee	103	3	221	2	0	0	76	0	251	0	0	0	
Riverview	53	0	39	0	0	0	41	1	49	0	0	0	
Spruce	174	4	116	4	0	0	145	1	146	0	0	0	
Stiles	122	2	140	1	0	0	98	0	164	0	0	0	
Townsend	83	0	88	1	0	0	65	2	98	0	0	0	
Underhill	52	8	137	0	0	0	50	6	143	1	0	0	
Wheeler	76	1	89	0	0	0	59	1	106	0	0	0	
Lena, vil.	115	2	100	0	0	0	89	0	120	0	0	0	
Suring, vil.	104	0	139	0	0	0	84	0	159	0	0	0	
Gillett, city:													
1st ward	67	1	166	1	0	0	55	2	175	1	0	0	
2nd ward	40	0	135	1	0	0	35	0	135	0	0	0	
3rd ward	22	0	102	3	0	0	18	0	111	0	0	0	
Oconto, city:													
1st ward	127	0	123	0	0	0	91	0	151	0	0	0	
2nd ward	101	2	67	0	0	0	83	1	83	0	0	0	
3rd ward	142	0	57	2	0	0	105	0	85	0	0	0	
4th ward	104	0	95	1	0	0	71	0	123	0	0	0	
5th ward	117	0	173	0	0	0	107	0	188	0	0	0	
6th ward	71	1	86	0	0	0	68	0	99	0	0	0	
7th ward	121	2	149	0	0	0	94	0	182	0	0	0	
8th ward	99	1	138	5	0	0	82	0	164	1	0	0	
9th ward	148	0	50	0	0	0	114	0	78	0	0	0	
10th ward	115	0	81	0	0	0	102	1	84	0	0	0	
South Branch	41	0	8	0	0	0	33	0	14	0	0	0	
Oconto Falls, city:													
1st ward	62	2	96	1	0	0	57	0	101	0	0	0	
2nd ward	89	0	208	0	0	0	77	1	207	0	0	0	
3rd ward	124	0	186	1	0	0	111	0	194	0	0	0	
Total	4,269	68	4,865	44	0	1	3,242	33	5,652	17	1	1	
ONEIDA CO.													
Cassian	60	1	55	0	0	0	43	3	70	0	0	0	
Crescent	162	3	77	2	0	0	120	12	107	2	0	0	
Enterprise	27	6	52	0	0	0	14	6	60	1	0	0	
Hazelhurst	37	1	75	0	0	0	30	0	87	0	0	0	
Lake Tomahawk	76	3	79	1	0	0	39	0	115	0	0	0	
Little Rice	23	4	27	0	0	0	20	2	29	0	0	0	

ONEIDA CO.—Cont.

Lynne	35	15	24	0	0	0	25	15	34	1	0	0
Minocqua	229	7	538	2	0	0	169	10	599	2	0	0
Monico	98	2	47	1	0	0	63	10	64	0	0	0
Newbold	154	8	104	0	0	1	109	11	135	2	0	0
Nokomis	40	1	69	0	2	0	21	0	94	0	0	0
Pelican	373	15	200	11	0	1	285	42	270	0	0	0
Peihl	23	0	10	0	0	0	21	0	12	0	0	0
Pine Lake	271	6	162	3	0	0	208	19	204	1	0	1
Schoepke	79	2	95	2	0	0	70	4	110	0	0	0
Stella	85	0	16	0	0	0	65	3	28	0	0	0
Sugar Camp	142	3	73	3	0	0	91	6	123	1	0	0
Three Lakes	194	13	356	3	0	0	133	9	418	2	1	0
Woodboro	51	0	53	2	0	0	31	1	70	1	0	0
Woodruff	127	3	142	5	1	0	89	7	170	3	0	0
Rhineland, city:												
1st ward	321	9	164	2	0	0	226	24	247	0	0	0
2nd ward	256	9	102	0	0	0	180	27	155	1	0	0
3rd ward	188	7	82	0	1	0	149	19	108	0	0	0
4th ward	119	3	307	3	0	1	81	8	336	0	0	1
5th ward	186	5	283	3	0	0	126	5	345	2	0	0
6th ward	142	8	161	1	0	1	87	9	213	1	0	0
7th ward	225	8	238	2	0	0	169	12	289	1	0	0
8th ward	358	9	138	0	0	0	288	15	194	1	0	0
Total	4,081	151	3,729	46	4	4	2,952	279	4,686	22	1	2

OUTAGAMIE CO.

Black Creek	31	2	154	0	0	0	16	0	170	0	0	0
Bovina	40	0	111	0	0	0	36	0	114	0	0	0
Buchanan	265	8	126	2	0	0	221	1	168	0	0	0
Center	66	5	265	0	0	0	54	2	277	1	0	0
Cicero	96	3	230	0	0	0	69	0	260	0	0	0
Dale	75	1	305	1	0	0	60	2	324	0	0	1
Deer Creek	91	1	101	1	0	0	75	2	117	2	0	0
Ellington	91	2	287	0	1	0	52	1	317	0	0	0
Freedom	226	2	232	0	0	0	183	0	271	0	0	0
Grand Chute:												
1st pct.	299	9	338	5	1	0	238	3	413	2	0	0
2nd pct.	261	6	333	2	0	0	221	3	374	1	0	0
Greenville	139	2	274	0	0	0	82	0	335	0	0	0
Hortonia	56	1	141	2	0	0	43	1	153	0	0	0
Kaukauna	128	0	69	0	0	0	93	0	99	0	0	0
Liberty	49	0	65	0	0	0	43	0	75	0	0	0
Maine	55	0	83	0	0	0	30	0	103	0	0	0
Maple Creek	58	0	119	0	0	0	51	0	122	0	0	0
Oneida	255	2	217	1	0	0	214	2	244	2	0	0
Osborn	45	0	148	0	0	0	42	0	158	1	0	0
Seymour	102	0	201	0	0	0	80	0	231	0	0	0
Vandenbroek	148	2	78	0	0	0	106	0	106	0	0	0
Bear Creek, vil.	108	0	72	0	0	0	83	0	91	0	0	0
Black Creek, vil.	34	5	200	1	0	0	39	0	205	1	0	0
Combined Locks, vil.	205	3	63	2	0	0	172	0	89	0	0	1
Hortonville, vil.	75	1	314	0	0	0	56	1	343	1	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President							Governor				
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.												
Kimberly, vil.	912	1	274	1	0	0	763	0	423	1	0	0
Little Chute, vil.	1,034	8	432	1	0	0	832	1	594	4	0	0
Shiocton, vil.	80	0	128	1	0	0	62	0	153	0	0	0
Appleton, city:												
1st ward	226	6	463	6	0	0	181	1	520	3	1	0
2nd ward	199	6	769	10	0	0	189	5	781	5	0	0
3rd ward	148	2	239	3	0	0	127	1	287	1	0	0
4th ward	218	6	690	9	0	0	202	0	724	1	0	0
5th ward	204	3	483	3	0	0	171	0	528	1	0	0
6th ward	316	5	759	1	0	0	285	1	788	0	0	0
7th ward	192	4	449	0	0	0	176	1	461	1	0	0
8th ward	208	3	352	1	0	1	189	1	371	0	0	0
9th ward	237	3	356	6	0	0	185	0	408	0	0	0
10th ward	256	2	507	5	0	0	225	1	545	0	0	0
11th ward	159	4	441	7	0	0	146	0	459	3	0	0
12th ward	381	6	595	1	1	0	345	2	611	1	1	1
13th ward	286	2	278	0	0	0	244	4	311	3	0	0
14th ward	94	5	604	7	0	0	116	2	607	2	0	0
15th ward	103	2	468	6	0	0	103	0	482	0	0	0
16th ward	314	7	567	7	1	0	239	3	647	1	0	0
17th ward	229	3	369	3	0	1	158	0	437	2	0	0
18th ward	231	2	324	2	0	0	175	2	364	0	1	0
Kaukauna, city:												
1st ward	464	4	394	0	0	0	426	0	440	0	0	0
2nd ward	424	5	360	6	0	0	370	0	422	1	0	0
3rd ward	538	4	289	9	0	0	468	1	364	1	0	0
4th and 5th wards	425	1	248	3	0	2	381	0	296	0	0	0
New London, city:												
3rd ward	200	1	289	0	0	0	190	0	315	0	0	0
Seymour, city:												
1st ward	87	1	283	2	0	0	64	0	313	1	0	0
2nd ward	70	0	225	2	0	0	56	0	244	0	0	0
Total	11,233	151	16,161	119	4	4	9,427	44	18,054	43	3	3
OZAUKEE CO.												
Belgium	265	2	259	0	0	0	218	0	256	1	0	0
Cedarburg	162	5	360	3	0	0	143	6	367	1	0	0
Fredonia	164	5	243	3	0	0	107	1	288	0	0	0
Grafton	153	12	248	7	0	0	114	3	288	1	0	0

OZAUKEE CO.—Cont.

Mequon:												
1st pct.	229	13	550	12	0	0	180	9	593	4	0	0
2nd pct.	221	8	424	8	0	0	194	6	462	1	0	0
Port Washington	197	7	158	2	0	0	147	0	186	1	0	0
Saukville	153	3	193	0	0	0	86	1	244	0	0	0
Belgium, vil.	154	3	85	1	0	0	133	0	92	0	0	0
Fredonia, vil.	83	3	120	0	0	0	67	0	126	0	0	0
Grafton, vil.	321	2	288	3	0	1	275	0	341	3	0	0
Saukville, vil.	155	4	121	1	0	0	118	0	152	0	0	0
Thiensville, vil.	158	1	208	3	0	0	143	0	221	0	0	0
Cedarburg, city:												
1st ward	149	4	358	2	0	0	138	0	363	0	0	0
2nd ward	127	7	150	1	0	0	90	3	194	0	0	0
3rd ward	158	7	200	4	0	0	100	5	237	0	0	0
Port Washington, city:												
1st ward	293	5	189	3	0	0	216	1	239	1	0	0
2nd ward	243	4	123	0	0	0	182	1	155	0	0	0
3rd ward	165	8	118	0	0	0	128	4	134	0	0	0
4th ward	153	5	79	0	0	0	100	3	120	1	0	0
5th ward	173	8	162	1	0	0	134	4	197	0	0	0
6th ward	283	7	230	5	0	0	196	0	292	0	0	0
Total	4,159	123	4,866	59	0	1	3,209	47	5,547	14	0	0
PEPIN CO.												
Albany	103	6	48	0	0	0	73	2	72	2	0	0
Durand	66	0	43	0	0	0	32	0	70	0	0	0
Frankfort	111	0	90	0	0	0	68	1	125	0	0	0
Lima	158	1	78	0	0	0	68	0	146	0	0	0
Pepin	150	7	144	1	0	0	106	0	182	1	0	0
Stockholm	44	2	73	1	0	0	24	1	90	1	0	0
Waterville	176	4	178	3	0	0	83	0	250	3	0	0
Waubeek	21	0	24	0	0	0	10	0	35	0	1	0
Pepin, vil.	184	5	142	4	0	0	101	1	195	1	0	0
Stockholm, vil.	23	7	50	1	0	0	12	3	61	0	0	0
Durand, city:												
1st ward	93	1	81	0	0	0	62	0	87	0	0	0
2nd ward	152	1	207	3	0	0	101	1	234	3	0	0
3rd ward	100	2	175	1	0	0	63	0	200	0	0	0
Total	1,381	36	1,333	14	0	0	803	9	1,747	11	1	0
PIERCE CO.												
Clifton	114	7	46	0	0	0	72	0	90	0	0	0
Diamond Bluff	102	4	37	0	0	0	90	1	47	1	0	0
Ellsworth	224	3	208	0	0	0	133	1	294	0	0	0
El Paso	172	3	106	0	0	0	97	2	170	0	0	0
Gilman	159	7	123	2	0	0	81	2	201	1	0	0
Hartland	133	3	136	1	0	0	83	4	177	0	0	1
Isabelle	30	2	23	0	0	0	19	2	34	0	0	0
Maiden Rock	96	13	157	2	0	0	73	2	192	1	0	0
Martell	151	8	138	4	0	0	117	2	175	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
PIERCE CO.—Cont.												
Oak Grove	153	2	58	0	0	0	78	1	121	0	0	1
River Falls	198	1	84	2	0	0	120	0	159	0	0	0
Rock Elm	149	3	112	0	0	0	100	1	152	1	0	0
Salem	109	2	124	0	0	0	70	2	155	1	0	0
Spring Lake	104	5	127	2	0	0	62	0	167	2	0	0
Trenton	193	14	128	1	0	0	134	2	180	1	0	0
Trimbelle	259	7	110	0	0	0	187	0	171	0	0	0
Union	123	6	140	2	1	0	72	2	185	1	0	0
Bay City, vil.	82	1	53	0	0	0	54	1	66	0	0	0
Ellsworth, vil.	304	3	380	0	0	0	191	0	466	0	0	0
Elmwood, vil.	196	0	146	0	0	0	112	0	205	0	0	0
Maiden Rock, vil.	55	0	76	0	0	0	42	0	89	0	0	0
Plum City, vil.	48	0	93	2	0	0	27	1	105	0	0	0
Spring Valley, vil.	200	2	239	4	0	0	94	0	334	0	0	0
Prescott, city:												
1st ward	93	1	55	1	0	0	65	1	85	0	0	0
2nd ward	68	1	52	0	0	0	46	1	72	0	0	0
3rd ward	77	4	60	1	0	0	47	0	97	0	0	0
River Falls, city:												
2nd election dist.	803	19	742	12	0	0	525	14	961	7	1	0
Total	4,395	121	3,753	36	1	0	2,791	42	5,150	16	1	2
POLK CO.												
Alden	262	14	122	0	0	0	193	3	192	0	0	0
Apple River	147	1	102	3	0	0	123	1	127	3	0	0
Balsam Lake	101	4	91	0	0	0	82	1	108	1	0	0
Beaver	167	13	77	3	0	0	146	5	95	3	0	0
Black Brook	165	4	116	0	0	0	113	1	164	0	0	0
Bone Lake	156	9	52	2	0	0	126	7	80	0	0	0
Clam Falls	161	8	70	1	0	0	123	6	108	1	0	0
Clayton	179	3	78	0	1	0	125	3	118	0	0	0
Clear Lake	186	3	109	1	0	0	138	3	149	0	0	0
Eureka	218	6	144	4	0	0	154	2	193	1	0	1
Farmington	132	19	119	1	0	0	81	5	174	1	0	0
Garfield	158	7	109	2	0	0	125	4	140	0	0	0
Georgetown	117	10	45	0	0	0	94	0	63	0	0	0
Johnstown	91	5	40	0	0	0	73	1	58	0	0	0
Laketown	174	12	96	4	0	0	132	7	123	0	0	0
Lincoln	178	13	110	2	0	0	123	9	164	0	0	0

POLK CO.—Cont.

Lorain	101	4	57	0	0	0	82	0	72	0	0	0
Luck	146	7	99	3	0	0	126	1	127	1	0	0
McKinley	102	6	42	1	0	0	73	1	75	0	0	0
Milltown	178	3	78	0	0	0	118	1	135	1	0	0
Osceola	111	14	106	2	0	0	83	14	133	1	0	0
St. Croix Falls	157	2	102	2	0	0	108	2	146	1	0	0
Sterling	109	2	63	0	0	0	75	3	83	0	0	0
West Sweden	165	10	86	5	0	0	129	4	109	4	0	0
Balsam Lake, vil.	113	4	115	1	0	0	92	1	130	0	0	0
Centuria, vil.	113	3	140	2	0	0	86	1	155	0	0	0
Clayton, vil.	81	1	56	0	0	0	56	0	70	0	0	0
Clear Lake, vil.	198	1	148	0	0	0	132	2	204	1	0	0
Dresser, vil.	83	1	74	0	0	0	52	0	101	0	0	0
Frederic, vil.	163	3	218	1	0	0	113	0	270	0	0	0
Luck, vil.	174	1	184	3	0	0	118	1	222	1	0	0
Milltown, vil.	119	4	132	3	1	0	87	1	160	2	0	0
Osceola, vil.	147	2	162	0	0	0	93	1	204	1	0	0
St. Croix Falls, vil.	174	8	258	2	0	0	114	1	318	0	0	0
Amery, city:												
1st ward	152	1	219	0	0	0	108	0	257	0	0	0
2nd ward	152	8	155	2	0	0	116	6	193	0	2	0
Total	5,330	216	3,974	50	2	0	3,912	98	5,220	23	2	1

PORTAGE CO.

Alban	170	11	85	4	0	0	184	1	86	1	0	0
Almond	46	1	122	1	0	0	46	0	133	0	0	0
Amherst	150	2	183	0	0	0	147	1	188	0	0	0
Belmont	79	2	74	0	0	0	55	1	98	0	0	0
Buena Vista	104	1	143	1	0	0	93	0	168	0	0	0
Carson	252	4	110	1	0	0	248	1	130	1	0	0
Dewey	165	2	12	0	0	0	166	0	19	0	0	0
Eau Claire	156	3	153	1	0	0	139	2	168	1	0	0
Grant	111	2	108	0	0	0	104	0	116	1	0	0
Hull	426	7	83	3	0	0	440	0	82	1	0	0
Lanark	110	0	140	0	0	0	96	1	157	0	0	0
Linwood	138	1	75	2	0	0	182	1	93	0	0	0
New Hope	167	6	100	1	0	0	155	1	115	1	0	0
Pine Grove	90	0	116	0	1	0	83	0	113	0	0	0
Plover	342	7	162	4	0	0	358	4	166	0	0	0
Sharon	650	4	34	0	0	0	620	1	49	1	0	0
Stockton	432	5	64	1	0	0	410	2	73	0	0	0
Almond, vil.	37	2	153	2	0	0	41	0	163	0	0	0
Amherst, vil.	87	2	186	3	0	0	84	3	190	0	0	0
Amherst Jct., vil.	57	0	40	1	0	0	49	0	41	1	0	0
Junction City, vil.	91	0	45	0	1	0	79	0	55	0	0	0
Nelsonville, vil.	24	1	69	2	0	0	31	1	62	0	0	0
Park Ridge, vil.	33	0	92	2	0	0	39	0	90	0	0	0
Rosholt, vil.	125	4	126	0	1	0	140	0	118	0	0	0
Whiting, vil.	188	3	130	1	0	0	183	0	137	0	0	0
Stevens Point, city:												
1st ward	211	9	275	4	0	0	220	2	274	1	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	197	3	342	3	0	0	199	0	347	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

724

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
PORTAGE CO.—Cont.												
Stevens Point, city:—Cont.												
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	275	7	229	4	0	0	270	2	240	3	0	0
3rd ward	376	10	505	4	0	1	396	3	476	1	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	324	8	149	0	0	0	343	1	103	0	0	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	508	2	79	1	0	0	507	0	84	1	0	0
5th ward	426	3	372	13	0	0	413	2	394	3	0	0
6th ward	365	6	198	6	0	0	340	1	210	0	2	0
7th ward	541	10	167	0	1	0	573	1	132	0	0	0
8th ward	492	3	392	3	1	1	505	4	363	0	0	0
9th ward	209	3	111	3	0	1	207	0	127	2	0	0
Total	8,154	134	5,424	71	5	3	8,145	36	5,560	19	2	0
PRICE CO.												
Catawba	75	8	71	0	0	0	48	4	106	0	0	0
Eisenstein	148	7	60	0	0	0	112	0	133	0	0	0
Elk	139	26	90	0	0	1	62	14	171	1	1	0
Emery	99	22	91	2	0	0	56	9	136	0	0	0
Fifield	187	10	177	1	2	0	107	9	244	1	0	0
Flambeau	135	13	60	2	0	0	72	10	113	1	0	0
Georgetown	39	2	50	0	0	0	26	2	63	1	0	0
Hackett	52	3	56	4	0	0	17	4	92	2	0	0
Harmony	63	23	62	4	0	0	42	15	88	2	0	0
Hill	75	2	69	0	0	0	52	1	94	0	0	0
Kennan	126	7	63	0	0	0	85	1	92	0	0	0
Knox	111	75	69	1	0	0	78	75	99	1	0	0
Lake	264	13	183	5	0	1	184	8	250	5	0	0
Ogema	210	18	235	1	0	0	155	12	296	0	0	0
Prentice	89	3	104	5	0	0	53	4	137	5	0	0
Spirit	80	5	99	3	0	0	55	6	131	1	0	0
Worcester	253	81	168	2	0	0	154	43	272	4	2	0
Catawba, vil.	56	5	63	1	0	0	33	2	88	0	0	0
Kennan, vil.	34	6	40	0	0	0	25	2	50	0	0	0
Prentice, vil.	93	12	112	5	0	0	60	9	153	0	0	0
Park Falls, city:												
1st ward	183	6	158	0	0	0	121	3	201	0	0	0
2nd ward	109	5	89	1	0	0	65	1	121	0	0	0
3rd ward	236	6	235	2	0	0	146	5	313	0	1	1
4th ward	198	4	91	0	0	0	112	2	154	0	0	0

PRICE CO.—Cont.

Phillips, city:

1st ward	112	21	168	2	0	0	57	15	221	1	0	1
2nd ward	101	8	152	0	0	0	65	6	190	0	0	0
3rd ward	106	24	137	0	0	0	59	10	180	0	0	0

Total	3,373	415	2,952	41	2	2	2,107	279	4,188	25	4	2
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RACINE CO.

Burlington	348	14	427	4	0	0	292	5	491	0	0	0
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Caledonia:

Dist. No. 1	380	38	390	2	0	0	300	19	458	3	0	0
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Dist. No. 2	601	24	374	5	0	0	512	7	458	4	0	0
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Dover	214	2	255	0	0	0	157	0	318	1	0	0
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Mt. Pleasant:

Dist. No. 1	1,155	54	1,022	16	0	0	1,027	30	1,185	3	0	1
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Dist. No. 2	488	41	176	6	0	0	478	25	208	3	0	0
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Norway	331	24	336	14	0	0	313	4	373	10	1	0
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Raymond	293	15	270	4	0	0	240	7	325	3	0	0
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Rochester	80	1	142	1	0	0	63	0	161	0	0	0
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Waterford	197	10	279	6	0	0	173	5	306	4	0	0
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Yorkville	190	13	332	1	0	0	151	2	372	2	0	0
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Rochester, vil.	70	2	110	0	0	0	46	0	126	0	0	0
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Sturtevant, vil.	266	12	153	2	1	0	236	8	171	1	0	0
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Union Grove, vil.	167	7	342	2	0	0	136	1	378	2	0	0
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Waterford, vil.	161	5	290	5	0	0	121	1	326	1	0	0
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Burlington, city:

1st ward	113	3	135	2	0	0	97	1	151	0	0	0
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2nd ward	231	5	476	4	0	0	195	0	511	0	0	0
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3rd ward	294	3	422	2	0	0	265	0	450	0	0	0
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4th ward	201	4	316	1	0	0	173	1	346	0	0	0
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Racine, city:

1st ward	191	15	156	5	0	0	184	5	170	0	0	0
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2nd ward, 1st pct.	222	10	261	9	0	0	213	0	493	2	0	0
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2nd ward, 2nd pct.	173	12	481	9	0	0	174	0	500	3	0	0
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3rd ward, 1st pct.	384	22	303	5	0	0	268	9	333	2	0	0
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3rd ward, 2nd pct.	349	12	316	9	0	1	282	5	383	3	0	0
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3rd ward, 3rd pct.	456	8	387	2	0	0	415	1	439	2	0	0
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4th ward, 1st pct.	560	40	248	14	0	0	525	12	310	4	0	0
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4th ward, 2nd pct.	514	30	233	2	1	0	467	14	274	3	0	0
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5th ward, 1st pct.	397	58	108	8	0	1	374	19	156	6	0	0
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5th ward, 2nd pct.	364	56	128	7	0	0	377	22	150	3	0	0
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6th ward	590	39	208	4	1	1	550	15	270	4	0	0
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7th ward, 1st pct.	387	11	696	8	0	0	371	3	744	0	0	0
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7th ward, 2nd pct.	551	27	315	4	0	1	490	4	383	2	0	1
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7th ward, 3rd pct.	581	20	355	6	0	0	513	13	408	8	0	0
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8th ward, 1st pct.	328	15	230	5	0	0	271	3	282	0	0	0
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8th ward, 2nd pct.	302	12	384	15	0	0	279	1	431	4	0	0
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8th ward, 3rd pct.	330	27	231	3	0	0	324	10	249	2	0	0
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8th ward, 4th pct.	317	8	262	7	0	0	269	6	304	1	0	0
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9th ward, 1st pct.	588	26	299	9	0	0	553	12	355	5	0	0
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9th ward, 2nd pct.	689	30	204	3	0	0	626	19	269	1	0	1
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10th ward, 1st pct.	459	24	220	5	0	0	424	3	243	0	0	0
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VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President						Governor						
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
RACINE CO.—Cont.													
Racine, city:—Cont.													
10th ward, 2nd pct.	403	15	154	4	0	0	366	6	193	1	0	0	
11th ward, 1st pct.	385	21	466	13	0	0	353	13	522	6	0	0	
11th ward, 2nd pct.	521	17	283	5	0	0	457	12	346	2	0	1	
12th ward, 1st pct.	240	8	575	8	0	0	221	0	557	3	0	0	
12th ward, 2nd pct.	327	9	414	12	0	0	301	2	458	2	0	0	
12th ward, 3rd pct.	239	9	376	5	0	0	220	0	395	3	0	0	
12th ward, 4th pct.	301	11	435	7	0	0	253	2	481	3	0	0	
12th ward, 5th pct.	381	18	458	7	0	0	332	10	507	3	0	0	
12th ward, 6th pct.	443	14	205	2	0	0	414	5	239	1	1	0	
13th ward, 1st pct.	522	15	252	5	0	0	480	0	306	0	0	0	
13th ward, 2nd pct.	556	19	379	8	0	0	394	6	282	9	1	1	
13th ward, 3rd pct.	567	28	274	3	0	0	537	13	311	5	0	0	
13th ward, 4th pct.	556	35	453	3	0	0	500	22	512	3	0	0	
14th ward, 1st pct.	702	34	167	3	1	0	717	14	205	2	0	1	
14th ward, 2nd pct.	451	17	412	1	0	0	417	3	473	2	0	0	
15th ward, 1st pct.	554	35	375	4	0	0	510	11	448	2	0	0	
15th ward, 2nd pct.	578	28	345	11	0	0	530	4	432	3	0	0	
15th ward, 3rd pct.	621	35	277	11	0	0	604	18	308	5	1	1	
15th ward, 4th pct.	407	18	256	1	0	0	355	10	309	2	0	2	
Total	23,266	1,165	19,029	329	4	4	20,885	443	21,544	149	4	9	
RICHLAND CO.													
Akan	147	2	76	1	0	0	117	1	101	0	0	0	
Bloom	138	1	166	0	0	0	115	0	180	0	0	0	
Buena Vista	171	6	181	0	0	1	124	2	231	0	0	0	
Dayton	92	2	137	1	0	0	77	1	152	2	0	0	
Eagle	121	3	105	0	0	0	88	0	134	0	0	0	
Forest	64	0	128	0	0	0	41	0	150	0	0	0	
Henrietta	119	0	116	0	0	0	94	0	142	0	0	0	
Ithaca	158	1	122	1	0	0	115	0	158	0	0	0	
Marshall	74	5	127	0	0	0	59	0	148	0	0	0	
Orion	80	3	141	0	2	0	72	1	153	0	0	1	
Richland	150	4	238	0	0	0	108	0	282	0	0	0	
Richwood	174	5	105	0	0	0	153	0	127	0	0	0	
Rockbridge	132	3	151	0	0	0	91	1	196	0	0	0	
Sylvan	99	2	121	2	0	0	71	0	152	0	0	0	
Westford	169	0	63	0	0	0	135	0	92	0	0	0	
Willow	89	0	123	2	0	0	52	0	157	0	0	0	

RICHLAND CO.—Cont.

Boaz, vil.	43	1	29	0	0	0	28	0	45	0	0	0
Cazenovia, vil.	78	0	84	0	0	0	78	0	87	0	0	0
Lone Rock, vil.	105	4	84	2	0	0	90	1	99	0	1	0
Viola, vil.	54	2	134	0	0	0	40	0	150	0	0	0
Yuba, vil.	39	0	16	0	0	0	27	0	26	0	0	0
Richland Center, city:												
1st ward	171	5	410	1	0	0	141	1	435	0	4	0
2nd ward	254	11	380	1	0	0	197	3	429	0	0	0
3rd ward	269	0	599	6	0	0	243	0	547	0	0	0

Total	2,990	60	3,836	17	2	1	2,356	11	4,373	2	5	1
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ROCK CO.

Avon	93	0	77	0	0	0	80	0	94	0	0	0
Beloit	769	13	510	14	0	0	696	7	575	15	0	0
Bradford	124	2	223	2	0	0	94	0	257	4	0	0
Center	98	1	153	0	0	0	70	0	186	0	1	0
Clinton	138	3	179	0	0	0	88	2	227	0	0	0
Fulton	264	6	183	7	0	0	262	0	207	3	0	0
Harmony	277	7	259	3	0	0	235	0	324	2	0	0
Janesville	218	5	195	0	0	0	180	0	236	0	0	0
Johnstown	90	2	141	2	0	0	65	2	174	0	1	0
LaPrairie	129	2	189	2	0	0	92	0	227	2	0	0
Lima	113	3	162	0	0	0	66	2	213	0	0	0
Magnolia	121	0	114	2	0	0	85	0	156	0	0	0
Milton	347	11	489	0	0	0	304	12	481	4	0	0
Newark	103	2	139	0	0	0	61	0	190	0	0	0
Plymouth	170	2	192	0	0	0	125	0	242	0	0	0
Porter	213	1	130	0	0	0	201	0	144	0	0	0
Rock	274	4	213	3	2	0	250	1	249	1	0	0
Spring Valley	96	3	135	1	0	0	69	1	164	1	0	0
Turtle	275	4	403	4	0	0	222	0	458	1	0	0
Union	155	5	137	0	0	0	131	1	160	1	0	0
Clinton, vil.	189	2	311	0	0	0	156	0	359	0	0	0
Footville, vil.	95	4	144	0	0	0	69	0	172	1	0	0
Milton, vil.	227	7	437	16	1	0	231	3	453	3	0	0
Orfordville, vil.	108	4	165	0	0	0	86	0	181	1	1	0

Beloit, city:

1st ward	171	4	188	0	0	0	153	1	209	0	0	0
2nd ward	216	8	316	10	0	0	211	2	340	3	0	0
3rd ward	353	3	190	3	0	0	320	1	224	1	0	0
4th ward	321	10	256	5	0	0	279	2	297	3	0	1
5th ward	230	6	277	4	0	0	183	2	299	5	0	0
6th ward	203	4	486	6	0	0	225	2	475	2	0	0
7th ward	229	5	526	5	0	0	213	0	540	3	0	0
8th ward	409	7	423	6	0	0	386	2	457	1	0	0
9th ward	267	6	322	4	0	0	267	2	314	1	0	0
10th ward	210	8	190	1	0	0	200	2	200	0	1	0
11th ward	261	1	250	2	0	0	229	0	274	3	0	0
12th ward	259	5	260	5	0	0	237	3	283	5	0	0
13th ward	269	10	250	1	0	0	259	8	260	3	0	0
14th ward	209	2	322	4	0	0	197	0	339	2	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
ROCK CO.—Cont.												
Beloit, city:—Cont.												
15th ward	239	3	260	2	0	0	219	1	281	5	0	0
16th ward	365	6	359	8	0	0	356	6	267	3	0	0
17th ward	265	2	394	1	0	0	256	3	418	0	0	0
18th ward	328	7	309	2	0	0	317	5	335	2	0	0
Edgerton, city	826	23	755	10	0	0	885	4	750	2	0	0
Evansville, city	430	16	658	0	5	0	409	1	673	2	0	0
Janesville, city:												
1st ward	545	6	518	6	0	0	518	1	554	1	0	0
2nd ward	442	5	354	1	0	0	381	1	430	0	0	0
3rd ward	276	7	311	2	0	0	251	0	351	2	0	0
4th ward	171	0	539	2	0	0	157	0	548	0	0	0
5th ward	427	11	838	4	0	0	449	0	873	0	0	0
6th ward	315	6	399	4	2	0	289	4	436	3	0	0
7th ward	443	9	256	2	0	0	424	3	279	1	0	0
8th ward	387	4	248	2	0	0	357	1	281	1	0	0
9th ward	367	1	176	4	0	0	333	0	211	0	0	0
10th ward	327	3	193	0	0	0	301	1	216	0	0	0
11th ward	399	3	139	1	0	0	364	0	183	1	0	0
12th ward	333	1	142	2	0	0	303	0	166	0	0	0
13th ward	466	5	339	0	0	0	427	2	362	0	0	0
14th ward	506	7	345	2	0	0	465	0	380	0	0	0
Total	16,150	297	17,068	167	10	0	14,738	91	18,634	94	4	1
RUSK CO.												
Atlanta	115	2	117	1	0	0	69	0	158	1	0	0
Big Bend	80	5	74	0	0	0	63	4	93	0	0	0
Big Falls	30	0	34	1	0	0	16	0	43	2	0	0
Cedar Rapids	14	0	3	0	0	0	9	0	6	0	0	0
Dewey	102	2	36	2	0	0	72	3	59	0	0	0
Flambeau	195	19	107	1	0	0	128	12	163	1	0	0
Grant	195	21	128	3	0	0	117	10	212	1	0	0
Grow	112	3	66	1	0	0	72	3	106	1	0	0
Hawkins	86	0	25	2	1	0	65	0	42	1	0	0
Hubbard	28	7	28	0	0	1	25	4	31	0	0	0
Lawrence	39	4	37	1	0	0	24	4	52	0	0	0
Marshall	156	16	78	6	0	0	122	15	111	6	0	0
Murry	77	3	71	0	0	0	52	0	87	0	0	0
Richland	62	2	30	0	0	0	45	0	45	1	0	0

RUSK CO.—Cont.

Rusk	102	31	33	0	0	0	73	28	53	0	0	0
South Fork	67	8	21	0	0	0	37	5	39	0	0	0
Strickland	146	4	25	0	0	0	108	6	42	0	0	0
Stubbs	173	2	119	0	0	0	109	6	170	0	0	0
Thornapple	131	6	96	0	0	0	93	5	137	0	0	0
True	87	3	76	0	0	0	48	1	106	0	0	0
Washington	32	12	60	0	0	0	23	4	76	0	0	0
Wilkinson	26	0	16	0	0	0	15	0	20	0	0	0
Willard	64	17	36	0	0	0	45	5	55	0	0	0
Wilson	29	0	10	0	0	0	22	0	15	0	0	0
Bruce, vil.	123	1	197	1	0	0	79	1	229	0	0	0
Conrath, vil.	34	0	24	1	0	0	30	0	23	0	0	0
Glen Flora, vil.	12	0	30	0	0	0	9	0	34	0	0	0
Hawkins, vil.	114	3	51	0	0	0	91	1	79	0	0	0
Ingram, vil.	44	0	21	0	0	0	28	0	33	0	0	0
Sheldon, vil.	56	8	43	1	0	0	32	9	62	1	0	0
Tony, vil.	37	0	42	0	0	0	24	1	50	0	0	0
Weyerhaeuser, vil.	90	2	52	0	0	0	60	2	80	0	0	0
Ladysmith, city:												
1st ward	65	2	89	0	0	0	36	2	116	0	0	0
2nd ward	91	0	115	2	0	0	65	1	144	0	0	0
3rd ward	78	0	81	0	0	0	45	0	100	0	0	0
4th ward	168	0	117	1	0	0	98	1	201	1	0	0
5th ward	123	2	177	1	0	0	88	0	213	0	0	0
6th ward	108	2	74	0	0	0	59	2	114	1	0	0
7th ward	110	0	184	1	0	0	73	1	210	0	0	0
Total	3,401	187	2,623	26	1	1	2,269	136	3,609	17	0	0

ST. CROIX CO.

Baldwin	157	2	160	0	0	0	107	0	209	0	0	0
Cady	110	2	159	2	0	0	65	1	203	4	0	0
Cylon	134	4	89	0	0	0	107	0	118	0	0	0
Eau Galle	195	6	102	0	0	0	121	2	168	1	0	0
Emerald	187	14	61	3	0	0	137	1	110	4	0	0
Erin Prairie	176	4	58	0	0	0	147	1	76	0	0	0
Forest	200	5	86	6	0	0	123	4	147	8	0	0
Glenwood	226	12	77	5	0	0	150	5	140	3	0	0
Hammond	173	3	127	0	0	0	112	0	191	0	0	0
Hudson	90	3	71	1	0	0	75	0	77	1	0	0
Kinnickinnic	123	4	72	0	0	0	90	1	101	0	0	0
Pleasant Valley	77	0	48	0	0	0	59	0	63	0	0	0
Richmond	162	1	72	0	0	0	123	0	106	0	0	0
Rush River	104	5	65	0	0	0	68	0	107	1	0	0
Somerset	147	7	156	0	0	0	80	1	196	1	1	0
Springfield	196	2	112	1	0	0	131	0	177	0	0	0
Stanton	113	4	76	1	0	0	85	0	107	0	0	0
Star Prairie	172	2	82	0	0	0	100	0	131	1	0	0
St. Joseph	136	10	122	1	0	0	92	2	161	0	0	0
Troy	147	11	76	4	0	0	108	4	123	2	0	0
Warren	127	5	76	2	0	0	97	3	101	0	0	0
Baldwin, vil.	268	6	281	1	0	0	157	0	397	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.												
Deer Park, vil.	75	1	46	0	0	0	44	0	80	0	0	0
Hammond, vil.	140	0	126	0	0	0	106	0	160	0	0	0
North Hudson, vil.	286	5	51	1	0	0	219	1	101	1	0	0
Roberts, vil.	78	3	76	0	0	0	55	0	100	0	0	0
Somerset, vil.	119	2	90	0	0	0	62	0	136	0	0	0
Star Prairie, vil.	57	1	59	0	0	0	45	0	71	0	0	0
Wilson, vil.	43	0	35	0	0	0	29	1	46	0	0	0
Woodville, vil.	118	2	86	0	0	0	91	1	108	0	0	0
Glenwood, city:												
1st ward	46	0	46	0	0	0	27	0	69	0	0	0
2nd ward	45	0	45	0	0	0	35	0	55	0	0	0
3rd ward	59	0	106	0	0	0	50	0	114	0	0	0
Hudson, city:												
1st ward	224	4	173	4	0	0	161	1	227	2	0	0
2nd ward	317	6	306	3	0	0	241	3	360	0	0	0
3rd ward	323	7	234	2	0	0	219	0	321	0	0	0
New Richmond, city:												
1st ward	250	3	172	4	0	0	190	1	211	0	0	0
2nd ward	296	2	284	7	0	0	211	0	336	1	0	0
3rd ward	165	2	97	0	0	0	112	0	129	0	0	0
River Falls, city:												
1st ward	112	4	66	0	0	0	72	2	96	1	0	0
Total	6,173	154	4,326	48	0	0	4,303	35	5,929	31	1	0
SAUK CO.												
Baraboo	193	2	243	9	0	0	151	0	292	6	0	0
Bear Creek	149	2	27	0	0	0	114	1	65	1	0	0
Dellona	80	2	58	2	0	0	57	0	86	3	0	0
Delton	158	2	311	5	0	0	149	2	322	2	0	0
Excelsior	97	2	114	2	0	0	73	0	133	0	0	0
Fairfield	82	1	81	3	0	0	57	1	111	0	0	0
Franklin	164	1	75	0	0	0	133	1	108	0	0	0
Freedom	69	2	100	1	0	0	52	2	112	3	1	0
Greenfield	95	1	94	0	0	0	73	0	119	3	0	0
Honey Creek	148	7	111	2	0	0	91	4	168	3	0	0
Ironton	116	2	117	0	0	2	87	2	152	1	0	0
La Valle	117	3	94	1	0	0	80	0	137	1	0	0
Merrimac	66	2	56	1	0	0	63	2	67	0	0	0
Prairie du Sac	59	1	75	7	0	0	55	0	85	6	0	0

SAUK CO.—Cont.

Reedsburg	119	1	139	3	0	0	82	0	183	2	0	0
Spring Green	89	2	64	0	0	0	62	0	92	0	0	0
Sumpter	566	23	498	75	0	0	689	8	426	27	0	0
Troy	138	10	169	7	1	0	114	3	205	4	0	0
Washington	138	7	149	2	0	0	116	1	184	1	0	0
Westfield	125	3	146	4	1	1	103	0	180	3	0	0
Winfield	92	1	69	0	0	0	67	0	98	0	0	0
Woodland	109	9	89	1	0	0	92	0	135	1	0	0
Ironton, vil.	29	0	53	0	0	0	22	0	67	0	0	0
LaValle, vil.	91	1	100	2	1	0	79	1	114	0	0	0
Lime Ridge, vil.	31	0	75	0	0	1	20	0	83	0	0	0
Loganville, vil.	31	2	79	0	0	0	26	0	89	0	0	0
Merrimac, vil.	66	5	45	0	0	0	62	3	56	0	0	0
North Freedom, vil.	78	0	141	2	0	0	56	0	167	2	0	0
Plain, vil.	97	4	93	0	0	0	89	2	99	1	0	0
Prairie du Sac, vil.	159	4	403	10	0	0	159	0	426	5	0	0
Rock Springs, vil.	51	2	95	10	0	0	51	0	106	6	0	0
Sauk City, vil.	326	5	253	6	0	0	222	0	281	2	0	0
Spring Green, vil.	236	5	198	2	0	0	210	0	244	0	0	0
Baraboo, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	180	3	418	8	0	0	166	0	456	5	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	107	0	237	8	0	0	98	0	254	10	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	194	3	529	1	1	0	169	1	566	1	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	255	2	371	4	0	0	216	0	432	1	0	0
3rd ward	271	2	204	8	1	0	243	1	240	5	0	0
Reedsburg, city:												
1st ward	235	1	295	2	0	0	190	0	457	1	0	0
2nd ward	202	3	335	7	0	0	152	1	409	0	0	0
3rd ward	223	2	337	2	0	0	170	1	392	3	0	0
Total	5,831	130	7,140	197	5	4	4,960	37	8,398	108	1	0
SAWYER CO.												
Bass Lake	191	10	109	3	0	0	120	7	156	0	0	0
Couderay	89	2	41	1	0	0	59	1	69	0	0	0
Draper	95	16	143	1	0	0	44	8	199	1	1	0
Edgewater	53	3	88	0	0	0	36	3	101	0	0	0
Hayward	217	4	210	2	0	0	115	1	283	0	0	0
Hunter	80	0	61	0	0	0	41	3	79	0	0	0
Lenroot	126	8	92	1	0	0	67	7	139	1	0	0
Meadowbrook	37	6	42	0	0	0	21	2	56	1	0	0
Meteor	45	1	65	0	0	0	27	2	77	0	0	0
Ojibwa	81	0	45	0	0	0	41	3	74	0	0	0
Radisson	138	4	134	2	0	0	60	3	193	1	0	0
Round Lake	86	10	157	1	0	0	46	3	188	1	0	0
Sand Lake	126	4	139	0	0	0	95	0	168	1	0	0
Spider Lake	41	5	106	2	0	0	26	1	125	0	0	0
Weirgor	96	5	58	2	0	0	55	2	89	0	0	0
Winter	260	12	249	6	0	0	152	6	348	3	0	0
Couderay, vil.	50	2	19	0	0	0	36	2	30	0	0	0
Exeland, vil.	34	1	61	0	0	0	20	2	71	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
SAWYER CO.—Cont.												
Hayward, city:												
1st ward	165	1	185	1	0	0	94	1	240	0	0	0
2nd ward	84	0	133	0	0	0	48	2	162	0	0	0
3rd ward	83	6	120	3	0	0	50	2	146	1	0	0
Total	2,177	100	2,257	25	0	0	1,253	61	2,993	11	1	0
SHAWANO CO.												
Almon	118	4	83	0	0	0	86	2	120	0	0	0
Angelica	200	4	142	2	0	0	185	2	156	5	1	0
Aniwa	34	3	66	0	0	0	29	0	77	0	0	0
Bartelme	71	11	23	0	0	0	61	0	37	0	0	0
Belle Plaine	131	4	247	0	0	0	84	3	307	0	0	0
Birnamwood	92	1	68	1	0	0	79	1	92	2	0	0
Fairbanks	84	3	88	1	0	0	61	1	118	1	0	0
Germania	50	1	67	0	0	0	55	4	70	0	0	0
Grant	49	2	226	1	0	0	41	1	244	2	0	0
Green Valley	116	3	207	2	0	0	76	0	255	1	0	0
Hartland	70	2	183	0	0	0	36	0	225	0	0	1
Herman	81	0	190	1	0	0	48	1	231	0	0	0
Hutchins	63	1	81	1	0	0	40	1	102	0	1	0
Lessor	132	4	122	0	0	0	87	2	166	0	0	0
Maple Grove	257	7	137	3	0	0	232	2	166	0	0	0
Morris	89	2	79	1	0	0	83	0	94	0	0	0
Navarino	81	3	57	0	0	0	58	0	83	0	0	0
Pella	57	0	162	0	0	0	25	0	204	0	0	0
Red Springs	128	3	61	0	0	0	103	2	81	0	0	0
Richmond	121	1	220	1	0	0	75	0	284	0	0	0
Seneca	60	4	134	0	0	0	28	0	171	0	0	0
Washington	49	1	191	0	0	0	30	0	223	0	0	0
Waukechon	141	7	119	0	0	0	101	1	178	1	0	0
Wescott	172	10	260	3	0	0	134	5	324	3	0	0
Wittenberg	80	4	156	2	0	0	68	0	185	2	0	0
Aniwa, vil.	28	4	47	0	0	0	31	3	50	1	0	0
Birnamwood, vil.	57	1	176	2	0	0	50	0	190	1	0	0
Bonduel, vil.	37	1	259	2	0	0	28	0	282	1	0	0
Bowler, vil.	44	2	89	0	0	0	39	1	99	0	0	0
Cecil, vil.	53	2	97	2	0	0	41	2	115	0	0	0
Eland, vil.	61	2	41	1	0	0	49	1	50	1	0	0
Gresham, vil.	52	2	85	3	0	0	35	1	105	0	0	0

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

SHAWANO CO.—Cont.

Keshena, Pct.	106	1	85	0	0	0	69	0	99	0	0	0
Mattoon, vil.	90	5	94	0	0	0	79	2	116	0	0	0
Neopit Pct.	147	1	104	0	0	0	103	0	139	0	0	0
Tigerton, vil.	113	5	174	1	0	0	87	1	203	0	0	0
Wittenberg, vil.	117	5	269	9	0	0	104	2	296	2	0	0
Shawano, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	147	0	203	0	0	0	112	4	403	0	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	153	5	337	1	0	0	126	0	245	0	0	0
2nd ward,	142	5	284	2	0	0	89	3	316	2	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	196	9	368	0	0	0	136	5	424	0	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	123	1	205	3	0	0	86	0	250	1	0	0
Total	4,192	136	6,286	45	0	0	3,169	53	7,575	26	2	1

SHEBOYGAN CO.

Greenbush	145	8	201	0	0	0	116	5	239	4	0	0
Herman	244	9	286	29	0	0	220	2	319	27	0	0
Holland	207	1	464	2	0	0	157	1	529	1	0	0
Lima	221	3	413	3	0	0	212	1	451	1	0	0
Lyndon	118	0	215	0	0	0	98	0	236	0	0	0
Mitchell	134	7	74	1	0	0	126	2	89	2	0	0
Mosel	117	6	144	2	0	0	100	2	161	6	0	0
Plymouth	225	5	269	11	0	0	182	1	316	11	1	0
Rhine	146	5	159	5	0	0	134	2	175	7	1	0
Russell	96	0	33	1	0	0	75	0	55	0	0	0
Scott	130	7	222	5	0	0	112	3	246	1	0	0
Sheboygan	958	37	393	20	0	1	882	24	548	12	0	0
Sheboygan Falls	309	13	193	42	0	1	262	3	247	41	0	0
Sherman	146	5	193	3	0	0	112	2	227	2	0	0
Wilson	310	13	221	4	0	0	280	0	253	3	8	0
Adell, vil.	64	3	106	0	0	0	72	0	101	0	0	0
Cascade, vil.	102	0	88	1	1	0	92	0	107	0	0	1
Cedar Grove, vil.	130	2	334	0	0	0	116	1	371	0	0	0
Elkhart Lake, vil.	133	4	145	2	0	1	137	0	153	4	0	1
Glenbeulah, vil.	66	1	85	0	1	0	50	2	101	0	0	0
Kohler, vil.	374	11	490	9	0	0	365	3	523	5	0	0
Oostburg, vil.	65	3	328	2	0	0	63	0	345	0	0	0
Random Lake, vil.	168	2	152	5	5	0	157	1	177	3	0	0
Waldo, vil.	53	2	120	0	0	0	58	1	120	0	0	0
Plymouth, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	221	4	207	2	0	0	217	0	226	1	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	222	6	232	3	0	0	200	0	264	3	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	231	1	237	0	0	0	218	0	264	0	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	170	3	267	1	0	0	141	0	302	2	0	0
Sheboygan, city:												
1st ward, 1st pct.	270	7	737	11	1	0	286	1	772	6	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	517	14	632	25	0	1	490	3	717	14	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	356	14	494	9	0	0	378	3	539	6	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	484	31	287	13	0	1	505	15	313	16	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	333	19	135	14	0	0	331	7	178	17	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	546	48	217	14	0	2	587	13	283	24	1	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	700	74	196	9	0	0	732	44	283	26	5	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	625	38	360	20	1	0	615	25	429	14	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President						Governor						
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
SHEBOYGAN CO.—Cont.													
Sheboygan, city:—Cont.													
5th ward, 1st pct.	526	32	502	15	0	0	536	19	262	13	0	0	
5th ward, 2nd pct.	963	42	415	19	0	0	953	32	535	18	0	1	
6th ward, 1st pct.	357	30	135	9	0	0	377	26	180	23	1	0	
6th ward, 2nd pct.	506	37	187	19	0	0	535	21	237	29	0	0	
7th ward, 1st pct.	758	36	255	20	1	0	751	23	357	18	0	0	
7th ward, 2nd pct.	730	33	286	11	0	1	735	24	355	25	0	1	
8th ward, 1st pct.	635	33	431	29	0	2	626	16	526	21	0	3	
8th ward, 2nd pct.	668	27	375	30	0	0	660	14	452	23	1	0	
Sheboygan Falls, city:													
1st ward	535	9	280	7	0	1	488	2	324	4	0	0	
2nd ward	325	7	264	4	0	0	329	4	274	2	0	0	
Total	15,339	692	12,459	431	10	11	14,888	348	14,161	435	19	7	
TAYLOR CO.													
Aurora	147	6	45	6	1	0	168	4	117	9	0	0	
Browning	90	16	49	17	0	0	73	6	75	20	0	0	
Chelsea	77	4	95	3	0	0	50	1	129	3	0	0	
Cleveland	75	2	64	4	0	0	40	1	92	5	0	0	
Deer Creek	135	7	161	20	0	0	96	1	210	21	0	0	
Ford	71	5	22	0	0	0	47	0	43	0	0	0	
Goodrich	80	4	47	1	0	0	54	0	65	3	0	0	
Greenwood	119	6	75	4	0	0	83	5	107	5	0	0	
Grover	41	5	53	0	0	0	21	2	71	1	0	0	
Hammel	97	5	65	9	0	0	81	6	82	9	0	0	
Holway	104	11	64	7	0	0	84	9	87	4	0	0	
Jump River	78	14	75	6	0	0	55	5	109	2	0	0	
Little Black	172	10	156	20	0	0	114	5	212	16	0	0	
Lublin	62	7	11	0	0	0	27	6	44	0	0	0	
Maplehurst	84	3	54	1	0	0	72	1	68	0	0	0	
McKinley	92	11	97	4	0	0	63	2	136	2	0	0	
Medford	233	8	234	15	0	0	159	1	315	14	0	0	
Molitor	36	1	30	2	0	0	19	1	43	2	0	0	
Pershing	113	1	36	1	1	0	81	2	58	3	0	0	
Rib Lake	148	8	73	7	0	0	108	7	116	6	0	0	
Roosevelt	227	25	24	2	0	0	166	16	72	4	0	0	
Taft	119	6	48	0	0	0	103	5	69	0	0	0	
Westboro	107	17	163	2	0	0	86	14	187	2	0	0	
Gilman, vil.	80	4	47	1	0	0	54	0	68	3	0	0	

TAYLOR CO.—Cont.

Rib Lake, vil.	166	2	156	0	0	0	98	5	212	0	0	0
Medford, city:												
1st ward	139	4	251	15	0	0	106	3	299	11	0	0
2nd ward	132	3	170	5	0	0	78	6	172	2	0	0
3rd ward	160	5	214	7	0	0	114	5	262	3	0	0
Total	3,184	200	2,579	159	2	0	2,300	119	3,520	150	0	0
TREMPEALEAU CO.												
Albion	112	2	101	0	0	0	70	0	146	0	0	0
Arcadia	544	3	124	0	0	0	448	0	169	1	1	0
Burnside	151	2	16	0	0	2	91	0	46	1	0	0
Caledonia	48	1	47	0	0	0	22	0	73	0	0	0
Chimney Rock	113	1	63	0	0	0	81	0	89	2	0	0
Dodge	212	0	23	0	0	0	175	0	40	0	0	0
Ettrick	209	2	227	0	0	0	144	3	279	1	0	0
Gale	164	8	247	6	0	0	131	1	263	0	0	0
Hale	321	8	139	0	0	0	230	0	220	0	0	0
Lincoln	112	4	55	0	0	0	75	0	76	0	0	0
Pigeon	232	4	125	1	0	0	162	0	192	1	0	0
Preston	226	6	165	1	0	0	187	2	195	1	0	0
Sumner	108	6	90	0	0	1	92	2	114	2	0	0
Trempealeau	198	1	135	2	1	0	129	1	170	0	1	0
Unity	271	11	160	1	0	0	207	3	219	1	0	0
Blair, vil.	172	1	193	0	0	0	171	0	204	0	0	0
Eleva, vil.	87	1	111	0	0	0	66	0	124	1	0	0
Ettrick, vil.	111	0	112	0	0	0	89	0	118	0	0	0
Trempealeau, vil.	147	3	113	1	0	0	133	2	122	0	0	0
Arcadia, city:												
1st ward	64	0	106	1	0	0	61	0	104	0	0	0
2nd ward	181	0	134	1	0	0	123	0	164	0	0	0
3rd ward	126	0	91	0	0	1	90	0	102	0	0	0
Galesville, city:												
1st ward	67	0	111	0	0	0	47	0	128	0	0	0
2nd ward	57	1	117	3	0	0	49	0	124	0	0	0
3rd ward	45	0	108	2	0	0	40	0	112	0	0	0
Independence, city:												
1st ward	55	1	36	0	0	0	26	0	45	0	0	0
2nd ward	62	0	30	0	0	0	45	0	34	0	0	0
3rd ward	58	2	35	0	0	0	39	0	46	0	0	0
4th ward	46	0	54	0	0	0	33	0	57	0	0	0
Osseo, city:												
1st ward	89	0	97	0	0	0	87	0	105	0	0	0
2nd ward	56	2	74	0	0	0	52	0	80	0	0	0
3rd ward	52	0	54	0	0	0	31	0	73	0	0	0
Whitehall, city:												
1st ward	66	2	87	0	0	0	52	0	104	0	0	0
2nd ward	73	1	147	2	0	0	55	0	163	1	0	0
3rd ward	76	1	123	2	0	0	46	1	149	1	0	0
Total	4,711	74	3,650	23	1	4	3,579	15	4,449	12	2	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
VERNON CO.												
Bergen	105	2	60	0	0	0	83	1	83	0	0	0
Christiana	302	7	71	0	0	0	272	1	109	0	0	0
Clinton	228	4	96	0	0	0	194	0	144	2	0	0
Coon	206	3	96	0	1	0	193	3	121	0	0	0
Forest	111	1	152	0	0	0	90	0	172	0	0	0
Franklin	274	3	145	1	0	0	264	0	166	1	0	0
Genoa	80	1	61	1	0	0	69	1	72	2	0	0
Greenwood	115	0	88	0	0	0	96	0	111	0	0	0
Hamburg	84	2	85	0	0	0	56	0	121	0	0	0
Harmony	196	1	56	2	0	0	149	0	105	0	0	0
Hillsboro	133	0	92	1	1	0	117	0	116	0	0	0
Jefferson	285	4	90	0	0	0	237	2	142	0	0	0
Kickapoo	101	1	103	0	0	0	83	0	134	0	0	0
Liberty	67	2	34	0	0	0	53	1	55	0	0	0
Stark	90	2	77	1	0	0	73	0	94	0	0	0
Sterling	135	0	122	3	0	0	103	0	165	0	0	0
Union	126	0	58	0	0	1	108	0	72	0	0	0
Viroqua	316	1	157	0	0	0	286	0	201	0	0	0
Webster	181	8	65	0	2	0	141	0	113	0	0	0
Wheatland	67	3	100	0	0	0	49	0	115	0	0	0
Whitestown	135	2	71	0	0	0	114	1	90	1	0	0
Chaseburg, vil.	30	1	65	1	0	0	26	0	71	0	0	0
Coon Valley, vil.	135	1	111	1	0	0	122	0	125	0	0	0
De Soto, vil.	33	0	64	0	0	0	32	0	65	0	0	0
Genoa, vil.	62	0	44	0	0	0	52	0	55	0	0	0
LaFarge, vil.	107	0	178	3	0	0	99	0	196	0	0	0
Ontario, vil.	87	1	95	0	0	0	73	0	108	0	0	0
Readstown, vil.	107	4	85	0	0	0	78	1	115	1	0	0
Stoddard, vil.	87	4	64	0	0	0	67	0	87	0	0	0
Viola, vil.	31	1	71	0	0	0	26	0	85	0	0	0
Hillsboro, city:												
1st ward	51	0	76	0	0	0	42	0	88	0	0	0
2nd ward	67	1	105	0	0	0	50	0	108	0	0	0
3rd ward	60	0	129	2	0	0	61	0	140	0	0	0
Viroqua, city:												
1st ward	262	5	304	2	0	1	230	0	363	0	0	0
2nd ward	180	2	345	3	0	0	155	0	382	0	0	0
3rd ward	238	2	267	0	0	0	214	0	308	0	0	0

VERNON CO.—Cont.

Westby, city:												
1st ward	137	4	73	1	0	0	126	0	92	0	0	0
2nd ward	129	2	146	1	0	0	133	0	153	0	0	0
3rd ward	86	0	38	1	0	0	87	0	45	0	0	0
Total	5,226	75	4,139	24	4	2	4,503	11	5,087	7	0	0
VILAS CO.												
Arbor Vitae	120	2	173	0	0	0	83	3	209	1	0	0
Boulder Junction	56	5	149	3	0	0	49	1	157	1	0	0
Cloverland	33	19	69	3	0	0	33	13	75	2	0	0
Conover	113	11	137	1	0	0	77	13	170	2	0	0
Flambeau	300	6	270	1	0	0	136	7	363	1	0	0
Land O'Lakes	85	2	185	1	0	1	85	1	184	1	1	0
Lincoln	165	27	252	3	1	2	132	26	273	3	0	0
Manitowish Waters	32	3	149	1	1	0	28	2	155	0	0	0
Phelps	248	59	239	8	1	0	215	57	269	3	0	0
Plum Lake	56	2	111	0	0	0	36	1	125	0	0	0
Presque Isle	111	1	83	3	0	0	87	0	91	2	0	0
St. Germain	34	5	171	2	0	0	21	1	185	0	0	0
Washington	81	7	134	2	0	0	67	5	138	1	0	0
Winchester	68	5	56	0	0	0	54	4	66	0	0	0
Eagle River, city:												
1st ward	48	1	135	3	0	1	42	2	138	0	0	0
2nd ward	51	9	136	4	0	0	43	2	153	0	0	0
3rd ward	41	3	133	2	0	1	40	0	138	0	0	0
4th ward	46	2	83	2	2	0	38	3	90	0	0	0
Total	1,688	169	2,665	39	5	5	1,266	141	2,979	17	1	0
WALWORTH CO.												
Bloomfield	174	9	273	3	0	0	147	4	334	0	1	0
Darien	212	4	368	1	0	0	146	0	435	1	0	0
Delavan	275	13	537	8	0	0	227	10	592	6	0	0
East Troy	206	5	248	2	0	0	159	0	299	0	0	0
Geneva	175	13	364	5	0	0	124	1	428	1	0	0
La Fayette	107	2	155	2	0	0	78	1	191	0	0	0
La Grange	100	3	197	2	0	0	73	2	231	1	0	0
Linn	118	11	409	1	0	0	89	1	453	0	0	0
Lyons	237	4	254	2	0	0	173	2	323	0	0	0
Richmond	127	4	122	0	0	0	73	2	164	0	0	0
Sharon	106	3	169	2	0	0	87	1	193	0	0	0
Spring Prairie	127	3	194	4	0	0	92	2	240	0	0	0
Sugar Creek	182	6	238	2	0	0	111	3	318	0	0	0
Troy	166	3	175	2	0	0	125	2	212	1	0	0
Walworth	87	5	214	0	0	0	57	5	254	0	0	0
Whitewater	67	1	113	0	0	0	45	0	139	0	0	0
East Troy, vil.	165	4	311	4	0	0	123	0	357	0	0	0
Fontana on Geneva												
Lake, vil.	52	2	230	3	0	0	41	1	243	1	0	0
Genoa City, vil.	58	14	260	7	0	1	36	11	294	3	0	1

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President						Governor						
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
WALWORTH CO.—Cont.													
Sharon, vil.	97	0	264	0	0	0	79	0	279	0	0	0	
Walworth, vil.	124	3	383	0	0	0	105	1	412	2	0	0	
Williams Bay, vil.	112	16	372	7	0	0	109	11	382	0	1	0	
Delavan, city:													
1st ward	206	3	413	3	0	0	161	1	450	3	0	0	
2nd ward	174	3	350	2	0	0	158	0	372	0	0	0	
3rd ward	238	4	491	2	0	0	198	4	518	2	0	0	
Elkhorn, city:													
1st ward	152	0	205	2	0	0	112	1	224	0	0	0	
2nd ward	190	2	322	3	0	0	152	1	355	2	0	0	
3rd ward	208	2	393	5	0	0	178	2	411	1	0	0	
Lake Geneva, city:													
1st ward	85	4	414	1	0	0	79	0	448	1	0	0	
2nd ward	113	3	293	2	0	0	86	2	320	0	0	0	
3rd ward	205	3	501	1	0	0	171	0	527	1	0	0	
Whitewater, city:													
1st ward	184	5	184	2	0	0	142	2	233	1	0	0	
2nd ward, 1st pct.	185	1	500	6	0	0	182	0	513	0	0	0	
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	137	6	305	5	0	0	139	2	309	4	0	0	
3rd ward	226	6	288	3	0	0	186	1	336	2	0	0	
Total	5,377	170	10,509	94	0	1	4,243	76	11,789	33	2	1	
WASHBURN CO.													
Barronett	107	11	42	0	0	0	59	19	74	0	0	0	
Bashaw	139	3	102	1	0	0	69	4	148	0	0	0	
Bass Lake	65	1	41	0	0	0	47	0	51	1	0	0	
Beaver Brook	106	16	69	0	0	0	65	31	88	0	1	0	
Birchwood	52	2	42	0	0	0	51	2	44	0	0	0	
Brooklyn	71	4	56	0	0	0	31	5	82	0	0	0	
Casey	14	1	67	0	0	0	7	5	67	0	0	0	
Chicog	33	7	35	0	0	0	25	1	47	0	0	0	
Crystal	82	8	12	0	0	0	59	10	26	0	0	0	
Evergreen	111	9	85	1	0	0	51	15	121	2	0	0	
Frog Creek	22	4	38	2	0	0	10	3	43	0	2	1	
Gull Lake	19	0	38	0	0	0	14	0	42	0	0	0	
Long Lake	121	1	56	1	0	0	105	5	76	0	0	0	
Madge	74	10	26	0	0	0	55	9	38	0	0	0	
Minong	62	0	68	1	0	0	29	2	90	0	0	0	
Saronca	101	5	65	1	0	0	61	6	93	0	0	0	

Spooner	90	7	68	2	0	0	56	13	91	0	0	0
Springbrook	85	1	83	0	0	0	58	1	102	0	1	0
Stinett	59	1	23	0	0	0	20	0	60	0	0	0
Stone Lake	49	2	65	0	0	0	30	0	86	0	0	0
Trego	137	1	88	0	0	0	82	5	115	0	1	0
Birchwood, vil.	100	2	124	3	1	0	75	2	147	1	0	0
Minong, vil.	70	2	85	0	0	0	45	3	108	0	0	0
Shell Lake, vil.	209	9	242	4	1	1	125	20	291	1	1	1
Spooner, city:												
1st ward	170	3	91	1	0	0	121	3	136	0	0	0
2nd ward	130	5	104	0	0	0	90	7	127	0	0	0
3rd ward	186	7	98	2	0	0	125	13	155	0	0	0
4th ward	132	3	95	4	0	0	77	1	150	1	0	0
5th ward	112	6	51	0	0	0	51	8	97	0	0	0
Total	2,708	131	2,059	23	2	2	1,693	193	2,795	6	6	2
WASHINGTON CO.												
Addison	171	7	354	1	0	0	135	0	405	2	0	0
Barton	104	8	170	1	0	0	69	0	212	2	0	0
Erin	147	1	130	2	0	0	143	0	146	0	0	0
Farmington	163	6	203	7	0	0	128	0	241	5	0	0
Germantown	211	9	409	2	0	0	177	4	455	2	0	0
Hartford	188	5	257	3	0	0	153	0	303	1	0	0
Jackson	95	6	264	0	0	0	55	1	315	2	0	0
Kewaskum	80	1	187	0	0	0	67	0	204	0	0	0
Polk	164	1	255	7	0	0	127	0	304	5	0	0
Richfield	297	10	401	0	0	0	249	1	453	4	0	0
Trenton	210	4	301	3	0	0	148	1	378	0	0	0
Wayne	137	3	192	1	0	0	92	0	242	3	0	0
West Bend	202	2	313	3	0	1	183	2	324	4	0	0
Barton, vil.	238	7	190	3	0	0	143	0	276	5	0	0
Germantown, vil.	57	1	83	1	0	0	54	0	92	0	0	0
Jackson, vil.	42	4	109	0	0	0	46	1	109	0	0	0
Kewaskum, vil.	157	1	315	3	0	0	154	1	328	0	0	0
Slinger, vil.	139	1	201	2	0	0	113	0	217	1	0	0
Hartford, city:												
1st ward	243	4	342	2	0	0	218	3	378	0	0	0
2nd ward	194	1	210	3	0	1	161	1	240	1	0	0
3rd ward	176	3	193	3	0	0	157	1	219	3	0	0
4th ward	237	10	284	2	0	0	227	1	299	1	0	0
West Bend, city:												
1st ward	123	10	150	1	0	1	94	3	182	1	0	0
2nd ward	152	4	247	0	0	0	126	1	266	0	0	0
3rd ward	120	7	354	3	0	0	112	1	374	0	0	0
4th ward	104	4	217	2	0	0	93	2	233	1	0	0
5th ward	173	2	246	4	0	0	149	1	287	1	0	0
6th ward	171	5	299	5	0	0	146	0	337	1	0	0
Total	4,495	127	6,876	64	0	3	3,719	25	7,819	45	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

District	President						Governor					
	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)
WAUKESHA CO.												
Brookfield:												
1st pct.	101	1	192	11	0	0	88	1	220	0	0	0
2nd pct.	147	9	230	9	0	0	130	3	251	12	0	0
3rd pct.	126	4	168	4	2	0	118	2	183	1	0	4
4th pct.	66	4	138	4	0	0	48	1	163	3	0	0
5th pct.	58	3	372	6	0	0	69	0	366	5	0	0
6th pct.	132	6	331	2	0	0	203	4	257	2	0	0
7th pct.	171	8	248	6	0	0	186	6	242	5	0	0
Delafield	542	28	738	19	1	0	479	10	834	7	2	0
Eagle	123	4	185	1	0	0	104	0	210	2	0	0
Genesee	292	5	359	8	0	0	250	1	430	3	0	0
Lisbon	206	5	306	5	0	0	161	1	353	2	0	0
Menomonee	458	25	601	15	0	0	458	13	624	12	1	0
Merton	347	7	368	7	0	0	292	4	451	3	0	0
Mukwonago	122	4	251	0	0	0	94	0	286	0	0	0
Muskego:												
1st pct.	308	30	392	5	0	0	230	14	485	8	0	0
2nd pct.	302	11	207	4	0	0	278	4	237	2	0	0
New Berlin:												
1st pct.	345	16	382	16	1	1	324	4	415	13	0	0
2nd pct.	232	19	180	12	0	0	231	17	191	1	0	0
3rd pct.	178	10	214	8	0	0	188	0	209	4	0	0
Oconomowoc	417	9	588	2	0	0	368	0	663	0	0	0
Ottawa	123	4	167	0	0	0	86	2	212	0	0	0
Pewaukee:												
1st pct.	585	11	546	12	0	0	484	5	652	11	0	0
2nd pct.	327	5	149	4	0	0	279	2	190	1	0	1
Summit	393	19	663	17	1	1	347	7	734	7	0	0
Vernon	194	3	274	4	0	0	156	0	316	2	0	0
Waukesha	270	5	464	1	0	0	233	0	515	0	0	0
Big Bend, vil.	61	1	136	0	0	1	50	0	153	0	0	1
Butler, vil.	187	9	116	7	0	1	174	7	139	3	0	0
Chenequa, vil.	20	0	178	1	0	0	24	0	178	1	0	0
Dousman, vil.	83	2	102	0	0	0	60	2	134	1	0	0
Eagle, vil.	79	0	120	1	0	0	78	0	117	2	1	0
Hartland, vil.	199	5	360	2	1	0	164	0	401	1	0	0
Lac La Belle, vil.	77	0	55	0	0	0	86	0	46	0	0	0
Lannon, vil.	98	0	71	0	0	0	77	0	87	0	0	0
Menomonee Falls, vil.	385	22	572	11	0	0	353	6	621	6	0	0
Merton, vil.	53	5	92	0	0	0	46	0	96	2	0	0

WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.												
Mukwonago, vil.	178	6	331	3	0	0	141	0	366	2	0	0
North Prairie, vil.	82	3	121	0	0	0	72	0	135	0	0	0
Pewaukee, vil.	369	2	383	7	0	0	306	1	453	0	0	0
Sussex, vil.	92	5	169	2	0	0	91	2	181	3	0	0
Wales, vil.	35	1	64	0	0	0	36	1	60	0	0	0
Oconomowoc, city:												
1st pct.	375	6	662	7	0	0	337	4	711	2	0	0
2nd pct.	459	10	829	12	0	0	409	1	893	3	0	0
Waukesha, city:												
1st ward	393	2	115	1	0	0	221	0	119	1	0	0
2nd ward	260	4	127	1	0	0	234	1	150	0	0	0
3rd ward	379	3	276	0	0	0	357	2	303	1	0	0
4th ward	170	1	118	0	0	0	159	0	135	0	0	0
5th ward	293	10	305	4	0	0	252	3	360	1	0	0
6th ward	259	6	376	0	0	0	244	1	397	0	0	0
7th ward	178	0	275	0	1	1	155	0	298	0	0	0
8th ward	268	2	350	1	0	0	259	0	357	1	0	0
9th ward	281	5	466	6	0	0	272	2	488	1	0	0
10th ward	186	6	505	2	0	0	190	0	517	0	0	0
11th ward	283	4	423	3	0	0	268	0	445	0	0	0
12th ward	318	9	244	0	0	0	308	0	266	0	0	0
13th ward	543	6	201	3	2	2	499	0	250	2	0	0
14th ward	343	9	281	3	0	0	328	0	314	1	0	0
15th ward	401	1	188	1	0	0	347	1	251	1	0	0
Total	13,952	400	17,324	260	7	7	12,481	135	19,110	141	4	6
WAUPACA CO.												
Bear Creek	75	6	212	0	0	0	51	4	242	0	0	0
Caledonia	41	1	174	0	0	0	20	1	201	0	0	0
Dayton	104	3	184	2	0	0	77	4	210	0	0	0
Dupont	40	0	218	1	0	0	26	0	243	0	0	0
Farmington:												
1st pct.	105	5	160	0	0	0	79	1	198	0	0	0
2nd pct.	161	8	332	3	0	0	151	6	355	2	0	0
Fremont	36	3	87	0	0	0	21	1	102	0	0	0
Harrison	114	1	78	0	0	0	89	1	103	0	0	0
Helvetia	65	0	92	0	0	0	49	1	107	0	0	0
Iola	101	10	151	0	0	0	90	4	173	0	0	0
Larrabee	101	5	227	5	0	0	66	0	278	1	0	0
Lebanon	114	1	153	3	0	0	68	0	198	0	0	0
Lind	60	1	139	2	0	0	43	0	159	0	0	0
Little Wolf	69	2	173	0	0	0	33	0	221	0	0	0
Matteson	70	2	127	1	0	0	49	1	149	2	0	0
Mukwa	93	2	174	0	0	0	88	0	183	0	0	0
Royalton	92	2	173	3	0	0	70	0	212	0	0	0
Scandinavia	77	1	193	0	0	0	61	0	223	0	0	0
St. Lawrence	68	6	142	0	0	0	59	0	163	0	0	0
Union	49	0	224	3	0	0	27	0	257	0	0	0
Waupaca	50	4	160	3	0	0	41	1	177	1	0	0
Weyauwega	23	1	119	2	1	0	16	0	127	1	0	0
Wyoming	34	6	58	1	0	1	24	0	72	0	0	0
Big Falls, vil.	31	0	35	0	0	0	23	0	46	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President						Governor						
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
WAUPACA CO.—Cont.													
Embarrass, vil.	41	4	62	3	0	0	34	1	78	0	0	0	
Fremont, vil.	29	1	125	0	0	0	29	0	129	0	0	0	
Iola, vil.	98	4	302	3	0	0	96	0	321	1	0	0	
Manawa, vil.	103	3	243	2	0	0	81	1	271	1	0	0	
Ogdensburg, vil.	16	5	74	0	0	0	17	1	78	0	0	0	
Scandinavia, vil.	42	0	119	0	0	0	49	0	118	0	0	0	
Clintonville, city:													
1st ward	184	2	365	2	0	0	135	1	427	1	0	0	
2nd ward	116	1	144	0	0	0	78	1	184	0	0	0	
3rd ward	122	2	218	0	0	0	88	0	252	0	0	0	
4th ward	126	6	354	0	0	0	69	0	373	0	0	0	
5th ward	93	0	277	0	0	0	59	0	321	0	0	0	
Marion, city:													
1st ward	21	1	134	1	0	0	18	0	139	0	0	0	
2nd ward	26	0	76	0	0	0	21	1	82	0	0	0	
3rd ward	49	1	158	1	0	0	42	0	172	1	0	0	
New London, city:													
1st ward	163	3	236	1	0	0	133	1	281	2	0	0	
2nd ward	86	1	97	1	0	0	79	0	108	0	0	0	
4th ward	211	4	405	2	0	0	188	3	445	1	0	0	
5th ward	163	2	133	3	0	0	142	0	157	0	0	0	
Waupaca, city:													
1st ward	123	2	270	2	0	0	102	0	295	0	0	0	
2nd ward	134	11	347	3	0	0	135	3	364	0	0	0	
3rd ward	97	5	214	3	0	0	80	0	239	1	0	0	
4th ward	107	1	319	5	0	0	95	1	340	0	0	0	
Weyauwega, city:													
1st ward	36	0	134	2	0	0	26	0	151	1	0	0	
2nd ward	29	3	104	1	0	0	25	2	114	0	0	0	
3rd ward	32	0	69	0	0	0	21	0	81	0	0	0	
Total	4,020	132	8,764	64	1	1	3,163	41	9,919	16	0	0	
WAUSHARA CO.													
Aurora	75	1	189	1	0	0	61	0	208	0	0	0	
Bloomfield	39	2	157	0	0	0	25	0	185	0	0	0	
Coloma	50	1	52	0	0	0	29	0	75	0	0	0	
Dakota	28	2	114	0	0	0	27	0	114	0	0	0	

WAUSHARA CO.—Cont.

Deerfield	30	1	88	0	0	0	22	0	100	1	0	0
Hancock	43	4	99	0	0	0	28	1	112	0	0	0
Leon	48	4	128	0	0	0	30	1	141	1	0	0
Marion	41	6	233	3	0	0	34	2	256	1	0	0
Mt. Morris	46	1	156	0	0	0	31	0	176	0	0	0
Oasis	69	5	54	0	0	0	55	4	72	0	0	0
Plainfield	60	2	83	0	0	0	42	3	100	0	0	0
Poy Sippi	62	1	277	0	0	0	43	1	289	0	0	0
Richford	38	5	90	0	0	0	18	1	108	1	0	0
Rose	53	2	100	1	0	0	43	2	109	0	0	0
Saxeville	49	2	131	0	0	0	42	0	150	0	0	0
Springwater	43	2	81	0	0	0	32	0	106	0	0	0
Warren	70	15	96	3	0	0	64	6	112	3	0	0
Wautoma	48	7	131	0	0	0	37	2	149	0	0	0
Coloma, vil.	59	1	113	1	0	0	57	0	116	1	0	0
Hancock, vil.	37	1	135	0	0	0	32	0	132	0	0	0
Lohrville, vil.	27	5	34	1	0	0	30	1	34	0	0	0
Plainfield, vil.	80	1	210	4	0	0	71	1	223	1	0	0
Redgranite, vil.	134	21	119	8	1	1	129	17	135	8	1	0
Wild Rose, vil.	84	2	207	1	0	0	45	2	241	0	0	0
Berlin precinct, city	10	0	4	0	0	0	11	0	4	0	0	0
Wautoma, city:												
1st ward	39	4	183	1	0	0	48	1	178	0	0	0
2nd ward	30	7	146	3	0	0	25	3	166	0	0	0
3rd ward	38	5	184	1	0	0	36	1	199	0	0	0
Total	1,430	110	3,594	28	1	1	1,128	49	3,990	17	1	0
WINNEBAGO CO.												
Algoma	218	3	373	1	0	0	181	1	416	1	0	0
Black Wolf	137	3	280	1	0	0	91	1	368	0	0	0
Clayton	138	4	230	1	0	0	91	1	285	0	0	0
Menasha	279	13	311	4	0	0	224	2	379	0	0	1
Neenah	224	8	304	6	0	1	162	3	367	3	0	0
Nekimi	91	5	230	0	0	0	71	5	247	0	0	0
Nepeuskun	51	6	165	0	0	0	28	0	196	0	0	0
Omro	112	3	221	1	0	0	81	0	251	0	0	0
Oshkosh	470	18	487	5	0	0	386	11	572	2	1	0
Poygan	65	1	104	0	0	0	43	0	122	0	0	0
Rushford	83	1	330	1	0	0	71	0	345	0	0	0
Utica	57	2	256	0	0	0	28	0	285	0	0	0
Vinland	106	0	215	1	0	0	75	0	245	0	0	0
Winchester	90	6	191	4	0	0	63	2	225	0	0	0
Winneconne	81	4	179	0	0	0	58	1	199	1	0	0
Wolf River	44	3	152	2	0	0	28	3	174	0	0	0
Winneconne, vil.	120	0	287	1	0	0	88	0	325	1	0	0
Menasha, city:												
1st ward	327	2	247	0	0	1	266	0	307	0	0	0
2nd ward	583	4	375	4	0	0	492	3	454	0	0	0
3rd ward	327	16	478	2	0	0	243	3	564	1	0	0
4th ward	804	7	359	4	1	1	650	2	487	3	0	0
5th ward	439	3	317	3	0	1	346	2	388	0	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

	President							Governor					
District	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind.)	Thomp- son (Dem.)	Ber- quist (Peop. Prog.)	Renne- bohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Cozzini (Ind.)	
WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.													
Neeenah, city:													
1st ward, 1st pct.	286	3	742	6	0	0	224	2	756	3	0	0	
1st ward, 2nd pct.	289	12	543	8	0	0	226	3	610	6	0	0	
2nd ward	271	8	448	9	0	0	229	2	470	0	1	0	
3rd ward	231	8	261	2	0	3	171	4	401	1	0	0	
4th ward	366	3	371	10	0	1	271	0	448	6	1	0	
5th ward	318	7	584	10	0	0	249	3	653	6	0	0	
Omro, city:													
1st ward	54	6	133	1	0	0	41	0	151	0	0	0	
2nd ward	63	4	189	5	0	0	56	0	206	0	0	0	
3rd ward	31	3	68	0	0	0	25	1	75	0	0	0	
Oshkosh, city:													
1st ward	170	12	251	6	0	0	168	0	273	2	0	0	
2nd ward	331	20	582	12	0	0	331	0	655	8	0	0	
3rd ward	339	22	297	8	0	0	329	3	355	6	0	0	
4th ward	391	16	575	7	0	0	367	0	637	2	0	0	
5th ward	435	22	703	16	0	0	423	4	818	9	1	0	
6th ward	660	38	261	11	2	1	692	2	299	9	0	1	
7th ward	228	9	502	11	0	0	215	1	568	7	0	0	
8th ward	398	22	425	10	0	1	366	1	489	7	0	0	
9th ward	542	30	569	24	0	1	539	1	673	16	0	1	
10th ward	375	18	720	6	0	0	372	1	781	10	0	0	
11th ward	390	37	909	16	0	0	374	2	988	12	1	0	
12th ward	543	28	547	14	0	0	546	6	651	13	1	0	
13th ward	539	27	361	14	0	1	544	5	427	11	1	0	
14th ward	404	22	434	10	0	0	402	1	482	11	0	1	
15th ward	255	25	403	13	0	0	274	4	452	4	1	1	
16th ward	361	22	196	8	0	0	341	5	265	27	0	0	
Total	13,116	536	17,165	278	3	12	11,541	91	19,784	189	8	5	
WOOD CO.													
Arpin	159	5	194	2	0	0	99	3	254	2	0	0	
Auburndale	99	1	129	0	1	0	64	1	174	1	0	0	
Cameron	25	0	50	0	0	0	19	0	60	0	0	0	
Cary	36	0	63	1	0	0	19	0	80	0	1	0	
Cranmoor	28	0	53	0	0	0	19	0	58	0	0	0	
Dexter	62	0	57	1	0	0	47	0	72	1	0	0	
Grand Rapids:													
1st pct.	238	0	154	2	0	0	204	1	190	2	0	0	
2nd pct.	320	3	186	1	0	0	262	1	243	0	0	0	

THE GENERAL ELECTION

745

Hansen	105	0	112	0	0	0	69	1	150	1	0	0
Hiles	37	5	24	0	0	0	34	3	33	1	0	0
Lincoln	150	2	149	0	0	0	76	0	225	0	0	0
Marshfield	109	0	140	0	0	0	71	2	178	0	0	0
Milladore	155	5	78	0	0	0	83	3	154	0	0	0
Port Edwards	108	2	47	0	0	0	78	0	76	0	0	0
Remington	86	4	46	0	0	0	68	1	68	0	0	0
Richfield	94	2	140	1	0	0	58	1	182	0	0	0
Rock	77	1	115	0	0	0	47	0	147	0	0	0
Rudolph	196	3	113	0	0	0	153	0	161	0	0	0
Saratoga	153	4	126	0	0	0	126	1	153	0	0	0
Seneca	89	4	58	0	0	0	69	0	88	0	0	0
Sherry	107	0	110	0	0	0	57	1	151	0	0	0
Sigel	181	1	142	0	0	0	133	1	200	0	0	0
Wood	68	0	96	7	0	0	53	0	117	6	0	0
Auburndale, vil.	46	1	67	0	0	0	36	0	82	0	0	0
Biron, vil.	132	3	80	0	0	0	101	1	111	0	0	0
Milladore, vil.	43	1	41	0	0	0	29	2	57	0	0	0
Port Edwards, vil.	308	2	238	0	0	0	267	1	282	0	0	0
Vesper, vil.	59	4	81	0	0	0	41	1	104	0	0	0
Marshfield, city:												
1st ward	210	3	229	0	0	0	128	1	318	0	0	0
2nd ward	171	0	227	0	0	0	124	0	272	0	0	0
3rd ward	171	0	245	2	0	0	124	1	285	2	1	0
4th ward	103	0	326	2	0	0	79	0	358	2	0	0
5th ward	205	6	264	1	0	0	151	2	329	0	0	0
6th ward	166	2	207	2	0	0	132	0	246	0	0	0
7th ward	103	1	222	0	0	0	89	1	239	0	0	0
8th ward	181	1	177	1	0	0	136	0	226	0	0	0
9th ward	217	1	222	2	0	0	173	1	269	1	0	0
10th ward	225	0	239	0	0	0	161	0	300	0	0	0
Nekoosa, city:												
1st ward	151	0	99	0	0	0	100	0	145	2	0	0
2nd ward	74	0	107	0	0	0	61	0	120	0	0	0
3rd ward	147	2	97	0	0	0	125	2	118	0	0	0
4th ward	162	2	94	0	1	0	135	0	121	0	0	0
Pittsville, city:												
1st ward	38	0	61	2	0	0	23	0	75	3	0	0
2nd ward	13	0	42	0	0	0	8	0	46	0	0	0
3rd ward	27	0	37	0	0	1	20	0	43	0	0	0
Wisconsin Rapids, city:												
1st ward	271	7	283	0	0	0	267	0	324	0	1	0
2nd ward	157	6	306	4	1	0	151	1	326	0	0	0
3rd ward	131	4	340	0	0	0	116	0	364	0	0	0
4th ward	191	3	232	0	0	0	166	0	259	1	0	0
5th ward	391	10	144	3	0	0	331	3	215	6	0	0
6th ward	274	4	158	4	0	0	260	0	182	1	0	0
7th ward	210	8	154	0	0	0	195	8	176	0	0	0
8th ward	253	6	204	3	0	0	113	0	255	0	0	0
9th ward	277	5	247	0	0	0	240	0	290	2	0	0
10th ward	210	1	221	1	0	0	219	0	242	1	0	0
Total	7,999	125	8,073	46	3	1	6,209	45	9,993	35	3	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES

November 2, 1948

Counties	Truman and Barkley (Dem.)	Wallace and Taylor (Peop. Prog.)	Dewey and Warren (Rep.)	Thomas and Smith (Soc.)	Dobbs and Carlson (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Teichert and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)
Adams	1,419	70	1,259	10	0	3
Ashland	4,110	234	3,135	28	2	0
Barron	6,148	286	5,516	66	0	0
Bayfield	3,081	392	2,338	24	0	0
Brown	18,449	243	17,729	121	11	5
Buffalo	2,563	48	2,350	31	1	0
Burnett	2,177	120	1,590	8	1	3
Calumet	2,662	32	4,185	27	1	0
Chippewa	7,702	210	6,146	41	0	2
Clark	4,840	382	5,885	64	1	3
Columbia	5,615	104	6,406	42	3	0
Crawford	3,639	55	3,465	18	2	5
Dane	35,486	1,341	22,934	870	9	24
Dodge	8,212	160	10,831	78	5	0
Door	2,440	90	4,911	18	0	2
Douglas	12,278	620	6,252	94	2	2
Dunn	4,894	131	4,319	33	3	2
Eau Claire	9,971	178	7,825	67	1	0
Florence	885	107	756	9	0	1
Fond du Lac	8,904	283	13,760	126	6	4
Forest	2,208	89	1,251	10	5	0
Grant	6,575	125	8,299	87	2	1
Green	3,881	68	4,403	45	1	0
Green Lake	1,722	50	3,939	17	0	1
Iowa	3,917	102	3,745	31	1	0
Iron	2,665	240	1,281	21	1	1
Jackson	2,921	63	2,553	25	1	0
Jefferson	7,256	151	8,244	75	1	1
Juneau	2,889	99	3,793	28	0	0
Kenosha	17,987	1,046	12,780	281	9	6
Kewaunee	2,746	64	3,646	15	3	4
La Crosse	12,345	299	10,525	86	1	4
Lafayette	3,740	55	3,288	19	0	2
Langlade	4,346	275	3,441	18	1	0
Lincoln	3,368	140	4,339	37	5	5
Manitowoc	13,401	355	10,947	150	6	4
Marathon	15,898	368	11,494	310	5	4
Marinette	6,468	169	5,869	56	2	1
Marquette	1,095	24	2,033	14	0	0
Milwaukee	187,637	9,718	138,672	6,521	129	233
Monroe	4,970	113	5,347	59	1	0
Oconto	4,269	68	4,865	44	0	1
Oneida	4,081	151	3,729	46	4	4
Outagamie	11,233	151	16,161	119	4	4
Ozaukee	4,159	123	4,866	59	0	1
Pepin	1,381	36	1,333	14	0	0
Pierce	4,395	121	3,753	36	1	0
Polk	5,330	216	3,974	50	2	0
Portage	8,154	134	5,424	71	5	3
Price	3,373	415	2,952	41	2	2
Racine	23,266	1,165	19,029	329	4	4
Richland	2,990	60	3,836	17	2	1
Rock	16,150	297	17,068	167	10	0
Rusk	3,401	187	2,623	26	1	1
St. Croix	6,173	154	4,326	48	0	0
Sauk	5,831	130	7,140	197	5	4
Sawyer	2,177	100	2,257	25	0	0
Shawano	4,192	136	6,286	45	0	0
Sheboygan	15,339	692	12,459	431	10	11
Taylor	3,184	200	2,579	159	2	0
Trempealeau	4,711	74	3,650	23	1	4
Vernon	5,226	75	4,139	24	4	2
Vilas	1,688	169	2,665	39	5	5
Walworth	5,377	170	10,509	94	0	1
Washburn	2,708	131	2,059	23	2	2
Washington	4,495	127	6,876	64	0	3
Waukesha	13,952	400	17,324	260	7	7
Waupaca	4,020	132	8,764	64	1	1
Waushara	1,430	110	3,594	28	1	1
Winnebago	13,116	536	17,165	278	3	12
Wood	7,999	125	8,073	46	3	1
Total	647,310	25,282	590,959	12,547	303	399

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1948
By States

State	Popular Vote									Electoral Vote			
	Truman (Dem.)	Dewey (Rep.)	Wallace (People's Prog.)	Watson (Prohi- bition)	Thomas (Soc.)	Thur- mond (States' Rights Dem.)	Teicher ¹ (Soc. Labor)	Dobbs ² (Soc. Worker)	Others	Total	Truman (Dem.)	Dewey (Rep.)	Thur- mond (States' Rights Dem.)
Alabama .....	.....	40,930	1,522	1,085	.....	171,443	.....	.....	.....	214,980	.....	.....	11
Arizona	95,251	77,597	3,310	786	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	177,065	4	.....	.....
Arkansas	149,659	50,959	751	1	1,037	40,068	.....	.....	.....	242,475	9	.....	.....
California	1,913,134	1,895,269	190,381	16,926	3,459	1,228	195	133	813 ³	4,021,538	25	.....	.....
Colorado	267,288	239,714	6,115	.....	1,678	.....	214	228	.....	515,237	6	.....	.....
Connecticut	423,297	437,754	13,713	.....	6,964	.....	1,184	606	.....	883,518	.....	8	.....
Delaware	67,813	69,588	1,050	343	250	.....	29	.....	.....	139,073	.....	3	.....
Florida	281,988	194,280	11,620	.....	.....	89,755	.....	.....	.....	577,643	8	.....	.....
Georgia	254,646	76,691	1,636	732	.....	85,055	.....	.....	.....	418,760	12	.....	.....
Idaho	107,370	101,514	4,972	628	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	214,816	4	.....	.....
Illinois	1,994,715	1,961,103	.....	11,959	11,522	.....	3,118	.....	1,629 ⁴	3,984,046	28	.....	.....
Indiana	807,833	821,079	9,649	14,711	2,179	.....	763	.....	.....	1,656,214	.....	13	.....
Iowa	522,380	494,018	12,125	3,382	1,829	.....	4,274	256	.....	1,038,264	10	.....	.....
Kansas	351,902	423,039	4,603	6,468	2,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	788,819	.....	8	.....
Kentucky	466,756	341,210	1,567	1,245	1,284	10,411	185	.....	.....	822,658	11	.....	.....
Louisiana	136,344	72,657	3,035	.....	.....	204,290	.....	.....	.....	416,326	.....	.....	10
Maine	111,916	150,234	1,884	.....	547	.....	206	.....	.....	264,787	.....	5	.....
Maryland	286,521	294,814	9,983	.....	2,941	2,476	.....	.....	.....	596,735	.....	8	.....
Massachusetts	1,151,788	909,370	38,157	1,683	.....	.....	5,535	.....	48,834 ⁵	2,155,347	16	.....	.....
Michigan	1,003,448	1,038,595	46,515	13,052	6,063	.....	1,263	672	1 ⁶	2,109,609	.....	19	.....
Minnesota	692,966	483,617	27,866	.....	4,646	.....	2,525	606	.....	1,212,226	11	.....	.....
Mississippi	19,384	5,043	225	.....	.....	167,538	.....	.....	.....	192,190	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	917,315	655,039	3,998	.....	2,222	.....	.....	.....	54 ⁴	1,578,628	15	.....	9
Montana	119,071	96,770	7,313	429	695	.....	.....	.....	.....	224,278	4	.....	.....
Nebraska	224,165	264,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488,939	.....	6	.....
Nevada	31,291	29,357	1,469	.....	86	7	83	.....	.....	62,117	3	.....	.....
New Hampshire	107,995	121,299	1,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,440	.....	4	.....
New Jersey	895,455	981,124	42,683	10,593	10,521	.....	3,354	5,825	.....	1,949,555	.....	16	.....
New Mexico	105,464	80,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185,767	4	.....	.....
New York	2,780,204 ⁷	2,841,163	509,559	.....	40,879	.....	2,729	2,675	97,318 ⁸	6,274,527	.....	47	.....
North Carolina	459,070	258,572	3,915	.....	.....	69,652	.....	.....	.....	791,209	14	.....	.....
North Dakota	95,812	115,139	8,391	.....	1,000	374	.....	.....	.....	220,716	.....	4	.....
Ohio	1,452,791	1,445,684	37,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,936,071	25	.....	.....

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1948—Continued
By States

State	Popular Vote										Electoral Vote		
	Truman (Dem.)	Dewey (Rep.)	Wallace (People's Prog.)	Watson (Prohi- bition)	Thomas (Soc.)	Thur- mond (States' Rights Dem.)	Teichert ¹ (Soc. Labor)	Dobbs ² (Soc. Worker)	Others	Total	Truman (Dem.)	Dewey (Rep.)	Thur- mond (States' Rights Dem.)
Oklahoma	452,782	268,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721,599	10	.....	.....
Oregon	243,147	260,904	14,978	.....	5,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	524,080	.....	6	.....
Pennsylvania	1,752,426	1,902,197	55,161	10,338	11,325	.....	1,461	2,133	108 ³	3,735,149	.....	35	.....
Rhode Island	188,619	134,892	2,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326,098	4	.....	.....
South Carolina	34,423	5,386	154	.....	1	102,607	.....	.....	.....	142,571	.....	.....	8
South Dakota	117,653	129,651	2,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,105	.....	4	.....
Tennessee	270,402	202,914	1,864	.....	1,288	73,815	.....	.....	.....	550,283	11	.....	1
Texas	750,700	282,240	3,764	2,758	874	106,909	.....	.....	.....	1,147,245	23	.....	.....
Utah	149,151	124,402	2,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	276,305	4	.....	.....
Vermont	45,557	75,926	1,279	.....	585	.....	.....	.....	35 ⁴	123,382	.....	3	.....
Virginia	200,786	172,070	2,047	.....	726	43,393	.....	.....	.....	419,256	11	.....	.....
Washington	476,165	386,315	31,692	6,117	3,534	.....	1,133	103	.....	905,059	8	.....	.....
West Virginia	429,188	316,251	3,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	748,750	8	.....	.....
Wisconsin	647,310	590,959	25,282	.....	12,547	.....	399	303	.....	1,276,800	12	.....	.....
Wyoming	52,354	47,947	931	.....	137	.....	56	.....	.....	101,425	3	.....	.....
Total	24,105,695	21,969,170	1,156,103	103,216	139,009	1,169,021	29,061	13,613	148,792	48,833,680	303	189	39

¹ Teichert and Emery were the Socialist-Labor Party candidates, but in Minnesota, New York, and Pennsylvania they were the candidates of the Industrial Government Party.

² Dobbs and Carlson were the Socialist-Workers Party candidates, but in Pennsylvania they were the candidates of the Militant-Workers Party.

³ Includes 42 Christian Nationalist Party votes, 6 Greenback Party votes, 4 Vegetarian Party votes, and 761 scattering votes.

⁴ Write-in vote.

⁵ Blanks 48,201 and scattering 633 votes.

⁶ Scattering.

⁷ Includes 222,562 Liberal Party votes.

⁸ Blanks, void, and scattering.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES*

November 2, 1948

Counties	Thompson (Dem.)	Berquist (Peop. Prog.)	Ren- nebohm (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)	Cozzini (Ind. Soc. Lab.)	Boulton (Ind. Soc. Work.)
Adams	1,009	28	1,635	7	0	0
Ashland	2,432	249	4,469	21	2	1
Barron	4,214	233	7,373	28	0	0
Bayfield	1,915	362	3,239	17	2	1
Brown	17,258	46	18,163	27	2	0
Buffalo	1,497	19	3,144	27	0	3
Burnett	1,536	86	2,086	5	3	1
Calumet	2,310	11	4,535	0	0	0
Chippewa	5,447	100	8,376	33	0	3
Clark	3,205	267	7,322	56	3	3
Columbia	5,003	16	7,309	19	0	0
Crawford	3,148	3	3,680	9	0	2
Dane	37,602	219	23,669	340	2	4
Dodge	7,023	1	12,269	41	0	0
Door	2,109	17	5,123	7	0	0
Douglas	9,034	560	8,658	42	3	11
Dunn	3,404	65	5,634	20	0	4
Eau Claire	7,359	65	10,614	39	3	2
Florence	508	252	949	10	1	1
Fond du Lac	7,396	79	15,910	97	1	0
Forest	1,699	131	1,518	17	1	2
Grant	5,102	11	9,759	17	1	6
Green	2,800	17	5,598	16	0	1
Green Lake	1,428	16	4,342	13	0	3
Iowa	3,050	16	4,541	7	2	4
Iron	1,830	173	1,537	7	0	1
Jackson	1,892	18	3,468	24	0	3
Jefferson	6,702	36	9,297	46	1	2
Juneau	2,311	30	4,405	13	8	15
Kenosha	16,285	434	14,739	201	3	4
Kewaunee	2,293	7	3,685	3	2	1
La Crosse	10,241	82	12,543	138	0	6
Lafayette	3,281	10	3,921	7	0	2
Langlade	3,250	114	4,447	13	1	5
Lincoln	2,475	100	5,286	16	4	0
Manitowoc	11,330	93	12,877	70	4	5
Marathon	13,300	171	14,215	174	4	1
Marinette	5,195	101	7,406	35	0	0
Marquette	818	13	2,393	6	0	0
Milwaukee	174,598	5,630	154,141	5,694	229	183
Monroe	3,980	24	6,310	46	0	2
Oconto	3,242	33	5,652	17	1	1
Oneida	2,952	279	4,686	22	2	1
Outagamie	9,427	44	18,054	43	3	3
Ozaukee	3,209	47	5,547	14	0	0
Pepin	803	9	1,747	11	0	1
Pierce	2,791	42	5,150	16	2	1
Polk	3,912	98	5,220	23	1	2
Portage	8,145	36	5,560	19	0	4
Price	2,101	279	4,188	25	2	4
Racine	20,885	443	21,544	149	9	4
Richland	2,356	11	4,373	2	1	5
Rock	14,738	91	18,634	94	1	4
Rusk	2,269	136	3,609	17	0	0
St. Croix	4,303	35	5,929	31	0	1
Sauk	4,960	37	8,398	108	0	1
Sawyer	1,253	61	2,993	11	0	2
Shawano	3,169	53	7,575	26	7	19
Sheboygan	14,888	348	14,161	435	7	0
Taylor	2,300	119	3,520	150	0	2
Trempealeau	3,579	15	4,449	12	0	0
Vernon	4,503	11	5,087	7	0	0
Vilas	1,266	141	2,979	17	0	1
Walworth	4,243	76	11,789	33	1	2
Washburn	1,693	193	2,795	6	2	6
Washington	3,719	25	7,819	45	0	0
Waukesha	12,481	135	19,110	141	6	4
Waupaca	3,163	41	9,919	16	0	0
Waushara	1,128	49	3,990	17	5	1
Winnebago	11,541	91	19,784	189	5	8
Wood	6,209	45	9,993	35	0	3
Total ..	558,497	12,928	684,839	9,149	328	356

*Based on official figures by the State Board of Canvassers and the Boards of County Canvassers.

VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

November 2, 1948

Counties	Gawron- ski (Dem.)	Wallace (Peop. Prog.)	Smith (Rep.)	Hart (Soc.)
Adams	892	30	1,576	9
Ashland	2,601	248	4,051	18
Barron	3,962	227	7,078	45
Bayfield	1,906	331	3,014	21
Brown	19,234	73	14,832	56
Buffalo	1,389	31	2,941	30
Burnett	1,424	72	2,017	6
Calumet	2,313	24	4,195	12
Chippewa	5,243	118	7,814	41
Clark	3,251	280	6,763	39
Columbia	5,216	22	6,597	17
Crawford	3,016	12	3,506	8
Dane	42,331	347	16,470	510
Dodge	7,604	51	11,029	50
Door	2,104	22	4,860	17
Douglas	9,123	456	8,305	63
Dunn	3,109	72	5,491	25
Eau Claire	7,613	76	9,416	47
Florence	510	100	882	9
Fond du Lac	7,516	103	14,818	97
Forest	1,578	85	1,327	11
Grant	5,006	34	8,517	28
Green	2,889	24	5,107	18
Green Lake	1,481	14	4,111	14
Iowa	2,972	37	3,820	19
Iron	1,824	162	1,420	6
Jackson	1,791	21	3,246	28
Jefferson	7,271	38	8,101	47
Juneau	2,119	38	4,047	21
Kenosha	16,416	506	13,899	236
Kewaunee	2,301	11	3,451	6
La Crosse	10,048	111	11,784	138
Lafayette	3,132	16	3,660	9
Langlade	3,125	117	4,089	14
Lincoln	2,373	85	5,087	20
Manitowoc	12,243	116	11,162	91
Marathon	13,129	210	13,281	210
Marquette	5,370	106	6,877	36
Marquette	811	17	2,276	16
Milwaukee	194,740	6,433	122,483	8,070
Monroe	3,787	35	6,041	54
Oconto	3,420	39	5,226	22
Oneida	3,073	171	4,190	27
Outagamie	9,922	73	16,746	55
Ozaukee	3,575	57	4,829	24
Pepin	725	9	1,610	8
Pierce	2,631	41	4,995	19
Polk	3,629	92	5,058	31
Portage	8,218	221	4,902	22
Price	2,184	278	3,648	32
Racine	21,449	476	19,502	203
Richland	2,432	16	3,963	5
Rock	16,301	103	16,438	112
Rusk	2,405	139	3,282	18
St. Croix	3,975	47	5,547	37
Sauk	5,111	39	7,531	251
Sawyer	1,255	54	2,740	13
Shawano	3,426	56	7,000	29
Sheboygan	14,691	399	13,432	446
Taylor	2,273	108	3,191	148
Trempealeau	3,258	21	4,306	7
Vernon	4,087	16	4,970	9
Vilas	1,365	131	2,752	25
Walworth	5,053	83	10,678	45
Washburn	1,542	153	2,649	14
Washington	4,496	35	6,556	44
Waukesha	14,046	174	16,429	216
Waupaca	3,255	44	9,419	23
Waushara	1,138	54	3,835	19
Winnebago	11,595	121	18,445	169
Wood	6,439	52	9,203	58
Total	591,732	14,213	602,513	12,343

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES

November 2, 1948

Counties	Stoneman (Dem.)	Warnecke (Peop. Prog.)	Zimmer- man (Rep.)	Benson (Soc.)
Adams	803	21	1,733	5
Ashland	2,205	201	4,556	22
Barron	3,565	195	7,617	47
Bayfield	1,729	306	3,325	14
Brown	13,944	52	20,369	40
Buffalo	1,188	17	3,301	25
Burnett	1,317	56	2,202	16
Calumet	1,857	14	4,742	14
Chippewa	4,487	95	8,608	36
Clark	2,652	314	7,513	41
Columbia	4,491	17	7,461	12
Crawford	2,584	4	4,051	11
Dane	37,558	289	21,614	404
Dodge	6,146	13	12,736	8
Door	1,580	16	5,562	9
Douglas	8,080	421	9,361	63
Dunn	2,638	63	6,175	17
Eau Claire	5,702	58	11,424	52
Florence	477	81	987	11
Fond du Lac	6,357	85	16,327	81
Forest	1,404	59	1,599	12
Grant	9,440	20	8,624	18
Green	2,511	22	5,599	11
Green Lake	1,209	11	4,450	13
Iowa	2,748	20	4,218	13
Iron	1,602	137	1,715	10
Jackson	1,596	15	3,587	24
Jefferson	6,015	35	9,611	40
Juneau	1,618	34	4,673	22
Kenosha	14,997	444	15,413	339
Kewaunee	1,750	5	4,196	4
La Crosse	6,560	99	15,552	111
Lafayette	3,084	10	3,838	8
Langlade	2,496	100	4,914	18
Lincoln	1,956	71	5,652	20
Manitowoc	10,941	101	12,963	84
Marathon	11,019	162	15,769	212
Marinette	4,748	106	7,537	48
Marquette	722	10	2,434	10
Milwaukee	164,470	6,315	152,622	7,638
Monroe	3,158	23	6,900	52
Oconto	2,948	31	5,812	17
Oneida	2,511	114	4,937	28
Outagamie	7,947	47	19,008	62
Ozaukee	2,713	56	5,745	26
Pepin	609	6	1,822	10
Pierce	2,330	30	5,401	19
Polk	3,295	69	5,597	39
Portage	7,134	47	6,179	38
Price	1,923	236	4,070	26
Racine	18,683	430	22,855	211
Richland	2,320	10	4,239	6
Rock	13,712	99	19,049	105
Rusk	2,206	122	3,538	22
St. Croix	3,465	34	6,258	40
Sauk	4,289	39	8,463	135
Sawyer	1,097	43	2,999	18
Shawano	2,719	47	7,829	24
Sheboygan	12,960	396	15,207	405
Taylor	1,834	82	3,736	145
Trempealeau	2,680	11	4,941	6
Vernon	3,490	10	5,748	13
Vilas	1,078	104	3,022	22
Walworth	3,928	74	11,870	43
Washburn	1,284	105	3,077	21
Washington	3,367	32	7,786	44
Waukesha	11,425	146	19,348	162
Waupaca	2,722	39	10,116	17
Waushara	899	46	4,137	18
Winnebago	10,221	109	20,154	154
Wood	5,405	46	10,365	37
Total	500,589	12,777	705,040	11,548

VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES

November 2, 1948

Counties	McNally (Dem.)	Samb (Peop. Prog.)	Smith (Rep.)	Oliver, Jr. (Soc.)
Adams	825	24	1,612	10
Ashland	2,544	213	4,083	15
Barron	3,857	200	7,170	38
Bayfield	1,873	308	3,046	14
Brown	16,331	76	16,892	57
Buffalo	1,248	20	3,008	31
Burnett	1,449	57	2,001	6
Calumet	2,172	19	4,289	16
Chippewa	5,084	100	7,871	37
Clark	2,968	267	6,938	42
Columbia	4,444	21	7,313	14
Crawford	2,906	4	3,639	10
Dane	34,333	304	23,821	468
Dodge	6,856	43	11,661	45
Door	1,751	23	5,134	6
Douglas	8,966	419	8,303	49
Dunn	2,879	66	5,707	18
Eau Claire	6,672	77	9,971	38
Florence	507	80	891	9
Fond du Lac	7,108	77	15,121	85
Forest	1,540	66	1,311	10
Grant	4,140	21	9,157	32
Green	2,410	20	5,552	16
Green Lake	1,296	14	4,247	9
Iowa	2,320	21	4,391	19
Iron	1,786	138	1,394	11
Jackson	1,667	15	3,319	23
Jefferson	6,465	37	8,832	38
Juneau	1,674	28	4,400	19
Kenosha	16,451	480	13,497	234
Kewaunee	2,017	9	3,722	9
La Crosse	7,420	140	14,130	109
Lafayette	2,797	16	3,927	6
Langlade	3,067	104	4,134	14
Lincoln	2,198	71	5,249	22
Manitowoc	11,860	107	11,415	77
Marathon	12,462	184	13,639	198
Marinette	4,977	101	7,064	40
Marquette	751	14	2,319	8
Milwaukee	180,231	6,043	132,532	7,020
Monroe	3,227	29	6,472	56
Oconto	3,071	37	5,514	17
Oneida	2,932	118	4,258	26
Outagamie	8,951	74	17,519	56
Ozaukee	3,224	52	5,073	17
Pepin	674	7	1,629	11
Pierce	2,504	36	5,056	16
Polk	3,679	71	4,994	25
Portage	7,780	55	5,220	25
Price	2,115	229	3,639	34
Racine	20,698	435	19,679	564
Richland	1,941	13	4,400	6
Rock	14,037	106	18,327	104
Rusk	2,329	126	3,284	20
St. Croix	4,498	33	5,240	32
Sauk	3,989	41	8,435	134
Sawyer	1,222	45	2,717	14
Shawano	2,967	48	7,543	30
Sheboygan	13,998	367	13,967	408
Taylor	2,114	84	3,255	151
Trempealeau	2,857	14	4,451	6
Vernon	3,603	15	5,354	8
Vilas	1,204	108	2,870	20
Walworth	4,103	75	11,509	35
Washburn	1,538	110	2,669	14
Washington	3,835	30	7,108	37
Waukesha	12,310	158	17,922	162
Waupaca	2,949	41	9,695	17
Waushara	963	46	3,990	15
Winnebago	10,922	108	18,998	142
Wood	5,995	42	9,580	36
Total	538,525	12,780	643,069	11,160

VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES November 2, 1948

Counties	Fairchild (Dem.)	Essin (Peop. Prog.)	Martin (Rep.)	Davis (Soc.)
Adams	907	21	1,525	12
Ashland	2,743	210	3,830	22
Barron	3,967	187	6,932	57
Bayfield	1,955	299	2,873	20
Brown	17,700	43	16,915	74
Buffalo	1,393	20	2,810	35
Burnett	1,444	56	1,928	8
Calumet	2,501	18	3,996	9
Chippewa	5,323	89	7,521	50
Clark	3,239	257	6,623	267
Columbia	5,420	14	6,291	22
Crawford	3,059	1	3,381	15
Dane	41,188	264	17,492	518
Dodge	8,051	41	10,417	46
Dor	2,171	11	4,752	18
Douglas	9,317	412	7,698	87
Dunn	2,942	63	5,546	25
Earl Claire	7,393	61	9,128	61
Florence	524	81	858	11
Fond du Lac	8,229	80	14,039	90
Forest	1,634	53	1,224	25
Grant	4,788	17	8,463	38
Green	2,865	17	5,053	19
Green Lake	1,602	12	3,942	16
Iowa	2,843	21	3,902	26
Iron	1,810	132	1,368	15
Jackson	1,867	13	3,071	23
Jefferson	7,930	28	7,481	50
Juneau	2,059	27	4,038	27
Kenosha	17,233	431	12,580	250
Kewaunee	2,389	6	3,305	11
La Crosse	10,174	77	11,439	132
Lafayette	3,069	11	3,682	12
Lanlade	3,359	99	3,726	14
Lincoln	2,439	68	4,973	33
Manitowoc	12,995	92	10,270	85
Marathon	13,577	159	12,315	207
Marinette	5,423	99	6,708	39
Marquette	852	13	2,227	8
Milwaukee	214,806	5,780	101,650	6,065
Monroe	3,710	23	5,905	64
Oconto	3,379	32	5,183	22
Oneida	3,351	104	3,874	44
Outagamie	10,385	42	16,044	72
Ozaukee	4,173	47	4,326	27
Pepin	723	7	1,575	11
Pierce	2,502	31	4,992	19
Polk	3,767	66	4,830	45
Portage	8,415	36	4,488	39
Price	2,327	228	3,361	31
Racine	23,621	429	16,890	203
Richland	2,475	12	4,000	7
Rock	16,436	93	16,225	107
Rusk	2,641	124	2,956	21
St. Croix	4,199	28	5,219	37
Sauk	4,827	43	7,584	149
Sawyer	1,306	30	2,613	27
Shawano	3,724	47	6,739	28
Sheboygan	15,440	367	12,504	432
Taylor	2,280	76	3,105	168
Trempealeau	3,000	14	4,197	9
Vernon	3,838	12	5,060	11
Vilas	1,344	103	2,642	32
Walworth	5,276	69	10,302	35
Washburn	1,668	101	2,491	17
Washington	4,907	27	6,070	38
Waukesha	15,941	126	14,626	162
Waupaca	3,527	37	9,137	22
Waushara	1,185	45	3,760	17
Winnebago	12,200	89	17,627	158
Wood	6,565	37	9,001	40
Total	622,312	11,908	563,298	10,641

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

November 2, 1948

First District

Counties	Harvey (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)	Spence (Soc.)
Green	2,350	5,654	12
Kenosha	17,753	12,877	226
Racine	23,013	19,081	213
Rock	14,523	18,294	109
Walworth	4,152	11,481	44
Total	61,791	67,387	604

Second District

Counties	Wilkie (Dem.)	Davis (Rep.)	Uphoff (Soc.)
Columbia	4,291	7,677	9
Dane	34,986	24,629	443
Dodge	6,594	12,286	38
Jefferson	6,100	9,577	44
Waukesha	10,982	20,137	146
Total	62,953	74,306	680

Third District

Counties	Antoine (Dem.)	Withrow (Rep.)	Habelman (Soc.)
Crawford	3,827	3,073	9
Grant	3,776	9,705	17
Iowa	1,892	4,782	11
Juneau	1,224	4,983	39
La Crosse	6,473	15,914	114
Lafayette	2,426	4,258	6
Monroe	2,815	7,056	112
Richland	1,773	4,649	9
Sauk	3,369	9,270	88
Vernon	3,075	6,037	6
Total	30,650	69,727	411

Fourth District

County	Zablocki (Dem.)	Bobrowicz (Peop. Prog.)	Brophy (Rep.)	Stachowiak (Soc.)
Milwaukee (part)	89,391	5,051	63,161	2,326
Total	89,391	5,051	63,161	2,326

Fifth District

County	Biemiller (Dem.)	Kersten (Rep.)	Knappe (Soc.)
Milwaukee (part)	91,072	76,782	3,651
Total	91,072	76,782	3,651

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 2, 1948

Sixth District

Counties	Kunde (Dem.)	Keefe (Rep.)	Renn (Soc.)
Calumet	2,377	4,345	2
Fond du Lac	9,200	13,903	73
Ozaukee	3,094	5,384	19
Sheboygan	15,517	12,926	434
Washington	3,966	7,153	32
Winnebago	13,690	16,964	233
Total	60,675	47,844	793

Seventh District

Counties	Kronen- wetter (Dem.)	Muelver (Peop. Prog.)	Murray (Rep.)	Pearson (Soc.)
Adams	746	22	1,729	7
Green Lake	1,137	10	4,427	14
Langlade	2,677	102	4,631	20
Marathon	13,055	642	13,209	204
Marquette	668	10	2,425	7
Portage	7,232	36	5,975	38
Shawano	2,712	40	7,786	33
Waupaca	2,720	39	10,088	23
Waushara	867	40	4,106	35
Wood	5,493	39	10,155	37
Total	37,307	980	64,531	418

Eighth District

Counties	Young (Dem.)	Rasmussen (Peop. Prog.)	Byrnes (Rep.)	Schaal (Soc.)
Brown	17,260	48	18,088	25
Door	1,876	14	5,231	11
Florence	520	92	871	10
Forest	1,335	152	1,279	13
Kewaunee	2,419	9	3,504	10
Manitowoc	11,683	89	12,079	66
Marinette	5,183	98	7,133	26
Oconto	3,431	27	5,358	33
Outagamie	9,580	70	17,362	41
Total	53,487	599	70,905	235

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 2, 1948

Ninth District

Counties	Jahr (Peop. Prog.)	Hull (Rep.)	Hendricks (Soc.)
Barron	180	8,432	65
Buffalo	20	3,873	84
Chippewa	90	10,282	96
Clark	225	8,204	101
Dunn	59	6,971	31
Eau Claire	72	13,675	107
Jackson	29	4,371	49
Pepin	14	2,099	64
Pierce	13	5,949	7
St. Croix	23	7,170	47
Trempealeau	23	5,877	57
Total	748	76,903	708

Tenth District

Counties	Hoan (Dem.)	Polich (Peop. Prog.)	O'Konski (Rep.)	Kreie (Soc.)
Ashland	2,814	492	3,971	17
Bayfield	2,007	519	3,090	13
Burnett	1,636	64	2,024	8
Douglas	10,425	476	6,879	65
Iron	2,027	228	1,623	11
Lincoln	1,944	100	5,768	34
Oneida	3,221	135	4,268	53
Polk	4,399	76	4,699	25
Price	2,193	259	4,093	17
Rusk	2,530	155	3,330	11
Sawyer	1,320	56	2,998	12
Taylor	1,949	168	3,694	142
Vilas	1,441	105	2,864	21
Washburn	1,617	171	2,823	12
Total	39,523	3,004	52,124	441

District	Counties	Members of Senate (Elected for 4 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
1	Door, Kewaunee and Manitowoc	Everett F. LaFond (Rep.)	23,620	Harold A. Lytie (Dem.)	21,437
2	Brown and Oconto	Fred F. Kaitan (Rep.)	22,313	Leonard W. Galbrecht (Rep.)	7,736
3	Part of Milwaukee	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	17,414	Edward Schultheis (Soc.)	916
4	Part of Milwaukee	George A. Mayer (Rep.)	26,814	John S. Roberts (Dem.)	16,901
5	Part of Milwaukee	Bernhard Gettelman (Rep.)	31,512	John Gilman (Peop. Prog.)	472
6	Part of Milwaukee	William A. Schmidt (Dem.)	26,188	Samuil Nissenbaum (Dem.)	14,237
7	Part of Milwaukee	Anthony P. Gawronski (Dem.)	21,502	Paul O. Jaeger (Rep.)	16,687
8	Part of Milwaukee	Allen J. Busby (Rep.)	37,131	David C. Kugler (Soc.)	1,690
9	Part of Milwaukee	Robert E. Tehan (Dem.)	12,309	Edward S. Chesnik (Peop. Prog.)	853
10	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)	18,030	Leo C. Luedke (Rep.)	13,562
11	Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas and Washburn	Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr. (Rep.)	14,776	Henry W. Maier (Dem.)	28,774
12	Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer and Vilas ..	Clayton Hicks (Rep.)	18,069	John L. Feldkirchner (Peop. Prog.) ..	1,560
13	Dodge and Washington	Frank E. Panzer (Rep.)	20,819	John A. Zoller (Rep.)	10,217
14	Outagamie and Shawano	Gordon A. Bubolz (Rep.)	27,713	Frank Sanchez (Soc.)	181
15	Rock	Robert P. Robinson (Rep.)	19,796	Charles H. Stoddard (Dem.)	8,896
16	Crawford, Grant and Vernon	Foster B. Porter (Rep.)	18,443	Thomas J. Joyce (Dem.)	11,441
17	Green, Iowa and Lafayette	Melvin J. Olson (Rep.)	14,790	John D. Rathbun (Peop. Prog.)	823
18	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Waushara	Alfred Van De Zande (Rep.)	24,437	Frank J. Genens (Soc.)	583
19	Calumet and Winnebago	Taylor G. Brown (Rep.)	22,962	Glenn L. Hagar (Dem.)	10,468
20	Ozaukee and Sheboygan	Gustave W. Buchen (Rep.)	19,795	Lawrence P. Touchett (Dem.)	8,484
21	Racine	Edward F. Hilker (Rep.)	18,909	Aloy J. Aschenbrener (Dem.)	16,620
22	Kenosha and Walworth	William F. Trinke (Rep.)	27,470	Albert Ruppel (Peop. Prog.)	621
23	Portage and Waupaca	Oscar W. Neale (Rep.)	12,951	Arthur E. Rohan (Dem.)	14,661
24	Clark, Taylor and Wood	Melvin R. Laird, Jr. (Rep.)	22,911	Victor Cooks (Soc.)	400
25	Lincoln and Marathon	Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.)	16,859	Carl A. Benson (Soc.)	1,512
26	Dane	Gaylord A. Nelson (Dem.)	30,398	Harley M. Jacklin (Dem.)	8,439
27	Columbia, Richland and Sauk	Jess Miller (Rep.)	21,176	Gustav Harder (Soc.)	703
28	Chippewa and Eau Claire	Arthur Padruitt (Rep.)	20,659	William H. McNeight*	7,827
29	Barron, Dunn and Polk	Charles D. Madsen (Rep.)	16,813	Herman A. Marth (Soc.)	601
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Oneida ..	Philip Downing (Rep.)	19,692	Fred Risser (Rep.)	28,729
31	Adams, Juneau, Marquette and Monroe	J. Earl Leverich (Rep.)	14,403	Nathan Sadowsky (Soc.)	360
32	Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau	Rudolph M. Schlabaeh*	24,396	Lawrence George Grab (Peop. Prog.) ..	290
33	Jefferson and Waukesha	Chester E. Dempsey (Rep.)	29,706	Arthur L. Henning (Dem.)	9,132
				Henry Tumm*	530
				Herbert E. Lundgren (Peop. Prog.) ..	224
				Lloyd G. Johnson (Peop. Prog.)	770
				Clarence J. Habelman (Soc.)	280
				John M. Grindrod (Soc.)	483

*Written-in votes.

**Senators from even-numbered districts were elected in 1948; senators from odd-numbered districts elected in 1946.

SPECIAL ELECTION**April 5, 1949****SUMMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS****3rd District¹**

County	Ken- dziorski (Dem.)	Westley (Rep.)
Part of Milwaukee	10,619	6,394

¹To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Clement J. Zablocki.**7th District²**

County	Blenski (Dem.)	Gilman (People's Prog.)	Howard (Rep.)	Pola- kowski (Soc.)	Klecza (Ind. Dem.)
Part of Milwaukee	12,117	990	6,422	570	1,356

²To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Anthony P. Gawronski.**29th District³**

Counties	Olson (Dem.)	Jones (People's Prog.)	Donley (Rep.)
Barron	5,032	229	3,339
Dunn	3,335	137	3,496
Polk	3,408	115	1,902
Total	11,775	481	8,737

³To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Madsen.

ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS

November 2, 1948

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Adams and Marquette	Louis C. Romell (Rep.)	4,614	Emmett D. Sullivan (Dem.)	2,279
Ashland	Bernard J. Gehrmann (Rep.)	4,601	Larry Santana (Peop. Prog.)	252
Barron	Charles H. Sykes (Rep.)	7,701	William A. Cameron (Dem.)	3,495
Bayfield	Samuel E. Squires (Rep.)	3,043	Joe Kratochvil (Peop. Prog.)	193
Brown, 1st district	Robert E. Lynch (Dem.)	13,345	Jacob Maciosek (Dem.)	2,046
Brown, 2nd district	William J. Duffy (Dem.)	8,015	Stanley Lontkowski (Rep.)	6,567
Buffalo and Pepin	Edmund Hitt (Rep.)	5,734	Harvey Larson (Rep.)	6,331
Burnett and Washburn	Holger B. Rasmusen (Rep.)	4,591	Julius Lysne (Soc.)	166
Calumet	Henry M. Peters (Rep.)	4,447	Fred Nordin (Dem.)	3,405
Chippewa	Sylvia H. Raihle (Rep.)	8,098	Karl J. Paffel (Peop. Prog.)	244
Clark	Arthur E. Stadler (Rep.)	7,311	Jerome Schumacher (Dem.)	2,340
Columbia	Arnie F. Betts (Rep.)	7,693	August M. Helgerson (Dem.)	5,045
Crawford	Patrick J. Lucey (Dem.)	3,465	John Janisewski (Peop. Prog.)	139
Dane, 1st district	Ruth B. Doyle (Dem.)	17,056	William Yenni (Dem.)	2,673
Dane, 2nd district	John M. Blaska (Dem.)	7,838	Edward Ireland (Dem.)	4,107
Dane, 3rd district	Hermann Eisner (Dem.)	6,286	Donald C. McDowell (Rep.)	2,920
Dodge, 1st district	Elmer L. Genzmer (Rep.)	5,210	E. Tex Reddick (Rep.)	794
Dodge, 2nd district	Elmer C. Nitschke (Rep.)	5,898	William C. Sachtjen (Rep.)	16,702
Door	Hallie H. Rowe (Rep.)	5,603	Charles Doran (Soc.)	275
Douglas, 1st district	Byron Ostby (Rep.)	5,784	R. S. Havenor (Peop. Prog.)	213
Douglas, 2nd district	Charles E. Nelson (Rep.)	5,908	Earl Mullen (Rep.)	5,117
Dunn	Earl W. Hanson (Rep.)	6,148	Rudy Roethlisberger (Rep.)	6,160
Eau Claire	John Pritchard (Rep.)	11,403	Elmer V. Anderson (Soc.)	64
Florence, Forest and Oneida	Clarence W. Gilley (Rep.)	7,059	Merl H. Shipman (Peop. Prog.)	48
Fond du Lac, 1st district	Myrton H. Duel (Rep.)	7,546	Rudolph Oechsner (Dem.)	3,096
			Eugene R. Clifford (Dem.)	4,687
			Anthony J. Mallien (Dem.)	1,608
			Merle E. Gibson (Peop. Prog.)	477
			Edward Moen (Dem.)	2,590
			Frank Lassek (Dem.)	5,835
			Elmer E. Zank (Soc.)	56
			Robert H. Rose (Peop. Prog.)	80
			George W. Trimble (Dem.)	4,343
			Edmund Grohoff (Peop. Prog.)	264
			Morley G. Kelly (Dem.)	4,246

ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 2, 1948

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Charles A. Peterson (Rep.)	7,195	Joseph H. Hardgrove (Dem.)	3,546
			Leonard L. Gudex*	45
Grant, 1st district	Robert S. Travis (Rep.)	5,595	.....	.....
Grant, 2nd district	Hugh A. Harper (Rep.)	5,671	.....	.....
Green	Harry A. Keegan (Rep.)	6,419	.....	.....
Green Lake and Waushara	Halbert W. Brooks (Rep.)	8,760	.....	.....
Iowa	Robert McCutchin (Rep.)	5,719	.....	.....
Iron and Vilas	William R. Yeschek (Rep.)	4,385	Bernard Barrett (Dem.)	3,327
			Conrad O. Peterson (Peop. Prog.)	311
Jackson	Casper D. Waller (Rep.)	3,695	Edward Heineck (Dem.)	1,554
Jefferson	Theodore S. Jones (Rep.)	8,335	Paul L. Hibbard (Dem.)	7,261
Juneau	Ben Tremain (Rep.)	5,344	Pat Brunner (Rep.)	10
			Frank Gorham*	1
Kenosha, 1st district	Frederick S. Pfennig (Rep.)	7,444	Albert Hessefort (Dem.)	7,190
Kenosha, 2nd district	George Molinaro (Dem.)	9,251	Matt G. Siebert (Rep.)	7,099
Kewaunee	Julius P. Stangel (Rep.)	3,562	Arnold Chada (Dem.)	2,626
La Crosse, 1st district	Raymond C. Bice (Rep.)	8,842	Gene Luening (Dem.)	3,181
			Le Roy Schamerhorn (Peop. Prog.)	73
La Crosse, 2nd district	Harry W. Schilling (Rep.)	6,937	Arnold Meier (Dem.)	2,888
Lafayette	Martin O. Monson (Rep.)	4,709	.....	.....
Langlade	Clair L. Finch (Rep.)	5,257	Harry Winter (Dem.)	2,480
Lincoln	Emil A. Hinz (Rep.)	6,378	.....	.....
Manitowoc, 1st district	John A. Norman (Rep.)	9,803	.....	.....
Manitowoc, 2nd district	Adolph Strouf (Dem.)	5,587	John E. Waskow (Rep.)	4,405
Marathon, 1st district	Martin C. Lueck (Rep.)	6,700	Ben Riehle (Peop. Prog.)	228
Marathon, 2nd district	Paul Luedtke (Rep.)	10,616	.....	.....
Marinette	Roy H. Sengstock (Rep.)	8,160	.....	.....
Milwaukee, 1st district	Thomas A. Hickey (Dem.)	7,573	John M. Cavey (Rep.)	6,959
			George L. Sommers (Peop. Prog.)	293
Milwaukee, 2nd district	Michael F. O'Connell (Dem.)	9,977	Joseph E. Hotter (Rep.)	4,665
			George W. Laupp (Soc.)	415
			Earl F. Woback (Peop. Prog.)	384
Milwaukee, 3rd district	Robert T. Huber (Dem.)	14,153	Louis Hicks (Rep.)	9,940
			Emil E. Mattson (Peop. Prog.)	1,060
			Alan T. Wilson (Soc.)	432
Milwaukee, 4th district	Frank E. Schaeffer, Jr. (Dem.)	4,940	Floyd Lucia (Rep.)	3,467

ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 2, 1948

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Milwaukee, 5th district	Casimir Kendzierski (Dem.)	10,457	Edmund J. Choinski (Rep.)	4,382
Milwaukee, 6th district	Le Roy J. Simmons (Dem.)	4,572	Mathew Hentges (Soc.)	453
Milwaukee, 7th district	John Schaller (Dem.)	4,274	Joseph J. Kremarik (Rep.)	2,828
			James G. Lippert (Rep.)	3,872
			Clarence Ehrmann (Soc.)	1,220
			Helen M. Leibl (Peop. Prog.)	185
Milwaukee, 8th district	Albert Hammond (Dem.)	9,648	John E. Finnegan (Rep.)	8,341
Milwaukee, 9th district	Eugene Lamb (Rep.)	15,672	Arthur A. Petri (Dem.)	12,667
			Emil Kousch (Soc.)	1,154
			John V. Klabouch (Peop. Prog.)	504
Milwaukee, 10th district	Leland S. McParland (Dem.)	9,222	Vernon G. Howard (Rep.)	5,182
Milwaukee, 11th district	Ervin J. Ryczek (Dem.)	13,222	John K. Kuehn (Rep.)	4,445
			Michael Agacinski (Peop. Prog.)	370
Milwaukee, 12th district	William P. Banach (Dem.)	12,310	Stanley Brodowski (Rep.)	2,578
			Edward Piorkowski (Peop. Prog.)	314
Milwaukee, 13th district	Ralph J. Landowski (Dem.)	10,912	John G. Froemming (Rep.)	6,071
			Leo S. Jacobs (Peop. Prog.)	250
Milwaukee, 14th district	John D. Helmick (Rep.)	20,990	William Latham Abbott III (Soc.)	575
			Philip H. Smith (Peop. Prog.)	384
Milwaukee, 15th district	Raleigh W. Falbe (Rep.)	9,675	Edward Walton (Dem.)	7,209
			Andrew Burns (Peop. Prog.)	309
Milwaukee, 16th district	Edward F. Mertz (Dem.)	5,407	Edward J. Merz (Rep.)	4,658
			William C. Lang (Soc.)	573
			William Brosel (Peop. Prog.)	140
Milwaukee, 17th district	Martin F. Howard (Rep.)	7,648	Roman R. Blenski (Dem.)	7,620
Milwaukee, 18th district	Charles J. Schmidt (Dem.)	5,132	Otto Wendler (Rep.)	4,051
			William Schaus	581
			Walter C. Bauch (Peop. Prog.)	150
Milwaukee, 19th district	Charles F. Westfahl (Rep.)	5,346	Frank A. Mueller (Dem.)	5,168
			Ferris Donais (Peop. Prog.)	140
Milwaukee, 20th district	Milton F. Burmaster (Rep.)	15,190	Walter R. Hamann (Dem.)	7,586
			Gordon J. Reichartz (Peop. Prog.)	257
Monroe	Alex L. Nicol (Rep.)	6,646	John D. Rice (Dem.)	3,465
			Marguerite Habelman (Soc.)	91
Oconto	John E. Youngs (Rep.)	5,367	Robert Hummer (Dem.)	3,498
Outagamie, 1st district	Mark S. Catlin, Jr. (Rep.)	9,163	Richard G. Schwaller (Dem.)	3,032
			Dwayne H. Larson (Indep.)	3,672

ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 2, 1948

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Outagamie, 2nd district	William M. Rohan (Rep.)	6,568	Roy V. Nelson (Dem.)	4,701
Ozaukee	Ralph L. Zaun (Rep.)	5,475	William J. Hetherington (Dem.)	3,110
Pierce	Selmer W. Gunderson (Rep.)	5,806	.....	.....
Polk	Raymond A. Peabody (Rep.)	5,134	Herbert A. Mittelsdorf (Dem.)	3,868
Portage	John T. Kostuck (Dem.)	10,299	.....	.....
Price	Vincent J. Zellinger (Rep.)	3,297	J. Robert Leahy (Dem.)	3,122
Racine, 1st district	Harold Gade (Dem.)	6,788	Carl C. Christensen (Rep.)	5,535
Racine, 2nd district	Thomas C. Taylor (Dem.)	7,968	Hugo Helbig (Peop. Prog.)	120
Racine, 3rd district	Glenn W. Birkett (Rep.)	6,799	Wallace E. Nield (Rep.)	7,167
Richland	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)	4,867	Ray S. Kamper (Dem.)	6,650
Rock, 1st district	Edward Grassman (Rep.)	9,348	William E. Fiala (Peop. Prog.)	159
Rock, 2nd district	Burger M. Engebretson (Rep.)	9,789	Jay W. Moon (Rep.)	113
Rusk and Sawyer	Paul J. Rogan (Rep.)	6,144	Alden D. Hayes (Dem.)	7,602
St. Croix	William Bergeron (Rep.)	6,576	Leonard N. Doud, Jr. (Soc.)	163
Sauk	James R. Stone (Rep.)	9,279	Roman M. Gonit (Dem.)	3,722
Shawano	Robert G. Maroltz (Rep.)	8,231	Grace Heintz (Peop. Prog.)	193
Sheboygan, 1st district	John Schneider, Jr. (Dem.)	9,022	Margaret B. Murphy (Dem.)	3,437
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Henry W. Timmer (Rep.)	8,147	Melvin H. Flath (Dem.)	3,304
Taylor	Nels Anderson (Rep.)	3,039	Ethel Dahir (Soc.)	133
Trempealeau	Guilford M. Wiley (Rep.)	4,187	Richard P. Golick (Rep.)	5,998
Vernon	Arthur O. Mockrud (Rep.)	6,487	William J. Kirst (Soc.)	377
Walworth	Ora R. Rice (Rep.)	12,053	Alex Kober (Dem.)	4,928
Washington	Theodore Holtebeck (Rep.)	7,394	Henry Schomberg (Soc.)	238
Waukesha, 1st district	Alvin J. Redford (Rep.)	8,962	Luther Hamerich (Dem.)	2,554
Waukesha, 2nd district	Alfred R. Ludvigsen (Rep.)	10,246	W. R. Waldhart (Soc.)	180
Waupaca	Julius Spearbraker (Rep.)	10,393	Albert Hess (Dem.)	3,559
Winnebago, 1st district	Harvey R. Abraham (Rep.)	9,200	Alex L. Beresh (Dem.)	3,486
Winnebago, 2nd district	Richard J. Steffens (Rep.)	9,501	Clinton Laubenheimer (Dem.)	3,984
Wood	William W. Clark (Rep.)	11,310	Vernon C. Vogt (Dem.)	6,499
			Patrick J. Walsh (Dem.)	4,994
			William A. Draheim (Ind.)	4,607

*No party designation given.

Parties and Elections

The Judicial and
Nonpartisan Elections

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

April 5, 1949

Counties	Amlie	Bennett	Gehl	Goodland	Hart	Leuch	Levittan	Madler	O'Brien	Peterson	Rector	Stafford
Adams	232	71	265	352	31	14	171	21	76	89	69	161
Ashland	292	124	295	436	67	52	494	158	777	368	577	486
Barron	437	189	413	1,167	82	52	750	120	246	494	218	1,714
Bayfield	141	41	102	866	349	45	308	72	134	230	215	282
Brown	701	1,545	5,580	2,716	246	227	1,636	1,823	2,865	1,527	1,716	1,947
Buffalo	161	54	130	314	24	15	169	32	64	126	545	412
Burnett	286	208	96	329	40	23	184	51	121	210	56	175
Calumet	28	41	630	222	17	34	100	1,211	105	72	88	281
Chippewa	215	226	306	398	43	29	182	122	172	277	134	6,623
Clark	232	500	723	1,013	82	53	449	272	175	456	116	876
Columbia	633	302	1,069	717	51	52	474	116	270	657	1,488	804
Crawford	158	1,195	162	258	22	21	332	48	205	177	245	252
Dane	8,246	1,213	2,095	2,542	551	183	3,491	1,378	948	1,059	8,510	1,324
Dodge	260	150	7,754	778	59	71	284	120	190	128	217	423
Door	123	102	440	749	282	43	582	144	271	277	203	279
Douglas	730	313	301	1,025	182	92	1,599	464	1,272	1,874	644	831
Dunn	317	173	512	1,119	85	26	425	90	182	698	178	979
Eau Claire	1,175	184	234	624	62	31	889	460	462	836	2,119	3,916
Florence	43	68	204	147	16	8	73	14	98	203	41	86
Fond du Lac	453	121	6,514	1,080	91	329	621	674	1,320	517	615	677
Forest	102	95	995	248	38	17	127	35	209	266	93	220
Grant	392	246	706	1,221	86	59	846	224	317	430	769	374
Green	316	39	206	198	24	82	393	100	94	3,746	117	116
Green Lake	120	88	831	550	44	37	258	85	231	216	311	439
Iowa	376	141	158	330	32	19	474	96	201	386	492	469
Iron	139	114	136	193	23	24	371	98	235	141	67	172
Jackson	190	176	370	358	78	21	219	60	69	179	389	567
Jefferson	458	159	2,619	809	60	82	693	195	801	559	821	683
Juneau	231	327	337	323	42	22	351	248	221	266	182	393
Kenosha	3,312	833	3,358	4,240	436	587	937	390	1,308	832	457	799
Kewaunee	113	437	647	664	67	55	466	94	270	119	106	357
La Crosse	981	1,958	1,250	1,870	431	145	892	367	526	577	1,393	1,780
Lafayette	325	117	218	387	29	18	494	117	462	775	251	285
Langlade	255	91	835	1,127	382	144	537	191	563	282	230	467
Lincoln	218	90	1,212	598	48	35	421	441	409	277	210	514
Manitowoc	546	309	1,881	1,624	221	409	2,418	1,055	2,347	1,025	1,468	1,203
Marathon	1,654	829	1,586	2,265	288	293	1,046	803	999	794	1,100	2,042
Marinette	167	130	1,232	1,011	469	99	390	242	561	485	447	710
Marquette	168	181	404	307	26	20	148	21	67	72	58	163
Milwaukee	17,794	4,221	30,627	14,135	2,608	3,826	6,720	3,605	18,838	8,255	8,087	11,944
Monroe	235	1,203	349	1,330	109	54	510	179	224	194	239	523
Oconto	131	78	750	1,645	106	66	406	155	365	363	210	403
Oneida	330	171	946	825	87	71	510	298	467	616	496	752
Outagamie	862	383	3,707	3,490	246	124	1,059	1,186	1,169	881	1,483	2,924
Ozaukee	54	26	4,074	227	45	292	133	56	98	80	110	122
Pepin	62	30	110	212	8	7	94	15	59	118	198	392
Pierce	211	103	210	708	46	19	333	43	278	1,627	467	638
Polk	560	44	188	812	50	195	505	135	279	482	253	442
Portage	517	216	801	1,074	87	133	2,097	579	914	610	550	1,700
Price	237	133	377	413	61	46	317	57	266	611	211	516
Racine	4,300	692	1,424	19,007	256	146	513	374	696	498	344	1,316
Richland	286	911	205	675	90	25	326	190	166	178	542	316
Rock	3,154	243	934	2,541	581	127	1,149	340	896	1,113	1,853	836
Rusk	127	69	142	323	21	22	503	119	250	205	151	994
St. Croix	167	59	188	502	26	12	321	67	514	420	545	346
Sauk	605	242	763	1,155	636	60	883	218	313	315	867	371
Sawyer	103	65	120	327	51	42	429	121	275	280	168	557
Shawano	197	132	606	763	49	54	341	398	609	741	541	399
Sheboygan	658	236	6,528	2,497	359	213	1,334	1,265	1,399	713	833	1,073
Taylor	129	85	245	1,004	121	54	298	161	237	219	93	601
Trempealeau	274	231	174	395	47	25	429	68	173	823	414	299
Vernon	427	3,841	114	301	146	27	387	65	63	156	137	256
Vilas	293	62	517	333	43	46	425	104	245	183	626	533
Walworth	1,474	145	2,384	1,205	549	110	547	138	463	481	328	328
Washburn	199	226	162	412	63	19	276	54	140	262	76	112
Washington	45	37	7,707	162	12	33	67	102	68	124	76	112
Waukesha	477	215	10,875	1,528	156	137	320	493	690	401	863	824
Waupaca	318	180	978	1,058	163	55	580	252	257	503	721	887
Waushara	145	56	296	344	39	26	232	52	133	198	274	361
Winnebago	1,652	400	3,999	2,253	388	103	1,109	2,036	1,613	1,558	1,797	1,534
Wood	756	494	1,689	1,738	117	65	950	425	596	646	1,012	1,642
Total	61,759	28,409	128,996	98,569	12,574	9,802	48,807	25,602	52,716	45,546	51,589	69,237

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

May 3, 1949

Counties	Gehl	Goodland
Adams	199	357
Ashland	1,568	1,543
Barron	436	782
Bayfield	314	527
Brown	3,068	1,690
Buffalo	319	275
Burnett	158	296
Calumet	471	230
Chippewa	866	1,038
Clark	704	689
Columbia	805	1,807
Crawford	309	450
Dane	4,436	8,276
Dodge	2,981	640
Door	441	626
Douglas	843	1,569
Dunn	412	549
Eau Claire	831	1,156
Florence	191	125
Fond du Lac	2,617	944
Forest	369	144
Grant	829	1,266
Green	384	638
Green Lake	459	269
Iowa	507	1,467
Iron	224	214
Jackson	352	466
Jefferson	1,240	952
Juneau	375	628
Kenosha	1,929	2,501
Kewaunee	452	343
La Crosse	1,220	1,211
Lafayette	338	833
Langlade	605	721
Lincoln	703	586
Manitowoc	1,722	1,221
Marathon	2,082	2,244
Marinette	1,111	805
Marquette	265	367
Milwaukee	20,155	13,035
Monroe	578	729
Oconto	649	680
Oneida	634	608
Outagamie	2,318	1,212
Ozaukee	1,739	228
Pepin	174	220
Pierce	332	451
Polk	416	474
Portage	1,646	1,607
Price	427	381
Racine	1,521	8,464
Richland	400	957
Rock	1,495	1,914
Rusk	316	420
St. Croix	460	504
Sauk	622	1,044
Sawyer	276	260
Shawano	761	852
Sheboygan	2,840	1,543
Taylor	376	568
Trempealeau	410	649
Vernon	275	660
Vilas	374	119
Walworth	950	973
Washburn	279	397
Washington	6,496	416
Waukesha	5,100	1,106
Waupaca	913	991
Waushara	415	575
Winnebago	2,940	2,150
Wood	1,270	1,296
Total	94,692	85,928

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 6, 1948

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Unexpired Term)

Counties	Helmuth F. Arps	R. Curtis Laus
Calumet	4,159	454
Winnebago	12,249	8,840
Total	16,408	9,294

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Arthur W. Kopp
Crawford	2,618
Grant	7,253
Iowa	3,745
Lafayette	2,517
Richland	3,931
Total	20,064

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Robert S. Cowie	Fredric W. Crosby	Lincoln Neprud
La Crosse	6,431	3,378	3,971
Monroe	3,418	1,940	1,402
Trempealeau	2,592	807	1,091
Vernon	1,759	799	3,353
Total	14,200	6,924	9,817

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Unexpired Term)

Counties	Kenneth S. White
Buffalo	2,172
Dunn	3,753
Pepin	1,296
Pierce	4,096
St. Croix	4,243
Total	15,560

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Carl H. Daley
Barron	5,845
Burnett	1,869
Douglas	11,079
Polk	3,938
Washburn	2,334
Total	25,065

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES—Continued

April 6, 1948

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Harry S. Fox
Green	4,209
Jefferson	9,221
Rock	17,229
Total	30,659

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

(Unexpired Term)

Counties	Bruce F. Beilfuss	Alfred L. Devos
Clark	4,499	3,062
Jackson	2,416	1,613
Juneau	1,882	2,013
Total	8,797	6,688

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 5, 1949

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Alfred L. Drury
Kenosha	16,170
Racine	23,227
Walworth	7,485
Total	46,882

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Seventh Branch)

County	August E. Braun	Joseph E. Tierney
Milwaukee	81,485	50,189
Total	81,485	50,189

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Eighth Branch)

County	William I. O'Neill	Max Raskin
Milwaukee	83,727	51,825
Total	83,727	51,825

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Second Branch)

Counties	Herman W. Sachtjen
Dane	25,005
Sauk	4,963
Total	29,968

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Edward W. Duquaine
Brown	18,389
Door	3,313
Kewaunee	3,132
Total	24,834

VOTE FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

April 5, 1949

Counties	Doudna	Haney	Jorgenson	Kaiser	Ludwig	Packard	Schumann	Watson	Williams	Zellmer
Adams	634	46	90	31	42	151	148	126	85	413
Ashland	767	430	501	201	344	157	215	767	169	471
Barron	636	210	684	135	610	775	714	1,304	440	344
Bayfield	577	159	309	108	321	117	133	341	180	478
Brown	3,121	1,562	2,347	1,851	2,152	859	1,509	4,222	1,489	1,435
Buffalo	341	158	223	104	134	103	131	238	60	560
Burnett	111	48	288	200	171	95	127	429	113	138
Calumet	269	131	167	168	427	225	348	462	156	135
Chippewa	736	282	716	1,040	577	217	454	3,038	354	161
Clark	1,275	176	352	218	432	174	411	936	416	461
Columbia	1,153	122	1,354	187	163	3,298	277	586	153	296
Crawford	597	106	320	130	421	201	198	481	283	176
Dane	10,063	1,221	3,472	1,436	1,617	804	2,072	6,737	1,454	1,789
Dodge	836	355	585	4,906	329	190	1,235	1,203	162	246
Door	1,425	83	269	86	206	72	168	360	749	298
Douglas	1,073	509	910	181	1,216	246	913	3,563	620	752
Dunn	738	267	1,127	407	182	269	339	984	202	239
Eau Claire	2,303	225	721	529	265	585	763	3,744	501	711
Florence	116	43	89	205	164	25	61	215	74	56
Fond du Lac	1,208	458	655	2,372	1,193	337	874	3,756	486	934
Forest	386	720	129	303	421	106	124	341	75	87
Grant	1,219	152	285	432	633	243	754	1,170	355	552
Green	637	166	538	122	193	62	236	1,642	658	280
Green Lake	501	143	335	278	240	205	158	462	487	549
Iowa	716	85	189	366	176	153	218	358	948	155
Iron	362	169	178	97	142	74	90	263	150	144
Jackson	539	101	270	75	74	120	78	668	294	483
Jefferson	1,287	619	626	866	412	181	624	2,471	293	418
Jenaua	616	459	378	105	162	141	163	325	159	443
Kenosha	1,580	1,434	2,656	656	1,574	514	870	4,789	1,064	1,455
Kewaunee	1,585	130	194	247	251	45	199	582	171	335
La Crosse	2,181	979	926	922	818	189	654	2,871	728	1,228
Lafayette	462	119	564	314	191	742	105	545	232	197
Langlade	3,208	153	179	142	331	133	515	539	151	346
Lincoln	866	204	473	257	278	83	276	1,184	253	683
Manitowoc	1,959	1,114	2,069	766	2,257	346	1,270	3,757	495	400
Marathon	3,058	517	1,308	826	2,652	427	1,111	2,849	538	601
Marinette	530	206	428	185	479	155	219	3,548	594	206
Marquette	358	42	150	137	65	256	259	314	56	199
Milwaukee	21,363	17,759	9,694	8,831	11,643	2,737	13,289	25,462	11,524	6,311
Monroe	711	1,340	594	194	297	64	277	855	212	534
Oconto	869	150	417	698	639	213	323	826	272	213
Oneida	1,104	927	604	536	432	283	316	746	378	324
Outagamie	1,483	783	1,274	1,248	1,716	526	2,691	5,193	1,025	1,294
Ozaukee	445	360	356	499	367	80	419	800	292	683
Pepin	151	80	132	97	112	51	62	468	40	130
Pierce	339	455	1,618	211	486	148	201	796	139	313
Polk	338	184	623	81	297	467	370	1,002	275	226
Portage	5,407	500	428	280	665	216	164	1,582	254	489
Price	753	122	402	421	235	141	189	604	184	226
Racine	2,432	1,623	3,826	1,386	3,033	686	2,562	5,309	2,872	2,024
Richland	2,517	78	124	200	113	204	138	306	125	486
Rock	2,876	638	1,286	313	739	640	1,376	3,698	1,202	619
Rusk	437	80	192	122	845	143	166	598	187	151
St. Croix	284	143	584	82	196	69	109	948	500	232
Sauk	838	149	202	199	1,058	164	897	622	898	1,813
Sawyer	211	82	433	108	587	204	269	448	156	149
Shawano	948	575	858	330	595	258	429	564	163	281
Sheboygan	2,087	1,377	1,248	951	2,042	636	2,376	2,447	1,064	635
Taylor	802	98	190	141	368	176	219	704	276	222
Trempealeau	588	144	744	154	124	612	156	650	106	654
Vernon	794	255	1,103	195	386	137	308	663	278	464
Vilas	674	230	408	120	249	123	131	228	137	235
Walworth	1,994	494	1,005	363	472	392	392	1,917	598	395
Washburn	207	83	248	199	289	99	147	909	123	155
Washington	552	614	321	1,277	446	113	1,410	1,286	436	286
Waukesha	1,483	856	1,011	688	1,626	583	1,953	4,463	1,922	1,123
Waupaca	1,078	198	948	188	728	213	868	1,683	193	385
Wausara	827	82	383	80	118	54	67	330	267	217
Winnebago	2,763	1,167	2,736	1,166	1,327	386	918	4,448	1,080	1,996
Wood	2,336	384	499	362	685	145	353	794	359	5,156
Total	109,720	46,113	61,545	43,311	55,230	24,038	52,558	133,519	43,384	47,275

VOTE FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

May 3, 1949

Counties	Doudna	Watson
Adams	489	95
Ashland	1,355	1,743
Barron	451	790
Bayfield	456	411
Brown	2,084	2,635
Buffalo	210	385
Burnett	141	321
Calumet	297	402
Chippewa	634	1,316
Clark	971	441
Columbia	1,936	688
Crawford	469	297
Dane	7,510	5,197
Dodge	1,421	2,066
Door	742	324
Douglas	1,016	1,461
Dunn	419	554
Eau Claire	768	1,243
Florence	120	194
Fond du Lac	1,071	2,454
Forest	313	203
Grant	1,511	699
Green	551	473
Green Lake	429	301
Iowa	1,800	268
Iron	225	226
Jackson	496	365
Jefferson	778	1,412
Juneau	690	338
Kenosha	1,709	2,683
Kewaunee	571	231
La Crosse	1,032	1,398
Lafayette	829	369
Langlade	1,096	254
Lincoln	783	514
Manitowoc	1,018	1,912
Marathon	2,865	1,507
Marquette	445	1,513
Marquette	406	236
Milwaukee	10,062	22,972
Monroe	711	602
Oconto	636	692
Oneida	785	473
Outagamie	988	2,548
Ozaukee	587	1,268
Pepin	136	279
Pierce	285	505
Polk	244	659
Portage	2,008	1,304
Price	514	304
Racine	3,252	6,393
Richland	1,192	208
Rock	1,297	2,121
Rusk	399	346
St. Croix	455	521
Sauk	1,029	645
Sawyer	226	313
Shawano	855	763
Sheboygan	1,933	2,419
Taylor	588	370
Trempealeau	658	433
Vernon	559	379
Vilas	325	174
Walworth	880	1,029
Washburn	250	440
Washington	1,921	4,142
Waukesha	1,610	4,464
Waupaca	707	1,222
Waushara	697	326
Winnebago	1,799	3,280
Wood	1,772	820
Total	79,467	100,333

Parties and Elections

Constitutional Amendments
and Referendum

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Counties	Relating to Municipal Eminent Domain November 2, 1948	
	For	Against
Adams	354	1,936
Ashland	718	5,487
Barron	1,477	7,344
Bayfield	622	3,656
Brown	4,669	14,183
Buffalo	737	3,090
Burnett	384	2,576
Calumet	1,252	4,207
Chippewa	1,565	9,497
Clark	1,927	6,692
Columbia	2,374	7,591
Crawford	1,447	3,962
Dane	10,357	39,202
Dodge	3,222	12,614
Door	1,217	4,365
Douglas	3,362	12,505
Dunn	1,112	6,241
Eau Claire	1,706	12,721
Florence	186	1,171
Fond du Lac	2,673	16,280
Forest	504	1,688
Grant	2,040	9,738
Green	1,578	4,913
Green Lake	783	3,697
Iowa	907	5,165
Iron	696	2,378
Jackson	762	3,521
Jefferson	2,690	10,161
Juneau	1,105	3,981
Kenosha	3,290	23,449
Kewaunee	856	4,141
La Crosse	6,020	11,470
Lafayette	899	4,387
Langlade	1,118	5,541
Lincoln	978	5,426
Manitowoc	3,638	17,813
Marathon	3,064	20,737
Marinette	1,303	8,832
Marquette	444	2,163
Milwaukee	74,949	207,319
Monroe	1,691	6,158
Oconto	1,156	5,297
Oneida	1,133	5,432
Outagamie	3,532	18,891
Ozaukee	1,602	6,157
Pepin	289	1,834
Pierce	735	5,354
Polk	1,057	5,908
Portage	1,952	9,218
Price	1,005	4,319
Racine	7,479	29,437
Richland	1,127	4,420
Rock	2,411	25,916
Rusk	851	4,068
St. Croix	1,350	6,606
Sauk	2,208	8,380
Sawyer	451	3,043
Shawano	1,478	6,628
Sheboygan	5,895	16,090
Taylor	1,090	3,798
Trempealeau	1,243	4,966
Vernon	1,547	5,457
Vilas	608	2,802
Walworth	2,244	11,430
Washburn	468	3,352
Washington	1,842	7,585
Waukesha	6,025	20,484
Waupaca	1,916	7,787
Waushara	707	3,276
Winnebago	3,369	20,271
Wood	2,640	10,914
Total	210,086	807,318

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Counties	Relating to Veterans Housing April 5, 1949		Relating to Taxation of Federal Land April 5, 1949	
	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	886	918	720	932
Ashland	2,911	1,750	2,195	1,980
Barron	3,575	3,124	2,411	3,309
Bayfield	1,780	1,298	1,385	1,377
Brown	11,631	10,358	8,819	10,383
Buffalo	858	1,438	858	1,247
Burnett	1,113	890	735	1,036
Calumet	1,570	1,276	1,093	1,374
Chippewa	3,905	3,799	2,992	3,941
Clark	2,432	3,033	1,899	2,874
Columbia	3,807	2,994	2,661	3,417
Crawford	1,564	1,449	1,146	1,591
Dane	9,076	5,179	6,486	7,046
Dodge	5,008	4,783	3,966	4,749
Door	1,749	1,842	1,611	1,696
Douglas	6,044	3,890	4,055	4,745
Dunn	2,725	2,543	1,903	2,581
Eau Claire	4,371	4,580	3,771	4,595
Florence	782	392	639	500
Fond du Lac	4,476	4,973	3,757	4,957
Forest	1,848	850	1,715	803
Grant	2,978	3,382	2,262	3,478
Green	2,601	2,414	1,752	2,640
Green Lake	2,086	1,649	1,428	1,815
Iowa	1,537	1,907	1,258	1,896
Iron	1,525	691	949	800
Jackson	1,326	1,740	1,145	1,591
Jefferson	4,223	3,915	3,418	3,800
Juneau	1,631	1,735	1,321	1,767
Kenosha	8,700	8,214	6,659	8,555
Kewaunee	1,759	2,080	1,355	1,993
La Crosse	4,749	6,748	5,786	4,901
Lafayette	2,197	1,693	1,262	2,018
Langlade	2,788	2,632	2,109	2,819
Lincoln	2,015	2,985	1,681	2,931
Manitowoc	7,533	7,916	6,013	8,466
Marathon	6,924	7,949	5,185	8,061
Marquette	3,582	2,908	2,476	3,132
Milwaukee	777	1,098	699	1,071
Monroe	66,449	50,996	53,511	56,231
Oconto	2,527	2,984	2,144	2,845
Oneida	2,527	2,347	1,967	2,436
Outagamie	3,751	2,439	2,750	2,690
Ozaukee	10,095	7,993	7,658	5,879
Pepin	2,557	2,436	1,881	2,353
Pierce	519	952	548	814
Polk	2,133	2,567	1,714	2,540
Portage	2,218	2,193	1,703	2,175
Price	3,784	5,767	2,985	5,222
Racine	2,369	1,537	1,568	1,694
Richland	9,057	18,649	8,604	16,365
Rock	2,210	2,179	1,523	2,346
Rusk	7,746	6,053	6,332	6,480
St. Croix	1,516	1,683	1,182	1,560
Sauk	1,527	1,828	1,265	1,729
Sawyer	3,489	3,117	2,710	3,325
Shawano	1,762	1,258	1,280	1,386
Sheboygan	2,314	3,000	2,052	2,698
Taylor	8,993	7,618	7,286	8,129
Trempealeau	1,786	1,903	1,525	1,921
Vernon	2,271	2,691	1,871	2,416
Vilas	2,339	2,649	1,761	2,696
Walworth	1,771	1,308	1,285	1,451
Washburn	4,560	3,723	3,440	3,855
Washington	1,687	1,162	1,059	1,319
Waushara	3,661	3,299	2,769	3,439
Waupaca	7,063	8,046	6,132	7,854
Waupesa	3,044	3,288	2,408	3,239
Winnebago	1,147	1,267	988	1,250
Wood	7,770	5,891	5,712	6,549
Wood	5,892	4,898	4,204	5,484
Total	311,576	290,736	245,412	297,237

REFERENDUM QUESTION

777

REFERENDUM QUESTION

Counties	Relating to Veterans' Cash Bonus November 2, 1948	
	For	Against
Adams	595	1,823
Ashland	1,290	5,400
Barron	2,965	6,828
Bayfield	1,247	3,597
Brown	10,146	22,489
Buffalo	1,111	3,018
Burnett	980	2,191
Calumet	1,305	4,475
Chippewa	2,916	9,243
Clark	2,182	7,040
Columbia	2,448	8,126
Crawford	1,253	3,710
Dane	10,366	41,330
Dodge	4,311	12,220
Door	1,371	4,486
Douglas	4,706	11,906
Dunn	2,643	5,404
Eau Claire	4,700	11,034
Florence	539	1,023
Fond du Lac	4,072	15,527
Forest	1,207	1,767
Grant	2,979	9,917
Green	1,641	5,326
Green Lake	1,102	3,692
Iowa	1,516	5,011
Iron	1,049	2,351
Jackson	1,271	3,377
Jefferson	3,018	10,438
Juneau	1,692	4,034
Kenosha	6,796	20,820
Kewaunee	1,521	3,813
La Crosse	3,061	15,217
Lafayette	1,503	4,438
Langlade	1,817	5,284
Lincoln	1,664	5,164
Manitowoc	4,722	17,717
Marathon	4,734	19,713
Marinette	2,492	8,439
Marquette	595	2,198
Milwaukee	68,642	221,734
Monroe	2,472	6,297
Oconto	2,123	4,935
Oneida	1,818	5,226
Outagamie	5,806	18,655
Ozaukee	1,842	6,147
Pepin	565	1,767
Pierce	1,731	4,848
Polk	2,093	5,833
Portage	2,871	8,995
Price	1,320	4,535
Racine	7,969	30,470
Richland	1,643	4,157
Rock	5,343	24,122
Rusk	1,529	3,855
St. Croix	2,619	5,970
Sauk	2,955	8,375
Sawyer	874	3,029
Shawano	2,886	6,046
Sheboygan	4,032	19,095
Taylor	1,501	3,641
Trempealeau	1,862	4,930
Vernon	2,017	5,727
Vilas	1,124	2,674
Walworth	3,271	10,933
Washburn	1,267	2,861
Washington	2,374	7,540
Waukesha	7,180	20,952
Waupaca	2,534	7,757
Waushara	948	3,372
Winnebago	4,811	20,500
Wood	2,949	11,426
Total	258,497	825,990

ADDENDA**JUDICIAL ELECTION***

**Primary Vote for Circuit Judges
March 7, 1950**

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**Fifth Branch**

Candidates	Vote
Anthony X. Basile	14,791
Leon J. Dealy	15,270
Gustave G. Gehrz	46,034

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Candidates	Vote
J. Kyle Anderson	2,078
Robert A. Bablitch	5,655
Herbert A. Bunde	6,203
Wendell McHenry	3,726

*From official records in the office of the Secretary of State.

JUDICIAL ELECTION**April 4, 1950****Supreme Court****Term expires January 1952**

Candidates	Vote
John E. Martin	300,476
Marshall Peterson	209,720

Circuit Courts

Circuit	Judge	Address	Term Expires
Second			
5th Branch .	Gustave G. Gehrz	Milwaukee	January 1957
Third	Helmuth F. Arps	Chilton	January 1957
Seventh	Herbert A. Bunde	Wisconsin Rapids	January 1957
Eighth	Kenneth S. White	Ellsworth	January 1957
Ninth			
1st Branch .	Alvin C. Reis	Madison	January 1957
Thirteenth	William C. O'Connell .	Beaver Dam ..	January 1954

County Courts

County	Judge	Term Expires
Milwaukee	Roy R. Stauff	January 1952
Trempealeau	Albert L. Twesme	January 1956

Superior Courts

County	Judge	Term Expires
Dane County (Madison) ..	Roy H. Proctor	January 1957

Small Claims Court, Kenosha County

Judge	Address	Term Expires
Harry V. Carlson	Kenosha	July 1956

Municipal Courts

County	Where Held	Judge	Term Expires
Brown	Green Bay	Raymond J. Rahr	May 1956
Burnett	Grantsburg	Sherman J. Auringer	May 1954
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Hazen W. McEssy	May 1954
Rock	Beloit	Arthur L. Luebke	May 1954

MISCELLANEOUS

The Comparative Statement of the Condition of the General Fund, pages 210-212, was prepared by E. C. Giessel, Director of Budgets and Accounts.

State Bar Commissioners. Barney B. Barstow appointed April 5, 1950 to fill vacancy caused by the death of Richard Reinhold.

Free Library Commission. Mrs. Helen C. Laird, Marshfield, appointed May 23, 1950, to succeed William J. Deegan, resigned.

University of Wisconsin. George C. Allez, director, Library School, deceased April 26, 1950.

FEDERAL

Internal Revenue, Wisconsin district. Oscar M. Jonas, Milwaukee, nominated February 1, 1950.

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